EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6

MOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGE

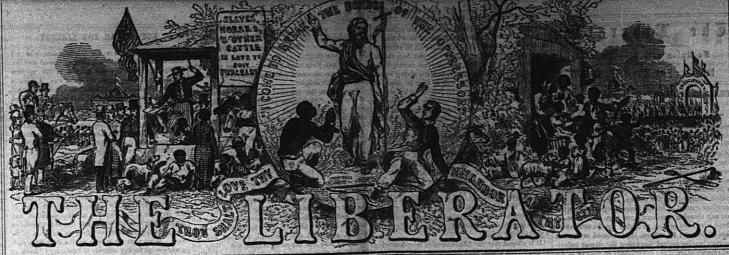
oes are to be made, and all le

nts inserted at the rate of five

a, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies and to receive subscriptions for The Laberator.

PRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUN

WM. LLOUD GARRISON, Editor.



with death, and an agreement with hell."

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 19.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

# WHOLE NO. 1585.

# Refuge of Oppression.

#### A CLERICAL CALUMNIATOR.

The following is an extract from a sern e following is an extract from a serindo to the by Rev. E. B. Fosters, pastor of the John Street gregational) Church, Lowell, Mass., preached 21, 1861, and published entire in the Lowell ad of the 27th ult. Its representations of abolists are equally mendactous and venomous. We rothing of its author, except that, in this in-

ison nothing of its author, except mas, it mis ingace, he is a wilful deceiver of the people.

We are led anxiously to inquire, is there any excuse for any portion of the secessionists? Yes, the
poly offered for the crucifixion of our Lord,
they know not what they do." The large majority
of the South, I believe, are acting under a profount
delsion. Subtile, designing, unserupulous leaders
have rushed them into this rebellion, by grossest
have rushed them into this rebellion, by grossest
have rushed them into this rebellion, by grossest
have rushed them conditions, and under a dense cloud of
gerance. The masses believe that the North are
ready to trample on the Constitution; are the enemies of Church and State; are infidel towards the
Ebbe; are reckless and radical in their political principles; are ready to stir up servite insurrections,
sed to carry fire and slaughter through the innocent
have deducted, controlling minds are Garrisons, and
all the populace are John Browns. They do not
some that the populace are all educated, and that
Northern men are, almost universally, the haters of
surrection, lawlessness and bloodshed. These ambitions, malignant leaders of the South know the issurection, lawlessness and bloodshed. These amissions malignant leaders of the South know the state, but their followers are dupes. Slavery, at the South, is roven in with all the domestic, social, stay incresse of the people. It is their labor, and the source of their wealth, and even of their hourity comforts. It is their stayl bread and their infants milk. As Rev. Dr. Thorswell says, in his recent proslavery discourse, there are very few in his conrecation, or any other Southern congregation, who have not been fed at the generous black breast. It is a question as to the preservation of their homes and the education of their children. They are sensitive, vigilant, jeslous, cager, excitable, on the subject of slavery. If you bring upon them servile insurrection, their houses are in fames; their women re made the spoil of rapine; their childrens torters statist the revenge of black barbarians; their was blood stains the lintless of their doors.

There is not the slightest ground for the belief which they entertain as to the designs of the North, Republicans, Douglas Democrats, Breckindige vores, Bell-Everett men alike, in every possible form of protestation, speech, editorial, sermon, resolve, convention platform, constitutional amendment, have utterly repudiated the wish or the purpose to favor servile insurrection, or to make the slightest agnalignant leaders of the South know the

of protestation, speech, editorial, sermon, resolve, convention platform, constitutional amendment, have uterly repudiated the wish or the purpose to favor a servile insurrection, or to make the slightest aggression upon the rights of the South. John Brown was an exceptional character, and his principles are repudiated at the North as wild as at the South-Garison is an exceptional character, and his principles are repudiated at the North as wildly as at the South. Infidel abolitionism is near its last gasp. Gurison is the writer of its Koran, and Wendell Rillips is its Prophet Mohamped. When those two men are dead, this form of radicalism will be as dead, amongst all enlightened Christian men, as Mehammedanism now is. There is a little clique of nea, whose numbers are less than the Mormons; whose faith is equally editors; whose centre is in Beston; whose creed is, "Tear down the Church, tear down the Bible, scorn the principles of the fathers which have made our country so exalted and shappy." They do not took. They do not hold effice. They do not take oaths of allegiance. They do not, by violence, oppose the law, for they are non-resistants. Neither do they obey law—it is their special mission to spurn it.

These men are disamonists, by right of original

istants. Neither do they obey law—it is secial mission to sparn it. we men are disuminists, by right of original ry. As individuals, and as a party, (if you live hundred men, scattered over the State, .) they seceded from the General Governeveral years ago. They partake of the bless-these Republican institutions. They circular receive their letters and papers through discretion of the day, the weigs of Federal laws. They acquire ty, and appropriate it, and preserve it, under obsertion of our courts. They as sugars, and althy. They wear cottons, and are warm, not anding the negro's groans. They meet on the th, to hold their anti-political and irreligious, and sire leads over the tends over unrest Gospel. I respectfully submit, that, in their radical destructiveness, aiming constant blows at the Bible and the Union, they are both inconsistent and ungrateful. I have no charge to bring against the intellectual force, and social courtesy and morality of these men. I have no charge to bring against their conscientiousness and sincerity. But it would be impossible for me to receive their opinions. I would as soon be a slaveholder as a Garrisonian, and I would give my body to the flames and my soul to God before I would be either.

# WHAT OF THE SLAVES?

WHAT OF THE SLAVES?

It is reported that Gov. Sprague has returned to their owner, Hon. George W. Hughes, of Washing-Mon, three slaves that followed the Rhode Island regiment some ten miles, hoping to escape. We also have a report from Fort Munroe that they are much in all cases they are returned. This action, and the proposition of Gen. Butler to suppress a negro insurrection, may seem monstrous to some harum securar sendet, who regard this as an opportunity to perfect what John Brown failed to accomplish; but if there is one duty we can owe the South now, or that we do owe the world and each other, it is to show that our sole and only object is the maintenance of the constitutional government, and that we will not war upon any local institutions that do not stand in hostility to the government, and least of all will we turn herbardarius, and ineite slaves to the murder of women and children. To do that would sink us to a lavel with the Sopoys of India, or the maddened batchering hordes of Syria. No-nonc of this; we go to war to sustain the national banner and the lational government, and our own acts must show, and will show, how deluded has been the South in supposing that we wished to violate their rights, dialurb their property, or interfere with their local customs and habits.—Newburgport Herutd.

## Selections.

#### TREASON AND DISUNION AVOWED.

[From the Political Text-Book for 1800.]

[From the Political Text-Book for 1860.]

In 1856, as now, many of the leading Statesmen and editors of the Democratic party in the Southern States uttered predictions of Disunion, made arguments for Disunion, and very solemn threats of Disunion in case they should be beaten in the Presidential election. Mr. Slidell, Senator from Louisians, and the particular friend and champion of Mr. Buchanan, declared in 1856 that "if Premont should be elected, the Union would be dissolved." Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said "that in such an event the Union would be dissolved, and ought to be dissolved. "Mr. Butter, of South Carolina, a leading member of the U. S. Senate, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1856, said:—

"When Fremont is elected, we must vely necessity."

"When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon what we have—a good State Government. Every Governor of the South should call the Legislature of his State together, and have measures of the South decided upon. If they did not, and submit to the degradation, they would deserve the fate of slaves. I should advise my Legislature to go at the tap of the drum."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a fiery sp at Lynchburgh, Va., in 1836, and in view of the prehended election of Col. Fremont, exclaimed

"I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, adherence to the Union is treason to liberty. (Loud cheers.) I tell you now, that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a conard." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

ard." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

This speech was indorsed as "sound doctrine" by the Hon. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, now Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War.

Mr. Preston S. Brooks was complimented for his attempted (and nearly successful) assassination of Senator Sumner, by an ovation at the hands of his constituents, at which Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Toombo, of Georgia, assisted. The hero of the day, Mr. Brooks, made a speech on the occasion, from which the following is an extract:—

"We have the issue upon upon wow, and how are

sion, from which the following is an extract:—
"We have the issue upon us now; and how are we to meet it? I tell you, fellow-citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it, is just to tear the Constitution of the United States, trample it under foot, and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a staveholding State. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I believe it, as I stand in the face of my Maker; I believe it on my responsibility to you as your honored representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only available means of making that hope effective is to cut as under the bonds that tie us together, and take our separate position in the family of nations. These are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. I have been a disunionist from the time I could think.

from the deal carcass. If I was the commander of an army, I-never would post a sentinel who would not snear that slavery is right.

"I speak on my individual responsibility: If Fremont be elected President of the United States, I am for the people in their majesty rising above the law and leaders, taking the power in their won hands, going by concert or not by concert, and laying the strong arm of Southern freemen upon the Treasury and archives of the Government." (Applause.)

The Charleston Mercury the

### The Charleston Mercury, the recognized organ of the South Carolina Democracy, says:—

The Charleston Mercury, the recognized organ of the South Carolina Democracy, says:—

"Upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern Confederacy, parties, presses, politicians, and people, are a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits, not one of her present Representatives or Senators in Congress, who is not pledged to the lips in facer of distunton. Indeed, we well remember that one of the most prominent leaders of the cooperation party, when taunted with submission, rebuked the thought by saying, 'that in opposing secession, he only took a step backward to strike a blow more deadly against the Union."

"The South could not, without degradation, sub-nit to the election of a Black Republican President. To tell me we should submit to the election of a Black Ropublican, under circumstances like these, is to tell me that Virginia and the fourteen slave States are already subjugated and degraded (cheers); that

administration, wrote:—
"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy, and the purse-strings of government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders."

At a Union measuring meantly, hold at Touris and the contemplated of the south will sustain their leaders."

At a Union meeting recently held at Knoxville, Tennessee, Judge Daily, formerly of Georgia, made a violent Southern speech, in the course of which he said:—

"When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as was said he did in October, 1856, that if Fremont should be elected, HE WOULD SEIZE THE NATIONAL ARSENAL AT HARBERE'S FERRY, how few would, at that time, have justified so bold and decided a measure? It is the justified so bold and decided a measure? It is the

said —

"Summer, and Summer's friends, must be punished and silenced. Either such wretches must be hung or put in the penitentiary, or the South should prepare at once to quit the Union.
"If Fremont is elected, the Union will not last an hour after Mr. Pierce's term expires.
"If Fremont is elected, it will be the duty of the South to dissolve the Union, and form a Southera Confederacy.
"Let the South present a compact and undivided front. Let her, if possible, detach Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands between the Ohio and the lakes the dividing line. Let the South treat with California; and, if necessary, ally herself with Russia, with Cuba, and Brazil."

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, in a speech made to

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, in a speech made to an is constituents previous to the assembling of the accord session of the 36th Congress, said:—

"Slavery must be maintained—in the Union, if possible; out of it, if necessary; peaceably, if we may; forcibly, if we must.

"In a confiderated government of their own, the Southern States would enjoy sources of wealth, prosperity, and power, unsurpassed by any nation on earth. No neutrality laws would restrain our adventurous sons. Our expanding policy would stretch far beyond present limits. Central America would join her destiny to ours, and so would Cuba, now withheld from us by the voice and votes of Abolition enemies."

"Sir, I will tell you what I would do, if I hontrol of the Southern members of this Hou "Sir, I will tell you what I would do, if I had the control of the Southern members of this Honse and the other, when you elect John Sherman. If I had control of the public sentiment, the very momen you elect John Sherman, thus giving to the South the example of insult as well as injury, I would walk every one of us, out of the Halls of this Capitol, and consult our constituents; and I would never enter again until I was bade to do so by those who had the right to control me. Sir, I go further than that, I would expend the consult our constituents instantly to dissolve all political ties with a party and a people who thu trample on our rights. That is what I would do."

In an elaborate speech delivered later in the control me.

In an elaborate speech delivered later in the section by the same Senator, he said:—

sion by the same Senator, he said:—

"Sir, there is but one path of safety to the South; but one mode of preserving her institution of domestic slavery; and that is a confederacy of States having no incongruous and opposing elements—a confederacy of slave States alone, with homogeneous language. laws, interests, and institutions. Under such a confederated Republic, with a Constitution which should shut out the approach and entrance of all incongruous and conflicting elements, which should protect the institution from change, and keep the whole nation ever bound to its preservation, by

should protect the institution from change, and keep
the whole nation ever bound to its preservation, y
an unchangeable fundamental law, the fifteen, shy
states, with their power of expansion, would present
to the world the most free, prosperous, and happy
nation on the face of the wide earth.

"Sir, with these views, and with the firm conviction which I have entertained for many years, and
which recent events have only seemed to confirm,
that the 'irrepressible conflict' between the two
sections must and will go on, and with accumulated
speed, and must end, in the Union, with the total
extinction of African slavery in the Southern States,
that I have announced my determination to approve
and urge the Southern States to dissolve the Union
upon the election of a Black Republican to the
Presidency of the United States, by a sectional
Northern party, and upon a platform of opposition
and hostility to Southern slavery."

Senator Brywn, of Mississippi, in a recent speech

to his constituents, said:—
"I want Cuba; I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, an one or two other Mexican States; and I want the all for the same reason—for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central Americ will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other State Yes; I want these countries for the spread of slaver, I would spread the blessings of slavery, like the religion of our Divine Muster, to the uttermost ends the earths, and when the second of the contribution of the second of the sec

are already subjugated and degraded (cheers); that the Southern people are without spirit, and without purpose to defend the rights they know and dare not maintain. (Cheers.) If you submit to the election of Fremont, you will prove what Seward and Burlingame said to be true—that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union.

During the Presidential campaign of 1856, the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, a journal high in the confidence of the Pierce administration, wrote:—

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia to concert measures to withdraw from the

Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in an address to the people of his State, July 6, 1859, said:—

"For myself, I say, as I said on a former occasion, in the contingency of the election of a President on the platform of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, let the Union be dissolved. Let the 'great, but not the greatest of evils,' come."

At a Union meeting recently held at Knoxville, Tennessee, Judge Daily, formerly of Georgia, made a violent Sonthern speech, in the course of which he said:

"During the Presidential contest, Governor Wise had addressed letters to all the Sonthern Governors, and that the one to the Governor of Florida had been shown him, in which Governor Wise said he had an army in readiness to prevent Fremont from taking his sent if elected, and asking the ecoperation of those to whom he wrote."

Charles J. Faulkner, formerly a Representative in Congress from Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, in 1856, and now Minister to France, at a recent Democratic meeting held in Virginia, over which he presided, said:—

"When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as was said he did in October 1950. The said of the said

stitution, by refusing to capture and return fugitive slaves to their masters in the South:—

"Sir, I have but little more to add—nothing for myself. I seel that I have no need to pledge my poor services to this great cause—to my country. My State has spoken for herself. Nine years ago, a convention of her people met aid declared that her connection with this government depended upon the faithful execution of this Fagilive Slave Law, and her full enjoyment of equal rights in the common Territories. I have shown that the one contingency has already arrived; the other waits only the success of the Republican party in the approaching Presidential election. I was a member of that convention, and stood then and now pledged to its action. I have faithfully labored to avert these calamities. I will yet labor until this last contingency happens, faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my poor abilities. When that time comes, freemen of Georgia, redeem your pledge; I am ready to redeem mine. Your honor is involved—your faith is plighted. I know you feel a stain as a wound; your peace, your social system, your fresides are involved. Near permit this Federal Government to pass into the truitorous hands of the Black Republican party. It has already declared war against you and your institutions. It every day commits acts of war against you: it has already compelled you to arm for your has afready declared war against you and your in-stitutions. It every day commits acts of war against you: it has already compelled you to arm for your defence. Listen to 'no vain babblings,' to no treacherous jargon about 'overt acts;' they have already been committed. Defend yourselves; the enemy is at your door; wait not to meet him at the hearthstone—meet him at the door-sill, and drive him from the temple of liberty, or pull down its pil-lars and involve him in a common ruin."

resistance on our part as the simple election of their candidate. Their organization is one of avowed hostility, and they come against us as enemies. \*

"The objections are not personal merely to this Senator, (Mr. Seward.) but apply equally to any member of the party elected by it. It has, in fact, been suggested that, & a matter of prudence, for the first election they should choose a Southern free-soiler. Would the Colonies have submitted more willingly to Benedict Arnold than to Lord Cornwallis?"

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, a member of the of Representatives, in a recent speech, says:-

of Representatives, in a recent speece, says:—
"However distasteful it may be to my friend from
New York, (Mr. Clark.) however much it may re
volt the public sentiment or conscience of this coun
try, I am not ashamed or a fraid publicly to avor
that the election of William H. Saward or Salmon
than the selection of William H. Saward or Salmon That the dectuol of the Republican party, upon a sectional platform, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together." (Applause on the Democratic side of the House.)

the House, in which he said:—

"If, with the character of the Government well defined, and the rights and privileges of the parties to the compact clearly asserted by the Democratic party, the Black Republicans get possession of the Government, then the question is fully presented, whether the Southern States will remain in the Union, as subject and degraded colouies, or will they withdraw, and establish a Southern Confederacy of

and the formation of anothe

Mir. Moore, of the same State, said:

"I do not concur with the declaration made yesterday by the gentleman from Tennessee, that the election of a Black Republican to the Tresidenty was not cause for a dissolution of the Union. Whenever a President is elected by a fantical majority at the North, those whom I represent, as I believe, and the gallant State which I in part represent, are ready, let the consequences be what they may, to fall buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail buck on their reserved rights, and say, 'As to tail lineance parties, Legislatures, and statesmen. have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely.

"As to disunion, upon the election of a Black Re-

"As to disunion, upon the election of a Black Republican, I can speak for no one but myself, and those I have here the honor to represent; and I say, without hesitation, that, upon the election of Mr. Seward, or any other man who indorses and proclaims the doctrines held by him and his party—call him by what name you please—I am in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union. And, sir, I think I speak the sentiments of my own constituents and the State of South Carolina, when I say so."

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said:-

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said:—

"Now, in regard to the election of a Black Republican President, I have this to say, and I speak the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from the State of Georgia; we will never submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. (Applause from the Democratic benches, and hisses from the Republicans.) I repeat it, sir—and I have authority to say so—that no Democratic Representative from Georgia on this floor will ever submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. (Renewed applause and hisses). . . . . The most confiding of them all are, sir, for 'equality in the Union or independence out of it; having lost all hope in the former, I am for 'INDEPENDENCE NOW, AND INDEPENDENCE FOREYER!"

Mr. Gertrell of the same State, said >—

Mr. Gaetrell, of the same State, said :—
"Just so sore as the Republican party succeed i
electing a sectional man, upon their sectional, ant

Mr. McRae, formerly Governor of Mississi a member of the House of Representatives, ly spoke in that body as follows:—

ly spoke in that body as follows:—

"I said to my constituents, and to the people at the capital of my Stake, on my way here, that if such an event did occur, while it would be their duty to determine the course which the State would pursue, it would be my privilege to counsel with them as to what I believed to be the proper course; and I said to them, what I say now, and will always say in such an event, that my counsel would be to take insuch an event, that my counsel would be to take inchement of the total of the said of the said to the loss of constitutional rights, and consequent degradation and dishonor in it. That is my position, and it is the position which I know the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi will maintain."

Mr. De Jarnette, a member of the House from

Mr. De Jarnette, a member of the House from Virginia, says:—

"Thus William H. Seward stands before the

"Thus William H. Seward stands before the country a perjured traitor; and yet that man, with hands stained with the blood of our citizens, we are asked to elect President of the United States. You may elect him President of the North, but of the South never. Whatever the event may be, others may differ; but Virginia, in view of her aucient renown, in view of her illustrious dead, and in view of her seemper tyransis, will resist his authority. I have done."

Mr. Leake, also of Virginia, declares:

"Virginia has the right, when she pleases, to withdraw from the Confederacy. (Applause from the Democratic benches.) ... That is her doctrine. We will not fight in the Union, but quit it the instant we think proper to do so."

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, says:—

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, says:—

"You ask me when will the time (for disunion) come; when will the South be united? It will be when you elect a Black Republican—Hale, Seward, or Chase—President of the United States. Whenever you undertake to place such a man to preside over the destinies of the South, you may expect to see us undivided and indivisible friends, and to see all parties of the South arrayed to resist his inauguration.

"We can never quietly stand by and permit the control of the army and navy to go into the hands of a Black Republican President."

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in his recent message to the Legislature of his State, avows the rankest disminion and revolutionary sentiments. In this document, he declares that if a Republican President is elected in 1860:—

"It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that,

"It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that in the present temper of the Southern people, it can not be and will not be submitted to. The 'irrepress' ble conflict' doctrine, announced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Republican party, is an open declaration of war agains the institution of African slavery, wherever it exists and I would be disloyal to Virginia and the South I I did not declare that the election of such a manufertaining such sentiments, and advocating such

The Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation thus gives the record of the leading secession delegates from the Charleston Convention from that State. It says: "No one can be deceived as to what are the objects of the Charleston Convention. Listen to what their men say:—

their men say:—

"I want the Cotton States precipitated into a revolution."—William.L. Yancy.

"If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes."—I. T. Morgan.

"Let us break up this rotten, stunking, and oppressive Government."—George Gayle.

"Resistance! Resistance to death against the Government is what we want now."—David Hubbard."

### WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS?

Extract from an able pamphlet, entitled "Violations of the Federal Constitution, in the Irrepressible Conflict between the Fro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery Sentiments of the American People—a Lectur delivered in sundry places during January and February, 1861, by ADIN BALLOU," of Hopedale;—

The REVOLUTIONARY ASPKOT. Here we meet fare to face at once with ireason, rebellion and war. Revolution has commerced. Who are the Revolution has commerced. Who are the Revolution has commerced. Who are the Revolution has commerced at the converted product rest.

22 This Lecture—with an Appendix—makes pamphlet of 48 pages—to be obtained at Hopedale.

bondage, Thomas Jefferson declared, is "frau with more misery than ages of that which a father rose in robellion to oppose"? No, not the The long-abused Abolitionists, who have been unconstitutionally outlawed? No; many of the would not, and the rest of them could not, to a purpose, draw the sword. The Republican par who, in fiagrant violation of the Constitution, heen silenced throughout the South by a "Reign Terror"? No, not they. They are remarka loyal, and altogether for the Union. Who the No others than the slaveholders! For what care they revolutionizing? Have their families be been silenced throughout the South by a "Reign of Terror"? No, not they. They are remarkably loyal, and altogether for the Union. Who then? No others than the slaveholders! For what cause are they revolutionizing? Have their families been invaded and violaded by anti-slavery ruffans? Never. Have their citizens, travelling North on pleasure or business, been lynched, robbed, soourged, bauished, or murdered? Never. Have their religious and political advecates of slavery—their proslavery divines, orators and electioneerers, been silenced or insulted anywhere in the whole country? Never. They have had free course and been glorified all through the North, even in abusing its best citizens and most cherished institutions. Have any of their Representatives and Sonators in Congress been threatened with assassination, as John Quney Adams was, or stricken down without warning, almost into a bloody grave, as Charles Symner was? Never, even when bandying the most abusive epithets. Have they been taxed without representation? Never. But they have had from fifteen to twenty-five Representatives in the lower House of Congress and in the Electoral College, for three-fifths of their slaves, without any taxation for them, except in one or two instances. Has the North threatened or proposed the abolition of slavery in any State, without its own consent, or to meddle with alsvery in the States at all? Never. Do President Lincoln and his party even propose to abolish slavery in the States at all? Never. Do President Lincoln and his party even propose to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? No. For what, then, do the slaveholders plunge into the bloody vortex of rebellion and civil war? For one grant right:—the right to uphold and extend chattel slavery, without restriction and without hindrance, at will, including the right to control the administration and policy of the Federal Government. This is the whole of it in a nut-shell. Let the civilized world note and understand their sublime motives. How have the substance of th

1. That no more fugitive slaves will be returned to them, and that for every one heretofore lost, they will hereafter loss five hundred.

2. That they will be permitted to annex to themselves no more new territory for the extension of slavery; that the anti-slavery nations will hem them in all sides, and oblige them to keep the peace.

3. That they will have to suppress their own slave insurrections, and will have them multiplied more than a hundred fold.

4. That they will never be permitted to prosecute the African slave-trade—not even under the pretext of civilizing and Christianizing the poor heathen.

5. That they will never be permitted to control the navigation of the Mississippi, or any other waters necessary to the uses of the inland. States.

6. That they will not be permitted to hand, lynch, rob, banish or maltreat their Northern neighbors, as they have heretofore done with impunity.

7. That many of their best people will emigrate from among them, whilst few but unprincipled adventurers and restless desperadoes will join them from abroad.

8. That they will have perpetual rivalries, quarrels and secessions among themselves; that moborcratic and military violence will prevail, and their government continually fluctuate from one form to another, all it results in sheer despoism.

9. That they will have no moral respect, and very little pecuniary credit abroad.

10. That King Cotton will be dethroned in a very few years, by the anti-slavery nations opening ample cotton fields in other parts of the world.

11. That controversies with other nations, on the foregoing points, will keep them almost continually in a state of war, or preparation for war, impoverished, over-taxed, vexed with domestic insurrections and intolerable troubles.

12. That all this will result in a miserable failure of their darling institution. God speed that day; for it will be the day of their redemption. Thou will the converted prodigal return willingly to his father's house, and find rest.

#### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON EMANCIPATION UNDER THE WAR POWER.

The following extracts from the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, April 14 and 15, 1842, on War with Great Britain and Mexico, will be seen to have great

What I say is involuntary, because the subject has been brought into the House from another quarter, as the gentleman himself admits. I would leave that institution to the exclusive consideration and management of the States more peculiarly interested in it, just as long as they can keep within their man bounds. So far, I admit that Congress has no power to meddle with it. As long as they do not step out of their own bounds, and do not put the question to the people of the United States, whose peace, welfare and happiness are all at stake, so long I will agree to leave them to themselves. But when a member from a free State brings forward certain resolutions, for which, instead of reasoning to disprove his positions, you vote a censure upon him, and that without hearing, it is quite another affair. At the time this was done, I said that, as far as I could understand the resolutions proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings) there were some of them for which I was ready to vote, and some which I must vote against; and I will now tell this House, my constituents, and the world of mankind, that the resolution against which I would have voted was that in which he declares that what are called the slive States have the exclusive right of consultation on the subject of slavery. For that resolution I never would vote, because I believe that it is not just, and does not contain constitutional doctrine. I believe that, so long as the slave States are able to sustain their institutions without going abroad or calling upon other parts of the Union to aid them or act on the subject, so long, I will consent hever to interfeire. I have said this, and I repeat it; but if they come to the free States, and say to them, you must help us to keep down our slaves, you must aid us in an insurrection and a civil war, then I say that with that call countes a full and plenary power to carry on the war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war, and must carry it on acc

acting ander the laws of war, and because the moment you place a military commander in a district which is the theatre of war, the laws of war apply to that district.

I might farnish a thousand proofs to show that the pretensions of gentlemen to the sanctity of their municipal institutions under a state of actual invasion and of actual war, whether servile, civil, or foreign, is wholly unfounded, and that the laws of war do, in all such cases, take the precedence. I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves. I have given here more in detail a principle which I have asserted on this floor before now, and of which I have no more doubt, than that yon, sir, occupy that chair. I give it in its development, in order that any gentleman from any part of the Unio may, if he thinks proper, deny the truth of the position, and may maintain its denial; not by indignation, not by passion and fury, but by sound and sober reasoning from the laws of nations and the laws of war. And if my position can be answered and refuted, I shall receive the refutation with pleasure; I shall be glad to listen to reason, aside, as I say, from indignation and passion. And if, by the force of reasoning, my understanding can be convinced, I here pledge myself to recent what I have asserted.

Let my position be answered; let me be told, let my constituents be told, the peeple of my State be told—a State whose soil tolerates not the foot of a lave—that they are bound by the Constitution to a long and tollsome march under burning summer sums and a deadly Southern clime for the suppression of a servile war; that they are bound to leave their bodies to rot u

### PHOTTIVE STAVES

Editor of the Boston Journal:

We have seen repeated accounts from the seat of war, that slaves who have run away from their masters, have been returned by our commanders. Now it may be true, as has been asserted, that they do not know what to do with them; but I would submit that, under present circumstances. ters, have been returned by our commanders. Now it may be true, as has been asserted, that they do not know what to do with them; but I would submit that, under present circumstances, the very worst use to which they can be put is to remand them to slavery. Shall Jeff. Davis issue letters of marque for the purpose of plundering our merchants? shall worthern wessels be seized by the secessionists, and Northern men be confined in their prisons? shall our troops be murdered on their march to defend the National Capital, and we, for sooth, return to these very aggressors the identical property for the sake of which they are committing these traitorous outrages? Why does not the press speak out on this point? The slaves from the Confederate States, including Virginia, when they desert their masters, should not only receive aid and comfort, but should be encouraged and induced to break their bonds by all the means in our power; and this, not so much on the plea of the injustice of slavery, as a deserved retaliation of the piratical expedients of the South. Let them be made to fiel that the only security for their colored property, (and it is almost the only property they would possess if their debts were paid,) is the fellowship of the North. Let every ship sent to blockade their ports be instructed to harbor all fugitive slaves. And let Maryland be, placed in the same category, unless she decidedly and speedily enrolls herself on the side of the Government, and effectually crushes the hydra which has raised its heads within her metropolis. I speak not now of encouraging insurrection—may God grant that this contest may not become so embittered as to justify a resort to such extreme measures! But the South should be made to feel that, if our property is imperilled by the war, their whole living is staked upon it. And then this contest will become, not only (as Horace has it) bella matribus detestated by inductors.

The Ziberntor. deseitm

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

THE RELATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE TO THE WAR.

There seems to be some diversity of feeling and sentiment among Abolitionists, in regard to the bearing of the present civil war in our land upon the Anti-Slavery cause. This arises from no wish or purpose, in any direction, to retreat a hair's breadth from the line of duty originally marked out by them, and adhered to, through countless temptations and trials, with unsurpassed fidelity; but solely, we think, from a difference in the attaid-point of judgment and observation occupied by the parties. By some, this tremendous conflict of hostile forces is regarded as without any cheering significance, or sign of promise, to those who have so long struggled for the utter abolition of slavery; by others, it is deemed to have a mighty bearing toward hastening the day of universal emancipation, if not intentionally on the part of the government, (and they attribute no such design to it primarily,) at least by the necessities of the case,—being essentially the South against the North,—and is therefore to be viewed hopefully. It would be abourd to deny, that the war presents some very paradoxical and complex features, so as to render it extremely difficult to—speak of it without being misunderstood, either, on one side are on the other. Nevertheless we and complex features, so as to render it extremely dif-ficult to speak of it without being misunderstood, either on one side or on the other. Nevertheless, we shall venture to express our opinions of it in a spirit of just discrimination, as far as in our power; heaving those who cannot adopt them, entire liberty to criti-cise or refute them in our columns.

In the first place, let us correct a widely prevalent but mistaken opinion as to the pacific principles of the Abolitionists. They are generally supposed or repre-sented to be a body of non-resistants, who cannot consistently, therefore, do otherwise than condemn or deplore the present clashing of arms in deadly strife.

or deplore the present clashing of arms in deadly strife. So far from this being the fact, the number of avowed So far from this being the fact, the number of avowed non-resistants in their ranks is, and always has been, extremely small. It is true, they pledged themselves at the outset not to encourage, in their organized capacity, or an association, any insurrectionary movement proper the always or sony measures of violence on among the slaves, or any measures of violence their part, in seeking the overthrow of slavery. pledge they have sacredly kept; their weapons have been purely moral and religious; they have made their appeals to the consciences and hearts of the people, hoping thereby, under God, to effect such a regeneration of public sentiment as would lead to a bloodless deliverance of the enslaved millions at the South. But, as individuals, acting on their own responsibility, while largely imbued with the spirit of peace, they have never adopted the doctrine of non-resistance, with a few exceptional cases.

The whole land is tumultuous like a storm-swep ocean. From one end of it to the other, the earth i trembling under the tread of armed hosts, gathering not to repel an invading foe, but to measure their strength upon the field of civil strife against each other. The idolized Union is broken asunder; virtually, every slave State is sgainst it, every free State for its preservation. The government at Washington for its preservation. The government as a trasmington finds no support except at the North; a treasonable Southern confederacy defies its power, and contemns its authority, for the vilest and most treasonable purposes; and the prospect is, such a collision as shall redden the soil with blood, and send walling and

lamentation into every household.

To what is this awful state of things owing? Men in their folly and madness have answered—"To the Abolitionists! Had they not meddled with slavery, and exasperated the South by their vituperative and exasperated the South by their vituperative as-saults, all would have gone on peaceably and prosper-ously to the end!" The accusation is absurd and libellous. A system of oppression which legalizes con-cubinage and adultery on a gigantic scale—which rots its victims of all natural rights, and disposes of them as cattle and merchandize—which forbids education, fosters tyranny, ensures demoralization, and breeds the most decolating judgments—can claim no rightful the most desolating judgments-can claim no rightful exemption from the severest criticism and the sternes condemnation. Every good man is bound to protest against it, and to labor for its extinction. There ought to be no toleration of it on any terms. No more com-prehensive iniquity can be committed than to let it alone. The Abolitionists have only pleaded for justice and mercy to a race cruelly meted out and trodden un der foot; they have done so disinterestedly, as a mat der foot; they have done so disanterestedly, as a mat-ter of conscience, with feelings of humanity, in obedience to God; they have suffered as martyrs, "not resisting unto blood," but taking patiently in-sults and outrages innumerable; they have asked for nothing unreasonable, injurious or partial, but only to give to the husband bis wife, to parents their children, to the laborer his hire to all their due. To held them to the laborer his hire, to all their dues. To hold them

to the laborer his hire, to all their dues. To hold them responsible for the atrocious deeds of Jefferson Davis and his godless band of conspirators is moral idiocy, consummate ignorance, or downright knavery.

These reckless accusers should go further back. Had there been no slavery and no slaveholders, there would have been no Abolitionists; no anti-slavery agitation; no sectional divisions; no "covenant with death," no "agreement with hell," in trying to make a Union for the whole country; no haughty and law-less alwa olimers by a Ventilez State. tation; no sectional divisions; no "covenant with death," no "agreement with hell," in trying to make a Union for the whole country; no haughty and lawises also edigarchy; no Fugilive Slave Law; no condition of the whole country; no haughty and lawises also edigarchy; no Fugilive Slave Law; no condition of the whole country; no haughty and lawises also edigarchy; no Fugilive Slave Law; no condition of the whole country; no haughty and lawise considering still more the claims set up by distinct of interests; no Northern doughfaceism; no harter of free institutions; no outbreak of Southern treason; no civil war! Then would our power, our glory, and our prosperity, as a nation, have extended from sea to sea,—every man sitting under his own yine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid.

The one great cause of all our national troubles and divisions is SLAVERT: the removal of it, therefore, is cessential to our national existence. What can be plainer than this! How harmoniously all the free States gravitate around the same unerring centre of liberty! "Like kindred drops, they mingle into one."

What jealousy does Massachusetts entertain of Ohio!

What jealousy does Massachusetts entertain of Ohio!

or Wisconsin of Maine? or New Hampshire of Lowas or Michigan of Vermont? or Rhode Island of Pennsylvania! They have one common interest—that of free Islor; one basis of action—that of equality; one aim—the good of all. There is no anlagonism of free-the death of Gen. Tavlor, the Artise Positive.

tion and woe proportional to its great inliquity. Now that their predictions have come to pass, are they to indulge in morbid exclamations against the natural operation of the law of immutable justice, and to see in it no evidence of the growth of conscience, the power of truth, or the approach of the long-wished for jubilee? Surely, this would be to arraign lafinite Wisdom, to be blind to the progress of events. Surely, enancipation is nearer than when we believed, and the present struggle cannot fail to hasten it mightily, in a providential sense.

It is alleged that the Administration is endeavoring to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the laws,

to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, even as from the formation of the government; but this is a verbal and technical view of the case. Facts are more potential than words, and events greater than parchment arrangements. The truth is, the old Union is non est inventus, and its restoration, with its pro-lavery compromises, well-nigh impossible. The conflict is really between the civilization of freedom and the barbarism of alavery—between the principles of democracy and the doctrines of absolutism—between the free North and the man-imbruting South; therefore, to this extent hopeful for the cause of impartial liberty. So that we cannot endorse the assertion, that this is "the darkest hour for the slave in the history of American servitude." No, it is the brightest! Hear Whittier: "A sound of temult troubles all the air, d the Union, the Constitution, and the law

retitude." No, it is this brightest! Hear Whittler
"A sound of Immit troubles all the air,
Like the fow thunders of a sultry sky,
Far-rolling ere the downright lightning glare;
The bills blass red with the writing one of the migh,
Treading the dark with challenge and reply,
Behold the burden of the prophet's vision—
The gathering hosts—the Valley of Decision,
Dusk with the wings of eagles wheeling o'er.
Day of the Lord, of darkness, and not light!
It breaks in tunder and the whitywind's roar!
Even so, Fether! Let thy will be done—
Turn and o'erturn, end what theu hast begun
In judgment or mercy; as for me,
If but the least and frailest, let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free,
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
I fain would thank Thee that my mortal life
Has reached the hour (abbeit through care and palu)
When Good and Evil, as for final strife,
Close dien and vast on Armageddon's plain;
And Michael and his angels once again
Drive howling back the spirits of the night.
O! for the faith to read the signs aright,
And, from the angle of thy perfect aght,
See Place on with Freedom make to Time amends,
And, through its clouds of duet, the threshing floor,
Fialled by thy thunder, heaped with chaffless grain

# MILLARD FILLMORE AND THE UNITA

RIANS. DEAR MR. GARRISON—It has been ru papers that ex-President Millard Fillmore had been invited to preside at the Annual Festival of the Unitarians in Boston this year, and that he had accepted the invitation. Some were unwilling to believe it, but others feared (from the close resemblance the thing bore to the customary policy of Boston Unita-rian management) it was only too probable. Now it is confirmed by positive announcement in the Monthly Journal; and we have occasion to lament and censure this new and indeed extraordinary proof of the indif-ference to the cause and principles of freedom, of imference to the cause and principles of freedom, of im-partial justice, and of Christian good-will to all men, which has so long existed in the Unitarian body, and which has as steadily and constantly controlled it, (spite of the few noble individual exceptions,) as slavery has controlled and directed (until within a very brie-period) the whole policy of the National Government. I refer to the exceptions among the Unitarians, for justice demands it. Considering its small numbers. great Anti-Slavery Reformation, as any other religiou body in the land; and, as representatives of the slav we always remember them with gladness and thank giving. But how much is this saying? Very little, indeed. The Anti-Slavery cause, though an outgrowth of the highest and purest Christianity, though growth of the highest and purest Christianity, though wonderful for its parallelism in all its history to that of the Gospel itself in its first planting and propaga-tion, has from its beginnings to the present hour in-curred no debt of obligation to any religious body in the land. Never heartily aided by a single one of them, receiving from only one or two an occasions and rather formal recognition, but hated, scorned, an overwhelmed with denunciation as fanatic and as inj overwhelmed with denunciation as fanatic and as infi-del, (save the mark!) by ALL the great, popular, in-fluential religious denominations, bodies, associations, ionrnals, seminaries, &c., &c., it has worked and co pelled its way in the land, solely by its own vitality, solely by the spirit of the living God which was in it. Unitarianism, with its intelligence, learning, wealth, and with its entire freedom from church

sylvania! They have one common interest—that of free labor; one basis of action—that of equality; one aim—the good of all. There is no antagonism of free dom with freedom; free institutions do not clash with free dom; free institutions—but how can there be any concord between liberty and slavery, any more than between Christ and Belia!! It is not those, therefore, who would abolish, but those who would perpetuate the "sum of all villanles," who are responsible for the appalling condition into which the nation is now thrown. God grant that this may be seen and scknowledged by all parties at the North before it is too late!

Well, at last the day of visitation has come. Why palling condition into which the nation is now thrown. God grant that this may be seen and acknowledged by all parties at the North before it is too late!

Well, at last the day of visitation has come. Why should the righteous be disquieted? "The house of Israel and the house of Judah have dealt very trencher crously against me, saith the Lord. They have be lied the Lord, and said, It is not he; trencher shall evil come upon us; neither shall are see secord nor famine.

They lay wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they coatch near. They are waren fat, they shall be read to the wicked. They judge not the cause of the futherless, yet they prosper; and the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these things a saith the Lord: shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?. Were they ashamed when they had committed abomination? Nay, they were not at all ashamed, neither could they blush: therefore they shall fall among them that fall: at the time that I visit them, they shall be cust down, saith the Lord." And so the whole land is to be eccourged with fire and blood for its unparalleded and long-continued oppression; for the justice of God cannot be turned aside. "Ye have not hearkened unto me, in preclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword." Is this to be deplored? I she vice retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to be accounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to the secounted as culf! Does it wise retribution to the secounted as culf! Does it wise retribu LETTER ON THE WAR.

parter only will do to die by. This is a transitory and preparatory state, and as we have to die, let us die by the immutable principles of peace. I mean to be charitable to those who feel that our cause, so just, demands even war. Patriotism is a virtue, but take heed that it does not mean, instead of love of country, a love to have our own way in our country! The South raises the cry of patriotism and rights. Love of library, life, home and femily are all virtues but we must erty, life, home and family are all virtues, but we must be watchful that the means used to protect them subbe watchful that the means used to protect them sub-serve the highest morality. Our duty to God is a vir-tue above and beyond all others.

I know there are many noble spirits who have en-

listed, but I regret it. I think there is nothing like moral force. It achieves miracles; and I feel that, could the 75,000 men, or rather this unit of a North, be aroused on a peace basis, with all the fire of patriotion allowed on a peace mass, with an interior patroitism, liberty and right, that they manifest, and present themselves unarmed and undisguised by warlike trappings, (for it seems to me that the military dress takes away from men their real identity, and makes them more like glittering, unaccountable automatons, than conscience given brothers—the noblest creation of our Father)-let them so present themselves to the South. word, "We will not take your lives; we will not stoop to war; we insist upon the progress of truth, liberty and justice; we will love you; we will be your best friends." I am aware to do this requires a revo-lution of sentiment, an abnegation of all carnal weap perpetual peace. War begets war, as evil begets evil, and the history of the world proves that war has never yet ensured a long continued peace. It is so demoral-izing that it seems to live in the very vitals of the na-

ace government here once, that was complete, and cample I regret that has not since been followed. How my heart runs over with feeling in this cause! our stores at 3 and 4 o'clock, to give our employes contribute money and sell goods for war purposes; we are asked to open our libraries for drill rooms, &c.—to all of which I respond,—No! What! learn and teach the arts of war! Why, our very churches and public schools are raising flag-staffs, and the members and challing. Some divines are heading the comschools are raising mag-same, and the memoers and pupils drilling. Some divines are heading the com-panies. Oh, how wrong! What! teach peace princi-ples and morality, in church and school, in times of peace, and yet in times of war teach revenge and How strange! Glad would I be to clos store at 3 o'clock, open our libraries, school-houses and churches daily, to teach the arts of peace. They have never yet been developed. They mean, not merely education and prayer, but comprehend amusements, cheer, and social life of the most liberal kind—the de-velopment of freedom, the exclusion of caste, and the guarantees of the rights of man. I should like to see our people thus united, and learning the arts of peace. It seems wonderful how they flock to the war standard, and how sluggishly they crawl up to the peace

Even now, a Bill is pending in our special session of

victorious in this struggle, for that is beyond doubt but you have been regarded as occupying a stand-point but you have been regarded as occupying a stand-point high above war, revenge, and immorality. Take care that you do not become drift-wood! The rushing, swelling tide has overleaped its banks. Drift-wood won't dam it, won't control it—rock-masonry will! won't dam it, won't control it—rock-masoury will!

And the great flood will then deepen and strengthen, and its great powers may be used to turn the glorious flut of any century in the distant and glorious flut ers may be used to turn the glorious

NOT A WAR FOR LIBERTY.

nt to follow the leadership of the Liberator and Mr.

illips, are surprised and grieved at the position
on by both these organs upon the war. I think it
is be admitted to be, at least prime facie, somewhat
quiar, if not unaccountable, that Abolitionists and
unionists of thirty years' standing should now be
of lending pen and voice to uphold and urge on a
senged solely and according to preserve and penaltypes. Interpret of the convulsed present, and in the midst of war my, "your peace principles and convictions were never more deeply rooted." The fact is ever since the sign of war, I have been immovably fixed upon my admannine foundation of peace and non-resistance by force of arms, and I find very, very low here to stand by me. I waited for the voice of Wendell Phillips: it came, but not in the peaceful tones of yore. I waited for the voice of Wendell Phillips: it came, but not in the peaceful tones of yore. I waited for the spirit-notes of William H. Furness and Gerrit Smith; but when they came, I was not anisfed. Not enough for peace—too much for revenge. Yet you stand firmly, and I rejoice. I feel as fi'l wanted to say to Wendell Phillips—You own that, for thirty years, you have stood by your peace principles, and in that time, by pure moral forces, the great triumph has been attained. You have urgued and appealed, petitioned and protested, reasoned and demanded; and now the result is being felt. Why not trust those great levers of an enlightened age! Why descend to arms, and accept the ignoble position of fighting men? Take Wendell Phillips on the platform, he can resist all.

I never felt calmer, clearer or cooler, than at the present. What are our principles worth, if, when the time comes to try them, we lay them aside? What is the earmy to the word of the wind it would not be fail? What is our conscience worth, if, when the fail? What is our conscience worth, if, when the fail? What is our conscience worth, if, when the fail? What is our conscience worth, if, when the fail? What is our conscience worth, if, when the fail? The former may do to live by, but the latter of a common Eather, whose teaching is love, and instead of loving our erring brother, we hat him, and seek his life? And what is our highest duty worth, if we place imagined duty to country above revealed duty to God? The former may do to live by, but the latter of the common Eather, whose teaching is love, and instead of loving our erring brother we place imagined duty to country above revealed duty to God? The former may do to live by, but the latter only will do to die by. This is a transitory and preparatory state, and as we have to discuss the state only will do to die by. Seward or Mr. Lincoln? Does even the Tribune! No, not one of them. Not a syllable, not a whisper. Every gun will be fired at the slave. Every dollar will buy him new fetters. Is this the war which Abolitionists him new fetters. Is this the war which Abolitionists are to wage, the men who make "all things turn on liberty and the slave"? Mr. Phillips has told us all winter that Jeff. Davis was as much entitled to the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy as Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the Northern. He has, on all occasions, vindicated the claim of the Guff States to be allowed to go in peace. He would even build them bridges of gold over which to pass out of the Union, which is the only ark of their safety. But the them bridges of gold over which to pass out of the Union, which is the only ark of their safety. But the Administration has refused to let them go, and is now commencing a war, not for the slave, but to force the South to remain, and enjoy yet longer the immunities and constitutional privileges which slavery claims by virtue of the Constitution. Why is not the voice of Mr. Phillips and the Liberator still for Disunjon? Why do they not still vindicate the claim of South Carolina to go in peace! What have the Gulf States done beyond attempting to establish that claim? Nothing. The Administration refused to withdraw military forces from their borders. The Gulf States waited long to see the final resolve of Mr. Lincoln. They saw he meant to hold them to the Union. Was best friends." I am aware to do this requires a revo-lation of sentiment, an abnegation of all carnal weap-ons, and a preparation to meet any sacrifice. Oh! if the North could be united for this cause as one man on this peace basis, as easily as it is aroused on a war-basis, how great and enduring would be the result! Peace, conquered by force of arms, will never insure a perpetual peace. War begets war, as evil begets evil, here the heart of the slave! What new ally have the times brought him! True, there is a North, but the times brought him? True, there is a North, but a North only for white men. True, the North are burning with hate to the South, but not with love for the slave. No John Brown is leader in this war. It is a war incited, supported and conducted by men who would fight more fiercely to quell a servile insurrection than even to maintain the Union. The North says, "It is all well in the Union; let us fight to established." tablish that." And, lo! strangest of all, Abolitionists cry amen! and make their "welcome to the war hearty and hot." I call it the darkest hour for the slave in the history of American servitude. Men and money flow in uncounted and unnumbered profusion to establish a Union, and perpetuate a Government, whose whole track in history will forever be black with eighty years of inhuman oppression and cruelty. Andrew Johnson told the South a great truth when he told them that disunion was abolition—Union, the support of slavery. Are the Union men of the South less friendly to slavery than the fire-eaters? Yet these are the men whom Mr. Lincoln is careful to conciliate, to attach to the Administration by Federal offices and bribes.

eral offices and bribes.

Suppose, what cannot be doubted, that the result of the war shall be the defeat and subjugation of the South—is the slave free? Are the Union men, at least of the South, who have stood by the Government, are they, as the reward of their services, to be deprived of their slaves? The Administration will be bound by the strongest of all ties to establish, in safety and peace, the claim of these men to their property. Surely, the abolitionist who would not join the war which could free the slave might be called "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionist, who com-Even now, a Bill is pending in our special session of the Legislature, to establish a military professorabily in all our corporated institutions, colleges and academies. Is this the mission of America?

Abolitionists! your title has been the synonym of purity, love and perfection. Liberty has been your watchword; and now beware lest you become the slaves of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayes of the sword! Not that the North will not be alayed to the sword with the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionist, who constructed in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionist, who comes the sword in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionist, who comes in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionist, who comes in the sword in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionists to join such a war, as is now being inaugurated in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but what abolitionists to join such a war, as is now being inaugurated in the interest of the Union, is not "a traitor to liberty"; but was a such as a such a

### THE RESULTS OF THE CONFLICT.

The great North is at last a unit. Did human eye and its great powers may be used to turn the glorious muschinery of the world—the grist mills and the saw mills—which otherwise would run to waste, devastating all in its course.

It is our duty to be true to ourselves and the highest convictions of present duty. If we are called upon to suffer for our principles, we must do it; the greater It is our duty to be true to ourselves and the highest convictions of present duty. If we are called upon to suffer for our principles, we must do it; the greater the sacrifice, the greater the glory. Test questions are parts of life.

I love life, I love my country and my home, and clearly love my wife and little ones, but I love my clearly love my wife and little ones, but I love my Creator most of all; and for Him, and for the right, I am willing to forego all, if it becomes necessary.

dearly love my wife and little ones, but I love my Creator most of all; and for Him, and for the right, I am willing to forego all, if it becomes necessary.

The right knows no alternative. We must begin sometime!

The syot can see, my dear friend, why your letter was a messenger of joy. You do not waver—do not hesitate in this hour of trial. May the cause of right proper, and our souls 'earnest yearnings for liberty to all, and eventual peace and good brotherhood, be realized!

A. H. L.

REMARKS. Though the foregoing letter from a highly esteemed friend in Philadelphia was written simply for our private permal, yet it hreathes to excellent and earnest a spirit, and expresses so much moral solicitude, in regard to take the liberty to publish it without shridgment. It is certainly true that our peace principles were never more deeply rooted than at the present time; nevertheless, we are none the less interested in the martial aspect of smalls, regarding as we do the uprising of the entire North, without distinction of party or seet, like a general and an instantaneous resurrection from the dead, in defence of whatever of freedom remains in the land, and in direct and deadly conflict with the Sixey Power, as a hopsful sign of the times even for the scored cause of peace, in comparison with that moral paralysis and compromising spirit which have so long held mattery over the inside of the people of the North. God's hand is in it.—[En. Les.]

entrance of ALL MEN, of schaferer loopse or dise, who the full guarantee of protection not only of its property, but to the permanent establishment of a means of education, moral and intellectual, that is means of education, moral and intellectual that a country shall be peopled by civilized men, and rely savages and brutes. The retaking of forts as a savages and brutes. The retaking of forts as a savages and brutes. The retaking of forts as a savages and brutes of honor in comparison at the great end of complete regeneration, social as a litical.

way, in the name of Heaven, but for the zerosi institution of slavery in the South, is there as, is day, instead of twelve, twenty milites of the equal in all respects to the people of the Next, and, unit with them? Why? And yet, through all, in spite of all, that beautiful climate and all as in spite of all, that beautiful climate and sal, that ought to have been the garderof the weld, us and no other show in three hundred years has this now see it. With slight exceptions, a depast and degenerate population, certainly not species, the pedegenerate population, certainly not superior, salped haps not equal, in the scale of being, to the violed half-breeds of Mexico or South America. Let a shameful condition of things last no longer. Let a war now inaugurated, and thrust upon us, yield when the second of the law of the l war now inaugurated, and thrust upon to field we results, as it only can, at the point of the largest si at the cannon's mouth. Let the North-all rights she is in this issue—see to it that justice it make reign hereafter, and forever, throughout this Sokian Let the work be done specified and an action. Let the work be done specified and an ection. Let the work be done speedly and theme section. Let the work be done specify and themsty. Let the government, private enterpie, and a need be, friendly powers on this and the other side of the Atlantic, interested in the cause of hum right hato the field in friendly co-operation, or by seed that the hato the field in friendly co-operation, or by seed effort, whenever and wherever a blor can be stret. When slayery shall have been wiped from to Co. stitution and statute-books, and free citizen see is allowed to walk the earth with firm tread and had erect over the whole land, millions yet unbers and speak their grafitude to this generation.

Who that recognizes the finger of God in history can doubt that Southern barbarism is desired by speedily supplanted by Northern civilization

# SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL FRIEND GARRISON:

PRIEND GARRISON:

On the third Sunday of this month, in company was several highly intelligent friends, we attend deapen ular Sabbath services of the Twenty-Eight Copparisonal Society, which holds its meeting at Year Hall, Boston—having been informed from when creditable sources that Mr. Wendell Phillips and deliver an acceptable discourse on the var. Tray that we were much pleased and highly graffed at remarkable display of forensic eloquene in pre-exhibited by the speaker does not exceed the test, but, in the humble estimation of your corresponds, there seemed to be such a wide and marked department from the noble sentiments so often expressed a perious speeches and sundry addresses by the sizest-edged Cicero of the Abolition party, that we were reictantly forced to the irresistible conclusion that eng the fascinating orator of Music Hall felt the oregor-ering pressure of public sentiment, and loved is her at the bidding of an excited populace.

At the close of Mr. Phillips's powerful address the audience lingered on the outside of the building grouping themselves together in considerable number grouping themserves occure the adjacent street, deep-on the sidewalks and in the adjacent street, deep-sing, in a commendable spirit, the "why and where fore" of the speaker's sudden conversion. To be be the state of the state

The prevailing impression was, so far as we could learn from the instructive and entertaining conversations of those who were present, that, when the speak-er avowed, in plain and unequivocal language, his er avowed, in plain and unequivocal languar, is perfect willingness and determination to supports flag and the Adulmistration, he departed from the se cred principles which had been promulgated for ter-ty-five years past by the Abolition party.

Mr. Phillips says in his masterly argument, that he Administration is all right! Let us examine him

this point, and see whether it be so or otherwise. point, and see whether it do so to that they oln and his wily, cunning cabinet say, that they propose, in the "war" already inaugurated in h Lincoln and his will, cunning cabinet say, that they anot propose, in the "war" already inaugurated inb trieddal blood, to liberate the down-troblen, opened slave, to "strike the fetters from every limb." (i. no! only to retake the captured forts, and secural "property," belonging by purchase and annexains the United States, from unlawful scirure. When you look, with an impartful, unprejudiced eye, at the metry inactivity of the national administration design the past three or four weeks, it is evident that book in the past three or four weeks, it is evident that the secure was not count to the crisis precipitated uses in

the past three or four weeks, it is evident that noses power are not equal to the crisis precipitated upon as Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, prophesied in the Senate Chamber at Washington, a few month sine, that the country would, within ninety days, he is stored to harmony and its former prosperity. Mr. Lincoln is an ardent supporter of the Infamous Fuftive Slave Law, and believes that a black man has suright to vote or he tried by a jury of his own cold n any civil or criminal case. Edward Bates, of Missouri, another member of the national executive de partment, furnishes voluminous proofs, in several leters published in 1860, that he substantially agree with the President; and yet with these facts flauning in our faces, Mr. Phillips, in the presence of a Bosta audience, avows his determination to support the government, because the administration is all right! and speaks voluntarily under that flag which waves ore speaks voluntarily under that hop which we was four millions of slaves, and symbolizes only the erabing out of "rights" which belong to the nego by the to of birth. In these "trying times," let erap holitionist be true to his cause, not forgetting "hose bonds as bound with them." My motto is, and ear that he was the bonds as bound with them." will be, "No Union with Slaveholders!"

Yours, fraternally,
An OLD LINE ABOLITION

ent certainly misapprehends Mr. Phi-Hps. In saying that the Government is wholly intensity.

Mr. P. had exclusive reference to the issue nicel by the Southern conspirators, and to their nefarious sets, and set to the character of the Constitution of the United State his opinion of which remains annaltered.—[En. Let. Our corres

### ATHEISM - ABOLITIONISM - WENDELL

of Abolitionists—now some twenty year—I has noticed that their prominent orators have been its constant habit of throwing every species of riser upon Atheism and Infidelity. Nor have they are the are they are the they are the are they are the are the are they are constant habit of throwing every species of rilar upon Atheism and Infidelity. Nor have they given up this practice, which I presume they are learnt from the Christian religion. I see by the la Liberator, that Wendell Phillips—the principal Abit tion speaker of Massachusetts—made the foliation is forward. See the country, les all "If you let it trespass on the domain of menk is Inguiste and atheistic."

The idea conveyed by this language is, that the limit is knavels to rimmoral. Mr. Phillips mean the or his language has no meaning at all. Now which the Atheism that supports the evil of slavery speaking the seed of the contending? He must know-fels not an ignorant man—that alavery is authorized as unstained by the Bible, the very look which is set from on the above occasion in order to condens to

sustained by the Bible, the very book which are from on the above occasion in order to condens South, and the book which he professes to belief it the word of God. I have been an Atheist for years, and have read a number of Atheist which but I have yet to see the first one that justifies sard; or sanctions any description of fraud or immension of the first one that justifies are the first of the first one that justifies are the first of the first one that justifies are the first of the first The Hible, however, has direct and positive or mands in favor of slavery; the South are contents reminding us of this fact, and we cannot in riddeny it. But Mr. Phillips seems anxious to said Atheism responsible for the evil, and indeed it knavery in general! I do not wonder that he sould desire to make out as good a case as possible for Cubitamity and the Bible, for he is no doubt a religion man. But the kind of religion that induces such fairness or want of candor is a poor article, and he est men are much better off without it.

Dedham, April 29, 1801.

The report that Massachusetts troops had been

The report that Massachusetts troops had been ordered to suppress negro insurrections, is confirmed by a letter of tien. Bufler to Gov. Hicks, under date of April 23. The General says:—

"I have understood, within the last hour, that some spechensions were entertained of an insurrection of the negro population of this neighborhood. I am anxious to convince all classes of persons that the force under my command are not here in any way to interfere with or countenance any interference with the say of the State. I am, therefore, ready to cooperate with your Excellency in suppressing, most promptly and effectively, any insurrection against Maryland. I beg, therefore, that you announce publishy that any portion of the forces under my command is at your Excellency's disposal, to not [mmediately for the preservation of the peace of this elsumunity."

The Governor replied that the citizens were fully able to suppress any slave insurrections, and declined General Buller's offer.

General Butler's offer.

It would appear that General Butler was ready to place the Eighth Regiment under the command of Governor Hicks, of Maryland, to shoot down slaves. Was this the object in sending Massachusetts troops to Washington! "We pause for a reply.—Boston Hearth!

"We sent a splendid regiment of troops—the Twen-ty-Fifth—from Albany, N. Y., on Monday, to Wash-ington, among whom were 400 Germans, nearly all men of the European revolutions of 1848, and who have long ago learned not to fear martial array or the mediof powder.

Massachusetts is upon every list to the

mare now ago teaches to be a small of powder.

Massachusetts is upon every lip in the Empire State: we hear no more of 'little, boastful Bay State,' 'Puritanical Boston,' &c. &c. The day of sneers is past; aone speak her name but to applaud her merits. In-assai of 'leaving out Now England,' and 'ignoring Massachusets in any reconstructed government,' as was the talk for swhile, every one regards her as the 'banner State.' and over the phlegmatic Dutchmen are hunting over these pedigrees, in the hope that they shall be able to squeeze out at least a drop of Yankee blood, to warrant them in claiming some share in the honors now so universally accorded."

IODOTS NOW SO UNIVERSALLY ACCOUNTS.

A BALTIMORE ROUGH'S OPINION OF THE MASSAHUNERTS SIXFH. We learn from an authentic
source, that after the gallant Sixth had fought their
way through the streets of Baltimore, and were seated
in the cars, one of the richers was heard to say: "It's
no use; we can't do anything with those fellows."
"Why not?" was asked. "Because, (with an oath,
and pointing to the cars,) there goes Bunker Hill."

TOWN THE OCCUPANTS OF

and pointing to the cars,) there goes Bunker Hill."

4. LIBERAL DONATION FROM THE OCCUPANTS OF QUINCY MAINER. The marketmen doing business both inside and outside of Quincy Market have made sgenerous donation to the Massachusetts troops now at the seat of war. They have contributed 5000 pounds of beef, 3000 pounds of mutton, 1000 pounds of fresh pork, 1000 pounds of veal, 500 pounds of poultry, 100 harrles of potatoes, 100 harrles of potables of various kinds; also, a large quantity of butter, cheese, lard, pigs' feet, etc. The value of these provisions is between \$2000 and \$3000. They have been forwarded in the vessel freighted with lee by Addison Gage & Co. The means were sewn up in cotton cloth, which, with everything else, is furnished gratuitously.

The Euras Dead. On Wednesday afternoon, last

wan everything else, is furnished gratuitonsly.

Tul) First Drad. On Wednesday afternoon, last week, private Merrill S, Wright, of the Richardson light Infantry, Sixth Regiment, of Lowell, arrived in Boston with the bodies of three soldiers—John Keenan, Company C, Lowell, Edward Coburn. Company D, Stoneham, and Sumner H. Needham, Company I, lawrence—who were killed at Baltimore April 19th. The first two were killed at Baltimore April 19th. The first two were killed outright by the mob, and the last named died of his wounds.

st named died of his wounds.

27 The Southern leaders are now powerless; they are no more Custom House patronage to bestow. They no longer control the Army and Navy and the Authoral Treases with Government offices and Government divertising. Their spies and pimps are every where weig driven from public employment, and forced into etirement. The rascality carried on when they were n power, and which has well night ruined the country, annot be continued with impunity. Already the haler has commenced its functions, and traitors are danging from yard-arm and flag staff.—Boston Herald.

The Pauce or Revenue Little even of the first part of the property of the propert

on yard-arm and flag staff.—Boston Heroid.

Patter or Bunkino. Little or none of this lal is manufactured in this country, and we are entirely dependent upon the English for the The market here is cleared of it, and orders one out by the last steamer which will sweep noish market. The New York Evening Post he demand for flags has raised the price of buntom four dollars and seventy-five cents a piece to yeight dollars, and book muslin, asually worth ten cents, now brings three dollars a yard!

Gov. Letcher authorizes the Commanding General of the military forces to call out and cause to be mustered into service from time to time as public exigencies may require, such additional volunteers as he may deem necessary.

wantrogory, May 4. Government has been offi-cially advised, that at the last dates no commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court. The State Department has in-structed Minister Davison to make known to the French Government that there is no idea existing in this government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

33 John Tyler has put the finishing touch to the peculiar reputation he acquired while in the Presidential chair, by sending to Gov Pickens, of South Carolina, the following dispatch, which is copied from the Charleston Courier.—

RICHMOND, April 25, 3, P. M.—To Goe. Pickens— We are fellow-citizens once more by an ordinance pass-ed this day. Virginia has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER.

All the other Ex-Presidents stand by the Union and

Kinosros, N. C., April 25th. The Old North State is wake. The news from Virginia has fired every heart. Washington city sound to token I—and in doing this, no direct the tobe lost. The Northern Congress should not be permitted to meet there. No, second. Let the barbarians be direct to their native North. They should never be permitted to plot the ruin on our own soil.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7. Senator Bayard of Delaware has arrived here, fearing personal violence if he remained in Wilmington. He was taken into custody at the depth here, but was discharged by Mayor Heart, there being no charge against him. As he entered the Mayor's office, his hat struck against a rope with a none which was suspended over the door, tabelled "Death to Traitors," that had been removed by the police from one of the street lamps.

Tespective governments.

Washington has been placed under martial law values at the depth here, but was discharged by Mayor Heart, there being no charge against him. As he entered the Mayor's office, his hat struck against a rope with a none which was assigned to over the door, tabelled "Death to Traitors," that had been removed by the police from one of the street lamps.

Tespective governments.

Washington has been placed under martial law values at the opposite of the good contrast, they help old at no distant day for a combination against him, which, in spire of the power of King Cotton, will cramble their slaveoursey into the door, tabelled "Death to Traitors," that had been removed by the police from one of the street lamps.

they have established."

Most active preparations are being made for the further blockading of Southern ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will, within a week, be at sea. The entire facet will cox-ais of at least fifty war vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommadation of a land force of at least 20,000 strong. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of every inter on the countern coast, into which say vessel drawing six foot of water might otherwise entire.

might otherwise enter.

"Utopian Politics. M. Charles Jared Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, invites theliving ex-Presidents—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan—to become arbitrators to settle the differences of the North and South. Mr. Ingersoll shows an unusual degree of imbedility. Every one has long known that the class of politicians to which he belongs have never understood the North, but we never supposed them so profoundly ignorant of the South. The man who would chase such a Soulish fantasy at such a moment as this, reminds us of Pickwick at the military review, ranning after his bat in a figh wind, with a bayonet charge behind, and another up before.

This Mr. Ingersoll is the identical yentleman who has frequently said in public that if he had lived in the times of the American Revolution, it would have been a tory! What a negotiator for ship times as these — New York Century.

H. W. BECCHER AND HIS CHURCH. One-hundred

One hundred and thirty clergymen in the State of Maine have signified their readiness to receive appoint ments to chaplaincies in the army.

Name to the teem.

The lis stated by the correspondent of the Tribuse that while Capt. Pray's company of regulars were on board a transport at Annapolis, a man rushed on with a jug of whiskey, and gave it to the captain. His manner excited suspicion, and a chemical analysis discovered a large deposit of arsenic.

The Cleveland Herald says that a lady from Mobile has just arrived, bringing with her a paper containing an address made by Jeff. Davis to his army, on his leaving Montgomery for the North last week, in which he represented that they were going to march against the half-starved and scurrilous mob of the North, and pledged himself to be back in sixty days with the scalp of Lincols!

istration, and recommends arming the cours.

Three hundred and seventy-three companies have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief of New York State up to Friday last—a force equal to twenty-eight thousand seven hundred. This is independent of the fully equipped and uniformed regiments of the State, which is equal to thirty thousand. This does not include the volunteers formed into regiments in New York city and other portions of the State, which would swell the present military force of the State to seventy-five thousand men.

ket square, Newburyport, recently, bearing this mot-to: "The flag was all that was saved of her." Speeches were made on the occasion.

The Governor of Rhode Island has giver contemplated trip home, hearing that his tre soon move Southward, and has resumed the

accepted, to promote the enlistment of troops, and to arm them with his revolving breech-rifles, at his own expense. This is equivalent to a donation of \$50,000.

Frenchmen.

J. F. D. Lavier, banker in New York, offers to the Governor of Indiana, his native State, \$25,000, for the equipment of her troops.

Dr. Morris, of Charlestown, Mass., just returned from Washington, states that he mut six gentlemen who were serving as privates in the Rhode Island regiment, who represented three millions of money. Perhaps some of the boasting Southerners would like to put that in their pipe and smoke it.

The Cincinnati Gazette mentions a company in that vicinity of twenty-seven members, whose property is estimated at nine millions of dollars.

A committee of New York citizens waited upon President Lincoln recently, and tendered him seventy-five thousand additional men, and one hundred millions of dollars, to be used in keeping an open highway between New York city and Washington.

All the foreign Ministers have expressed strong sympathies with the Administration for the uprising of the North for the maintenance of the Union, and do not conscal their belief that the rebels will receive no countenance whatever at the hands of their respective governments.

MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAYES.
siderable space to-day, to the Mes
Davis, delivered at the assembling
Congress at Montgomery on the 22
It is principally devoted to a defen

"General Bragg sent word to the fort yesterday that Virginia had seceded, and that General Scott had

accepted, to promote the enlistment of troops, and to arm them with his revolving breech-rifes, at his own expense. This is equivalent to a donation of \$56,000.

Mr. Humphrey, a wealthy ship-owner in Thomaston, offers to arm and equip a company of volunteers in the most efficient manner, at a cost of \$16,000.

The Frenchmen in New York have given \$4770 to equip the Lafayette Guards, made up wholly of requip the Lafayette Guards, made up wholly of Frenchmen.

J. F. D. Lavier, banker in New York, offers to the Governor of Indiana, his native State, \$25,000,

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of the public senti-ment in regard to the war on the other side of the water:—

conservant Advertiser thus speaks of the public sensiment in regard to the war on the other side of the water :—

"Neither of the governments of France or England dow to countenance a slaveocracy, based upon such principles as those announced by Mr. Stephens in his Savannah speech. They will either attempt to control it, and by conquest or treaty change the present relation of the slave, or they will, shan the Confederacy entirely by cultivating cotton elsewhere. You may rely upon this, for the anti-slavery sentiment of the people of France and England is deep-rooted and thorough, and will not bear tampering with.

It is admitted here that a reasonable compromise may be made; but only because it is to save so glorious a thing as the American Union, and that under no other circumstance could such a compromise be made to such a power as the Slave Fewer. But should a civilized and intelligent community, like that of the Southern States, resist all compromise, and persist in setting un such a monatrosity as a povernment, whose vitality, according to their own boast, it slavery, they need not expect the sympathy or the good wishes of the people of Western Europe. On the contrary, they may look at no distant day for a combination against them, which, in spite of the power of King Cotton, will crumble their slaveocracy into the dias."

cinity; eight negroes were hung, and a dozen more would seen be hung.

Excress or SLAYMS FROM MARYLAND. The reposted stamped of alaves from Maryland into Penny Photosome of the Color of the Color of Priday has, having alighted near Columbia, S. C., in sine hears. Fron Lowe states that he possible teamped of alaves from Maryland into Penny Photosome of the Color of Priday has, having alighted near Columbia, S. C., in sine hears. Fron Lowe states that he possible to the Color of Priday has, having alighted near Columbia, S. C., in sine hears. Fron Lowe states that he can be alighted to the Color of Priday has a little before one o'clock, on the day succeeding that on which he left Cincinnati. The distance travelled was over one thousand miles, making the rate of speed at which the belloon moved about one shader and the suite product of the color of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made. The same of Oglen, in Thornby, to beg some thing to all the street of the house to procure them food, he same one left for the house to procure them food, he same one left for the house to procure them food, he same one left for the house to procure them food, he same of the post of the thing that he visited the color of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made. The color of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the most wonderful balloon excursions over made of the work of the work

JUDGE RESIGNED. Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, residing in Alahama, has resigned his office, to follow the fortunes of his State, although a friend to the Union. [No—a traitor.]

SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN MOBILE BAY. The Mo-bile Tribune says:—"At about ten o'clock, on the

The President Lincoln has issued a second Proclamation, calling for 42,000 additional volunteers for three years, unless sooner discharged. He also directs the regular army to be increased by the enlistment of 22,714 men, and the navy by the enlistment of 18,000 seamen, in addition to the present forces of the United States.

he United States.

A PATRIOTIC MOTHER. Henry B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, now in New York, has received a letter from his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Ealls, stating that their two older sons had joined the urmy, and that she regretted that the next three were co young for service. Mrs. Stanton is daughter of dudge Daniel Cady, and grand-daughter of Colone Livingston, who figured in the war of the Revolution.

NEWBURSTON, APRIL 24. Hon Caleb Cushing, in a speech, at the raising of an American flag in this city this afternoon, amounced that his fortune and services were at the disposal of his country, and that he was willing to give up his friends at the South, however near and dear to him, on the altar of his country, and that the Government and Union must be austained at all hazards. Wherever Massachusetts was, there he was with her.

Secretary Chase has ordered the stoppage of all sup-plies at Cairo for any of the rebellions States. This will be a severe blow to the rebels, who are in want of provisions and breadstuffs for the troops.

ms No. 20 Builineh street. Office

EF COPIES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS'S MUSIC HALL SPEECH ON THE WAR may 16 obtained at Room No. 8, HAYMAN BURRAU OF EMIGRATION, Wash-ngton Building, 221 Washington Street, Boston.



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WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE B. HAYWOOD, Princip.
Hopedale, Milford, Mass., March 30, 1861.

The British Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

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

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A ST WAY

# Poetry.

NEMERIA

Our ain has found us out; our prids

The poor, the bound, remembered not;

Now darkness gathers far and wide,

With shame and grief and ruin traught.

We have dilivered the oppressed fate the strong oppressor's hand; If now their wrongs shall be redressed, With us, O God! how will it stand? We have upheld the spoller's power
For paltry ends, for trade and gain;
At last, our blood we freely pour:
O may it not be all in vain!

The tender Spring, with bud and bloom.
With sunshine sweet, and breezes bla
Has smiled away the Winter's gloom,

But the poor land, the fated land!

How many a field, now budding fair,
Shall feel the stain of brothers' blood,
And smoke in battle's hateful glass!

Hew many and many an aching heart,
Through all its borders, near and far,
Is yearning for the loved and brave,
Who dare the awful chance of war! For the Liberator.

"THE TRUE SOUL SEEKS NO REST." BY MISS L. M. TEXNEY.

h never of rest to the truth-seeking spirit, rate of a height where its wings cannot be ot earth and heaven its own to inherit, And God the great source of its constant unrest?
Still far in the distance its vision is pyring.
Away through the mists where the fair plains are lying
Still, still for the perfect its deep voice is crying,
Nor can its demand be denied or represt.

No rest bath the tree when the wind anthem ringeth When, swayed by the tempest, its graceful form swings Still, raindrops and sunshine a crown on it flingeth, And birds mong its branches their joyful notes pour; ut prone doth it lie, when its proud trunk is riven, No more in its boughs chant the loud winds of heaven,
The peace of decay to its green leaves is given,
And sweet birds will sing in its branches no more.

How fierce the unrest of the glorious Ocean !--Yet its grandeur awakens the deepest devotion : grandeur awakens the deepest devotion :

Though peace wakes no chord in its ceaseless commotion.

As, booming its deep base, it breaks on the sand;

But sure is the rest where the dead rea reposes,

And peacefully o'er its pollution it closes,

While ashen the apples, and occutiers the roses,

That apping from the soil of its pestilent strand.

The soul may have peace that is only inaction; Composure that's born of a blank stupefaction, Composure that's born of a blank stupefaction, Which views darkest wrong with a calm satisfact Nor evil can see which it cannot endure—But true souls rest never 'neath carthly disaster, They measure their might by the ills they would be the second of the And face every wrong with a Right that is vaster, A spirit unconquered, a faith that is sure.

> From The World We Live In. SONG OF KING COTTON.

King Cotton sat on his net-work of bales,
With his sceptre, a terrible whip, in hand,
And sang as he spread his flag to the gales— "I was born a prince; 'tis mine to command.

"My kingdom is the world, I rule o'er land and sea; For my banners are unfurled On the wave, the hill, the lea; And before my golden altars
All peoples bend the knee. "Slaves have I by the million

Ab! let the Northman rave! So long as he worships cotton, I shall safely hold my slave A dollar his tongue will still; I can "call the roll" of my lackeys

At the foot of Bunker Hill. "O. little care I for the pleadin Of the liberty-prating priest I shall go with my slaves at ple

From West to farthest East : And the Northman, all obedient, Shall bend the supple knee; He shall catch my runaway no And send them back to me!

"He may shake his head and bluste And prate of his 'Higher Law'; I will crack the whip of 'Secession And his conscience overawe. He may shake his head and bluster, Of his heart keep the key—
It is Cotton vs. Conscience,
And Cotton is king, you see!"
Time, the healer of wounds,

Time, the healer of wounds, Time, the righter of wrongs, Time, the avenger of crimes, Time, the writer of songs, Rolls on the wheels of de

Now!

King Cetton sits on his threne of bales,
In desperate, hopeless, and sorrowful plight;
His chivalrous heart with terror qualis,
His sceptro has gene—he has lost his might. His heart is filled with pain

His heart is filled with pain
At the Fates' unfriendly blow;
He sings in a dolorous strain,
In a mournful voice and low,
With bravado strangely mingled,
His song of wrath and woe— Alas ! size for the Northman !
He was once my slave, but now
He sparse my yoke from his shoulders,
At another shrine to how;
He is kneeling at Freedom's altar, He is kneeling at Freedom's altar,
My deadliest earthly foe,
And my power, at length, is broken
In the land of the 'men of dough.'

"I have cracked my whip, 'Secession,'
Till they laugh in my very face;
And the threat that was once so potent Has wrought my own disgra But why should I lose domini

P. S. Born. SUMMER'S COMING.

SUBMER'S COMING.

YY GROINS W. REED.

Summer's coming !

O'er the long imprisoned earth

Hass of Elysium are peopling

Where the red huds late were sleeping;

Young birds feel their festhered birth;

Honey-bees are softly humming;

"Summer's coming—summer's coming !"

"Summer's coming, summer's coming !"

Bunnier's bonding,
On the lary-pacing cloude;
Swallows, in the soft-air miling,
Twitter to the light wind's wailing;
Butterflies formate their shrouds;
Turdy bestless thus are dramming;
"Summer's coming,—summer's coming!"
Summer's coming,—summer is coming!
A Where the occan heaves its head;
Summy snakes, from broad savannals,
Such the lily's opening banners,
Rising from the river's bed;
Earth and sky my through the glosming.
"Summer's coming—summer's coming!

# The Tiberator.

"THE SABLE CLOUD." [THIRD ARTICLE.]

Dr. Adams complains that anti-slavery men often speak disparagingly of the slave's religion, which, he says, "is full as good as that of concerts in our foreign missionary fields."

missionery fields."

This testimony, coming from a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is a very important one. I have reason to think that it is perfectly true. But I have also reason to think that this resemblance between the converts of the slaveholding parsons in the South and the converts of the American Board. between the converts of the slaveholding parsons in the South and the converts of the American Board among the heathen, rightly understood, will operate much more to the discredit of the latter than to the

Southern churches are "full as good" as the me bers of the American Board's mission-church kbridge, in the Choctaw nation, were in January, 1859, when, on holding "a big meeting" for the communion, they took no notice of the well-known fact, that on the first Sunday of that month one of their members, a siave, had been burned alive at the in-stigation of another member, her mistress. Such igation of another is not a great recommendation, his does not say very much for the Christianity of the slaves. However it may be with the "brethren," the bond between "sisters in the church" does no seem, there, to be a very tender one; neither do "the

poor" in that church seem to be very well cared for.

Or, to take a much milder case, a case where we will look no deeper than the testimony of the miswill look no deeper than the testimony of the mis-sionaries themselves as to the quantity and quality of the ordinary fruits of piety, let us giance at the evi-dence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Re-Tract Society, miscall themselves "anti-layery"—

"The Annual Report for 1807 says—
"The history of the churches under the care of this mission for several years, has been singularly uniform.... The total membership of the churches remains very nearly as it was in 1861.... The interest in the Cherokee churches in the services of the sanctuary does not seem to have deepened. At some of the stations, the number of worshippers on the Sabath has slightly increased; but, on the whole, no certain improvement in this particular can be reported."—p. 149.

The Annual Report for 1858 says-

The Annual Report for 1858 says—
"The brethren of this mission, with one exception, are unable to report any religious interest which can properly be called a revival. Mr. Ranney has admitted four persons to the church at Lee's Creek.

A few additions have also been made to the church at Honey Creek. But the reports from Park Hill and Fairfield are less cheering. The past year, Mr. Worcester writes, has unhappily been one of sad apathy in regard to the most interesting of all concerns. My preaching thus far, Mr. Torrey says, has been attended with but little apparent profit. I have some reason to believe that two or three persons have been led to indulge a hope in Christ through my word. Whether their hope is well founded or not, remains to be seen. ... The grace of liberality is not largely be er their hope is well journeed or not, remains to seen. . . . The grace of liberality is not largely be stowed upon the Cherokees."—pp. 128, 9.

The Report for 1859 says-

The Report for 1859 says—

"The past year cannot be regarded as one of special prosperity. The additions to the number of communicants are only 7; so that, taking into account the annual loss by death or otherwise, the churches have received no accession to their strength."—p. 147.

"The amount contributed for benevolent purposes cannot be reported with accuracy. It is presumed, however, that there has been no advance upon the liberality of former years."—p. 148.

"In speaking of this church, one year ago, Mr. Torrey stated that, of twelve colored members, none resided within eight nuise of him; and that, of thirty-one Indian members, only fourteen lived within six well-see hims those seating and the contributions of the seat of sided within eight miles of him; and that, of thirtyone Indian members, only fourteen lived within six
miles of him; the rest being entirely, or almost entirely, beyond his reach. The average attendance of
communicants at Fairfield is only four or five. It was
not till a few weeks since that he could report the first
direct, tangible, satisfactory case of conversion connected with his labora. As there is no reason whatever to call in question the fidelity and extractness of
this brother, the Committee are not clear that, in the
present state of the world, the Board should prolong
its efforts at this station."—p. 149.

The suggestion made in the sentence last quoted was carried into execution, and the Annual Report of 1850 announced that the Prudential Committee had closed their work among the Cherokees. In doing this, the Committee make an explicit statement, first, of what is not the reason, and then of what is the reason, as follows:—

"The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that it is time for the Board to discontinue its mission among the Cherokees. To prevent all misapprehension, it should be stated at the outse — "irrat, that this is not owing to the relations of our work among these Indians to the system of slavery."—p. 137.

What the Prudential Committee allege is the re son for discontinuing the mission is told, in stalle let ters, on the next page, thus:—

"The Cherokees are a Christian people."-p.138. And, further on, the idea is more minutely expressed, as follows:—

"The mission is not abandoned, but our appropri-ate work is done. The Cherokee people have been Christianized, through the divine favor, and what remains for building up and sustaining the institutions of the Gospel-which is everywhere a work never brought to a close—must be left to others; for the reason that our sppropriate work is no longer there."

—p. 146.

We have seen that Dr. Adams and his colleagues We have seen that Dr. James have taken the responsibility of asserting, with the added emphasis of italic letters, that "The Cherokees are a Christian people." But, if we read the section of details following this emphatic head, in which the missionaries express their phatic head, in which the missionaries express their opinions, we find a reserve, a qualification, a guardedness of expression, which not only fails to establish the confident heading, but reminds the reader of the column of "Telegraphic News" in an "Extra" political paper, where the headings, in large and varied capitals, which are to induce the public to buy, are found not to be entirely supported by the details in the small type below. Here are some of the details, under the Prudential Committee's sensation heading, above recorded:—
"However low may be the standard of their Christians."

The quality of the Christianity possessed by the Cherokees seems not of a very high order. Of its quantity, we get some further details on pages 143-4, from which I find that the number of Cherokee churchmembers in all the mission-churches of the American Board in that nation is only 185; and that the average attendance in all the schools is about 50, this attendance to the complex of the complex of the complex of the church of the complex of the compl

To be sure, Dr. Adams's veracity is not such that an improbable statement should for a moment be received on the authority of his word. But his deceits, direct and indirect, are accustomed to be used for the reputation and advantage of the American Board; heavy for it is discredit. It may safely be assumed, that, if this deliberately stated parallel shall be found to bear hard upon the converts (and of course upon the missionaries) of the Board, it will be from no purpose of Dr. Adams that his two-edged blade should cut in this direction. He spoke, no doubt, as loving, not the Board less, but slavery more.

The religion of the slaves, says Dr. Adams, "is fall as good as that of converts in our foreign missionary fields are hardly worth a thousand dollars a day, and more, which the Pradential Cosmittee expend upon them; for abundant testimony of Southern clergy men proves that church-membership makes a very imperfect restraint upon the slaves in the particulars of lying, stealing, drunkenness, fornication and adultery.

Suppose it be granted that the slave members of Southern churches are "full as good" as the members of the American Board's mission-church at Of the attempts of Dr. Adams to represent the Bi-level of the American Board's mission-church at Of the attempts of Dr. Adams to represent the Bi-level of the American Board's mission-church at

ravisher, an adulterer, or a murderer, if their testimony were admitted ?

Of the attempts of Dr. Adams to represent the Bible as favoring slavery, it is not necessary to speak minutely, since they resemble those of the whole crowd of slaveholding parsons at the South.

A distinguished philanthropist once told me that he had never read the whole of the "South-Side View of Slavery." He had repeatedly tried to read it, but it invariably made him sick, and he was obliged to relinquish the attempt. The elaborate mendacity of both these books, mingled as it is with a sanctimonious impiety which constantly "takes in vain" the ous implety which constantly "takes in vain" the name of God, and attempts to pervert His attributes, His purposes, and His Gospel to the defence of the worst of crimes, is indeed sickening! But what a revelation does it make of the character of the Norththe ordinary than the dense given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given, for a few years past, in the Annual Redence given yea

Dr. Adams defends slavery, declares it a matter of God's appointment, and recommends its continuance and extension. Holding an office of trust and re-sponsibility in the "American Board," he takes the sponsibility in the "American Board," he takes the money which the churches have given for the support of Christian missionaries, and hires with 'it, for years, another pro-slavery minister, Rev. Cyrus Byington, to preach to the Choctaws. Mr. Byington not only upholds slavery there, as his employer does here, but allows one of his church-members to burn another alive, without either instituting church-discipline upon the murderer, or informing his employers of this state of thises in the Choctaw churches. Then, again, of things in the Choctaw churches. Then, again, Dr. Adams uses the state of enormous depravity to which the Choctaw churches have been brought under the ministrations of Mr. Byington, for the advantage of slavery, boasting that the slave conyerts are "full as good" as the Choctaw converts. And all this time, Dr. Kirk and Dr. Stone are acknowledging both Adams and Byington as Christian ministers and worthy "brethren," and thus helping the continuance of their recognition as such by the churches, though they would instantly lift up their voices like trumpets in rebuke of those men, if they should become Universalists or Unitarians. Is it any injustice to call this brotherhood "a brotherhood of thieves"? of things in the Choctaw churches. Does not even this strong expression fail to include the fulness of their guilt?—c. K. W.

### LETTER FROM HAYTI.

Obstacles in the way of Haytien Improvement-Geffrard-Emi

SAINT MARC, (Hayti,) April 2, 1861. EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: I send you a few terms concerning this country and this people, pre uming they may interest those of your readers no

lready familiar with the facts.

In order to do justice to the Haytien people in any In order to do justice to the Haytien people in any comparison we may draw between their condition and that of other countries, we must bear in mind the disadvantages under which they have always labred. In their revolution, they were not like the Americans, educated, armed, and in possession of their personal liberty, and enjoying the sympathy and aid of powerful foreign friends. Thousands of them had been freshly imported from Africa, and all of them were unarmed. imported from Africa, and all of them were unarmed, and reduced to that ignorance and brutishness to which slavery alone can degrade men. Oppressed by the French, English and Spanish, they bravely gained their personal and political rights, and established a republican form of government. Since the revolution, there have been various changes in the Martine, form of government, some of them were

revolution, there have been various changes in the Haytien form of government; some of them were changes for the worse. Under Souloque, the last emperor, the government was, if possible, nearly as corrupt as our own has been under Buchanan. Since the election of the now ruling President, Fabre Geffrard, a new era has dawned on the Republic. Education and agriculture, both of which were discouraged by the late Emperor, are now receiving all possible encouragement from the Government of the contract of the ceiving all possible encouragement from the Govern ment. Geffrard is without doubt the greatest states man in Hayti; he is highly educated, a polished gen-tleman, a true patriot, and a Christian. All these good qualities of head and heart he brings with the ut-most zeal to the elevation and progress of his people. The inhabitants of Hayti number about two-thirds

The inhabitants of Hayti number about two-thirds of a million; they are the descendants of various African tribes. In the cities and large towns, a large proportion are Creole, or of mixed blood, African with European. I made diligent inquiry as to the health of the mixed race, of first, second and third generations; and in every instance I found it as good as in the pure black or white. The statement that the mixed races are not as hardy and profife is without doubt a pro-

cia and other trees; and, as I walked around in those old foranken rooms, once the homes of wealthy slave-holders, but now only the abode of reptiles, I said to myself's such will one day be the condition of New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond, and all the large towns of our pirate States; and I expect to live and to walk among their ruins.

An excellent road leads along near the coast of

size the particular between the rows, in margine size that and other trees; and, as I washed around in these and all the sources; and, as I washed around in these and the sources; and, as I washed around in these and the sources; and, as I washed around in these and the sources; and as I washed around in these and the sources; and the sources of washed around the sources; and the sources of the sources of the sources; and the sources of the sources of the sources within sources of the sources; and the sources of the sources within sources of the sources; and the sources of the sources within sources of the sources; and the sources of the sources within sources of the sources; and the sources of the sources within sources of the sources of the sources within sources of the sources. In the source, the sources of the sources within sources of the sources of the sources of the sources within sources of the sources of th

We have been told of our sins and warned of approaching judgments; yet refusing to repent, until the day of vengeance is upon us. God's wrath against our unrighteousness is revealed in the shouts for war and the shedding of blood. But faith surveys the gathering storm, and in the midst of its thunders hears the Divine voice behind and above the clouds, speaking, "When ye see these things, look up—lift up your heads—your redemption draweth nigh." Parties, hitherto at variance, now agree to lay aside all differences, forget all past animosities, make common cause in defence of their liberties. But do they not forget that God remembers our past middeeds, our opproaching judgments; yet refusing to repent, until the day of vengeance is upon us. God's wrath against our unrighteousness is revealed in the shouts for war and the shedding of blood. But faith surveys the gathering storm, and in the midst of its thunders hears the Divine voice behind and above the clouds, speaking, "When ye see these things, look up—lift up your heads—your redemption draweth nigh." Parties, hitherto at variance, now agree to lay saide all diff. ferences, forget all past animosities, make common cause in defence of their liberties. But do they not forget that God remembers our past misdeeds, our oppressing, and robbing, and spoiling the poor and needy? that he has told us that when he makes in quisition for blood, he will remember, and "visit for these things"? Let them understand; forgetfulness is not repentance. It is marvellous how our sin of oppression is now forgetten in the strife to resist desmonth of the completed arrangement to suppress what Mir. Phillips might have to suppress what for possible to reported but of them the decined week. One of them had completed arrangement to have it reported but the decined week.

ment in times of peace; but how much more so, mideratand and apply them in governmental rela-is, when our peace and safety are endangered, as t, and government resorts to war! How shall we sow! Who will instruct us! C. G. O.

### A ORY FROM LONDON.

Address from the Peace Society of London to the Peo-ple of the United States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS—It is in no presuming or dictatorial spirit that we venture to address to you these few words of earnest sympathy and respectful expostulation, in reference to the perilous criss in your national history through which you are now passing. But having been long laboring, in our humble measure, in promoting peace on earth upon the breast. on are now passing. But having been long labor-ng, in our humble measure, in promoting peace on arth upon the broad principles of our common hiristianity, we cannot but feel how deeply that must to which we are devoted is implicated in the scult of the experiment now being enacted in your ountry.

### WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

could be shown, than in their concected arrangements to have it reporting on the own, on such as Mr. Phillips might have to say on the war, on Sunday week. One of them have to appreciate the suppress what Mr. Phillips might have to say on the war, on Sunday week. One of them have to report there in the wood are moved by a great wind, so the people seem moved by the war spirit, ready to bathe their word in their bruther's blood. In this hour of the Prince of darkness, where are the freeds of the Prince of Jesses, the Christian Non-Resistants—those who have studied the philosophy of that question, and are competent to instruct others!

Now that Judas has betrayed him, thinking he "has before the government, surrounded by armed solder—have those cother disciples also forsaken him, and fall Have they found the sword of the Spirit in sufficient for the present hour, and therefore taken to hic carnal sword? Well, he must be crucified; so it must now be, so it has every been; the Loss has away been alain from the foundation of the world. But those women, standing by the crossa, winnessing the crucifiction—they will prepare spieces, embant the body, follow to the separation of the there were the body, follow that the surface of the proper spieces, substantially any thank God, that woman still lived, and white the surface of the proper spin the surfac

OIL WELL EXPLOSION AND CONFLAGRA. TION!

A terrible oil well explosion recently took place in the Pennsylvania oil region, by which exists persons lost their lives. A well at Their given ing to Messrs. Hawley & Merick, had been drilled to a depth of three hundred feet, when, on the reming of the 17th ult., a sudden rush of oil they out the drill, and gushed out in the air forty say above the surface of the ground. The account of times:—

tinues :—

"At the least computation, it was throwing one 70 to 100 barrels an hour. Above this mas of al, the gas or benzine rose in a cloud, for fifty or surfect. As soon as the oil commenced gusing fort, all the fires of engines in the neighborhood was immediately extinguished. At about half past sera as a large number of men and boys are assay the well engaged in saving the oil, the gas feat he well, which had spread in every direction, see far from the engine of a well over 400 rose fister.

artillery.

As soon as the gas took fire, the head of the jet of oil was in a furnous blaze, and falling like win from a fountain over a space one hundred feet in the property of the propert

THE OIL WELL DISASTER. The oil well con THE OIL WELL PISASTER. The oil well configuration at Tideout, Pa., has been extinguished yheaping dirt upon the well from which the extraordinary current of gas and oil proceeded. Oil still flows from the well in extraordinary quantities. Sixteen persons in all had died, up to Wednesdy last, from the effects of the accident. Several obers are lying in a critical condition, and are not expected to live.

# COLORED MEN AND THE WAR.

To the Editors of the Daily Atlas and Bee:

To the Editors of the Daily Allas and Bee:

I am of that class not dominant in the last against whom a prejuder exists; and there's lifet that there is more than the common necessified that there is no that the same and the same

services but we must be discreet. when most needed. The colored man win he was not as a tool, but as an American patriot. He was flight most desperately, because he will be fight against his enemy, slavery, and because he feather among the leading claims he has to your feeling is fellow-countrymen, is, that in the page of facts concerted with the battles for liberty which his control with the battles for liberty which his control was comparison; and because he feels his those facts have weight in causing his control has award to him all his rights as an American circums. The colored man will go where duty shall as the colored man

COLORED MILITARY CORPS. Last evening the meeting of the colored citizens of Cleveland as held for the purpose of organizing a military copy. The meeting was addressed by Mesrs, Gross Peterson and others, and the following preamble in resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, the affairs of our Government as preaching an important and serious crisis, regard its future prosperity and perpetuity; and whereas, this time, every man, without distinction of pay, called upon to show his hand and define his pains in this important crisis of the Government.

Resolved, That we, as colored citizens of called that we should adopt measures to put correspond to the feel that we should adopt measures to put our which is a position to defend the Government of which is claim protection.