The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1586.

The United States Constitution is "a

Refuge of Oppression.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbytery of South Carolina, at its recen-

-Whereas, the President of the United States ha Whereas, the Tresident of the United States has behard the Confederate States of America to be in taxe of 'insurrection,' and has called for an army a 75,000 men to aid the regular army in quelling sis pretended insurrection, and has collected a large feet to make a descent upon our coast, thereby insugaring civil war: therefore,

"Besolved, That it is inexpedient to appoint any d our members to represent this Presbytery in the General Assembly about to convene in Philadelphia, is the midst of the enemies of our peace and of gar within

Resolved, That the Moderator be requested to the close of divine service to-day, a prayer aksgiving in behalf of the Presbytery for the at favor of God upon the counsels and arms Confederate States of America, and to invoke

And the Southern Prespyterian of April 27th, says "If the Act of 1818 is to be regarded as now the opinion," or the faith, or the law, of the Presby teran Charch in the United States, it would be impossible for the Presbyterians in the Confederate

bly which will meet at Philadelphia Assembly which will meet at Philadelphia

Wext month, we suppose there will be
ecommissioner from the Southern States,
appear there, we are convinced it will
be approbation of their constituents
cases with those who are urging on the
a most acrocious and wicked war against
and neighbors? It is folly to talk of
those who are descerating every Chrisiple, and combining to destroy all we reared and precious."

And yet further. According to the Presbyterian, a Southern rebellion is religious in its origin, and supported on religious grounds, and by religious in Its language is:

"Throughout the South, the religious people hav "Throughout the South, the religious people have seed harmoniously, and sympathetically, and religiously, with the rest of the people. Nay, it is a fact that the rising of the South is an uprising of the resigns people of the South. They control and guide the country. They are the country. They are profosally convinced that this contest is a religious contest. It involves religious truth and principle. It is a contest of Bible truth arainst infield heresy; of pain, simple, Scriptural religion, against the abomnable corruptions of modern philosophy and fannifosia; and the Southern people go into it from their payers and with the Bible in their hands. "We have frequently allided to the character of the men who have entered the ranks of the Southern spinion and feeling, and the sort of people who are leading in the action of the Southern States." Ministers of all our principal evangelical denominations

spanon and feeling, and the sort of people who are sessing in the action of the Southern States. Ministers of all our principal evangelical deponinations are found among the volunteers. Fathers and sons families who occupy the highest social and civil process of the second and seem of the second second

That whereas, the State of Georgia has with war from the Government known as the United attes of America, and has united with other State a new Confederacy; and whereas, Abraham Lin his attempting by force of arms to subjugate the tales in our Confederation—therefore it is resolved. that upon us, the Baptists of Georgia will not be before an extra the Baptist of Georgia will not be pendence of the South by any and all sacrifices of blood and treasure. Also, that all the Baptist Churches of Georgia be requested to observe the first and second days of June next as days of faster and prayer for deliverance from our enemies, and for the restoration of peace. And lastly, that all the Churches of all denominations within the Confederale States be invited to observe these same days in the manner prescribed."

The resolutions were ordered to be spread upon the journals of Congress.

STATE TREASON.

Selections.

SATANIO SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The following extracts from Southern papers indi and the intense malignity, scorn and contempt cherished in that section of the country toward the people of the North at the present crisis. They are the natural outbreake of the demon-spirit of Slavery, and teach a most instructive lesson as to the madness and folly of attempting to propitiate that spirit by any thing short of a repudia-

"The proceedings of the brutal mobs in Philadelphia, New York, &c., are, of course, what might be expected of those sewers into which the whole world has poured its superfluous filth and scum. The action of these clurch-burning, flour-plundering, swinsish groundlings has no terrors for any but their Northern masters, the coveardy conservatives, or conservative covards, who succumbed at the first onset of their while slaves. It is not only easy, but delightful, for bestial and craven natures to be ferocious and blood-thirsty where there is no danger, and Philadelphia, New York, &c., being supposed to be plerfectly secure from bombardment, of course the dogs, wolves, hyenes, fro., had it all their own way.

But upon the barbarians who compose the lower orders of the Northern cities, and who are much inferior in humanity and refinement to African negroes, it is a waste of attilization to exhaust a single invective. The grossness and bestialities of these

ferior in humanity and refinement to African negroes, it is a waste of attifiuntition to exhaust a single invective. The grossress and bestialities of these lewd fellows of the baser sort' are all upon the surface, and, therefore, bad as they are, they are not as contemptible as their masters. With some exceptions, the wealthy classes of the Northern class are reptiles who have emerged from the same Stygian and in which the more demonstrative and unclean mob are now wallowing, and in no wise differ from them except in their wealth, which has no power to confer elevated sentiments or purity of character.

Consequently, as their own newspapers testify, the classes of those cities called conservative, which is but another name for men of money, are the most depraved and ignorant of any society in the world which pretends to social elevation and influence. It is believed that Paris, in its worst days, never equalled the corruptions of society among the fashionable classes in the Northern cities.

For true conservatism, we have the most profound respect; and Heaven forbid that, in forming a new government, the South should have root or branch of the accursed levelling and agrarian spirit which has brought this country to its present ruin. But for the whited political and moral sepulchres of the North, called conservatives, simply because they have money in their purses, and seek to conserve it at the cost of a nation's peace and happiness, we have no sentiments but those of profound loathing and abhorrence."—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

That the brutal fanatics who sit in the high place at Washington are ready to plunge the whole country into contest and blood, we have never doubted. It was a thorough conviction of their treacherous and desperate hatred of the South that compelled us to urge, as the only course of safety for the South, a prompt and eternal separation from their

ages its fierce invasion and stern efforts for conquest? We answer, no?

Fortunately for the world, it is never all mad. The first great result of the meditated invasion of the South will be to unite the South together. United together, the South is invincible. The North knows this as well as the South. On this account, we rejoice at the late demonstrations in Charleston Bay, and the war policy declared at Washington, Virginia will soon be with us; and the other frontier States will follow her lead. They are forced to take sides, by the Abolition government at Washington. They must help to conquer us, or aid us in our defence. We cannot doubt the result. The miserable fanatics and charlatans at Washington are pursuing the very course of policy we most carnestly desire them to pursue, and will defeat and destroy their power for evil in their effort to exercise it. We deprecate war; but we frankly confess, that if war is necessary to consolidate the South, it is far preferable to the slaveholding States being divided. It is very far preferable to a mixed confederacy of slave and free States. The demonstration of war upon the South will, however, prevent war, by a single upon the species, the ablest of the South, as will ensure its defeat.—Charleston Mercury.

A writer in De Bow's Review, the ablest of the South, as will ensure its defeat.—Charleston Mercury.

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A writer in De Bow's Review, the ablest of the South, as a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone is a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone is a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone is a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone is a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone is a gross mistake to suppose that abolition alone

Gestroy Magoffin's message to the Legislature of Kentscky says, "the announcement of a pacific policy by the government has been broken, and has notived the country in civil war, and if not success fully resisted will prove fatal to the liberties of the people." He charges the President with usurpation in creating a standing army, mad with sectional hate, to subject or externminate ten or more States. He ask seven States have established a Confederacy, which seems to receive a cordial and undivided alternal, Tenant and the same of their people. A writer in De Bow's Review, the ablest of the South will, however, prevent war, by the says were States have established a Confederacy, while Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where pablic sentiment favors a like step, are considering the subject. He declares the American Union dissolved, and war exists, and asks whether Keitschy shall continue with and assume her point of an enormous war debt being incurred, or whether to declare he rown independence and previous of an enormous war debt being incurred, or whether to declare he rown independence and previous of an enormous war debt being incurred, or whether to declare he rown independence and previous of the subject to the people.

Southern magazines, gets quite beside himself in Missouri, has replied to Secretary the subject. He declares the American Union dissolved, and war exists, and asks whether Keitschy shall continue with and assume her point of an enormous war debt being incurred, or whether to declare he rown independence and previous of the cause of dissension between the North and South. The Cavaliers and South. The Cavaliers and South the Southern shall be subject to the Egyline South and the subject to the people.

Southern women are all conservatives, the ablest of the Stone series, the ablest of the south state him!

"On To all them Judges would be a compliment, for the subject of the Southern Mercury."

A writer in De Bow's Reviews, the ablest of the Southern magazines, gets quite beside himself in the s

where man is little more than a cold-blooded, amphibious biped.

We are the most aristocratic people in the world. Pride of caste and color and privilege makes every man an aristocrat in feeling. Aristocracy is the only safeguard of liberty, the only power watchful and strong enough to exclude monarchical desposism. At the North, the progress and tendency of opinion is to pure democracy, less government, anarchy and agrarianism. Their hatred of the South will accelerate this noxious current of opinion, and anarchy will soon wind up in military despotism. There will be as many little despots as there are now States, for no usurper will wield means sufficient to conquer or fuse into one several States. It will be a great improvement in Northern affairs, and is far preferable to Northern Democracy, agrarianism, infidelity and free love."

As a commentary upon this, look at this extract from the Charleston correspondence of the Tribune:

"Having now lived in this hotbed of pro-slavery

As a commentary upon this took at the Tribune:

"Having now lived in this hotbed of pro-slavery
tomest conviction of that truth which you have

The New Orleans Delta—the organ of the buc-caneering horde which makes that city its head quarters—thus speaks of the enlightened masses of the Free States. The last we heard from the Delta, (says the Boston Transcript,) its agent was in Bos-ton soliciting subscribers, on the ground that it was a Union paper. He obtained about a hundred names, at ten dollars each. That paper now says:—

names, at ten dollars each. This paper is people are at this moment fit representatives of the barbarian hordes which formerly devastated the world. They are furnishing the very best evidences that they are incapable of thorough civilization; that they possible the statement of the control are furnishing the very best evidences that they are incapable of thorough civilization; that they possess only the outward symbols of modern enlightenment, while they are by nature cruel, blood-thirsty, arrogant and boastful. But there is really very little danger to be feared from them. Civilization no longer stands in dread of barbarism. One race of avages has already been expelled from the country; but not that it may fall into the hands of another. The Northern people may exhibit all the ferceity of the Huns, but they will never find an Attila to lead them to the conquest of the South.

ferecity of the Huns, but they will never find an Attila to lead them to the conquest of the South."

The following article, copied from the Richmond Examiner, is a choice specimen of the appeals put forth to concentrate a rebel force on Washington:

"The capture of Washington city is perfectly within the power of Virginia and Maryland, if Virginia will only make the proper effort by her constituted authorities; nor is there a single moment to lose. The entire population pant for the onset; there never was hall the unanimity amongst the people before, not a tithe of the zeal, upon any subject, that is now manifested to take Washington, and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there. From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea, there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington at all and every human hazard. The fifthy eage of unclean birds must and will assuredly be purified by fire. The people are determined upon it, and are clamorous for a leader to conduct them to the onslaught. That leader will assuredly arise, aye, and that right speedily.

"It is not to be endured that this flight of Abolition harpies shall come down from the black North for their roosts in the heart of the South, to defile and brutalize the land. They come as our enemies—they act as our most deadly foes—they promise they have ever redeemed. The fanatical yell for the imbursties that the strength of the purpose of making their work sure, they have determined to hold Washington city as the point from whence to carry on their brutal warfare.

"Our people can take it—they will take it—and Scott, the arch traitor, and Lincch, the beat, combined, seed the seed of the s

but the recruits are not soldiers, least of all the soldier to meet the hot-blooded, therough-bred, impenses men of the South. Trencher soldiers who enlisted to war on their rations, not on men, they are—such as marched through Baltimore—squalid, wretched, raggied and half-naked, as the newspapers of that city report them. Fellows who do not know the breech of a musket from its muzzle, and had rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat. While slaces, peddling wretches, small-change knawes and vagrants, the dregs and off-scourings of the populace—these are the levied forces whom Lincoln suddenly arrays as candi-

YANKEES COMING. It is reported that one or more regiments from Massachusetts are about to be thrown upon the soil of Virginia. This is the first time that military ardor has inflamed the people of that State so much as to send an army so far from

During the Revolution, when we were fighting for a common cause, and when the bones of Virginians whitened every battle-field at the North, and at a time, too, when our State was overrun by a foreign foe, we could not get a man from Massachusetts to help us. The war cloud no longer hung, over them, and they were content to leave us to our fate. As this is their first military visit to this region, we cannot do less than to ferveatly pray that every man of them may find a comfortable grave.—Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

A squad of Massachusetts militia, confronted by an equal number of Mississippi riflemen, would make better time than ever Lexington made over the Metairo course. Massachusetts pluck and prowess are terrible on paper, but on paper only. The down-easters of Massachusetts are now avowing their ability and their intention of whipping the Southerners, to use their own classic language, "to all darnation." When it comes to the pinch, they will simmer down more quickly than the well-known individual, whose call for the man that struck Billy Patterson was so promptly and unexpectedly answered. The South, so it is threatened, is to be invaded by an army of codfish and onion-fed warriors from the State of Maine. At the first fire from Bragg's or Beauregard's battery, they will scatter like a parcel of young chickens when they see the hungry hawk swooping down on them from the upper air.—New Orleans Crescent.

The cowardly "eighteen millions" North, told us we should not leave the Union. We did it openly and boldly, and they humbly acknowledge our government "as a necessity." They shouted the praises of the "stars and stripes," and dared the "chivalry" to touch the sacred emblem." We have torn it down; we have placed in its stead the flag of the Confederate States; we have dared them to "co-cree" as, and resent the insult; we have invited their vaunted numbers to the field; but the only cry that comes from the craven dogs is, "milliary necessity"; "give up the forts"; "withdraw the troops"; let us "eat dirt and live." It is sickening to think of ever having lived in the same government with such a people; but let us rejoice at our separation, and look southward. The game North is beneath contempt, while Mexico invites us, by invasion of Texas, to reënact our former achievements.—Houston (Texas) Patriot.

The following gem is taken from the Memphis Avalanche of last Friday.

"We predict that Jeff Davis will be on the back of the Union with the definition of the Union with the second sec

"We predict that sell. Days will be on the banks of the Hudson within thirty days; that Mr. Lincoln will fly, with what little may be scraped together from a bankrupt Treasury, from Washington, and that Gen. Scott will bear him company; that nothing will be left a month hence of the Old Union. sibly New England; and that the special Congress, called for the Fourth of July

"BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1861.

My Dear Brobler,—I received your letter yesterday. All glad to hear from you. We have had stirring times in Baltimore since last Friday. We have driven back the hordes of negro-worshippers from the North. It is really laughable to read the extracts from the New York papers about sacking and burning our city, when we have field the half-starved slaves of Lincoln. On last Monday, we sent three car-loads of bread to the Pennsylvania paupers sent to attack us, and Baltimore told Lincoln to order them home, and he obeyed her. You have no idea of the war spirit here. Man and boy are all ready for the attempt to destroy us. In twelve hours, we could have 60,000 men under arms, all eager for the fray. New York is a ruined city; the South is done with her forever; her attitude towards her will not be forgotten soon. Maryland is out of the hateful Union—this will be the battle-ground. I beseech you not to volunteer against your native State. Your brothers and nephews will be in the ranks of old Maryland. I am so much excited that I cannot write any more. I am a rebel.

Your affectionate brother, "BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1861

How the Natchez Profle Felt. The people of Natchez heard, on the same day, that Gen. Scott had resigned, that the Pennsylvania troops were attacked in Baltimore, and that war was then then going on in that city. The Free Trader says of its effects:—

(Frank-Lith.

then going on in that city. The Free Trader says of its effects:—

"Forthwith, our citizens thronged the streets, the bells of all the churches and public buildings rang out a-long-continued, merry peal, sky-rockets and fire-works lit up the night, guns were fired, the cannon roared, and the people shouted most lustily and harmoniously. A grand mass meeting, gathered in ten minutes notice, was held at the Court House, which, with its surrounding grounds and the adjoining streets, was througed. Speeches were made by sundry citizens, interrupted by frequent applaus and cheering. Natchez never was so grand, nor her people so jubitant. The pen fails to make the record a just one. We are hoarse with shouting and exalted with jubilancy."

We are curious to hear how they felt the next day, or when they heard the correct news. It must have been something like the feelings of the negro who rolled in the dirt for nothing, when he supposed he heard the peraching of Wintefield.

The Richmond Whiq, April 22, has two brief but

The Richmond Whig, April 22, has two brief bu ignificant paragraphs. Here is one, double-leaded brinted with italics:—

"THE SITUATION!—There cannot be a doubledt one thing that the palpable and imperative

"THE SITUATION!—There cannot be a doubt about one thing, that the palpable and imperative policy of Virginia is an instant, therough and cordial union with the whole South. It is vital and indispensable to drive back the threatened invasion, and carry terror and war into the heart of the enemy. Union—perfect union—renders us invincible at home and irresistible abroad. A word to the wise."

home and irresistible abroad. A word to the wise."

From the other, we take the following:—

"The calculation is, that from 30 to 40,000 men may be gathered in thirty days for the defence of Washington, which is conceded to be the tecak point. In stry days, at farthest, it is believed the metropolis may be rendered impregnable. This calculation does not take into consideration the secession of Virginia—a fact not then known—nor the indomitable pluck of Maryland, as lately exhibited in the streets of Baltimore. It rests on the supposition, that the Yankees will be permitted to carry out their plan without hindrance from any quarter—and especially, that Jeff. Davis shall not reach the Potomac in sirty days. The happening of any such rash proceeding as this, on the part of the imjectious rebel, it is very frankly contessed, would mar a great many fine schemes. On this point we can, luckly, relieve the fears of the philosopher of the Tribune. Jeff. Davis has no thought in the world of being on the Potomac sixty days from this time. According to our reckoning, the banks of the Hudson are not

The Daily Journal, at Wilmington, N. C., April

Maine, if ever it meets at all."

"Already, blood has been shed in the streets of Baltimore by the Massachusetts troops, who last ever a part of the press may be judged from the following from the Richmond Examiner, edited by a recent representative of our Government abroad. He says:

"Virginia is the particular object of abolition enzy, haired and arrogance. As the doomed and damned of Tophet hate the blessed in Paradise, so do the mean, hungry, avaricious, lying, cheating, hypocritical, cunning, cowardly Yankees hate the high-toned, elevated Southerner, but, above all, the Virginian."

The Savannah Republican, in announcing that war had begun in the right place, at Baltimore, says:

"The people of the Monumental City were right"

The Southern Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga,

"The Southern Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga,

The New Yorkers, it is said, fid not suppose they will.

The Southern Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga., April 23, says:—

"But one course is left for all honorable Southern bering fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fers, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires, not only in Maryland but in States he or the following fires and fires and fires are pects. Thank Godl the time has arrived when these minkness of Aboliton, can never plant a foot South of the Potomae. Virginis will see to it, if tried, that they repent the experiment."

The people of the North are either scared half out of their senses, or they are endeavoring to frighten as with their war bluster. By all accounts they are raking their country from one extreme to the other coax, buy or force to enlist.—Sarannak News.

The following gem is from the New Co.

"It is said distated to shoot suppose they will."

The southern Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga., April 23, says:—

"But one course is left for all honorable Southern men to pursue: that is, to get ready for battle. The man that doubts is dammed; he that he pople of the Confederate States. An army of seventy-five thousand men, backed by volunteers from the Border States, will soon be or particularly the president Davis. But we must not only be ready to defend our homes, our families and fred dies: we must carry the war into Africa. We must attack the Black Republican citabel, and drive on ties infamous garrison. Let Washington city be not its infamous garrison. Let Washington city be not its infamous garrison. Let Washington c

"The sort of stuff which passes for news in the country from one extreme to the other to eatch every poor vagabond that they can either coars, buy or force to enlist.—Sazannah Neus.

The following gem is from the New Orleans Delta:

"It is said that affairs in New York are in a very gloomy state, and that the people have no hopes of a better future state. Of course they haven't.—Heaven that they did not volunteers who were marched from the Northern volunteers who were marched from the Neuron Large of \$50,000 had not worthern volunteers who were marched from the Northern volunteers who were marched from the Northe

said that several large manufactories have been stopped with a view of forcing the operatives into the ranks of the volunteer soldiery."

The Mobile Register of May 1st cheats itself and its readers with the following delectable romances:

"The Massachusetts troops which were so roughly handled by the people of Baltimore, were half armed, badly clothed, and nearly starved. Their colonel behaved like a dastard, gave his men the order to 'run,' and sheltered himself under the wing of the Mayor.

At Gosport, where by Lincoln's order the public property was burned, all the accounts show that the naval and military officers and men to whom that wandal work was entrusted, behaved in a most cowardly manner, and all hands were drunk, from Commodore Macaulay down.

The 5000 rowdies who have seized Cairo are represented as the scourings of the city of Chicago and other Western towns, and they amuse themselves with stopping unarmed boats and stealing hen-coops. An eye-witness says that 1000 firm Southern men could run them from the town, unless the mosquitoes and chills and fever save, them the trouble in the meantime. Throughout the war, so far, not one act of courage, not one symptom of generalship and soldierly feeling or ability, have been displayed. Lincoln himself is frightened to death, keeps up his spirits by pouring spirits down, sleeps with his boots on, and his 'cap and cloak' at hand, with his palace filled with armed men to guard his sacred person. The Government, and the military and the press in its service, are exhibiting at every step unmistakable signs of trepidation.

Wee be to the Northern battalions that meet the first shock and outburst of the fiery valor and fierce indignation that have fused in one compact mass the entire Southern mind and heart! If the war lasts five years, the terms of peace will be glicated at the gates of Boston. But the war will not last so long. The day is not far distant when the North will sue for peace. Until it does, the policy as well as the will of the South is to give them war to their heart's content—war to the knife and to the hilk."

The Charleston Mercury claims the privil of the citizen soldiers of the Palmetto State to a the South the way to Washington. Here is a c tion from the Mississippian, of Jackson, April 23

An idea seems to have prevailed at the North Cair, in the event of a war between the two sections, the slaves would become rebellious. Let them no longerlay this fattering unction to their soils. It will avail them nothing.—Montgomery Mail.

Well, well: we understand that sort of palaver erfectly. Tell us whether the services of the neperfectly. Tell us w

The following is an extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated April 10:-

"I start in a few days at the head of a thousand of the best men you ever saw, with Maynard riffes and Colt's navy revolvers. We think we can whip five Abolitionists to one of us. We may meet some of you at Washington—if so, look out for the top of your heads at a thousand yards."

The Raleigh (N. C.) Banner, urging an attack pon Washington, says:—

"The army of the South will be composed of the best material that ever yet made up an army; whilst that of Lincoln will be gathered from the sewers of the cities—the degraded, beastly off-sourings of all quarters of the world will serve for pay, and run away just as soon as they can, when danger threatens them."

The following insulting letter has been sent to the President, who is in frequent receipt of such malignant effusions:—

mant effusions:—
"DemoroLis, Alabama,
Confederate States of America, Apr. 1861.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln:
Sir,—I have just read your proclamation calling
for 75,000 mercenaries to invade these States. With
all proper respect, I offer you a wager of \$50,000,
that we meet you half way, and whip you and your
Yankee hosts. Respectfully,
ALFRED HATCH.

From the Eastern [London] Times of April 27. THE BAPTIST UNION.

rican Slavery-Case of Dr. Baron Stone.

The annual session of this body was held in the Library of the Mission House, Moorgate-street, or the 19th instant.

Library of the Ausson House, shoorgas-sees, atthe 19th instant.

The Annual Report was read by the Rev. J. H.
Hinton, the Secretary, from which it appeared that
a far greater average increase had been made recently to the churches than at any previous period.

On the motion to accept the report,
The Rev. J. Webb, of Ipswich, rose to inquire if
a letter had not been received from Dr. Baron Stow,
resigning his office as corresponding member?

The Secretary replied that such a fetter had been
received, and subsequently a second letter, recalling the resignation. He held the correspondence

eived, and subsequently a second letter, recal the resignation. He held the correspondent his hand, and, if called for, it could be read

The Secretary replied that such a fitter had been received, and subsequently a second letter, recalling the resignation. He held the correspondence in his hand, and, if called for, it could be read to the Union. Part of the communications were official, and part not so. The correspondence was, by request, then read. There was no reference to slavery in it. Dr. Stow complained that prominent members of the Baptist Union had taken part in the proceedings of the London Baptist Board of ministers, a body which had censured him, and that self-respect required him to decline being the corresponding member of the Baptist Union. At a committee meeting of the Baptist Union, the Secretary announced the reception and purport of the letter, and it was decided in the committee that it should be laid before the Baptist Union at its annual meeting. At another committee meeting, however, it was suggested by Mr. E. B. Underbill that Dr. Stow had probably confounded the two distinct bodies, the London Baptist Board, and the Baptist Union, whereupon the Secretary wrote a letter to Dr. Stow, explaining the difference, and stating that the former body was composed of about saxty ministers—the latter was an association of a thousand churches; and although he (the Secretary) was charman at the meeting complained of, he did not approve of what was done; and that only one other prominent member of the Union was present, the Rev. C. Stovel, who expressed at the meeting a willingness to lay the report saide, which had been presented, and was eventually adopted.

Some slips of newspapers were also read, one from the pen of Dr. Evans, of Scarborough, deprecating the conduct of the Baptist Board of ministers; it was published in the New York Chronicle. Owing to these communications, Dr. Baron Stow wrote a second letter, recalling his resignation.

The Rev. C. Stovel, of Whitechapel, rose and remarked that in the observations he had made at the Baptist Board had how been fairly represented to the corresponding members to throw one another ov

America.

The Rev. J. S. Stanton, of Stoke Newington, seconded the motion, in a brief but most able speech.

The Rev. W. Robinson, of Cambridge. Who istable Rev. A. L. Post?

An inquiry was made whether the resignation of Dr. Baron Stow could be accepted, seeing it had been withdrawn.

Dr. Baron Stow could be accepted, seeing it inscheen withdrawn.

The Rev. Dr. Steane, of Camberwell. I wish to observe that my health is very infirm. I am about to go to the sea-side, and cannot remain to take part in the future proceedings, but I must, before going, deliver my conscience. I think Dr. Baron Stow has been most deeply injured, without any cause. I deprecate the course taken by the Baptist Board. Why should an unmitigated stigma, one of the greatest be inflicted on Dr. Baron Stow? In these resumrks. I hope it will not be necessary for me to

Why should an unmitigated stigms, one of the greatest, be inflicted on Dr. Baron Stow? In these remarks, I hope it will not be necessary for me to say that I am an opponent of slavery.

The Rev. W. Barker observed, that as Secretary of the Baptist Board, he had brought with him the records, and could, furnish evidence on any point desired, respecting slavery for thirty years. He gave an account of the proceedings of the Committee of the Union, in reference to the resignation letter of Dr. Baron Stow, and contended that as the Committee had decided to refer the letter to the Union, it was now regularly before the body, and the resignation could be accepted.

Mr. E. B. Underwood made a speech in favor of setting the whole subject aside.

Rev. C. Stovel showed that the last speaker had carefully set up a man of straw, and successfully demolished it. I have (added the reverend gentleman) furnished arguments, but am unable to impart the power of perception.

The Rev. J. Stent, of Notting-hill, moved as an amendment, that the correspondence be not inserted in the Report.

amendment, that the coare, in the Report.

The Rev. R. Morris, of Clifton, Bristol, seconded the motion, and complained of the unhappy controverly which in past times, and now again, had been introduced into the body, specifying the discussion on the corn laws. These discussions he regarded at the corn laws.

things.

The chair ruled that the motion was not in order The previous question was moved and carried, which closed the discussion on the publication of the

Ray. C. Stovel gave a brief sketch of the life and anti-slavery labors of the Rev. A. L. Post. He felt glad that in America there were men who would stand in the front rank of those who devotedly pleaded for four millions of slaves. If at home it is pleaded for four millions of slaves. If at home it is our business to check profligacy and bloodshed—if we ought to resist the most fearful form of jealousy, nourished in, Christian homes, on the ground of its sinfulness—if it was right for us to oppose slavery in Jamaica—then why ought we not, by the same rule of duty, to oppose slavery in America? You added, by your efforts, to dash the fetters from sinfulness—if it was right for us to oppose slavery in Jamaica—then why ought we not, by the same rule of duty, to oppose slavery in America? You aided, by your efforts, to dash the fetters from 800,000 slaves in the West Indies; and think you that Knibb would have mourned and complained because you were discussing the slavery question? In that controversy, we had to act in opposition to the feelings of many, who afterpards expressed their gratitude to us for our efforts; and if you are faithful to Baron Stow, in this matter, it may be he will yet thank you for your faithfulness. Once he opposed slavery, and denounced it as a heinois sin, but in 1840 he shifted his ground, I shall not say for what reasons, and since that time he has not preached a sermon nor printed a page against slavery. Does not this show the necessity of guarding against slavery in its injurious influence on ministers and the Church of Gol? While it is pleaded that we should be charitable towards Baron Stow, I plead for charity towards those who, while laboring for the slave, are persecuted on that account. Such is A. L. Post; such is Brother Groavenor, who, because he labored for the slave, endured great peruniary trials, and had his spirit almost crushed out of him. I hope, however, he will soon be in England. I hoped to have seen him at this meeting. Finally, it should be borne in mind that many English Barpist Churches sympathize with me in the views I have expressed. I hope, therefore, that the exchange contemplated will take place, and that the resolution will be adopted.

Rev. J. Stent thought that a gentleman, about whom such a diversity of opinion existed, outsit pet

the resolution will be adopted.

Rev. J. Stent thought that a gentleman, about whom such a diversity of opinion existed, ought not to be a correspondence, part of which was private, ought not to be pablished. He wished, however, that the Union should have a correspondent in America, representing there the auti-slavery sympathics of the Union. He also expressed his regret

while they were unconscious of h, and shoes seements were being widely content.

Dr. Jahes Burms, of Paddington, fally agreed with the proposition that the American corresponding member of the Union should be above all suspicion on the slavery question. He should hold our views in regard to slavery.

Mr. E. B. Underhill defended Dr. Stow in an elaborate speech, censuring the Baptiss Board to stayery.

Mr. E. B. Underhill defended Dr. Stow in an elaborate speech, censuring the Baptis Board to stayer of the purpose of refreshments.

("Go on, po on.") He thought there was a disposition to place more value on all Union than on the Baptiss Missionary Committee. I beg to any that the Missionary Board is guilless. It was proposed that Dr. Stow should be introduced to the British public by the Missionary Board. Some objection were made in consequence of know, and Dr. Stow what had falten place. He rose, and represented himself as an anti-slavery man, decidedly so. After that, I did learn that he had vaciliated on the question. I hold in my hand the proof, and am prapared to maintain that he has done one told Dr. Stow what had a halve prores. By that act, he disqualified himself from being a corresponding member of this Union. Mr. Webb proceeded to read portions of the letters which were published in the himself from being a corresponding member of this Union. Mr. Webb proceeded to read portions of the letters which were published in the himself from being a corresponding member of this Union. Mr. Webb proceeded to read portions of the letters which were published in the high problement of the proof of the Anti-Slavery Struggle." in which Dr. Stow censured the Abolitionists, and enlogited the piety of slaverbolders, expressing his willingness to followship them.

Such were the seading of the proof of the public stay of the proof of the public stay of t

would have been to represent the English Baptists. He is not the man for the office.

Among they the statement, and ask for the proof.

Dr. Davis. Mr. Post represents but a fragment of the American Baptists. I knew Dr. Williams and other American ministers, and in regard to Dr. Baron Stow, I must say he is most worthy of our exteem and confidence.

The Rev. W. H. Bonner, of Newington, Surrey, I would throw myself on the kindness and sense of justice of the brethren. (Crics of vote, yote, question, Bonner.) I am an Englishman, and a Christian minister, and (folding his arms) shall stand here till I am heard. For one, I object to the idea that this is a party question. It is not so, Nor have we in any unkind springly encotion, and is no further personal than the complicity operation, and is no further personal than the complicity operation, and is no further personal than the complicity operation will be completely operation will be anti-slavery ranks in America, there may be one or two infidels. But this is no Baron Stow's reason for not uniting in the anti-slavery cause. Does the unite with his own Baptist brether en gaged in the anti-slavery artificiant in the personal than the complicity of persons with the state of the personal than the complicity of persons will be completely the personal than the complicity of persons will have a support the personal than the complicity of persons will have been united with Dr. Cheever No! Does he unite with Dr. Cheever No! Does he unite with Dr. Cheever No! Does he unite with Dr. Cheever No! Does he united with Dr. C

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861. STAVE INSURRECTIONS.

dispelled by the correspondence between Gan, Butler, to be found in another

against a wisely extended savenum constraints are rallying to reduce to chains and slavery the were struggling to recover their God-given, in hie rights! In such a contest, if every one of troops had found a bloody grave, the verticet world would have been—"Rightly served!"

And mag a cause on those recream times.

His rightful place is on the slave auction-block, or under the slave-driver's lash on Jefferson Davis's plantation, rather than the insurgent slave, who, azimated by an unconquerable love of freedom, adopts the mot of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" and acts accordingly.

There is no occasion for us here to reiterate our besting the proposition of t

lief in the inviolability of human life, and the sacred ness of the principles of peace; for this does not pre-clude us from measuring military chieftains and sol-diers by their own standard, in order to show their hypoorisy and baseness. Gen. Butler glories in the revolutionary struggle of 1776; in the war of 1812; in resisting tyranny unto blood. He is at the head of the sisting tyranny unto blood. He is at the head of the Massachusetts troops, estensibly to put down traitors and usurpers, whose purpose it is to overthrew all free institutions, and substitute might for right. Yet he is ready, with his forces, at any moment, to "kill, alay and destroy" the most oppressed of the human rack, or to reduce them again to hopeless captivity, if they shall attempt to obtain their freedom by the sword. This is a terrible paradox. Could a greater sin be committed against God, or a more shocking outrage h committed against God, or a more shocking outrage to inflicted upon man? We trust Gen. Butler slanders the troops under his command, and that, sooner than they will consent to suppress a slave insurrection, they will choose to be court martialled and shot. What he would do, in such a case, he unblushing by proclaims to the world. And he claims to be a Democrat are recollence—an admirer of the Declara ocrat par excellence-an admirer of the Declar Democrat per excessee—an assumer of the Dectains tion of Independence—a devotee at the shrine of Liberty! Is not such effrontery astounding? Is not the hypocrisy which matches it intensely disgusting? What did Thomas Jefferson say of such conduct, and of the fate of the Southern slave population?

and of the fate of the Southern slave population? "
"What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is mian! who can endure toll, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in endications of his own liberty, and, the next moment, be deay to all those motives whose power supported him through his rind, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose. But we must wait, with patience, the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of these our suffering brethern. When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their grouns shall have in volved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and, by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length by his externiating thunder, manifiest his attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

Is not Gen. Butler "an incomprehensible machine,"

Is not Gen. Butler "an incomprehensible machi according to the definition of Thomas Jefferson? V else does Mr. Jefferson say?

else does Mr. Jefferson say?

"Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are sayif of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I TREMBLE FOR HY COUNTY WHEN I REFLECT THAT GOD IS JUST; THAT HIS JUSTICE CANNOT SLEEF FOREVER; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of attuation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

Gen. Butler, it appears, deems himself more than a natch for the Almighty, with all his attributes, and it eady for a trial at arms! Again Mr. Jefferson says

sequent events have fully justified"! Singular lo alty this! Why, at this very hour, the city of Bal-more is under martial law, and subjugated by Nort ern bayonets; and this is proclaimed to be a gre Union triumph—so that belis were rung and illumin tions made in honor of the event!

LETTER ON HAYTIEN EMIGRATION.

ess my views respecting It.

see for want of time to go into the considerate of the consi

It is well known to you, that I have always opposed the scheme of the American Colonization Society,—not because it proposed to aid such persons as might wish to go to Africa, in order to better their condition, for this might be a generous act under appropriate circumstances,—but solely on account of the iniquitous doctrines and hateful designs of that Society ty, all tending to perpetuate slavery, and to make the condition of the free colored population as hopeless as possible in this their native land. Let me congratupossible in the power of that Society for evil, to any considerable extent, has passed away by the gen-eral enlightenment of the public mind through the

eral enlightenment of the public mind through the Anti-Slavery agitation.

Within a few months past, overtures have been made, by the President of Hayti, to colored Americans, to make themselves citizens of that republic. How ought these overtures to be regarded?

1. As to their nature. They are certainly generous, and unquestionably to be relied on as made it good faith.

2. As to the motive prompting them, on the part 2. As to the move prompting death, on the par-of the Haytien government. I see no reason to doubt its kindness and purity. It can have no de-sign, from such a source, either to entrap emigrants, or to injure the cause of the colored people, whether bond or free, in this country. So broad and liberal an invitation is at least very strong, if not conclusive evidence that Hayti is advancing in civilization, wealth

3. As to the expediency of emigrating. This re solves itself simply into the question of individual feeling and choice; for, as no compulsion is connect-ed with it, whoever goes will do so voluntarily; and this right of locomotion and adventure naturally be

this right of locomotion and adventure had longs to every human being.

"The world is all before him where to che And Providence his guide."

And Providence his guide."

4. As to the probable results of it. No doubt, in many cases there will be good success; in others, disappointment and loss. Every thing will depend on the character and spirit of the emigrants. In all lands, some never fail to thrive; others are ever poor and children. The cause is generally organic, and no and shiftless. The cause is generally organic, and no change of circumstances can essentially alter it. Thus far, the emigrants appear to be satisfied with the

and sinites.

An acceptable of circumstances can essentially alter it. Thus far, the emigrants appear to be satisfied with the change they have made, with a few exceptions.

If you desire to know whether, as a general rule, I would advise colored persons to emigrate to Hayti, even on the generous terms proposed by its government, my reply is, decidedly, no. Hence it is that I have given no encouragement to that scheme, or any other similar scheme, in the columns of the Liberator. One unavoidable evil attending it is to unsettle the minds of the colored people themselves, in regard to their future destiny; to inspire the mischievous belief, in the minds of the white people, that they can yet be effectually "got rid of"; and to keep law and custom unfriendly to them, so as to induce their departure to a foreign land. In proportion to the magnitude and success of the scheme will be this evil. A few thousands may be colonized without any percep-

custom unfriendly to them, so as to induce their departure to a foreign land. In proportion to the magnitude and success of the scheme will be this evil. A few thousands may be colonized without any perceptible effect of this kind; but plans for a general exacts. It is their native land. Here they are to remain as a people, as long as men are left to tread upon the soil; here they are gradually to rise in the scale of civilization and improvement; here their fetters are to be broken, and their rights restored. All the signs of the times indicate that a death-blow has been given to the accursed slave system; and when that shall be abolished, the way will be opened for a glorious redemption. Complexional prejudice shall then swiftly disappear, injurious distinctions cease, and peace and good will every where reign. Though I have not a word of censure to bestow upon any one emigrating to Hayti, but, on the contrary, wish him all possible success, yet I specially honor the colored man who cherishes this faith in the future, and is willing to stand firmly in his lot here, hard as it may be, manfully laboring for the "good time coming," at whatever cost to himself, and hopefully bearing his cross, which a just God shall eventually change into a crown of glory. ing his cross, which a just God shall eventually hange into a crown of glo

RESIGNATION OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ.

Boston, May 1, 1861.

Society:
DEAR FRIENDS—I am admonished by failing health DEAR FRIENDS—I am admonisted by mailing leading to decline a reelection to the office of Treasurer of the Society. In making this request, it is not my purpose to escape from any duty to the Society that I am able to perform, but only from that which is beyond my

ability to fulfil.

For months past, my health has been too feeble to attend to any business, and I fear it may be so for months to come. Having held the office of Treasurer for the last seventeen years, I respectfully request the Society to discharge me from that office.

With the highest respect for the principles and measures of the Society, and the most ardent desire for the complete accomplishment of its mission.

complete accomplishment of its mission,-

FRANCIS JACKSON BOSTON, May 5, 1861.

DEAR MR. JACKSON-Your letter to the Ex Committee, announcing the necessity of your resigning the office of Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society on account of your long continued illness, was read at their last meeting, and listened to illness, was read at their last needing, in memors of by every member with feelings of profound sympathy. Under the circumstances, they could with no propriety urge you to recall the resignation; and, accordingly, they regretfully accepted it—choosing as your successor our esteemed associate, WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH,

to the regretion of the rest of the Society, and whose eminent fitness will be pleasurably recognized by you.

We were desired to convey to you, in behalf of the Executive Committee, and also of the Society, an expression of their heartfelt gratitude for the disinterpression of their heartest granuate in settle, valuable and efficient service which you have se long rendered the Anti-Slavery cause as Treasurer, is addition to the discharge of other official duties, and annum to the bestowal of a large amount of private labor and generous aid,—all given with an unreserved conscernation and an unfaltering purpose worthy of the sacred object in view—namely, the liberation of every slave object in view—namely, the liberation of every slave on the American soll. They profier you their highest regards personally, and their earnest trust that you may be spared to witness the entire extinction of the slave system, (in view of which event, both heaven and earth will rejoice,) before you are summoned to enter a higher and wider sphere of existence.

In discharging this duty, we beg you to accept the assurances of our warmest esteem, and our profoundest veneration for your character.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

WENDELL, PHILLIPS.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq.

NO PROSCRIPTION OF CITIZENS.

ion of the Legislature of 1 The special session of the Legislature of ansasances setts convened in this city on Tuesday. It will probably be a short but busy one, having particular reference to the warlike state of the country. The message of Gov. Andrews is highly patriotic and eloquent, and gives a detailed account of the action of the Commonwealth thus fir. He says that this is no section. al war [it looks amazingty like it i]—it is waged to avenge no former wrongs, nor to perpetuate ancient griefa or memories of conflict; but it is the struggle aware no former wrongs, no.

avenge no former wrongs, no.

griefs or memories of conflict; but it is the strugge
of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain
and invigorate the institutions of their fathers; the
majestic effort of a national government to vindicate
its power, and execute its functions for the welfare and
happiness of the people—[four millions of slaves not
included, of course!] The disbursements for military
purposes amount to \$207,645, to which may be added
\$100,000 to cover contracts for clothing and

purposes amount to \$207,645, to which may be added about \$100,000 to cover contracts for clothing and equipments ordered for future use.

The following petition, respectably signed by colored citizens of the State, has been presented to the Legislature, and ought to be attentively listened to and readily granted. It presents the question of the equality of acknowledged citizens, under the Constitution of the United States. nanner, leaving no room for cavilling or do

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representati

in General Court assembled:
Your petitioners, colored citizens of Massach

That, by the Constitution and laws of the commonwealth, their citizenship is as fully recognized as that of any other class of the inhabitants of the State—making them legally eligible to every office in the gift of the people, and therefore the vindication of their inalicuable rights and immunities, as citizens of the United States, as sacred a duty, on the part of the State, as is the fulfilment by them of all the duties and obligations imposed by said citizen-

ship;—
That they have never been wanting in patriotism, but have always exhibited the utmost loyalty to the country and to the Commonth, notwithstanding the country and to the commonth of the country and to the country and the cou the great national injustice to which they are in many

ways subjected on account of their complexion;

That, in order to enable them to display their priotic zeal and unwavering loyalty in the most efficiency. tive manner in this trial-hour of the republic, and to relieve them from an odious proscription which has so long and so unjustly been directed against them, and all others complexionally identified with them, by an illegal act of Congress; they earnestly desire yo honorable body to cause to be stricken forthwith from the militia law of the State the odious word "white," by which they are now precluded from being enrolled in the militia, and thus disabled as its enemies. Your aggrieved petitioners further respectfully sub-

1 our aggreyed pentoners intruser respectively submit-ted to, which is clearly unconstitutional, or of ques-tionable legality, ought to be permitted to control the legislative action of your honorable body;— That such is the Congressional law, enrolling only

white" persons in the militia, to the exclusion of a other citize

other citizens;—

That this is rendered certain by the 2d Section of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly provides—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"—thereby excluding all unjust and unnatural distinctions among citizens whether pretaining to the millitia or to any citizens, whether pertaining to the militia or to any

other service;—

That, while it is true that Congress is constitution ally empowered "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," it is equally true that this is no warrant for the contemptible proscription of any class of bona fide citizens by Congress, on account of their complex-ion—the design of the power thus granted being clear-ly one of necessary arrangement and efficient enrol-ment, not of odious exclusion.

ment, not of odious exclusion.

Congress, therefore, has no more authority to establish a complexional rule in regard to the militia of the several States, than it has to require uniformity in political or religious opinion, or to establish a monarchy. Hence, in enforcing such a rule, it has transcended its constitutional power.

Your petitioners claim, as recognized citizens of Massachusetts, that they ought to be permitted to test the validity of the act of Congress complained of, beside, the accompanion of the permitted to the control of the control of

fore the proper judicial tribunals; and to this end they ask the obliteration of the word "white" from the militia law of the State. All which is respectfully submitted.

THE SOUTH AND HER ALLIES.

The following spirited lines, copied by the Tran script from some Hartford paper, seem to me to ex-press the prominent point in our country's position with a neat brevity and compactness reminding you

"'ALL WE ASK 15, TO BE LET ALONE.'
As vonce I valked by a dispal syamp,
There sot an old Cove in the dark and damp,
And at everybody as passed that road,
A stock or a stone this Old Cove throwed.
And venever he fum his stoke or his stone,
He'd set up a song of 'Let me alone.'

He'd set up a song of 'Let me alone.'

'Let me alone, for I loves to shy
These bits of things at the passers by—
Let me alone, for I've got your tin
And lots of other traps enugly in—
Let me alone, I'm riggin' a boat
To grab votever you've got affeat—
In a veck or so I expects to come
And turn you out of your 'oues and 'ome—
T'm a quiet Old Cove,' says he, with a groan
'All I axes is—Let me alone.'

All I axes is—Let me alone.

Just then came along, on the self-same vay, Another Old Cove, and began for to say—
Let you alone! That's comin' it strong!—
You've bey let alone—a darned sight loo long—
Of all the sarce that ever I heard!
Put down that stick! I You may well look skeered)—
Let go that store! If you once show fight,
I'll knock you higher than ary kits.
You must have a lesson to step your tricks,
And cure you of a slying them stones and sticks,
And cure you of a slying them stones and sticks,
And the your sow into tarnal rmash,
And if ever I catches you 'round my ranch,
I'll string you up to the nearest branch.
You'll wish you had let houset folks alons.
The Old Cove stopped, and the tother Old Cove

The Old Core stopped, and the victor Old Core
He sol quite still in his cypress grove,
And he looked at his stick, revolvin slow,
Vether 'twee caste to sky it or noAnd he grumbled on, in an injured tone,
'All that I xace vos, Let me alone.'

This, as I said, is good, spirited and just. But yen satire falls to give full expression to the un-scakable effontery of the Slave Power and its North-

ern supporters.

In the Journal of Commerce, for May 9th, are seven successive articles, from different hands, each not only deprecating war, and earnestly counselling peace, but each beseeching the North to make peace, and but each beseeching the North to make peace, and pointing her out as the guilty originator of the war. It is as if they united in addressing to the "second Old Cove," in the above story, an urgent remonstrance to keep the peace. This "sarce" is yet stronger than that pointed out by the satirist.

The first of the seven articles referred to contains the following compact and thousands again.

the following compact and thorough-going specimen of impudent falsehood:—

"The Southern ciergy look upon the war as waged ithout cause by the stronger against the weaker scoon, and feel themselves bound to do what they can be defend their altars and their homes."

to defend their altars and their homes."

This, be it remembered, is spoken against the second Old Cove, and in favor of the first. It is spoken against the President of the United States and his fellow-administrators of the government, who are standing still and waiting for their "'ouse and 'ome" to be attacked, (with a forbearance which the govern-

ments of Europe must find it hard to distinguish from pusillanimity,—and it is spoken in favor of a gang of unmitigated brigands, who, having robbed the United States of all its property accessible to them at home have started Northward for a career of conquest and plunder, to be perpetrated upon men who are transacting their ordinary, lawful and proper business; business, moreover, formally entrusted to them by the nation of which these brigands are a constituent part! And, thereupon, the Southern clery cheer on this expedition, and represent it as designed to "defend their altars and their homes"! Could outrage out mendacity go further!

ous mendacity go further !

The second of the articles referred to, in the Jaco and of Commerce, bears the following title, in which the concentrated essence of "sarco" is interrogatively expressed;—

"An Appeal to professed Christians in the North.
Are you willing to look on in silence—I will not say satisfaction—and see our land drenched with human blood?"

Here again the second Old Cove is pathetically appealed to, and appealed to on the score of religion, in additional boiling down of the "sarce" in question; not to interfere with the quiet amusements of the "quiet" old gentleman in the cypress swamp, but to let him finish rigging his boat for the avowed purpose of prizery and also to desire from a contract of the of piracy, and also to desist from preparation the comes! For this is the score when he comes! For this is the scope of the article headed as above. It is an appeal to the "professed Christians in the North" to abstain from opposing the invasion of the National Capital by the professed sinners of the South! To let their "ouse and 'ome" be taken from them by Jeff. Davis's profligate marau-

North! do not seem disposed to "look on in silence" and inaction while such things are threatened and need by the Slave Power, under wh commenced by the State Power, under whose not they have so long submissively cowered. We, the abolitionists, have long, unavailingly, tried to awaken this numerous and powerful body, first to a Christian interest in the help of the slaves, and next, to the de-fence of some of their own rights, which were tranpled under foot by the Slave Power. pled under foot by the Slave Power. They have seemfed hopelessly indifferent to both these considerations. But now that Southern enterprise propose to make a clean sweep of all their rights, to drive of their President, to take possession of their entital treasury and archives, to destroy their commerce, invade their territory and sack their cities, the decorate again really aroused, wide sware and make the proposed to the proposed to the control of the proposed to sleepers seem really aroused, wide awake an steepers seem really aroused, wide awake, and really for action. I rejoice that, since their eyes are at last opened, they can hardly fail next to recognize to mountainous sublimity of impudence shown in the appeals of the Journal of Commerce! Appeals to the to insure peace! to them to avoid the shedding of blood! to them to avert the terrors of civil war! while it is yet a question whether thirty or forty thousand Northern soldiers can prevent Washington from being carried by assault! While this tremendous uncer-tainty is yet pending, the Journal of Commerc, speak-ing in the interest of these Southern ruffians, colly addresses "professed Christians" with the erhora-tion—"LET THEM ALONE"! I listened, not long since, to a conversation in a rail-

car, in which an elderly gentleman, bearing the cut-ward appearance neither of a fool nor a knare, was saying to his friends—"Yes, men will undoubtelly fight for their country and their flag. Many have one so, and our Northern people will do so, But there is one stronger stimulus, namely, to fight for the fireside. And this is the war the Southern people

are now waging."

Slavery, in the main, is upheld by power; by the exercise of brute violence. So far as other support is needed, it is sought, and found, in enormous lies; in representations grossly perverting the truth in regard to every detail of the positions occupied by maser and slave. And so long have these impudent fals-thoods, been repeated by the South without shame, and heard by the North without contradiction, that, from the force of habit, they have obtained a sort of cur rency and customary recognition, and the man who utters them is not taken to task as he would be for the utterance of untruths equally ridiculous in my other department.

He who made the speech above recorded was talk-

ing to two friends who bore the aspect of intelliget business men. They knew, as well as I did, that his assumption of the sacredness and the inherent power war "for the fireside" was made in behalf men who were then marching hundreds of miles away from their own homes to livrade Washington, and to drive from their firesides the officers recently elected to carry on the United States government. Yet they heard this ridiculous lie, a falsehood not to be erneary time reactions lie, a talgethood not to be ex-ceeded in obvious grossness by any combination of words upon any subject, with faces of serious con-sideration and tacit agreement. Northern men, to their shame, have long been ac-customed quigtly to hear, and servilely to echo, just such nonzero, as this.

customen quipty to flear, and servicely to cone, just such nonsense as this. The outrageous treatment which they are now suffering from the South, herever undeserved from that quarter, is but a just retibution for their betrayal of liberty and justice for the color of the flear of the color of the flear of the color of the flear sake of trade. But now, when the trade is gone when the South, for whom these sacrifices were made when the South, for whom these sacriness were made is repudiating her debts, lynching her reditors, as deliberately adding open piracy to highway robberg as her customary means of living; now, surely, it is the to cease from repeating and assenting to these feels lies which the South has ceined; now, surely, it is time to call slavery and slaveholders by their right and the live them to the south of the south of the south of the same and the south of the s names and to give them a treatment corresp

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION AND SPELL A MANUAL OF ENGLISH PRENUNCIATION AND SPELLING: containing a full Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Language, with a preliminary Exposites of English Orthodpy and Orthography; and designed as a Work of Reference for General Use, and at Text-book in Schools. By RICHARD SOUL, K. A. M., and WILLIAM A. WHERLER, A. M. Beton: Soule & Williams, 129 Tremost St., corner of Winter St. 1861. Svo. pp. 467.

This compact little work, the result of careful staff and comparison of the best authorities in the departments of which it treats, seems fully adapted to be and which it presents for itself up be a contents. standard of reference in pronunciation and speing-occasion of doubt or dispute; and a vehicle of instru-tion, at once simple and comprehensive, in both dee respects, for the young or for foreigners. A major, of the words in the Vocabulary are referred by na-bers to the Preliminary Exposition, where the general principles or difficulties in their orthography or pro-nunciation are plainly set forth. In their prefac, in compilers say :-

"It has been a gratifying result of [our] attempt in find how easily the great mass of English words my be grouped under a comparatively few principles, at how readily the difficulties in the way of learning spell may be overcue by classifying their difficulties and explaining their causes."

Everybody should be glad of a work which reduce Every body and the apparent lawlessness and irregularity of our ment tongun to something like the system which perais in out, therefore, to all classes, as useful, philosophic, and easy of reference. It is handsomely printed si

SHEET Music, just published by Oliver Die son & Co. "So you are going to the wars, dear, by George Danskin..." The Music of the Union; a new ley on American National Airs," by Ch. Groke..." Is Spirit of 76;" a paraphrase from Aytoms Song the Cavaliers..." National Music; Star Spangled Baroer, Marseilles Hymn, Hall Columbia, Yankes Decis, America. (vocal and Instrumental.)" America, (vocal and instrumental.)"

"Sermon on our Civil War," delivered at Syrama May 5, 1861, by Rev. Samuel J. May.

Letter of B. G. Wright next week. Also, a Post by George W. Putnam.

To the Editors of the Daily Atlas and Beet

fe de Editors of the Daily Allas and Bect
GENTLEMEN—I was somewhat surprised, on looking
isto the Daily Allas and Bec of Monday, 22d atla, to
sel that you had not published the able discourse of
Webell Phillips, at the Music Hall, on the day prerioss. When I had, a few days before, heard that
If. Phillips was expected to speak at that time
as place. I presumed it would be published in the Aliss sed Bec, the next day, as you had hitherto published his addresses in full. As you had published his
previous speeches with alacrity, and seeming approtation, when his views did not coincide with those of
Deschlician paris—in every particular, I shought when his views did not coincide with those of publican pariy-in every particular, I-shought by, when he justifies the war of the Adminis-to sustain the Government, you would surely his latest address upon the subject—that you publish it with the greatest zest. I should like rould publish it with the greatest rest. I should like is know the reason why you refused to publish it, as I meleritand that it was fully reported for your paper. The Journal did not even notice it, though it had, smedimes, published his addresses. I learn that not oston published it, except the Liberator. stions arise in my mind why it was sup

: some of them I will state. What influence was made to four against its pos-feation in any Republican newspaper in Boston? Was it a pro-slavery influence? I think it could not be an anti-slavery influence. Was it that you and your contemporaries feel that Mr. Phillips's influence, where his address is read, will be to induce readers to believe that the war of the North upon the South is an antihat the war of the North upon the South is an anti-davery war? Is not the war of the South upon the North a war for slavery—a pro-slavery war? As the South have begun the war, would it not be proper and right for the North to maintain a war of aggression into slave territory, and the slave States, and not death the sword until every slave is free, and "liber-y is proclaimed throughout all the land to all, the in-histants thereof"? Do not justice and right demand entire overthrow of the slave system which has so the entire overthrow of the slave system which has s the entire overthrow of the save vascuar integrating cursed the country, and doomed 4,000,000 of humbeings now living to hopeless bondage, besides the millions who have heretofore been held in the same thject servitude, and have passed off the world's stage of action? Is not slavery the cause of our present profiles? As the slaveholders of the South are energy to the cause of the slaveholders of the South are energy to the cause of the slaveholders. getic, and decided in favor of slavery, cannot the freemen of the North be as decided and energetic in the cause of liberty as to demand the overthrow of slaver! Have the North been so long sprvile to the Slave Power, that they cannot get rid of the idea that we must still longer, sustain slavery! Suppose the slaves of Virginia, or any other slave State, should gives against their masters, and fight for their liberty, and said State should call upon our Government to furnish troops to put down said insurrection in favor would not our Republican Government re spond to the call? I am afraid that it would, notwithstanding those States are in open rebellion

It appears that we, of the North, are not yet half It appears that we, of the North, are not yet half awakened to the diabolical evil of slavery. Nothing has yet been said against the institution of slavery by any officer of the National Government, from the President downwards; and it appears that all the Markals of the free States are as ready and willing to return fugitive slaves back to bondage as they ever were. If the North were as faithful and true to liberty, as he South is to slavery, this "vexed question" could e settled, and that speedily. Why are not our people willing to have companies

ored men formed, to take part in this war? Is cause it would be injurious to the slave systemit because it would be injurious to the sale of that slavery would stand in greater danger of being overthrown? The slave system could be overthrown in this war, if those of the Free States were as strong-

n this war, it those of the rree States were as strong, y, decidedly and agitively in favor of liberty, as laveholders are in favor of slavery. Why not? It really appears that the North are very tender of lakery—do not wish to have it hurt at all. They have so long been in the habit of protecting it, that

have so long been in the habit of protecting it, that they cannot consent to have that idea cradicated.

I am really suspicious, if the slave States which have withdrawn from the Union should be awed by the great preparations of the Free States to maintain the Government; that they will hesitate and back down, and ask to be admitted once more into the Union, only modestly asking to be reinstated into their origionly modestly asking to be reinstated into their original rights and power, with the privilege of the Unite States paying for all the property destroyed, and the amounting to millions! And I am also suspicious that there are men at the North am and suspicious that there are men at the North mean and base enough to grant it, with a deal more, for the sake of having the Union restored, and embrace again our most loving, fraternal sister States of the dear South—and then have a jubilee over the creat!!

It appears that, by the Providence of God, the made plain for the total abolition of slavery in e hitherto United States. It is to be hoped that glorious chance for liberty passed by unimproved. they do, they are inexcusable, and recreant to the principles of human rights and liberty. Will they

I am sorry to find in the Atlas and Bee, in patriotic and able speech of Mr. Phillips, the fol

"EXTREMES MEET. Rev. Dr. Adams and Wendell Phillips, Esq., both delivered, yesterday, good Union, North-side addresses. Their conversions are most re-

markable."

I think that your "conversion" from applanding and publishing Mr. Phillips's speeches, to thus ridiculing him, is "most remarkable." It appears that the reason why "South-side Adams" came out on Sunday in favor of a "good Union, North-side address," was because he was threatened "if he did not come out stiff and strong for Northern rights, to have his house burned down over his head."! This is said to the control of the other hand. be the cause of his conversion? On the other hand, I learn by a writer from Boston, in a New York pa-

"The same mob that threatened the life of Wendell tillips, in the Music Hall, in January and February t, stood last Sunday, packed around the same build-r, applauding whenever the echo of his voice

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

ers I may win, the subject of this paper. I have to excuse myself—to persuade myself that I mi hold my peace, consistently with self-respect and natural claims of the cherished few, who repeat I may be a consistently with self-respect and natural claims of the cherished few, who repeat I

I do not deny that a political exc

listen to any suggestions which the friends of Freedom may be disposed to offer, must be exceedingly multi-plied. Around the earnest, able, consistent Abolition-ist, they cannot but eagerly gather in troops and he might hope in full assembly to see the faces and lis-ten to the voices of his consecrated fellows. If, instead What we have had in the North, an along, some of use how well enough: A venal, craven, dastardly affair—stupid, malignant, grim—eager to corrupt, degrade, and crush everything significant and sacred in the entire province of Humanity. If something radically other in character has at length arisen, to gladden our eyes and refresh our spirits, surely we might well exsect quite other manifestations, corresponding to the nighty transformation, through which it had passed. migny transformation, under the state of the old Abo-litionists at Cooper Institute have afforded, to our converted neighbors, an opportunity to welcome what they had been accustomed to spurn—to cheer what they had been accustomed to discourage—to aid what they had done their utmost to hinder!

"But others are doing our work"! Our wo have all along supposed, was to promote, word wise and deed-wise—in the examples we presented and the les-sons we inculcated—the welfare of our brothers—especially of our insulted, outraged, crushed br Modesty requires me to speak for myself, and I say, therefore, that I regard it as my work to define, illus-trate, commend the constructive principles of Human Nature—to explain and magnify the relations which organically bind man to man—to insist on the mutual claims of every child of Adam on the Human Family, and of the Human Family on every child of Adam—to show that the unity of Humanity is so essential, vital, comprehensive, that the wrongs inflicted on one are an injury to all, and the benefits conferred on one are an advantage to all. On this work, I feel bound to expend my strength and resources, publicly and privately, amidst all the relations of life, and especially in the relations which identify me'with the oppressed and move, and have my being "-from which I derive

But who are these "others"! If th than I, how can they perform my work? If they are other than I, the results of their activity will be other other than I, the results of their activity will be other than the results of my activity. They must be other in their sims and objects, in their methods and exer-tions. None but the Abolitionist can perform, can by any possibility perform, the work of the Abolitionist. But may not others incidentally open the way for

But may not others incidentally open the way for the freedom of the enslaved? They may accidentally be the occasion of a deadly and protracted struggle between the slave and his oppressor. Huge and hor-rid crimes, of every variety and of every degree, may be the frightful result. Freedom, in any proper sense of the inspiring word, is not the child of violence—of rapine, rape and bloodshed. Alas! what chance has the slave, amidst the rage and tumult of war, to honor the all-benignant doctrine of emancipation? Treat him as a man, and he will behave himself manfully will cherish and respect the rights of those who cher-ish and respect his rights. It is my work to impress, according to my ability, this grand conclusion on the consciousness of my fellows, whereon I may win my way to their presence. How can others, holding aims which I detest, and employing means which I abhor, do in any respect my work!

Have not these others looked with the most cruel

Have not these others looked with the most cruel indifference on the wrongs, various and deadly, which all along in their presence have been inflicted on bleeding Humanity! And by wretches, with whom they had eagerly identified themselves in the most significant relations! And repeated, applausively and exultingly, the names of the principal figures among them as distinguished patriots and eminent Christians? And from these, selected the candidates to whom they have given their countenance and support in climbing have given their countenance and support in climbing to the loftiest summits of political power? Have they amidst the excitement and ado which they have helped create, proposing to fight, not for Human Rights but in support of "the Union," in which and by which in support of "the Union," in which and by which Human Rights have been crucified? If these others impress their own "image and superseription" on the

"The same work that threatened the life of Wendell Phillips, in Manie I all, in A namary and February last, stood last Strendry, packed around the same building, aphasing whenever the echo of his work of the position of the position of the position of the tables?"

What a "conversion"! This seems to be a "conversion" the right way, as you might say, but your "conversion" appears to be the opposite of that hasted of applanding and backing up Mr. Phillips, you turn to rideluling and sneering at him I forget that they have encouraged and defended the South, as oppressors and analaxers, through a position of the police. The police is possition of the police of the polic

ruan to the desence of a Union, which its tallest, stout-est official champions declare is the strongest prop of human slavery—can neutralize or invalidate. We shall derive from war what is characteristically in-volved in war, and nothing else. The Infinite Wisdom will undoubtedly bring all the hells, the hell of war among the rest, into s BERIAH GREEN.

HURRYING UP THE GOVERNMENT.

A great degree of impatience is expressed by news apers and their correspondents with the consen-he government at this juncture, which is ill-judged and to no purpose; the government is moving fast mough, and as fast as it can, under the Constitution; enough, and as fast as it can, under the Constitution; but as the Constitution does not provide for its own de-struction, it does not provide for this state of things. The Administration is working with one hand tied; or, rather, undoing with one hand what it is doing with the other, all according to the Constitution.

the other, all according to the Constitution.

The South is putting its full force into one idea, and untrammeled by abstractions, is fighting for slavery, and nothing else. On its principle, it may make white slaves of its prisoners of war. The North is fighting against the South, and, of course, against slavery, but is bound to sustain slavery, and not to know the meaning of the fight. It is fighting blindly for freedom, while it is arresting facilities alays: and returning them while it is arresting fugitive slaves, and returning t while its arresing against the blacks who would be efficient and zealous co-workers in the struggle. We are at war with slayery, but same status or arms and a supply of ammunition, would crush the reptile secession now, in its infancy, while it is staggering in learning to walk; but we are teaching it with baby jumpers not merely how to stand alone, but how to go firmly and fast; we are fostering its strength in obedience to festering constitutions. in obedience to fettering constitutional en Article 2.) Therefore, the theory being that the Unio teries, until "Sumter" is surrounded, and the

and we are to suppose, officially, that the city is arming against the Hindoos of India or the Caffres of Africa. We cannot ask the people of Battimore,—For whom and against what are you arming; " because "the right of a people to bear arms shall not be infringed." Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, command that city; and the government has been urged to occupy them with a strong force; the reply was that, "under existing circumstances, an invasion of the soil of Virginia would be injudiciona." It is constitutional that a fortification on those heights shall be a light of the experiment can have any shell Washington, before the government can have any

hands of an enemy.

This paper bondage is intolerable, while slavery with free rein, or the bit in its teeth, tramps over us rough shod. Cannot Congress—does not every man of common sense see, that the Constitution does not fit this outside of the Constitution, to put it down! In its own cotton fields we should operate with men, and arms, and ammunition, quickly. Proclaim freedom to the slave, with positive assurance that not a dime of indemnity shall ever be paid to any seceding State; but that the slaves of the loyal States, existing and within their borders at the date of the proclamation,

pestilent question forever.

General Jackson knew how to manage these con-

nanimously passed to raise two military companies, ne of volunteers for immediate service, and one of sinute-men to hold themselves in readiness for con-

David Lee Child then proposed the foll wing pre-

of Florida, hitherto held in cruel bondage, and correct by the lash, the rifle and bludgeon, to work without pay, and to give aid and comfort to traitors and ene-mies of the and their attachment to said government, by forsaking aid traitors and enemies, and by offering at Fort Pickens to enter the service and assist in the de-

Pickens to enter the service and assist in the de-fence of said fort;

And whereas, the said traitors and enemies, claim-ing to be the owners of said inhabitants, have, by acts of unprovoked war and high treason, put themselve out of the peace of the United States, and forfeited the right of protection from the same, except that which they may derive from the laws of war, as appli-And whereas, those laws authorize the acceptance, by belligerent nations, of the services of persons de-

rous deserters from the army and navy of the United States, and have endeavored to corrupt and seduce from their duty and allegiance large bodies of our citi-

from their duty and allegiance large bodies of our citizens and soldiers;
And whereas, the commandas; of said fort is represented to have cast the aforesaid loyal inhabitants and
refugees from Florida into chains, and delivered them
ny without law, or the pretence of legal process, to
their claimants, to be cruelly, inhamanly, and to the
extreme hazard of their lives, beaten, scourged and
tortured; therefore,
Resolved. That

ortured; therefore,
Resolved, That the company or companies which
hay be enlisted in pursuance of the resolutions of this
neeting be not certified by the Selectmen to the Comascertained that said commandant, in imprisoning and surrendering said inhabitants to their pretended own-

ANTI-HAYTIEN EMIGRATION MEETING.

A singularly interesting, animated and protracted meeting was held in the Joy-Street Church, on Mon-day evening, by the colored people of Boston, to ex-press their views upon James Redpath's scheme of Haytien emigration. The meeting, which was very crowded, was called to order by Richard Greenough, and was organized by the choice of J. J. Smith as President, Rev. L. A. Grimes and five others as Vicets, and G. W. Potter and Charles Taylor as

whereas, efforts are being made to get us away sees our country by parties who are paid for so doing; and whereas, those efforts have been characterized by a spirit of unfairness, and in fact have not been respectable and honorable; and whereas, we have never expressed a desire or pursued sny course warranting said parties in their course; and whereas, we have fixedly made up our minds to discountenance all colonizing schemes, based upon caste—not objecting, however, to individual emigration—in fact, feeling that we have no right so to-do;—and whereas, the cause of freedom now in battle array against alavery may, and probably will, shortly require our service here at home; and whereas, hope shines in the times, full in

REPRESSING SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, hamber, Boaton, April 25, 1861. are received through Major Ames a ed from Perryville, detailing the proolis from the time of your arrival off time of your arrive momed to the defence of the Federal Government, at this moment of all others, should be offered to be di-verted from its immediate duty, to help rebels, who stand with arms in their hands, obstructing its progress toward the city of Washington. I entertain no doubt that whenever we shall have an opportunity to inte-change our views personally on this subject, we shall arrive at entire concordance of opinion. Yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

(Signed)
To Brig. Gen. Butler.

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, HEADQUARTERS, ANNAPOLIS, May 9, 1861. To His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor an Commander-in-Chief:

revenited my grams, which forbids bodily activate, and remporary illness, which forbids bodily activate, and me now a moment's pause.

The telegraph, with more than usual accuracy, had rightly informed your Excellency that I had offered the services of the Massachusetts troops, under my command, to aid the authorities of Maryland in suppressing a threatened slave insurrection. Fortunately for us all, the rumor of such an outbreak was without substantial foundation. Assuming as your Excellency does, in your dispatch, that I was carrying on military operations in an enemy's country, when a war a l'enqueries of the waged, my act might be a matter of True, I landed on the soil of Maryland against the

mal protest of its Governor and of the corp horities of Annapolis, but without any arme-ition on their part, and expecting opposition in insurgents assembled in riotous contempt of

behalf of what they conceive to be a plan to benefit Hayti and the oppressed colored men or this country on their nevertheless, we suffer with them as to colored men entigrated to the colored men entigrated to the colored men control of the colored from this country to their. It is a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Gerfard, and that the Asjoc African, Frederick Douglant's Paper, and the Christian Presental Douglant's Paper, and the Christian Robert Morris, Esq., and at a late hour, midnight the question was taken amid much feeling and the criement, which had been culminating all the evening. The resolutions were adopted by a decided vote, and the meeting adjourned.

Gerrit Smith. Mr. Smith has given \$10,000 for the benefit of the families of those who have volunteed in the army for Freedom, and has also made a speech upon the present condition of the country, in which he said:—

"As I am a peace man, and have often spoken against war, some persons may think it improper in me to take part in war meetings. But I have never spoken against upon the present condition of the country, in me to take part in war meetings. But I have never to the think of the part of the present crists. I have never to be present to be presented to the Christian own which the part of th

BENJ. F. BUTLER

WAR INTELLIGENCE. Troops in great numb om various parts of the North, continue to ga the national capital and vicinity, but no conflict v e rebel forces has yet taken place. The Union sentiment is in the ascendant in M.

n badly poisoned. en of New York proposes to donate Zouave regiment, to be composed of

A weathly citizen of New Jork proposes to donau fol,000 to form a Zouave regiment, to be composed o colored men six feet high.

The Herald's Washington's despatch states from cliable source that the remains of Washixorox haveen removed from Mount Vernon by Col. John A Washington! Not unlikely.

Gov. Pickens, acknowledging the gift of a rifled cannon used at the bombardment of Fort Sunter, writes to the donor: "You have aided to repel the aggression of an insolent fee, upon the soil of your ancest, and upon the free institutions which are the dearest heritage of the people of South Carolina." We should like to see the man who can get more les into a single sentence than are packed into that one. Nearly the whole of the first page of the Lib-

nalignant and diabolical sentiments expressed by the outhern journals towards the people of the No

EF WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH DIVISION) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—There will be a quarterly meating of this Society, in Brinley Hall, at Worcestor, on Sunday, the 26th inst., forencon, afternoon and evening.
Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, and others will be
present, and address the meeting.
Let there be a good attendance of the members and
friends of the Society.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, - President.

JOSIAH A. HOWLAND, See'y.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Quincy, Sunday, May South Ware, N. H., " June Milford Mass. "

Evening lecture, subject : "The Star-Spangled Ban as the Symbol of Liberty." MANCHESTER, N. H .- HENRY C. WRIGHT and A. T. Foss will speak in Manchester, N. H., Sunday, May 26, day and evening. Subject: "The Issue between the North and the South in the present Crisis."

F FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will take place at the Friends Meeting House, near Water-loo, Seneca County, New York, on Friday, the 31st day o day and Sunday, the 1st and 2d days of June.

THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of the New York Inde , will speak at Music Hall, Sunday, May 19, or

MRS. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had intern years experience in the Homosopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

Reference.—David Thayer, M. D., Luther Clark, M. D., John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D.,

Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

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

EF SITUATION WANTED.—A very worthy and trusty man desires a situation as a gardener, and to take care of horses, core, &c. He can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Application can be made to factor F. Wallour, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington

FF PLEASANT BOARDING, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—Mrs. H. S. DENHAN can accommoded tleman and wife, or two or three single gentler pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 (for Beach street, near the Worcester Depot, Beaton.

EF COPIES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS MUSIC HALL SPEECH ON THE WAR may be obtained at Room No. 8, HAYMAN BUREAU OF ENGRAPION, Wash-ington Building, 221 Washington Street, Boston.

DIED-In this city, May 15th, Mrs. Amegare Kent, aged 58. She early and warmly espoused the Anti-Slavory cause, and to the close of her earthly life gave to it an uncompromising support. She also took a deep interest in kindred reforms, and never faltered in regard to her convictions of duty,—desiring only to know the right, that she might be found faithful in all things.





PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE. TRY IT.

TRY IT.

Twill entirely care, or greatly relieve, the following distressing comptaints: Dyspepsis, Dropsy, Diarrhous, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcert, Piles, Brouchits, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgis, Liver Comptaint, Erypipelas, and the endies entalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

EMETT & COMPANY.

JEWETT & COMPANY, No. 39 Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all Druggists.

April 19. Smis.

Boetry.

For the Libera OUR PLAC AND SLAVERY.

OUR PLACE AND SLAVERY.
What! plant the flag of Freedom
Where the slave is bound in chains!
What! help the Southern master
Rob the black man of his gains!
Why fight ye for the "stars and stripes,"
Yet let the black man groan?
Why fight for white ments rights, yet my
The black man can have none?
What! do you think that all our rights
Were held in Samber a walls?
And do you think well live in peace
When the Southern army falls?
What! have ye aims no higher than thisTo your flag on which to frown?
Why do ye longer in the States
With slavery wish to share?
My rush with care haste to plant
The flag of Freedom there?
Have ye not greater insults borne.
Than having flags pulled down?
And have ye not to our appeals,
Cried! "Constitutional right!"
And do ye not, to day, call this
A "Constitutional" fight!
Then where, in Heaven's mane, bell me w
To Powerlow our repeal, bell me w
To Powerlow our repeals, bell me w
Ton Panchou ever the mene.

A "Constitutional" ngnt hen where, in Heaven's name, tell me where Can Freedom ever dwell, I "stars and stripes" are to protect Agreements made with hell?

Providence, (R. I.) May 3, 1861.

A VISION FOR THE TIMES.

Mount Zlon-of Jerusalem above—
Upon thy palm-crowned heights I clearly see
A band, all glorieum in enfolding Love!
But in your midst—ah! tell me, who is He,
Youthful, yet tailer, grander, than the rest,
With the far gleaming wound beneath his breast?
I know Him by those fiving, gracious eyes:
Tis He who piade the one Great Sacrifice!

Rounds o'er their heads the amethyttine glow,
While they are gazing carnestly on earth:
What in the wild mutations, here below,
Absorbs those spriits of celestial bight!
Lo! through the haze, collecting hosts are seen!
The calls "to arms! to arms!" incessant rise;
Two different standards flame in glory sheen;
Two mighty armies in the land arise! See," said an angel to the glorious One,

"See," said an angel to the glorious One,
"Is not that the true banner of the free,
Whose 'stars and stripes,' beneath the rising sun,
Myrinds, who spring to arms, rejoice to see?"
"Nay," said the Mighty—and his awful frown
Was like the gathering of a thunder cloud:
"Seest thou you slave, for whom I left my crown,
And to the bitter death of Calvary bowed?
Hope touched his heart when he that banner saw
He came—he told his wo—"twas all in vain!

The haughty men who that proud flag adore, Soon drove him back to wear a stronger chain New by myself! those bannered hosts shall see, In that despised slave, they mock at me!" But look, where, in you lone, seeluded nook, A woman kneelesh—poor, and old, and grey Beside her lies Love's miracle—God's Book :—

A woman knowlesh—poor, and old, and grey;
Beside her lies Lower minacle—God's Book;
See her poor withered hands, they work and sway.
For many a year her spirit hath been bound
With the poor slave; and as her maiting drew
His chains the dighter, they the deeper ground
Her wasting heart, and Christ within her alew:
Now doth her deep, importunate, low wail,
Assend above the cannonading rour;
Now shall her own all-conquering Christ prevail,
And God shall grant her all she sake, and more!
To her, and all like her, a banner's given,
Dipped in the royal, radiant hues of heaven;
And wheresoe'et that unseen banner waves,
'Its dealth to tyranny, freedom to the slaves!
Its lucid folds alone by prayer are stirred:
Its burning motto is, my deathless word;
And there, in pure, transparent light, they read,
'He who hash freed a slave, his Lord hath freed.'
No more the vision says—an amber cloud.

No more the vision says—an amber cloud Descends, all gently, o'er the glory there, Wrapping the vision in its mellowing shroad; But truth flowed balmy through the opening air, And pleasant odors dropt on each sad breast, Folding true Christian hearts in Faith's extatic rest. Newport, R. I.

For the Liberator. 5 TRUTH.

TRUTH.

Tyrants, I know the power of truth ye dread,
And fain would stay its course: it moves along,
Firmly and grandly, with majestic tread,
O'erleaping barriers;—it is tempest-etrong,
Bearing down ancient error—conquering Wrong—
Defying the brutality of mobe:
It moves sublime the leftiest hills among,
And lowliest vales. Where'er is secret throbs
A human heart with love to God and man,
Near-Truth shall win its way, despite Oursession's b

There Truth shall win its way, despite Oppression's ban

It speaks to soothe the suffering, and its tones
But make the heart of Innocence rejoice;
It strikes with terror tyrants on their thrones.
The guilty tremble when they hear it avoice:
The great unwavering souls, who make their choice
To hattle for the right gainst every foe,
Grappling with shamelees falsehood, wrong and vice
Armed with the truth; they strike a deadlier blo ies 'gainst Truth are weak. There comes the al makes this guilty land to its foundations rock !

O, glorious Truth! thy conquests still incr Uproot all error—light this world of glo Let Justice rule—and bid the arts of Peac Flourish around us-bid the Virtues bloom In all their native beauty: 0, illume

Each mind with knowledge—fill each heart with love Stretch forth thy sceptre—make the poor man's home
A palace to lix immates! God above,
The Yather of humanity, shall then
Look from his throne on high, and smile, yes, smile on men

For the Liberator THEN.

Now we are prisoned in fetters of clay; They shall be loosened some blessed day! Oh! if we die, shall we not live again? Live and love with the angels—then?

Now we have days and nights of pain;

Wearlsome longings, all in vain;

Questioning ever, Why? Whither? and, When?

Oh! will it all be clear to us—then?

Now we love, and our loved ones depart; There's many a lonely home and heart; And often we sigh a'er what might have beer Shall we sigh, and weep, and be lonely—then

Shall we not know and be known aright? Shall not our darkness be changed to light? Shall we be scorned by our follow-men? Oh! will they call us "Infidel?"—then?

Now a religion of heart and of life, Making us better as husband and wife; Making us happler women and men, is not cofficient:—eay, will it be—then?

Now we must give our assent to a creed, Offer our prayers in words, stead of deeds; To each elefical dogma pronounce our "Amen," Or we cannot be Christians :—how will it be—then?

Now we are ignorant, erring and weak, Soldom attaining the good that we seek; But loving God and our fellow-men, Why should we fear the beautiful Thun? rborn, May 7, 1861.

The Tiberator.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM FLORENCE.

Extract from a letter of Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, dated FLORENCE, (Inly.) April 8, 1801.

As far as I can judge, the secession which Mr. Seward would not recognize as a necessity, nor Mr. Lincoln as a fact, is a reality not to be sholished by sophistry or the sword. Congress is adjourning, it seems, without affording the Executive either the sinewa of war or the nerve of abolitionist principle. And so the North confesses, with very bad grace, that it must yield to that which it would have been maniler to have accepted in the outset with joy unspeakable,—all of it that was not treachery or dishonesty,—and furthered at any cost but that of honor. All this is not very creditable, certainly, but it is better than to have besought or dragged the departing Barbarism back into our homes, and paid new rows to the old fetich of an inviolable Union.

But, after all, the Border States are left with us, and in them lies our peril. For their sakes, the Constitution is to be resolved into an explicit recognition of slavery. This is not the sentiment of the North. It is probably conceded in view of the awkward position of Washington in the midet of the Border Slave States, and in the hope that if once united with the North, these States will speedly become free-Of course, it is of a piece with the besotted polley of our otherwise sagacious people, on this one subject of slavery, from the beginning—dealing blind blows at their own moral integrity, under the impression that they are cutting the cords of some temporary tangle that impedes it.

All this, however, cannot touch the one fact accomplished. The ideal is broken. The shock of this un-Extract from a letter of Rev. SAMUEL JOHN

they are enting the cords of some temporary tangle that impedes it.

All this, however, cannot touch the one fact accomplished. The idol is broken. The shock of this unexpected overturn of all the traditional notions of an absolute dependence of the social and moral Universe on the union of Freedom and Slavery, will pass. It will be seen that if the heavens can lose a Pleind and not fall, we can afford to disponse with the Cotton States, and still be a Union. It will be seen that no carthquake has opened the ground we stand on: that Northern industry is securer than ever; that when seven demons have gone out of a nation, it has a very decided tendency to sit up, clothed, and in its right mind. It will be seen what the Eternal Moral Law, which has taken us in hand, would have of us. And if Virginia should try the power of her vantage ground upon us, the Southern Confederacy will be reading us lessous on the other side, that will trill and tingle in the sleepiest eyes and the most servile hands. I see that Louisiana refuses to accept the Southern

tingle in the sleepiest eyes and the most servile bands. I see that Louisiana refuses to accept the Southern Constitution. Discord in the oligarchy already! But a more terrible discord must come, if this state of things goes on. The giant Northern Hand that held back that strife has been thrust away in wrath. Suicide in political economy has begun its work already, in the export duty on cotton.* England was sufficiently alarmed before. Now her markets will soon be filled from new sources of supply. The Southern Commissioners are on their way, I believe, to plant the standard of their faith, like new Pizurros, on a shore already conquered in their dreams. "Our

on a shore already conquered in their dreams. "Our Cotton is King!" But the illusion will be short. Then it seems to me that this separation will tend not, as many fear, to divide the North, but to unite it. not, as many lear, to divide the least, or distribution of Politics is a quarrelsome business. But Americans are something besides politicians. In a business point of view, the Coast Section and the North-west will stand in greater need of each other than ever. The new importance which Freedom has acquired in the theorem.

mental atmosphere, that many years of liberty will be necessary to create even a taste for earnest seleculture, to say nothing of a genuine Italian literature. So Mariolatry and a skepticism without positive four dations of faith are reigning side by side. What re ligious sentiment exists is mainly the worship of the Virgin. And the grand old Cathedrals have lent their strength, their beauty, and their peace to the chill like aderation of Motherhood. It is by this side the like aderation of Motherhood. It is by this side the the nobler life will by and by open. And if yo should see these mild Florentines, their gentlenes and refinement, the good behavior of their assemblie (and I have seen a great many of them, under eciting circumstances)—their enthusiasm for the cau of Italy, the zeal with which the newspapers posts up on the street walls are read by the common people. of Italy, the zeal with which the newspapers posted up on the street walls are read by the common people, you would hope all things from such a material. Education is all they want. Even in Piedmont, half the people cannot read or write. Here it is not so bad, but though there are many free schools, there is no idea of a regular system of popular education like ours. The Piedmontese have been accustomed to much self-government for many years. The Bonnan populace showed themselves mild, well-behaved and thoughtful in the short days of the Republic of '48. The enthusiasm for the deliverance of Venice is immense. The newspapers, circulated freely, have created new aspirations for union, and new comprehension of each other's needs and desires among the Italian States. To the wisdom of the government policy and the growing determination of the people, policy and the growing determination of the people, the last enemy, which is the French army, must yield, I am confident, before long.

The attempt to stone the prophets does not seem to

The attempt to stone the prophets does not seem to have stayed disunion. And, as you say, their voices will only sound the grander, and be heard the farther, for the tumult of the mobs. I have read 'Phillipe's magnificent speeches, with what delight you may imagine. How the brave Prophet, whose great heart and head rest from their labors, under the stately cypresses that look from their quiet slope off to the blue Tuscan hills, would have rejoiced to hear those words, and the laboration of the state of the to help them on !

Selected Articles.

OLD GAME REVIVED.

Some of the Southern papers are beginning to talk about mediation between the Government and the rebels. This is only to gain time. The North will mover be thus deceived again. All winter long, the border States talked of their devotion to the Union only to flatter us with the hope that hiey, at least, would remain loyal to their country. It was thus that they kept the North in a state of inaction, while the Gulf States were getting under full head-way their piratical confederacy. Then, at the proper moment, these border States themselves rush into the secession movement, and are more rampant while the Gulf States were getting under full headway their piratical confederacy. Then, at the proper moment, these border States themselves rush into the secession movement, and are more rampant even than their Southern neighbors. This has all along been their game. They are practising it now. No confidence can ever be placed in them again. Henceforth, they are to be regarded as capable of the basest meanness and the most consummate duplicity. No report of the small number of their troops now in Virginia, nor, any expressed desire for compromise or peace, can blind us to the fact that immense numbers of armed men are pouring through all the cities of the Southern States to make the vicinity of Richmond their rendezvous, and that their arowed object is the capture of the Federal Capital. They know full well that, unless they take possession of Washinzton, the eat-sprise which they have undertaken will be a disgraceful failure, and they themselves be swung from the gallows or shot like dogs. Let nothing blind us to their fell purpose. The day of compromise, mediation and peace conventions is gone. The people—the people have now taken the work into their own hands. Our merchants, our citizens, all of them, are not thus to be runed in their business interests with impunity. They have been most effectually crippled and wronged through the acts of these men of the South. Now they are in for it. And they are determined to teach their enemies a lesson they will not soon forget.—Dedkam Gazette.

of arms?

In estimating our present chances of success, we should not rely on our military strength, national resources, nor public sentiment; but, calculating the justice of our cause and the righteousness of the means we use, repent sincerely of all our individual sins, of all complicity with the miquities of our nation, offer to Almighty God the prayer of faith, and rely on his own right arm, as did our fathers in the revolution.—Dover Morning Star.

THE REAL ISSUE.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Masonic Hall, in this place, last Saturday evening, to organize a "Coast Guard." In the course of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Clark, of this place, stated that he had offered his services to the Government to act in any capacity where he might be most needed. His speech, in many respects good, was yet married by one very unworthy expression. He was understood to say, in substance, that the North, having been forced into extreme measures, enters upon the struggle from no intention or desire to crush out the directly of the struggle from no intention or desire to crush out the directly cause of our present national calamity, viz., American chattel slavery; that this was no issue between slavery and anti-slavery; but that the idea now, as heretofore, must still be maintained, that slavery has rights where it is that must not be interfered with.

It is truly mortifying and humiliating to witness

rery has right where to be the most of the fered with.

It is truly mortifying and humiliating to witness such dulness of apprehension with regard to the tremendons issues of this hour. How dull and "slow of belly" must a man be, especially a clergyman, not to discern the signs of the times,—pointing, as they do, so plainly and unmistakably, at the judgment and downfall of the whole slave system! We are sorry for any man who entertains such low noare sorry for any man who entertains such low no-tions of patriotism, and estimates so meanly the pur-poses of free government,—Hyannis Messenger.

The part of the pa

cause should be donated to equipping these two men, who from comparative affluence have, by the traitors and rebels at the South, been reduced to penury and want. They carry with them the wounds of the rebel lash, and their case is certainly worthy of immediate consideration.—New York Courier and Enquirer, April 80th.

THE ANTICS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

We do not often deem it expedient to take any notice of the vagaries of the New York Herald. We presume that the "100,000 readers" who daily seek for knowledge and instruction in its columns are, if not competent to detect for themselves, its countless aberrations, not likely to be reached by any exposition that we may make of them. Now and then, however, the evolutions and revolutions of the Herald are so irresistibly comic that we cannot refrain from exhibiting them for the benefit of the public, just as we might copy the latest or best jokes of the season from Punck or Vanity Fair. In this spirit we took occasion, a few weeks ago, to show by parallel extracts the sudden and marvellous conversion which changed the Herald from a rabid Secessionist on Monday to a loyal Unionist on Tuesday. We now sak attention to the following extracts from the same sheet on the subject of setting free the slayes of the South:—

From the N Y Herald April 19. From the N Y Herald April 19.
With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.

From the N. Y. Herald, April 20.

From the N. Y. Herald, April 20.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our national capital. But let her join the revolutionists, and her substance will be decoured by our Northern leyions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave, population will disappear in a single campaign.

A Northern Invasion of Virginia and Kentucky, if necessary, currying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom, as it must do, from the very halure of, evil war, will produce a powerful Union re-action. The slave ropulation in the Border States will be moved Southward; so that by the time a Northern army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border States with the substance and abstract Rights of the Worthern army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border States that you have no state in the produce and the substance and abstract Rights of Staye Fromerry for All time 70 come.

Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union, or the bloody extinction of slavery, from the absence of any law, any wish, any power for its protection.

From the N. Y. Herald, April 21.

By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, including the extinction of slavery within her own borders, for war makes its own laws.

On this tack the Herald has been reaning for ser and days, accusing the Tribine (we need sarrely say most falsely) and other journals of this city advocating measures which the Herald itself has been most violently and persistently urging—New York Tribine, May 7th.

WAR OR NO WAR

The seceders marched in armed bodies, and con-pelled the guards of the United States forts and ar-senals to surrender them; but it was not you. With arms in their hands, they captured millions of dollars' worth of cannon, small arms and musi-tions of war, belonging to the United States; but it

of dollars' worth of eannon, small arms and musitions of war, belonging to the United States; but it was not war.

They seized the ships of the United States but it was not war.

They seized the mints and the money of the United States, and applied them to their own use; but it was not war.

They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying supplies to a fortress of the United States; but it was not war.

They are besigning the fortresses of the United States, have surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; but it is not war.

But if the United States attempt to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even send them provisions in an unarmed yessel, it is war.

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they stempt to transport a cannon from confort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, it is war.

If they send out a ship to protect their loyal citizens, it is war.

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue, it is war, horrible war.

Since the foregoing was written, the rebels have fired on Fort Sunter, and compelled its evacuation, is that war i—Washington Star.

A SANGHINARY CONNYPERON

A SANGUINARY CONVERSION.

A SANGUINARY CONVERSION.

HUNTINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—The stirring events of the last few days or weeke have had their effect upon out community, waking the slumbering patriotism of our people, instantly converting pro-slavery Democrats, and now firmly faxing the adherence of the Republicans and others to union and liberty. We have but one real Secessions ted in our midst, and we expect soon to hear of his conversion to the right, as some of our rowdies have threatened to visit him, and present him with a garment of genuine secession cut, fresh from the tar pot. Shame for the rowdies, as some of our rowdies have threatened to visit him, and present him with a garment of genuine secession cut, fresh from the tar pot. Shame for the rowdies, law; for if there is a soul among us dirty enough to talk sympathy with the South at this time, tar and leathers could in no way disgrace him. Let him alone, he will rot in his own filth.

While speaking of conversions, it may be well to say that we are more surprised at the wonderful change made manifest in the heart of the Springfeld Republican, than by any other event which has come to our notice since this excitement began. In fix, it is truly a miraculous change. Why, everyhody remembers how all last fall and winter, it labored in cessantly to prove to us, that it was best to repeal our "liberty law," smother our prejudices, and accept a compromise. We all know that it has never missed an exportentive tory to injure Gov. Andrew, or abuse Phillips and Garrison, or other earnest anisslavery men. But where do we find it now? Tlease read what it said in its issue of April 26th-
"Let us arm negroes from the Northern States and Canada, and bid them march into the South as a lib-

"Let us arin negroes from the Northern States and Canada, and bid them march into the South as a Bi-erating army, calling the slaves to their standard. Let the scoundrels have secession to their hearts' content. Their blood and their calamities be upon their own heads."

heads."

Did John Brown ever talk like that? Did be ever go into Virginia with half as much in his heat as is found in that paragraph? I don't believe he did. In fact, John Brown was too conservative, al-