WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

tances are to be made, and all

The Agence of the America, assessments, reministration of the property of the American State of the Internation.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the page, ris: --Pages Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward Jackson, and Wandell Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



with death, and an agreement with hell

VOL. XXXI. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1587.

# Refuge of Oppression.

### NORTHERN EDITORS AND PREACHERS.

A reason sometimes assigned for the apparent demaination of the Northern people to bring apon he whole country all the horrors of civil war by an amed invasion of the Southern States is, that it is necessary to prove to the South that the men of the North are brave men. But, in truth, no such necessity civits; for, that the men of the North are, in secretal, brave men, we, of the Southern States, believe almost as divortly as we believe that Bennet, of the North are, in secral, brave men, we, of the Southern States, believe almost as divortly as we believe that Bennet, of the North are the North are the North are the North are resolved to give us that very superfisors proof of their manhood, we can only say to them, Come on! At the same time, we carriestly advise the five worthies above named and specified, yall means to stay at home; for, although their undented privilege, as the most helpless and pittable of gon-combatants, would never be violated by any Sothern soldiers, any more than if they came equipped in the petticoat for which nature orignally designed them, and from which she ultimately exampted them by a freak past the wit of man to account for, yet we are by no means prepared to parantee that our slaves might not take a fancy to long them as Abolitionists and incendiaries. By all seans then, we repeat, let them stay at home, and festeriations demonstrating the superior breath of seathern courage as compared with Southern.

There is a potent and sustaining consolation in the fast that the military status of the South is far superior to that of the Northern which ages of experience have established, that no free people can be subdued, were the invaders ten-fold the stronger in numbers and in means.—Richwood Whig.

To Arms! To Less we win the batch view in a reality outer ruined. The people who

in means—Richmond Whig.

O Arms! To Arms! Unless we win the bat-Virginia is really quite ruined. The people who seize on her are relentless, coarse, greedy and dy. They will pillage our houses, violate our nen, insult and nurder defenceless eitzens. The est patriots of the State, who have not had the deemse to get themselves bravely killed in some tle, will die by the hands of lawless and irrespon-erulians, or on the gallows after mockery of trial, drag out a poor and miserable remnant of life in le. The land called Virginia will remain; but so inged, so utterly revolutionized, inhabited by a sulation spring from such ruthless confiscations of prescriptions, that it will be not more recogniz-te than Italy after its partition between the Cotts d prescriptions, that it will be not more recognizte than Italy after its partition between the Gotts
the Vandals. To prevent the imminent wretchness, the indescribable calamity that hangs over us,
re is but one thing to do—and, that is, to hurry
the troops to the places of rendezvous, and to
necutrate the armies who must save us, if saved
can be. Wirginia alone is perfectly able to turn
eurrent of invasion; and she will do it perfectly
lift her force is handled with decision and intelvace. She can meet and beat an army of fifty
ossand volunteers with alsolute certainty; and
at is more than the North can get here before the
sides of the danger has passed.—Richmond Examor.

The DRUNKEN MUTINEERS. We would enter sto no negotiation now with Lincoln, unless a can-new were planted behind us, prepared to sweep him from the earth, upon the first indication of perfidy. This is the flag of trace under whose protection we rould trust ourselves. None other would be heeded

bloody instincts over their beasted enignements and humanity be excused, or even extenuated.

There is no doubt that the Northern people are at this moment, fit representatives of the barbarian bordes which formerly devastated the world. They are furnishing the very best evidences that they are incapable of thorough civilization; that they possess soly the outward symbols of modern enlightenment, while they are by nature crael, bloodthirsty, arrogant and boastful. But there is really very little danger to be feared from them. Givilization no longer stands in dread of barbarism.

One race of savages has already been expelled from the country; but not that it may fall into the hands of another.—New Orleans Delta.

From the country; but not that it may fall into the hands of another.—New Orleans Delta.

The Memphis Bulletin proposes to steal everything that is owned by non-residents! It will be take to quote its own words, lest our readers think we have misapprehended them. It says:—

There is enough real and personal estate in this city, we remember that the stock of our Gate. Company is held by Cincinnatians alone, if sold at ancien, to equip for service the first thousand volunters now under arms in this city. We remember that the stock of our Gate. Company is held by Cincinnatians. We do not forget that the stock of our Gate. Company is held by Cincinnatians. We do not forget that the stock of our Gate. Company is held by Cincinnatians. We do not forget that the stock of our Gate in Philadelphia New York, and Boston. There due in Philadelphia New York, and Boston. There has been been all down East, except, per dark and other stocks held by Northern men in this Siste. Tennessee has issued ciphteen millions of time bonds; these are all 'down East', except, per darge and has a stock shall by Northern men in this sistend police of this city was untatanding one and a half million of bonds, many of them in Country has issued notes payable in five years, all held, or very nearly all, in the East. Adjacent country and a half million of bonds, many of them in the specific act which is criticised was dictated by a large policy of the stock is held by the three could be sound; has sund other stocks held be made to the same thing to build rail-road. Then the people of this city wee, perhaps, half a, million in Cincinnati. The whole amount feat upon the stock is held by the proper of the stock is proposed to the same stamp, and the specific act which is it criticised was dictated by a band and the specific act which is criticised was dictated by a star popular than the property up. Only think of uploading the contribution of the property of the property up. Only think of uploading the contribution of the property of the property o

us in accordance with our comparative wealth and numbers, we would have been to-day richer than we are by quite one thousand millions of dollars. We might be induced to sequester all this indebtedness to the North. The State might appoint a receiver, and make all her citizens, and banks, and corporations pay these comfortable sums of money into the State Treasury. The Legislature is now in session, and may, in a generous spirit, authorize our Board of Aldermen to 'hold and possess' the effects of Cincinnatians in our midst."

#### GOV. ANDREW AND GEN. B. F. BUTLER

We wish to call the attention of every reader of the Herald to-day, to the correspondence between the Governor of Massachusetts and B. F. Butler, Massachusetts highest military representative in the war—between the commander-in-chief at home, and the active commander in Maryland—in relation to the suppression of negro insurrections. We have not space to say what we wish to on this topic; but Gen. Butler's answer is to our mind, and its fills our whole heart. We called attention to his action—and to the return of fugitive slaves by Lieut. Slemmer at Fort Pickens, by the commander at Fort Musree, and by Gov. Sprague—a few days since, as Slemmer at Fort Pickens, by the commander at Fort Munroe, and by Gov. Sprague—a few days since, as highly commendable. We don't know how it affects others, but we regard with utter abhorrence and loathing the man who, at such a time as this, would incite insurrection or employ negroes to war upon the South; such a man, if he had the power, would reduce one-half of this country to a literal fiell, and feel no compunctions of conscience thereat. Whether we should suppress a negro insurrection—that is, stop black heathen from cutting the throats of white Christians, ravishing women, and reasting children in burning houses—is but a different phase of the

er we should suppress a negro insurrection—that is, stop black heathen from cutting the throats of white Christians, ravishing women, and reasting children in burning houses—is but a different phase of the same question, it cannot be tolerated; nor is it only by a certain school who make philanthropy a prefession. Always do such become the most brutal and cruel when they meet a turn of life that gives them a taste of human blood; one drop of it poisons their whole system, and ever after do they hanker for it, as did Robespierre, who was of that class, in the days of the French revolution.

Most nobly does Gen. Butler say, that when it comes to letting loose four millions of worse than savages upon the homes and hearths of the South, some instrument other than himself must be found to carry it on; and that when any community in the United States shall call upon him for protection, they shall have it. Giorious Ben. Butler! Your offer to suppress an insurrection did more to bring Maryland back to the Union than did all the forces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforces at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforce at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforce at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforce at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a dozen wellforce at your command; and your letter will do more to restore the Union than would a force in those at which you will be the produce the pr

## GEN. BUTLER'S LETTER.

GEN. BUTLER'S LETTER.

This letter of Gen. Butler, in reply to Gov. Andrew's criticism on his offer to aid the civil authorities of Maryland in quelling a threatened slave insurrection, is admirable in tone and of great logical force. The military commander of the department of Annapolis might also properly have reminded the Governor, that he and his command are a part of the posse comitatus, called out by the President of the United States to quell insurrection, and that, as such, the United States marshal in Maryland could have demanded their assistance in recovering fligitive slaves. Gen. Butler and his troops, in this view, are no longer subject to the Executive of Massachusetts, as a magistrate or military chief. They are in the service of the Federal Government, and must, if they regard their oath of allegiance, add in the enforcement of the laws of that Government. If we desire really to retain the "Border States" in the Union, our own practical respect for laws will give to our cause, "the enforcement of the laws," a powerful moral influence, quite as formidable as Minie balls. It is most desirable that citizens of slaveholding States—seceding and non-seceding—who remain loyal and true to the Union, should feel confidence in the Federal Government, that its power is exercised for legitimate purposes—the preservation of the Union under the Constitution—not to excite or aid service way, nor even to permit it in a State where the national flag is the flag of the State. A State, which repudiates the flag of the State. A State, which repudiates the flag of the Union would, of course, repel any offer of add from the Federal power to preserve the peace within its territories; but where the flag fies, let us carry out our loyalty to the Union and to Union men.

In addition, we may remark, that nothing could have such favorable influence in promoting the cause

have such favorable influence in promoting the cause of the Union in wavering minds at the South, and in strengthening those which are loyal, as to save our friends, and if possible our enemies, from the unspeakable horrors of servile insurrection, even though they may have become exposed to it through their own fault. The conduct of Gov. Sprague and of Gen. Butler, in returning fugitive states which had fed to their camps, was an argument more powerful than regiments. Nor is it to be forgotten that war itself, among civilized nations, is carried on by the intellect, of which the physical force applied is only the instrument. And the humane sentiments and practices which Christianity has infused into modern warfare, not only soften rigors, at best severe, but also smooth the way gradually to the return of peace, which, among Christian and civilized people, is the first great object in every war.—Boston Courier.

The New York Examiner (Baptist) mentions a fetter from the owner of between two and three hundred slaves—a man who is not able to accept

## Selections.

#### SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS AND THE SLAVES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in torial, apparently from Gen. Webb's own has courses as follows:—

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an entroiral, apparently from Gen. Webb's own hand, discourses as follows:—

"Most assuredly these madinen are calling down upon themselves a fearful retribution. We are no Abolitionists, as the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, for the whole period of its existence, now thirty-four years, will abundantly demonstrate. And for the whole of that period, except the first six months of its infancy, it has been under our exclusive editorial charge.

"Never, during that long period, has an Abolition sentiment found its way into our columns; and for the good reason, that we have respected, honored and revered the Constitution; and recognized our duty to obey and enforce its mandates. But Rebellion stalks through the land. A confederacy of slave States has repudiated that Constitution; and, placing themselves beyond its pale, openly seek to destroy it, and ruin all whom it protects. They no longer profess any obedience to its requirements; and, of course, cannot claim its protection. By their own act, our duty to respect their rights, under that Constitution, ceases with their repudiation of it; and our right to liberate their slave property is as clear as would be our right to liberate the slaves of Cuba in a war with Spain.

"A band of pirates threaten and authorize piracy upon Northern commerce; and from the moment that threat is carried into execution, the fetters will fall from the manacled limbs of their slaves, and they will be encouraged and ainted in the establishment of their freedom. Suppose Cuba were to issue letters of marque against our commerce, and, according to the Charleston Mercury, seize 'upon the rich prizes which may be coming from foreign lands,' does any sane man doubt that we should at once invade that Island, and liberate her slaves? Or does any Statesman or Jurist, question our right to to go a smaller course in respect to this so-called Southern Confederacy?"

"Spain, as a well-established aution, and recognized as met by all the novers of the word, w

warfare, not only soften rigors, at best severe, but also smooth the way gradually to the return of peace, which, among Christian and civilized people, is the first great object in every war.—Boston Courier.

At the signal of actual war, Democrats were the first to spring to their arms. We rejoice at it! We rejoice that the opportunity was give to such a man as Gen. Buther to characterize this war as one not Abolition in its aims, by his offer to repress a rumored slave insurrection. That was an act for the Union—and of the men now in the field in Maryland and Washington, three-fourths are of the same stampfor the Union and against the Sectionalists of the North and South; but against the last as open, declared public enemies.—Abony Aryus.

General Butler makes a very plausible and ingenious defence, demonstrating that, in taking up the sword, he has not forgotten the weapons of his legitimate profession. He shows, if not conclusively, at least with a force that will convince many, that the specific act which is criticised was dictated by a wise policy, and has had a happy effect.

Every consideration of policy, of justice and of him as brethren who are misgoided and have gone satray, but who still have claims upon our sympathy and affection. They have misigoided us in supposing that our resistance to the schemes of their political demagoides for the extension and perpetuation of slavery was a context for canacitation.—Journal.

#### NO RIGHT TO SECEDE.

Our review of Mr. Bassett's Plea, thus far, has been chiefly occupied with the principles involved in the case. Only incidentally and hint-wise have we alluded to the facts. It is time, now, to make a formal statement of them as compared with the assump-

"The great event of the day and of the world, says Mr. Bassett, "is the formal dissolution of th American Union."

"The formal separation of the States, so long in creasingly probable, has at length become a matter history. The spirited State of South Carollina has let way, and by the highest act of popular sovereignty, formally repealed the ordinance of 1788, whereh the Constitution of the United States of America washifted, and has dissolved her Union with the othersteen of this Confidence."

at all, as there was then.

Six months ago, slavery stood strong, in the comparison with its present position. Its friends and its enemies saw less signs of its speedy abolition than they now do. Slavery is the only disturbing cause that has over threatened the Union. In proportion as the prospects of a speedy abolition of slavery increase, the prospects of a "dissolution of the Union" diminish.

crease, the prospects of a "dissolution of the Union diminish.

Six months ago, a much larger portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States were inclined to allow a "formal dissolution of the Union," than there are at present. Abolitionists were, many of them, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, as an anti-slavery measure, who are now, with Wendell Phillips, in favor of a war to preserve the Union by an abolition of slavery. Many who were not Abolitionists were inclined, six months ago, to favor a peaceful dissolution of the Union, for the sake of preserve and to put a stop, as trey said, to agitations on the slavery question. But now that the slave-holders have attempted it by robbery and force, they are determined that it shall not be done at all. These changes have in part, taken place since Mr. Bassett wrote, but the causes that have produced them were at work then. Mr. Bassett misunderstood the matured facts, and the embryo facts in process of forming.

But tehat it the rebellion that needs to be put down? Claimed dissolution of the Union was "formally" made, or according to any appropriate forms of such a proceeding. Not only were the other parties to the contract not consulted in respect to its dissolution, but the proper forms of procuring the action of the States that have been declared out of the Union were not taken. Whatever was done, was done irregularly, and without the forms necessary to give the acts validity, had they been ever so lawful and desirable in themselves. This will more fully appear, as we proceed.

Ill. We deny that any act of popular sovereignty was vibressed, when the secession of the zeveral States was declared. On the contrary, we affirm that those who put forth those declarations were usurpers, in that vary act, trampling "popular sovereignty" in the dust, and that their grand object was the total destruction of "popular sovereignty" in the dust, and that their grand object was the total destruction of "popular sovereignty" by exciting a military oligarchy, an irrepressible despotism upon its runs.

IV. We deny that a single Southern State has secured at all: and we affirm that the despots who, in contempt of the States, affirmed, proclaimed a stupendous falsehood.

What is the State of South Carolina? If these are not the State of South Carolina? If these are not the State of South Carolina? If these are not the State of South Carolina? If these are not the State of South Carolina? If these are not the State of South Carolina, but the people, the inhabitants, residing within the geographical limits of the country called South Carolina, but the people, the inhabitants, residing within the geographical limits of the State of South Carolina, but the people, the inhabitants, residing within the geographical limits of the State of South Carolina, but the people, the inhabitants, residing within the geographical limits of the State of South Carolina, who are? And by what credentials are they to be known?

More than one half of the peopl

whites! By the census of 1850, there were less than 300,000 claveholders, icans and the slave States, in a population of six millions of whites, and above three millions of slaves. He proportion is probably about the same now. The staveholders, in proportion to the non-slaveholder, whites of the South may be put down as about half a million to six millions, or es one to teclie. Add the colored people, bond and free, and you have half a million is saveholders, in a population of the breaty.

It may be said that many of the non-slaveholders were in favor of secession. Granted, if you please, though it is difficult to tell what proportion of the weathers hand, large numbers of slaveholders were so, by intimidation or complision. But, on the other hand, large numbers of slaveholders were set to be put down. The other hand, large numbers of slaveholders were set to be put down. The other hand, large numbers of slaveholders were set to be put down. The other hand, large numbers of slaveholders were set to be put down. The other hand is a state of the security of his slave property, and only contributed to the expense of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but protested against the proceedings. So, doubtless, of the movement in consequence of threat, but provided the colorion of the substantial citizens were overborne and state of the substantial citizens

was indeed declared to be carried by 40,000 majority. But the truthfulness of the returns was denied, Gov. Houston declaring them to be fraudulent.

No one pretends that, counting the colored men, bond and free,—and they all ought to be counted,—there is a single State in favor of secession.

We insist, therefore, that whatever may be the true theory of the right of secession, by a single State, has not been witnessed, to the present hour.

This absence of the assumed fact of secession by certain "States," viitates all the reasonings of Mr. Basselt, that are founded on that supposed but fictitious fact. As for example, when he says:—

"But this, I am told, is the right of revolution, and that is conceded. Well, if this is conceded, all is conceded. If the people of any Territory have the natural right of revolution, it cannot be the right of any power to put that revolution down. The natural rights of men can never conflict. The right of revolution and the right of the suppression of the same cannot co-exist."

this Union," having never seceded there roam tyrants allow them no "Republican Government," nor, indeed, any civil Government, in any form, but only a compound of anarchy and despotism combined. The "people" are entitled to their "popular soverginty," and the National Government is bound, at whatever cost, to guarantee to them its free exercise. This is due, alike to the white and to the colored "people" of those States.—Principia.

## "DOWN WITH THE REBELLION!"

So say the millions of the North—and so say we.
But what is the rebellion that needs to be put down?
Why, the rebellion of the Confederated States—on will answer.
Yes. But what, and whose is that rebellion? You

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Print

any thing short of rebellion against civil government ordained of God, and instituted by man, for the precision of humanity.

If the nation would "put down rebellion," it muitself, cease its 'rebellion against God. And it debel against God every hour it neglects to dey Goby "breaking every yoke," "letting the oppress of ree," and "proclaiming liberty throughout all tand, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Princip

#### THE CAUSE-THE ONLY CAUSE.

THE OAUSE—THE OBLY CAUSE.

Now that our country is all convulsed, and the grim visage of war is seen in town and city, threatening the slaughter of thousands of our countrymen, and wasting hundreds of millious of money it becomes all to search into the cause of this outbreak. What has brought the two sections into battle array with each other? Who are the guilty authors of this bloody mischief? On whom will the guilt rest in the great day of final judgment? These are solemn questions; and as honest men and as Christians, we should answer them to our consciences and to God, ruthfully, whether we or others are criminated.

As to the cause of our present trouble, there can be no further doubt. It is slavery. Slavery originated the discord that has existed between the North and South. There has not been an event of an irritating character that has transpired in the last fifty years in our National Councils, but may be traced to slavery. All the important measures that have been adopted in Congress and the Churches, for that period, have been framed, if not by the open and shameless dictation of slavery, which sits supreme as God, yet in the light and in the view of this arrogant power. Yes, it is slavery that laid the foundation, and has nourished into its present formidableness, the evil that now is seeking to overthrow the foundations of Government.

To be sure, few have seen this hitherto, and some few may still be in the dark in relation to it now. Blindly and unknowingly, mere surface scanners have charged the disturbed state of the public to the in harmony. Such has been the mistaken opinion of some, and hay be still. But as well might the man be charged with the crime of burning the building, because he sounded the alarm of fire, when he saw it kindling up, as to charge the Abolitionists and fellow-Christians of the identical conflict that is now upon us. The evil of slavery so debauches the morals of a people, that they son become ripe for every other evil work. Constitutional rights, personal security, fin

who are consecrating their all to sustain it, we fear we are to be chastised for our complicity with this great crime.

To say nothing of the original compact entered into when this evil existed, we have admitted State after State, where we knew slaver; was to be tolerated—yielded supinely to be governed by its blustering despots, instead of vindicating freedom and manbood. And more cruel than all the rest, we have returned the fleeing bondman to his prison-house, thus turning his hope into the anguish of despair. God has seen all this; and our only hope is in repentance. Our guilt is in tolerating this great wrong—standing by and aiding those who were making merchandise of our fellowmen and fellow-Christians.

And now, while we recapitalate these facts we look upon the openings of Providence, hitherto scaled up, and see such clear indications of a purpose to make the great cause of our national conflict the battle-ground of our rallying hosts, as fills us with hope. Every day, the fact is seen more and clearly, that the conflict into which we enter, is really nothing else but a struggle for Firminous Casting saide all circumlocution, the Sourn have made war upon us for statery, and we meet them in the context for Firminous. And as God was with His people at the Red Sea, and buried the hosts of Egypt in the closing vaters; as He was with Gideon and his chosen courades when they faced the tyrants and invaders of Israel, and swept them down like the movin grass, so He will be with us in this holy cause, if we but put our trust in Him. Led our men of war who po forth to the conflict, remember the worle of Jefferson, that "God his notatribute that can take sakes with oppression." May all be boastful only in God, in Right.

This is no time for Christians to be timid and supine. Let us have faith in God, in instice, in course for the course of the course of institutions and invaders and incourse in the course of the christian to institute the course of Jefferson, that "God his notatribute that can take sakes with opp

ligion," our advocate proceeds to picture the "let-ting loose of four millions of worse than savages wen the homes and hearths of the South"!

GEN. BUTLER AND SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

reply of his ewa, which reply, judging from its date, and the date of publication, must have reached the press about the same time as it reached the Governor. To send this long piece of special pleading to the public, without the Governor's consent, and without waiting to know whether the correspondence was to end there or not, was certainly a great piece of indiscretion. I do not think anybody here is disposed to criticise harshly Gen. Butler's course. He is looked upon with favorable eyes here, and especially by his old political opponents, who have always treated him with great lentency and kind-ness, as I have no-doubt he will readily admit. But this is emphatically, as the London Times says, a people's war, and the people must and will criticise the way in which it is carried on. It appears that there was, after all, no servile insurrection for Gen. Butler to put down; only a rumor of one, case the way in which it is carried on. It appears that there was, rather all, no servite insurrection for Gen. Butler to put down; only a rumor of one, and we are left wholly in the dark as to the character of the rumors. Gen. Butler makes his appearance in a horifle or quasi hortile country; somebody tells him there is an insurrection of slaves against their masters; he stells Gov. Hicks state he will said in suppressing it; and Gov. Hicks such him by saying that he can deal with it himself. These seem to be all the facts in the case. It would seem to have been a proper subject of inquiry for Gen. Butler, whether, possibly, the servite insurrection was not an insurrection of loyal people against secssion trators—quite the most likely sort of rebellion at that time and place. Suppose he had been at that time and place. Suppose he had been at that time in Virginia, and Gov. Letcher had informed him that an insurrection had broken out at Wheeling, and was fast spreading through the thirty counties of Western Virginia, threatening to break the laws of the State, and dismember the Old Dominion itself? Would be have volunteered to use the Massachusetts forces to put down the Wheeling rebellion? Of course not. Yet, for aught he knew, the rumored rebellion which he was agare to put down was a rebellion of loyal white men, or loyal free colored men, instead of slaves. His principle of action, in which he, justifies his course, is expressed in the following words: "I assured both the Governor and the Mayor, that, supported by the authorities of the State and city, should repress all hostile demonstrations against the laws of the Juried States. But it is perfectly clear that he can maintain no such ground as this, for the laws of the United States. But it is perfectly clear that he can maintain no such ground as this, for the laws of the United States. But it is perfectly clear that he can maintain no such ground as this, for the laws of the United States and the laws of the United States, it is the conscience and the p

The following unofficial letter from Gen. But let to Gov. Andrew embraces his justification for hav ing allowed the publication of the recent official corre spondence concerning the suppression of negro insur

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, May 10, 1861.

[Unofficial.]

DEAR SIR.—I have taken the liberty to permit the ablication of your dispatch of April 25th, and my indication of my action pertaining thereto. I am appelled to this because the substance of your disastch to me has been given to the public from Boston, hrough the columns of the Tribane, with strictures

peners to the property of the property of the columns of the Tribane, with strictures on my conduct.

This could not have been without the sanction of a executive department in some of its branches ardon me if I have erred in the publication, but justice to myself required it. Perhaps your Excellency ay choose to have our correspondence published mically. If so, I have no objection.

Most truly your friend, (Signed,) BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Seried, Sold, and sent to the far South. A prevalent continuency for the continuency for c

When the Governor's letter was w

(when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against demestic violence."

If, therefore, it was a political question, or any other than a military question, he had no concern with it whatever, until he had received instructions from the President, following the application of the Legislature or Executive of Maryland, and his offer to suppress the insurrection was supererogatory, officious and intermeddling. If it was a military question, and such clearly it was, had an insurrection actually existed, then the Governor's instructions would have exactly applied, and if the General had diverted his troops and thereby endangered his line of communication, he would have merited censure or dismissal, as the consequences proved more or less scrious.

It is quite superfluous to discuss the suggestion of Gen. Butler of the moral duty of his transcending his political or military duty to protect with his petty force white women and children against an insurrection in a State where the whites number 646,183 and the blacks 35,382!

John Quincy Adams is generally regarded as the ablest publicist this country has produced. We shall publish to-morrow an extract of some length from his speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives, April 14th and 15th, 1842. He there treats in the calmest and profoundest manner, with reference to history and the laws of nations, the powers of the President and commanders in the field, in case a State calls in aid to suppress insurrections. He says:—

commander of the army, has the power to order the universal emaneigation of the slaves."

Now, be it remembered that this is the almost authorisative opinion of Mr. Adams, as the calm result of the reading, reasoning and experience of a long life, in reference to a case of insurrection entirely unconnected with rebellion. In contrast, the Governor's letter, which simply stated that an insurrection in circumstances like those of the 23d or 24th of April was a military question to be treated with reference to the greater or less disloyalty of the people, will be seen to be singularly conservative.

We leave Gen. Butler between the two horns of the dilemma, and trust that we shall bereafter have the pleasure of praising his conduct in the field, and never again the pain of condemning him for violating the confidences of military correspondence, and making a military letter the occasion for a political stump speech.—Boston Allas and Bee, May 20th.

## THE SOUTH AND HER NEGROES.

A Virginia Unionist, recently driven from the State for refusing to pledge his support to Jeff. Davis treason, writes a letter in relation to the South and its negroes, from which we make the following ex-tract:—

its negroes, from which we make the following extract:

"This question is beginning to assume importance. Southern newspapers boast of the loyalty of their slaves, of their anxiety to fight their Northern emies, and triumphantly tell us that thousands are now throwing up defences and are otherwise engaged in the service of the Southern army, and many slaveholders confidently believe that their servants will assist them in this fight; but, in answering this question, I shall be obliged to tear off the mask.

"Despite the efforts of Southern masters, large numbers of slaves and free negroes have learned to read, and many of them are far more intelligent than the 'poor white trash' with which the slave States abound. During the late Presidential campaign, the most interested and cager listeners at political meetings were these people; they communicated to each other what they heard, and they all understood that the question of slavery was involved in the contest, and very many believed that the election of Mr. Lincoln would secure their emancipation, and many acted in accordance with this belief. One out of many facts will illustrate this point. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, seventeen slaves, living on a plantation near Petersburg, Ya, repaired to their master early one morning, and the spokesman of the party boldly told him that they had served him long enough; that they were free now, and had merely called to tell him that they had served him long enough; that they were free now, and had merely called to tell him that they had served him long enough; that they were free had no power to stop them, but he reached Petersburg before them, where he had the whole party arrested, sold, and sent to the far South. A prevalent opinion among them is that this war is a fulfillment of the prophecy recorded in the eleventh chapter of Daniel. They have their revolutionary and patriotic songs, which they sing in private. They hold secret

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

REPRESSING SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

ter to Gov. Andrew, defend

tion" by a ten-fold vengeance! The French froops the initialitye in every act of diabolical cruelty and committed the most frightful atrocities, before the blacks could be induced to follow their example; but what they did is never held up to the exceration of the world, but carefully suppressed, and only the goaded and suffering party are depicted as havin been animated by a fiendish spirit—simply because of their complexional identity with the fettered million

government; during which period, everything went government; during which period, everything went on prosperously with the emancipated. "After this public act of emancipation," says Col Malenfant, who was resident in the island at the time "the negroes remained quiet, both in the South and in the West, and they continued to work upon all the planta-tions. Upon those estates which were abandoned,

betook themselves to the planting of provisions; but upon all the plantations where the whites resided, the blacks continued to labor as quietly as before. On the Plantation Gourad, consisting of more than four hundred and fifty laborers, not a single negro refused to scork; and yet this plantation was thought to be under the worst discipline and the slaves the most idle of any in the plain." General Lacroix, who published his "Memoirs for a History of St. Domingo," at Paris, in 1819, uses these remarkable words: "The colony marched, as by enchantment, towards its ancient splender; cultivation prospered; every day produced perceptible proofs of its progress. The city of the Cape and the plantations or use North rose up again visually to the eye." General Vincent, who was a general of ceptible proofs of its progress. The city of the Cape and the plantations or the North rose up again - istuly to the eye." General Vincent, who was a general of a brigade of artillery in St. Domingo, and a proprietor of estates in that island, at the same period, declared to the Directory of France, that "everything was going on well in St. Domingo. The proprietors were in peaceable possession of their estates; cultivation was making rapid progress; the blacks zere industrious, and beyond example happy." So much for the "terrible consequences" of a general emancipation! This peaceful and prosperous state of affairs continued from 1794, to the invasion of the island by Leclerc in 1802. The attempt of Bonaparte to reduce the island to its original servitude was the sole cause of that sanguinary conflict which ended in the total extirpation of the French from its soil.

In the second place—when Gen. Butler talks of

sangunary connect wance ended in the stock exarpation of the French from its soil.

In the second place—when Gen. Butler talks of
"letting loose four millions of worse than savages
upon the homes and hearths of the South." he uses
language descritfully and foully. Those four millions
are not what he describes them to be; and if they
were, their conlavement as chattleds would be a revolting crime,—for they, too, would have an "inalicnable
right to liberty" as broad and as sacred as that of
Gen. Butler or his soldiers. But the negroes are not
of a savage nature, but remarkably docile, patient,
slow to wrath, reluctant to shed blood, forbearing and
forgiving to a wonderful degree. It is their remorseless and inexorable masters who are "worse than
savages," as those who have gone from the North to
grapple with them will find out to their cost in due
season! There is a great deal of ferocity, both latent
and active, in the Anglo-Saxon character; very little
of it in the African. There is nothing, therefore, to
warrant the flippant but popular supposition, that if
the slaves at the South should rise in rebellion to obtain their freedom, they would be led to the perperation of "brutalities too horrible to be named," beyond
what white men would commit under similar circumstances. On the contravt, they would be rever likely

carnal weapons; we deny the right of man to destroy his fellow man in any emergency. Hence, for a period of thirty years, we have labored to effect a peaceable years, we have labored to effect a peaceable tion of the slaves, in the spirit of restitution wronged and outraged party, and their groams and agonies have been too long unheeded—just as we are giving those sympathies to the Government in its present effort to put down the foulest conspiracy that the world has ever seen. We shall give no heed to the cant about "the horrors of St. Domingo":—there are no horrors in the bloodlest strife ever waged for liberty, at all comparable to those to be found in the slave type of the strip of the service of the strip of the service of the manacled slave, to annote his chains, and smite his oppressor to the dust.

## CITIZENS NOT CITIZENS!

A curious speciacle is presented at the present time in this Commonwealth. By her State Constitution and laws, Massachusetts has abolished all complexional distinctions on her soil; so that our colored citizens stund on the same equality with all others. But these, by the act of Congress relating to the militia, are denied enrollment as citizens capable of bearing arms; so that, though they can make a Fresident by their votes, they are pronounced unworthy to insulle a musket in defence of the government! Anxious to show their loyalty, they have petitioned the Legisla-

Your aggrieved petitioners further respectfully sub-mit, that no law of Congress, however long 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 all 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

Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly provides—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immuni-ties of citizens in the several States"—thereby ex-cluding all unjust and unnatural distinctions among citizens, whether pertaining to the militia or to any

GOV. ANDREW AND GEN. BUTLER.

rent in the Democratic party, (so cancer,) of which he has been a prominent member.

Having had the case under consideration from the 25th of April to the 9th of May, Gen. Butler replies, at length. If his reply be effective, and sufficient for his justification, it is through the force of the follow-lowing allegations, queries and hypotheses:—

1. The State of Maryland (where the transaction in question took place) was a loyal, not a nostile State, and its loyalty was confirmed, and strengthened for future trials, and its confidence and good will were secured, by the course under debate.

secured, by the course under debate.

2. His official business in that State was to maintain its laws, as well as those of the United States, against hostile demonstration, whether of freeman or slave,

to miniary considerations, justing him in recting loose four millions of worse than sacoge upon the house and hearths of the South"? If this is to be done, some one else must be found to do it.

4. If a hostile State requires his protection against its slaves, that State, in effect, by that act, acknowledges itself already subjugated, and may then properties be treated as a friendly Sinte and will undoubtedly

States government and soldiers, by those now in arms against them, are not to be expected or presumed. But, in case such should be used, he may consent to do

that which he now declines.

I believe this is a fair statement of Gen. Bucase. For convenience of reference, I have its pressions in it, meaning to designate thereby in which the eminent (Attorney-) General has instances in which the eminent (Attorney-) General has expressed or insinuated "that which is not," thus showing, perhaps, the want of true and solid ground sufficient for his justification.

Though I see no ground whatever for the assumption to the contraction of the contractio

ernor felt obliged to dodge) has made express appeal to "the moral and Christian point of view" in the settlement of this question, it seems plain to me that he was not authorized to aid in the maintenance of

business, and seek a pleasanter location to live in, as they have a perfect right to do—are rising "upon the defenceless women and children," and proceeding type of the proceeding the conforming such a rule, it has transitutional nows.

tablish a complexional rule in regard to the millid of the several States, than it has to require uniformity in political or religious opinion, or to establish a mornary, thence, in enforcing such a rule, it has transcended its constitutional power.

This statement we deem to be unanswerable. How the various memorials have been disposed of by the Legislature may be seen by a reference to the record in another column. The whole subject has been referred to the next General Court! And so, naturalized Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, &c. may be carolled to defend the country, but not native, free-born colored Americans!

Now read the following item:—

"Governor Moore, we have heard, has authorized the organization of a regiment of free colored men. We have always relied upon the fidelity of the free colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of those who fought on the plains of Clais another colored men who were born in New Orieans—the descendants of the orth endeavor to make a house of the North endeavo

the homee and hearths of the South"!

Evidently, General Butler does not think so have bly as Dr. South-side Adams, either of the shares or of their masters. In his judgment, all the four nallions are to plunge at once into arson, rapine and surder, in preference to making a quiet escape to free soil as soon as the opportunity is open to them? It would seem, then, that they all must have suffered ill trushment, since no one kills another without motive.

But this view of the case seems not in the least is appeal to the General's sensibility, humanity or play. He belongs to another parish. That four millions of persons have been so treated that (on his own supersition) they all wish to kill their masters, does not affect him in any manner whatever! Yet, to account for sation) they all weak to kill their masters, does not affect him in any manner whatever! Yet, to accoust as such a state of things as this, the "hearths and hones" of the four millions must have been long familiar with outrage and desceration. A set of people hot mad-better than "savages" must have been "let lone" upon them, for a long series of years!

To leave supposition and come the pon then, for a long series of years!

To leave supposition, and come to fact, we knee, by abundant evidence, that the specifications in our

by abundant evidence, that the specifications in one Attorney-General's indictment, rapine, aron and mu-der, are often committed at the South, by moner-ogainst slaves. Murder is not uncommon, and it cos-mitted almost with impunity. Rape is provided for by law, and is not reckned an oftence at all. And the savest of the three, though increasing the r law, and is not reckoned an offence at all. And rson, the rarest of the three, though increasing in equency, is ingeniously varied by burning the nego-nstead of his house. But these things do not disturb instead of his house. Dut these things do not disturb General Butler! They are done by his friends, or by persons whose temporary allenation he hopes soon to overcome. It is only when the tables are to be turned. nd his friends are to become (on his own suppositi

the sufferers instead of the inflictors of these things that his equatinity is disturbed.

Passing from this "moral and Christian view" of the matter, he comes again to the "military" view and assumes, with a hardihood quite regardless of probability, that, when he had suppressed the assume surrection of the slaves, the slaveholder already "subjugated," and, moreover, would be

friends and not enemies."

Friends to him, very likely! but would they thus become friendly to his government! Would they withdraw their opposition to the Républican administration, restore the forts, arsenals, mints and ships of war which they have stolen, rebuild the bridge and war when they have storen, resund the bridge and fortifications which they have destroyed, offer repar-tion, as far as they can make it, to the individual they have insulted and outraged, pay the expense they have brought upon the nation, ask parden for the they mave orought upon the nation, ask parden for the insults they have heaped upon the administration, beg for readmission to the Union, and, if that is kindly granted, theuceforth live peaceably in it without secting the extension of slavery? If, at the very leas, they will not do every one of these things, they are not friendly to the government, and its General will have done nothing to advance its numerical. have done nothing to advance its purposes, how much soever he may have individually recommended him

amazing of all. He does not apprehend "dishoncable means of defence" from the rebels against the go-erument! Although his men have had some little experience of attempted assassination by poison and the dagger, he does not, on the whole, anticipate an-thing dishonorable from such men as Jeff Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Governor Pickens, Secretary Floyd and Observatory Maury! In Heaven's name then, what does he expect? Or rather, why does he not expect that those men, and their associate, will go on as they have begun, turning their backs alike upon oper and justice ?

oper and justice?

If, however, (for all things are possible,) some "dis-onorable" course should yet be taken by the eminent thats who are now using bribery, perfidy and open violence, each as occasion serves, against the govern ont of the United States who are waging aggressive war against her people, and commencing piracy against her commerce, why, then, in that case, General Bal-ler intimates that he may take a different course. And what is that course to be? Will be then do the things which he has painted in such vivid colors, in-directly insinuating that Governor Andrew has proposed them, and then making a parade of his co posed them, and then making a parase of his cons-entiousness in refusing to do them! Will be "ris upon the defenceless women and children of the con-try, carrying rapine, arson and murder among them"! Will he commit "brutalities too horrible to be named"! Will he "arm others to do so"! Nothing of the sail He means to say that, in certain future contingences, he will allow the slaves of the rebels to escape at their pleasure, without volunteering, or even consenting is deasure, without volunteering, or even c ecapture them. He means, possibly, that he will means no more than this. But if he means no more than this, he should, in honor and fairness, have speci-fied this, and no more, as the thing proposed to him by Governor Andrew! If he means no more than this at the close of his letter, all that rhetoric in th latter half of it about women and children, rspine arson and murder, and the horrors of San Domings was a deliberate attempt to impose upon the Gov rnor and the public.-c. K. W.

These rations were supposed to be a military neces-sity, in olden times. They were supposed to be requi-site to make men good fighters. These stimulating site to make men good fighters. These stimulang drinks make some men ferocious, whilst other become unusually good tempered under their influence. They will as often incite irrational fear, as awaken course. These beverages are not like bread, the staff of life. They impoverish the blood and render it unhealth, and injurious to life and health. They do not staff site to make men good fighters.

and injurious to the and necessit. Itsy the aim, but render it more uncertain, whilst it sometimes incapacitate the subject.

Patriotism, character and pride are the most relimitetiments, in the discharge of one's duty, in time of trial, in the hour of peril.

If strong drink made men desperate alike, in acta, they should only be used as men are going into be tile, and not daily in the camp. We are not making war augusts our own particular sublives and should set

tle, and not daily in the camp. We are not make war against our own patriotic soldiers, and should not introduce these rations into our camps, as they will demoralize and injure them.

Intemperance destroys pride and smothers patriotism, and undermines the sense of honor and of day. May not these camps become schools of intemperance May not the soldiers return to spread this daming evil and sin in the community! Let ours be acid water army, though the South's be not. Rather pin the soldiers books than these rations. The indigence of the free States should be a guarantee against the disgrace of intemperance in the army. Temperance is as much a virtue and a necessity, in the life of the soldier, as in that of the civilian. Whilst the spatem is suffering under the effects of acclimating in new country, it should not be tried and injured by noxious drinks. Nay, most assuredly, not by imperant adulterated liquors which, almost alone, suply the market. The blood is hot enough, in a war demate, without the introduction and use of burning editing stimulants by our soldiers, whilst there of pecially. One can drink, methinks, with less personal injury in his native climate, than in a straige climate. I would advise the soldiers to beware of these rations, in the new climate where they now an engaged.

"THE RESING OF THE PROFIL." This is the till of a spirited and graphic poem on our last page, ly George W. Putnam. The following stanza was accidentally omitted in the copy sent to us :--Maine beard, and, from her forest depths, made an

"the call:
At sunrise Ocean saw her bands pass up her rocky wall;
While every hill and storm-worn orag wared high the sal
like sign,
Her drams were beating loud "to arms!" adown the Esc.
Hish line!

# THE SOUTHERN RIGHT OF SECESSION.

DEAR SIR-Doubtless you have been educated in cal school of Gen. Hamilton, as expo

Daniel Webster.
On the other hand, I have been educated in that of On me cuter usua. Perhaps your political education bonns Jefferson. Perhaps your political education y been a fortunate circumstance for you, while mine s been an unfortunate one for me. It is, therefore, seen an unfortunate one for the. It is, therefore, of likely that we will never see eye to eye as to the ture of our government, though I trust that we do to human rights generally.

Let me first correct an inadvertent error in your

Let me first correct an inadvertent error in your may to my letter of April 14th. I certainly neither admitted nor denied your several pedications against the secoding States, further than

Now, if I understand the theory of the Now, if I understand the theory of the "Garrison Abditionists," they assert that the Federal Constitution is "a coremant with death, and an agreemen with hell." Thas the Federal Government has always been administered as such a compact is frankly grant ed. And if such is either the nature of the compact ed. And if such is either the nature of the compact or the fact of its administration, then the "Thought on Treason," by the Rev. Beriah Green, cannot be saily refuted. "The Secessionists" and the Union is "are enlisted, the one and the other, in a deadly is "are enlisted, the one and the other, in a deadly surface with humanity." The former have been enged in this war for two whole centuries; the latter, erer since the adoption of this "agreement with hell." It is time that this joint "warfare ngainst human y" was at an end; and, in my humble opinion, the Sates that fight to maintain this "agreement with hell" are just as guilty before God and man, as those diffet to sever the vile connection.

"Perhapa," concludes friend Green, "they may hindly clear the way for something casentially other an ow obtrudes its ghastiliness upon our loathing

ow obtrudes its ghastliness upon our loathir ts. Heaven grant it!" To this.—" Heaven grant it!"

To this.—" Heaven grant it"—I cordially respond thousand hearty amons, from the firm conviction that his war can by no possibility be justified but upon the absolute, prompt and unconditional manumission of error slave in the confederacy.

To me, it seems to be utterly impossible that an agree of the confederacy and the confederacy.

To me, it seems to be utterly impossible that an agree of the confederacy are highly level of manufactures.

ment with hell" can have any binding, legal or m The very nature of such compact renders it nugatory — nay, absolutely nal vail, and of no force. "Fraud," says Vattel, "vitiate "an agreement with hell," which of necessity must be fraudulent, is unrighteous—it is truly "a deadly

No one will question the fact, that the slaveholder are divided as to the best policy to maintain alayer No one will question the fact, that the alaveholders are divided as to the best policy to maintain slavery. The cute and knowing once, especially those holding alarge number of slaves, adhere to this "agreement with hell" as the ark of their safety, because they thou that the States now fighting to enforce it against the slaves are determined, strong and subservient to the cause of slavery. On the other hand, the reckless laveholders, who believe in their ability to main-sia their "peculiar institution" without the aid of their late joint allies in crime, go blindly and foolishly secession, because they fear that the free spirit se North may give a new version to the Federal

Radical Abolitionists." "Spooner's Unconstitu-ionality of Slavery" has opened their eyes to the that may await them in the future. They dangers that may await them in the inture. The know that the temper of the North, if once aroused can overthrow this "agreement with hell" by ad ministering the Federal Constitution, in accordance sith "the plain sense and intention of the words used in that instrument," as an anti-slavery document. If we must fight for the Union, for God's sake, for

anity's sake, let it be for an anti-slavery Union, umanity's sate, let it be an an amount with death," and his "agreement with hell."

Let Congress, when it meets on the ensuing fourth

Let Congress, when it meets on the ensuing tourist of July, either acknowledge the independence of the "Confederate States," or promptly and unconditionally abolish slavery in every State of the old confederacy. For if the States have the right to institute, maintain and uphold chattel slavery, they un unquestionable right to secede in order to hare an unquestionable right to secode in order to maintain slavery, if, in their estimation, such a course is necessary to secure the institution. If, on the other hand, the Federal Government has the right to reduce the secoding States into submission, there can be no question, either about the right, or the duty, of abolishing slavery, and thus removing the cause of secession. No better evidence of the truth of this position need to the contract of the state of Secandaria Seward, and be given, than the rude haste of Senator Seward, an sthers, to stringle in its cradle the young giant Hercules of the North, (the Radical Abolition party,) by an "irrevacuble" amendment of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the abolition of slavery in the States,

by Federal action.

This vile profier of making this "covenant with death," and this "agreement with hell," not only plain and perspicuous, but "irrevocable," is not yet abandoned by the reconstructionists. Let the true friends of immediate emancipation, whether "Garrisonian" or "Radical" Abolitionists, not be deceived. onstructionists intend to triumph.

The reconstructionists intend to triumph.

Mr. Everett, in Ins. "maiden speech in Congress,"
pledged himself to carry out this "agreement with
hell." And this pledge, notwithstanding the scathing
rebuke of John Randolph, has never been withdrawn.

Mr. C. M. Clay, in his speech at the Cooper Insti-tute, New York, emphatically declared, though admit-ting the criminality of such a course, that he would go for "the destruction of the black roce," should "the African slaves take up arms to vindicate their liberty. These," continued Mr. Clay, "are the sentiments which I have always avowed. Further, I believe them to be the sentiments, so far as I know, of the members of the great Republican party of these

Judge Douglas, in his late speech before the Legisstage Pongus, in his are specification of Expansion of the Inter of Illinois, cumphatically pledges himself to this "agreement with hell." He says, "On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would aren to their rescue, and interpose, with whatever strength I might possess, to defend them from such a

Here are three leading statesmen, who, in their re spective parties, by and through an unjust prejudice gainst color, exert an almost omnipotent power over

the masses, on the question of emancipation.

The other day, I remarked that nothing could justify this war but the emancipation of the slaves. This remark was met by an avalanche of abuse against the poor negroes. One said, that if they were set free, they would steal, rob and murder. Another, that no white woman would be safe, if the "d—d buck

cuted by the United States, will be the dory. The awful justice of God, using an aroused people as its instrument, is bringin that acctors of slavery the retribution challen that system of injurity. Slavery will be thou broken down, if not finally abolished, by the so of an army upon the South, crushing every a actual or organized rebellion against the Govern This will be the necessary consequence of a viprosecution of the war. It is not to plan of the ministration at Washington. It is not in the plan of the citizen soldiery who have rallied to the of the Government. It is not a conspiracy of a cru Abolitionists. It is the decree of Frontinees upon the face of secute, so that he that runneth read."

or the Secessionists by any thing to be found in the school of Hamilton or Jefferson, or from an American stand-point, we have only to say, for ourselves, that we cannot. For a thorough refutation of the doctrine, see the article by WILLIAM GOODELE, on our first page, copied from The Principia.

#### THE WAR AND SLAVERY.

Every Abolitionist must rejoice in the seeming promise given by the signal events that are now transpiring; in the hope for the slave that seems to dawn in the fierce battle-conflict for which the two opposing sections of our country are now marshalling themselves in array. Such a drawing of the lines, there has never been before; on the part of the North, such asure of unanimity, ardor of enthusiasm, and d termination for something. The Northern hosts, now pouring down upon the Slave Border to quell the slaveholders' rebellion against the government, may yet fulfil a purpose higher than their consciousness, or that of those who have summoned them. Slavery may be swept away in the tornado of Northern exasperation and passion. Such an exact several control of the several control of the same peration and passion. peration and passion. Such an event seems now n inlikely to occur, and every friend of humanity wi rejoice that even so the work of God be done, and th very wrath of man made to praise Him.

But we must not be too confident in our exp

in this matter. Gratifying as this uprising, in a sort, North is where she is, to-day, mainly by sheer with the South, that no compromise has been effected Proffers have been freely made, assurances and re assurances prodigally tendered, in the hope of indu-cing the South "to stay their hands." Only three months ago, the conventions of the Abolitionists, in nearly all our Northern cities, were broken up of mo violence, and the right of free speech trampled under foot. No one can doubt that the Abolitionists themselves would have been ruthlessly sacrificed by th populace, had there been any prospect that such sacri-fice would have placated the Southern masters. With proffers and advances were spit upon, and the Nort Hence the attitude of the Northern States to-day

They are forced into the conflict with slavery, strong-ly enough against their will; compelled to take up rms, and make stand for the maintenance of their arms, and make stand for the maintenance of the very existence. And although the sentiment of justice has some place, and is an element in this movement, it is yet quite subordinate and partial. For most part, it is resentment for the insult done to the flag and the nationality, and the boy's determination to vindicate his claim to a place, and flog out his an-tagonist. There is little thought, and no design, to make common cause with the slave, or vindicate his right to freedom. The question, it is affirmed, has nothing to do with the negro! It is the white man's war, the white man's rights that are to be maintained, war, the white man's rights that are to be maintained, the Union to be fought for and recovered, slavery kept somewhat in place indeed, bat, as of old, to be follow-shipped, shielded, and protected! The rights of "our Southern brethren," in the matter of their "institution," are to be held inviolate—the old guarantees sacredly reaffirmed and respected!

Such, so far as avowed, is the purpose both of the

government and of the multitude who are rushing to its aid. Higher aims and expectations may be cherished by many; but, for the sake of avoiding differences carefully kept in silence.

Better ground than this must be taken ere any thing worthy can be done. A war for the Union, in the sense in which that term has all along been employed and which the "stars and stripes" have been used to guarantees them full protection in the maintenance of their atrocity—what a chaotic, purposeless war it is! What an empty nothing we shall have gotten when we have gained all! A wast amount of determina-tion and toil and suffering, of blood and treasure expended, that we may be conducted, finally, nowhere

precipitate the North into a position whence it shal find no relief or escape, except through the overthrow of slavery. God grant that this result may at any expense be brought about—that through heaviest reof our troubles short of this, and this the sooner don

its claims with renewed carnestness and unflagging zeal. No freedom for the free, if they refuse to reslave? If nay, then woe be to you! Your greatness shall be a delusive cheat and a mockery, your prosperishall be a delusive cheat and a mockery, your pr ty a failure, your successes defeats and swift a ing ruin.'

Syracuse, N., Y., May 11, 1861.

AN ARMY NUMBER OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, additional chapters of Agnes of Sorrento, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; Napoleon the Third; Denmark Vesey—an Authentic History of the South Carolina Slave Insurrection of 1822; American Navigation; The March of the New York Seventh to Washington, by a Member of the Regiment; An Army Hymn, by Dr. O. W. Holmes; The Pickensand: Stealin's Rebellion, by James Russell Lowell; Things Slowly Learnt, by the "Country Parson"; and other

Slowly Learnt, by the "Country Parson"; and other valuable and interesting articles.

The especial adaptation of the contents of this number to the wants of the reading public at the present time has induced a number of patriotic gentlemen of Boston to subscribe for 10,000 copies, as a gratuitous donation to the officers and privates of the army of the United States.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF COLORED CITIZENS.

otored citizens of Massachusetts, hoping t ire, at its extra session, would improve t ity to crase the word "white" from its st

House. May 15. Simeon P. Adams, Esq., of P. ton, presented the petition of J. Sella Martin and other colored citizens of Boston, as follows:—

other colored citizens of Boston, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Boston respectfully pray your honorable body to remove the word "white" from that part of the statutes of the Commonwealth known as the militie law.

We make this prayer, first, because such a distinct ion is anomalous to the spirit of justice and equality pervading all the other laws of this Commonwealth secondly, because we desire to be recognized by the laws as competent to and worthy of defending on homes and the government that protects these homes."

Also presented from Robert Morris and 71 others he following:--

To the Legislature of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, colored citizens of Massachusetts respectfully pray that the laws of the Commonwealth may be so amended that colored citizens may be authorized to form military companies for the support of the macanism of the companies.

of the government.

May 15. Mr. Adams presented, from John T. Hilton and 22 other colored citizens of Massachusetts, the memorial which appeared in last week's Liberator, depring the constitutionality of the law of Congress, and claiming equal military rights for the memorialists.

The Memorial was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Jewell of Boston, who then reported, in behalf of the Committee on the Governor's Message, that the two other petitions be referred to the next General Court—adding, that the report was submitted on the unanimous concurrence of the Committee on the unanimous concurrence of the Committee.

ananimous concurrence of the Committee.

Charles W. Slack, Esq., of Boston, carnestly protested against this action—If it was designed merely as a means of getting rid of the subject. The question had been often deferred, and he thought that in the present exigencies in our national affairs, the subject demanded the favorable consideration of the House.

He then referred to the various disabilities to which the colored people had been subject, and which had gradually been removed, and he hoped that now in this time of trial of the country, when colored citizens were yearning to take part in its defence, that this privilege asked for would no longer be denied them.

Mr. Hammond of Nahant said he concurred with th All. Hammond of Sahahi said ne concurred with the gentleman from Boston in his views generally, but there was a statute of limitations in the way, that of the Constitution of the United States, and while we were now engaged in a contest for sustaining that Constitution, it would not be wise to take any steps by which we might come in conflict with it.

Mr. Albee of Marlboro' called for the yeas and nays, and the Report was accepted, by a vote of 119 to 81, as follows:—

May 21. Mr. Slack offered an amendment to the third resolve, which pledges all the resources, hearts and arms of the Commonwealth in favor of liberty and law, so as to accept the arms of our colored fellow citizens; and he said he did this so as to make the action of the House consistent, it having previously refused to strike out the word "white" from the militia

Mr. Bullock, of Worcester, replied in opposition to the amendment, and urged the House to adopt the olves as they were reported by the Committee. The amendment was subsequently withdrawn. The resolves were then ordered to be engrossed

The resolves were then ordered to be chossed.

SENATE. The motion to reconsider the action of the Senate, in concurring with the House reference to the next General Court of the petition of J. Sella Martin to strike out the word "white" from the militia laws, so that colored men may be chigible to encolment, was advocated by Hon. N. H. Whiting, of Plymouth. He said that matter was germane to the call under which this Legislature assembled; when we saw treason and despotism abroad in the land, threatening civil liberty, it was the time to do justice to those who were suffering from the same despotism. Their enemy scrupled at no means. It stole, and murdered, and paralyzed the arm of industry everywhere to perpetuate slavery. This is not a time, he said, to make invidious distinctions between the dif-

white woman would be sen, fit the "ad-a buck on white woman would be sen, fit the "ad-a buck on the woman would be sen, fit the "ad-a buck on the woman would be sen, fit the "ad-a buck on the woman would be sen, fit the "ad-a buck of the sen, fit the sen, fit

de believer in the principles of a, I can de nothing at a time lik-ing, to the extent of my power, fering attendant upon war, and as ty allotted share of the privation, of it. Very truly thy friend, Jons G.

Amesbury, 15th, 5th mo., 1861."

of the North."

A PRENCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN TROUBLES. The Sicele, a Paris paper of large cipculation, speaks of the threatened civil war in the following terms:—

"We can only regret the blindness which is driving the Southern States to destruction. No one can believe that, with the small number of which population which inhabits them, these States can resist an invasion which cannot fail to be accompanied by a servile insurrection. The cessation of all commerce and the abandonment of all cultivation will plunge these unhappy States into an abyss of grief and misery.

It would have been desirable that slavery should have gradually been brought to an end by legal means; but if blood flows in torrents, and death decimate the population, the fault will rest with the States which first tore asunder the Constitution, violated the laws, and insanely attacked their ancient confederation. We have the conviction that in this shipwreck slavery will ultimately perish, and that democratic institutions will proudly triumph over this severe trial."

More Southern "Honor." The following is copy of a letter received by Mr. Lyman Dike, a sho dealer in this city. It needs no comment: such specimens of Southern honor and honesty have become common to excite much remark:—

imens of Southern honor and honesty have become too common to excite much remark:—

"Columnia, S. C., May, 1861.

Lymax Dixx, Eso.,—I have collected three hundred dollars and twenty-three cents for you, and also for O. M. Hitchings three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, the notes for which said amounts were given; you have my receipt for collection. The above amounts are deposited in the Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina at Columbia. I noticed, some time ago, that the citizens of Boston were paying twenty dollars per month for hire-lings to invade and subjugate the South. I will retain the above sums in my hands to assist in the payment for powder and ball expended upon your city hire-lings, and the balance will be applied to give them a more decent burial than they would probably get at home.

"Yours, &c.,
J. H. Pearson."

Men who will cheat and rob black people will no

FROM FORT PICKERS. The correspondent of the Mobile Register writes.—"I have been requested by several Mobile friends to let them know a day or two before the fight to commence, as they would like to come over, look round, and, if need be, take a hand. come over, look round, and, if need be, take a hand. I would give them such information gladly, if it were possible. But, commence when it will, I don't think that I risk much in saying, that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in Part Dicks. A hundred and forty guns converging on any one point sixty hours would drive the dey'll from his hole. For several days, it will be essentially a big-gun fight—such a fight as was never witnessed on this continent—a cannonade that will shake the land and the sea."

We gather the following items of intelligence from larger's Ferry from the correspondence of the Alex

andria Gazette:

"Five hundred Mississippians reached here last night, the 14th May, six hundred more will be here this morning, (the 15th.) They are, from all appearances, excellent troops., They are well armed and well officered.

armony, keeping he to the markin musico one of the company.

Forty or fifty negroes have just gone across the Potomac bridge, armed with axes and picks, [to con-struct fortifications on the Maryland heights.] Upon reaching the Maryland side, their commander gave them some directions which they were to follow in going up the mountain, and then he quietly went back across the bridge. The negroes resumed their march, looking decidedly the most happy company that I have seen here yet."

Baltimore American says:

"Gen. Butler, while out at the Relay House a day or two ago, saw a company of ladies who were afraid to pass through the camp. On making their fears known, Gen. Butler stepped up and said—'Ladies, don't be afraid to pass; I have just left as dear a wife at home as your husbands think, you are to them. My men here mostly (pointing to the troops) left their dear wires and children at home. You need not fear to pass. If any one should insult you, he would be visited with immediate punishment.' It is needless to add, that the ladies 'took courage,' and vessed on.'

tar of slaveholding lust and cruelty, Gen. Butler is ready to employ his forces, if neces

The politics of Harper's Weekly are now decidedly Northern. Curles, in the "Lounger" papers, is especially outspoken. What will the South say, when they read such talk as this in a paper which was formerly considered so friendly to its peculiar institutions?

LATER PROM HAYPI. The bark Laura, Captain Pierce, arrived at this port this morning from Port au Prince, Hayti, the 16th inst. She reports that on the 7th inst. the bark William, Capt. Littelier, had been captured at Fort Liberty, North side of the island, with seventy slaves on board, all in irons between decks. He had taken them on board from the Spanish part of the island, under pretence of hiring them to go to Guano Island to dig guano, and had put into Fort Liberty to get provisions, where he was betrayed by some of his crew, who stated to the authorities that he was bound to the Island of Cuba. The captain and crew were taken prisoners, and sent to Port au Prince by land. The vessel was kept at Fort Liberty—New Orleans Picayane, April 27.

Committee on Slavery of the hol

Hor WORK IN TENNESSEE. Recent letters describe cenes of terrible violence in Knoxville, Tenn. A force of Secession desperadoes, commanded by a work of the secession desperadoes, commanded by a work of the second of the second of the second works and to the the second of the second of the law to the second of the second of

The Kentucky Legislature, on Friday, approved the Governor's reliasal to furnish troops to the Fe ral Government; and also declared for armed neutr

BE PATIENT. The Richmond Dispotch—the paper having the largest circulation in Virginia—says, in closing one of its last week's leaders:—"This very moment ought to see our long range cannon plantee on the heights of Arlington, and the bayonets of our legions on the Long Bridge. Not another week should pass over our heads without witnessing the capture of Scott and Lincoln, and leading them in triumpi through the streets of Richmond."

GETTING DERFERATE. The Charleston Courier says that the motto of the Crescent City Guard, attached to the Second Louisiana Regiment, and which was to have left New Orleans on the 13th instant for Virginia, is, "Washington or Death." They number eighty-three men, rank and file. These gentlemen are either rather venturesome or they do not read the

are either rather venturesome or they do not read the papers.

The President has been reconnoitering in the vicinity of Washington. Among other points of interest, he visited the Great Falls, sixteen miles above that city, on the Potomao. He crossed the chain bridge, and passed the secession pickets on the Virginia side, and returned the same way. The rebels might have caught a prize, but did not know so valuable a one was within their grasp.

within their grasp.

The Maryland heights are now in possession of the Virginia, Kentucky and Baltimore troops. At the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below here, on the Potomae, a battery of railroad iron has been erected, and a large force stationed. About 800 Alabama troops have just arrived on the train from Winchester, all luly armed and equipped. They are a splendid looking body of men. They report that more are on their way here. By to-morrow evening, there will be an army of between 11,000 and 12,000 men at this point.

Two unfortunate negroes belonging to the crew of the Star of the West, captured by the Secessionists, have been sold into states. The New York Ecening Post, with commendable spirit, calls upon Government to insist upon their return, or to retaliate in a foreible manner. The names of the two unfortunates are Levi Mann and Walter Goodycar.

are Levi Mann and Walter Goodyear.

THE VIRGINIA PRESS. The tone of at least 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.—

"As the doomed and dammed of Tophet hate the blessed in Paradise, so do the mean, hungry, avarious, lying, cheating, hyportitical, cunning, cowardly Yankees hate the high-toned, elevated Southerner, but, above all, the Virginian."

but, above all, the Virginian."

What the Secessionists have Done thus Far.

—Abolished the Fourth of July; given up the Stars and Stripes; defrauded Northern creditors; stolen some millions of the National treasures; fired into an unarmed steamer; established a mock Constitution which they dare not submit to the people; captured a half-starved fortress; lowered the price of niggers fifty per cent., and made themselves a by word and a hissing throughout the civilized world.—Missouri Democrat.

New York. War 21. The Missouri Democrat. NEW YORK, May 21. The Tribane says the government yesterday seized the accumulated manuscript of despatches of twelve months, in every considerable telegraph office of the free States. The government can now trace the secret operations of the rebels and their abettors.

Ex-Governor Floyd has been commission

Advices from South Carolina state that the harlestonians are erecting batteries, armed with rifled annon, on the coast, to fire into the blockading fleet then it comes within their reach.

The British Legion. The ranks of the British Legion, at New York, are being daily swelled by arvivals from Troy, Albany, Boston, and other cities, while additional quarters have been provided for them.

A letter from the steamer Quaker City says that six runsway negroes were received aboard Wednesday night. Saturday, some of the sailors from the hospital at Norolk were brought out under a flag of truce, and the negroes sent back!

## OBITUARY.

rning at about two o'clock. His sickness, congestion of lungs, was of but a few days' duration, and his death

has probably taken most of our community by surprise. His age was 11 years.

In the decease of Mr. Morton, we have lost one of those few persons among us who have been in active life more than the period of a generation. He will be missed—greatly missed, indeed, we know of few persons in town who would be more so. During a long life, he has been a hard working, honest man, sincerely devoted to his business, and to every good enterprise; and success has generally erowned his labors. He was one of the first moves in the termerance cause, and at considerable sacrivers in the temperance cause, and at considerable sacri-

"They have led us by the mose and kicked us, and laughed at us, and scorned us in their very souls as cravens and tuppenny tinkers. They have swelled, and awaggered, and sworn, and lorded it in Washington and at the North, as if they were peculiarly gentlemen, because they lived by the labor of wretched men and women whom they did not pay—whom they did not pay—whom they sold to pay their debts, and whipped and maimed savagely at their pleasure."

LATER FROM HAYTI. The bark Laura, Captain Pierce, arrived at this port this morning from Port and Way 11.

ET It is an act of great injustice to the momory of the excellent man whose death is here recorded, and whose character is so justly culogized by the Memorial, to omit all mention of the most creditable fact in his career all mention of the most creditable fact in his exceen-namely, that he was an early, outspoken, unflinehing, in thing friend of the Auti-Stavery cause, and gave to the stave his warmest sympathics. Why this omission? A this late day, is it not deemed asks or reputable at Pil mouth flock to make an acknowledgment like this? Far-well, then fearless advocate of suffering humanity: every shape? We lament to think we shall not be period to see thy earnest and benignant countenance again it the fiesh! The following original bymn was sung at the funeral:

He dramed that Heaven should come to earth,
And ceaseless tolled, the day to view:
O'srborne, he sank before its birth,
And, let 1 to him the dream is true,
O, weary heart! O, weary hand!
No more the anxious strife ronew.—
A Power above the vision planned,
And Heaven on earth is come to you!

Sweet May returns: with leaf and flower
The garden of his love expands;
Rowarding Autium brings her dower,
But gives the fruit to other hands.
Of bleet is he, and ever bleet,
Who patient sows where others reap;
And ever ripening fields shall best
Ills ever growing memory keep.

The Angle-African has changed ce, Jr., and Rick rence, Jr., and Richard J. Hinton, with a list of ap-cial contributors. It is a large and handsomely print of sheet, and very spicy and belligerent. Terms-one dollar for six months, payable in advance, or for cents per copy on delivery. Publishing Rooms, No. 8, 221 Washington Street, Boston—No. 43, Beekma Street, New York city. All communications must be directed to James Redpath, Box 3236, Boston. It "devoted to the interests of freedom, and of the co-conductors. Associated with the complex is present reed races in America." The first number is accom-nanted by an extra, containing a full report of the fa-mous lecture of Wendell Phillips on Toussaint L'Ou-

The address on "The Times," delivered at The address on "The Times," delivered the Music Hall, on Sunday last, before the Twent Eighth Congregational Society, by Theodore Titte Eeq., of the New York Independent, was a brillia and stirring effort, judged from a patriotic and warli

will be delivered by E. H. Heywood, Esq.

TI-SIAVERY SOCIETY.—There will be a quarkerly ing of this Society, in Brinley Hall, at Worcester, on day, the 26th Inst., Iorenoon, afternoon and evening.

Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, and others wi present, and address the meeting.

Let there be a good attendance of the member friends of the Society.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, Pres JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will bold meetings in South Ware, N. H., Senday, June 2.
Milford, Mass., " 9.
Evening lecture, subject: "The Star-Spangled Bannes the Symbol of Liberty."

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Hessav C. Wasser and A. T. Foss will speak in Manchester, N. H., Sunday, May 25, day and evening. Subject: "The Issue between the North and the South in the present Crisis."

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The thir centh Annual Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress vill take place at the Friends' Meeting-House, near Water-co, Seneca County, New York, on Friday, the 31st day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue through

May, 1801, at 10 octock, A. at., and continue diverged Saturday and Sanday, the 1st and 2d days of June. A cordial and hearty invitation is extended to all lovers of God and humanity, without regard to sex, color, sect, or condition, to come up to this annual gathering, and enjoy the free expression of all carnest thoughts and ideas, calcu-lated to promote truth, freedom, purity and progress.

BY G. B. STEBBINS, of Bochester, N. Y., will speak at Quixer, on Sunday next, the 26th, at half-past 2, P. M. on "Nature's Gospel of Progress and Reform."

At half-past 5, P. M., on "The Present Crisis—its Cause

SF SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,—in the Tremont Tem on Tuesday, 28th inst. Addresses by the President, Sermon by Rev. J. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Sermon by Rev. J. Bianchard, of w neaton contegy, min, at 9, A. M. Conference and Business Meeting in the Meionaon, at 3, P. M. Addresses and Resolutions in the evening, at the Tremont Temple. Speakers, Rev. Einstein Davis of Fitchburgh, Rev. J. A. Thome of Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. A. F. Bailey of Maribors', Mass., and others. Ohio, Rev. A. F. Bailey of Marlbore', Mass., and others HENRY T. CHEEVER, Sec'y.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Music Hall, Sunds orning," May 26.

WANTED-By a young man, 22 years of age, a situa-WANTED—by a young man, 2 years of the second tion as Book keeper, Secretary, or Amanuents. Understands 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.

STRUATION WANTED .- A very worthy and trusty man desires a situation as a gardener, and care of horses, cows, &c. He can give the most one of norses, cows, &c. He can give the most satisfac-lory recommendations. Application can be made to Ros-ter F. Walleut, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington

PLEASANT BOARDING, ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Mrs. H. S. DENHAY call accommodate a gen-tleman and wife, or two or three single gentleman, with pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 (formerly 33) Beach street, near the Worccetter Depot, Boston. A few transient boarders can also be accommodated.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifeen years' experience in the Homosopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Chark, M. D.;

John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D. ns No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to



PERUVIAN SYRUP, THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.

IT will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropay, Diarrhea, General Debility, Nerrousness, Ulcers, Piles, Broochitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Brysipelas, and the endiess catalogue of Fennale Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,

TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists. April 19. The Herald of Progress,

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR, ASSISTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF ABLE WRITERS AND

ASSISTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF ARLE WRITERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Clis crystallized thoughts are intensed to furnish a beacon light for the future. He colors are open to communications upon every subject. He work is, to elevate the mind, and to add to understand complete. Particular attention is given to department of Health, with new and progressed, methods of treating disease, by the Editor. Bower Land as each, belonging to no party, not given to ONE IDEA, it presents itself to although minded community, and asks their co-operation.

The progress is published every Saturday, on a control for fair months, in advance, Specimen ropies fewarded graits. Address, A. J. DAVIS & CO., 214

Canal street, New York.

DAD LED

\$40 PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines,

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of lowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents the Parker Sewing Company. They were sesseded a Silver-Middl at the last Pair of the Mechanics Charitable And Machine and the patents of the Mechanics of Maritable and the patents of the Mechanics of Maritable And Machine and the Maritable and most substantially made Family Machines new in the market.

GEO. E. LEONARD. Acent.

Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sowing Machine work done at short notice.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1881.

3m.

## Boetry.

THE RISING OF THE PEOPLE.

BY GROUGE W. PUTRAM.

FOUL TREASON'S CUP HATE BRIENED AT LAST!-

in that furid light stood forth the

band,
Fell and fainted as they told it to Rhode Isla

Glaring afar o'er battle grounds, like the red flame of hell Full on the Green at Lexington and Bunker's shaft it fell White grew Old Massachusetts' face with prath beneat

Like the deep growl of thunder answered the

As sped up Delaware's broad bay the sentinel's alarm, Doffed her drab the Quaker city—bared for Right h

All her generous offers spurned and scorned, her counsel set aside,

The bruis'd check of the North once pione glowed with her

ancient pride ; At sight of Freedom bleeding, Peace lost her

And the cry went thrilling through the landmen, now to arms! New England answered with a shout; and from

The brave Green Mountain Boys came down, with He

the shore,
And Bunker's Heights and Concord Green are bive I read with proudly swelling heart, O Bay Sta

In the fore-front of battle, as in the days lang syne-fice yet the trump had sounded, an Angel of the Free 7hes stood'st, with one foot on the land, and one upon sea!

And from Connecticat's farm homes her yeomanry

with the stanes proops or the stanes to the type of the cause of Justice the noblest of her dower.

Up Northward from Long Island Sound the cry went hu

rying past,
And rolled across the inland seas like Ocean's stormy blast Along the Pal allisades it rang, and up the Mohawk vale, ard came the trumpet's clang and drum-bei

All through the inland counties leaped the electric are, And answered promptly stalwart youth, mid age and hoar sire; And 'tis said that, pointing Southward fr

nen are trooping o'er the hills, wagon loads of arm Are hurrying down the country roads from hamlet, grow

And all in line for marching, on many a village gree With loving friends around them, the country troo Hearts are swelling, tears are falling, as the whi

Westward roll the thrilling tidings; manly voices, high

waving o'er, rning gun the story tells along the echoing Swiftly up the river ravine roads the hurrying l

On the hunters who have followed the grey wolf to his

deu; -The zons of bright tows, and Minnesota's men; Now to hunt the bideous human wolves who make of man a prey,
With firm set lip and springing step they hasten on their

Even where Starvation's sceptre, like midnight made the

Where the tottering forms are many, and the faces pale and wan,
Long bruised and suffering Kansas, once crushed 'neath
Slavery's ban,
Claims for her eager riffemen the front of Freedom's yan'

Wisconsin, at the summons, gave up her chosen ones, And Illinois sent forth with joy the noblest of her soms; And when with silent drums the troops came marchin

Alten by,
They heard the voice of Lovejoy's blood still calling to the

Ohio, from her thousand vales, Indians, from her plains, Send forth their hosts to meet the fee up from the land of

They troop from all the lake-side homes of distant Mich-

Igas,
Prom Jersey's fields, and Delaware, who kept her faith

Down from the Alleghany range they rush like mountain And where they more the earth grows light beneath their pennen's beams; Their thunder-shout for PREEDOM answers the old bell's

In the cities merchant princes rain down a golden shower, And Beauty comes, as ever, to await the trial hour;

O God ! the grandeur of this hour hath ne'er !

Since her beacons flamed at midnight, and at

The cold, dead Northern heart bath b

ath the North

Too long the man-thief mocked with it the hones

Bear it on till ye have washed it all spotless in his Ere that flag again home cometh, or is hushed the North

ry shackle shall be broken, and the SLAYE's

pent form,
For the forces of all NATURE and God are with the

throne,
March with us, and the Old World's heart beats kindly 'gainst our own !

n-deep be buried party fouds, broken every party Let each heart keep wide open door, each str

grasp a hand!

Let by-gones all be by-gones, pass around the oliveThen down upon the traitors like the Alpine avala Heaven and Earth are gazing on us; God begirt us with

We crowd the hopes of centuries into this passing he

Peterboro', Madison Co., N. Y., May 8, 1861.

# The Liberator.

A SERMON ON OUR CIVIL WAR. Preached at Syracuse, May 5, 1861.

BY SAMUEL J. MAY.

JEREMIAN 34: 17.—Thus saith the Lord: Ye have not bearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pertilence, and to the famine.

the pestilence, and to the famine.

"I tremble for my country," said Mr. Jefferson,
when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice
cannot sleep forever." That sleep has passed. Retribution has begun its work. A terrible punishment
for our aims is now upon us. Never have a people so
wantonly provoked the vengcance of the Almighty. have been the seeds of this harvest of evils, which we are now about to gather in. Southern slavehold-ers, it is true, have been the principals in our national transgression; but the Northern people have been their accomplices to such an extent, that we can hardly claim to be less guity. Our season mercanto-willing to get gain out of the unrequited toil of poor bondmen and bondwomen, who, they knew, were held and treated like cattle; our godless politicians, who have cared for nothing but the ascendency of their parties, and their personal aggrandizement; more than all, the timid, time-serving ministers and churches in our free States, who, for fear of allenating their affili ated sectarians in the slave States, have shut their eyes to the wrongs, their ears to the cries of the oppressed,—and have suborned even the Bible, the Scriptures of the New Testament as well as the Old the last forty years, that "peculiar institution," which, as John Wesley, eighty years ago, said, comprises "the sum of all villanies," has been sustained as much by the power of the free as by that of the slave States. and, in his righteous providence, we are now to be chastised. Having perversely refused to walk by that glorious light which was radiated from Heaven on our nation at her birth; having rejected the counsels of the wisest and best of the men who laid the founda tions of our Republic; having killed the prophets, and stoned those who, from time to time, have been sent to rebuke us for our wickedness, and forewarn us of the wrath to come,—we are now left to punish each other in a civil war, the most terrible infliction that

solemn warnings of the pur-upon those who would not cease to do this unp wrong; if all the religious periodicals, (to say of the secular, though they ought also to be cates of all righteousness,) but if only the pr lifetimes periodicals—the most popular of had sedulously contended for the right of all n liberty: ft, I say, all these ecclesiastical, rel moral instrumentalities had been vigorously w in the service of God and humanity, (as the Per-ciety for more than forty, and the Anti-Slavery ty for more than thirty years, have entreated the might be wichted, who can adout that the recember of the slave would long ago have crowned their forts? True, there might have been controversi earnest, singry, violent, possibly a few might have ferred martyrdom; but, standing on the vantage ground the Declaration of Independence and the American for the Declaration of Independence and the American forms. rights of men must have triumphed in their spirits flicts, as I trust they will in the carnal battles

Now, therefore, I submit, win the property North, who might by these peaceful means have accomplished the deliverance of the oppressed from the plane and the redemption of the oppressed and the redemption of the oppressed. from their tremendous iniquity, will the people of the North be guiltless of the murders and other crimes inseparable from this civil war? We shall see that they will not. If heavy pecuniary locations in the state of the state will not. If heavy pecuniary losses, hs, untimely deaths, desolated homes and hearts are ever the punishments of sin, what we to account them, when incurred in a war ight have been averted, if the millions of t spirit?

Hungress of milions of dollars will now be expe-ed in subjugating the slaveholding oligarchy by fo-and arms. Thousands, it may be tens of thousand of our youth and stalwart men are to be killed, maimed, or crippled for life; as many more will oval of the terrible work, to which we are no approval of the terrible work, to which we are now called to put our hands? The Hon. D. S. Dickinson says of this war, in that specth of his as New Yest, which is resounding through the land like the bugle-blast of the Highland chiefluin—"It may rain this generation, but we ove it to the next that they should have no such trouble as we have had." I rejoice pressed. And I could reconcile myselt to the appairing price he intimates we may have to pay, even the ruis of this generation, for the inestimable benefit of our posterity, if we could see it to be necessary—apart of the divhe economy. But when I look back through the history of our nation, and see how often how much might have been done, by Christian, peace the means to rid our leaf of slavery, the source of all ly guilty; and the crimes we shall commit in this war as not to be atoned for by the good which it may accomplish. These sufferings, these crimes might have been spared, if only, for the last thirty years, right, peacetal, Carlstain means had seen saturing applied to prevent the calamity which is now upon us Such means would have ensured the solution of tha stupendous problem, which it was given to the Chris tians of our country to solve by the powers of faith and love. A solution thus obtained would have been tims of our oppression, as well as to those who have tims of our oppression, as well as to those who have been guilty of holding them in bondage, and to those who effected their deliverance. But the American Church, instead of having been "the arm of the Lord." In the redemption of his people, allowed itself to be come the bulwark, behind which their oppressor.

In the Providence of God a great a In the Providence of God, a great, a grornous work was given to the Christians of this Republic to do "the least of the brethren." It was a work which, in a country like ours, could not be indefinitely post-poned. The way in which it could be done, peaceably and advantageously for all concerned, was pl cated, and frequent and earnest have been t ties of the prophets, and their warnings to those who would hinder or refuse to help the work. But the peo-ple of the land have not given heed. Their ministers and priests, not less than their political leaders, have secuted the claims of humanity, and ridiculed "the way of peace." Therefore are they now left to their own devices. They have thrown away the sword of the Lord; they have rejected his counsels. Now, then, they have naught to trust to but carnal weapons and the arm of flesh. They must depend, in this warfare, not upon the arm of the Lord and the influence of his Spirit, but upon swords and muskets, and the skill with which they shall be wielded. not less than their political le

see fit o rebuke us for our wickedness, and forewarn us of the wrath to come,—we are now left to punish each other in a civil war, the most terrible infliction that a nation can suffer; which will last God only can fore see how long, or in what manner it will end. We cannot, without implety, invoke Him, as our partizan or patron in this conflict, for the weapons of our warfare are not spiritual, but carnal,—some of them, I fear, will be devilish.

Many there are who say, the necessity of fighting in such a cause as the present shows that war cannot be always wrong. It is the last dread recort, they in six, which must be sometimes approved, as well as permitted by God. The New York Independent, of April 18th, said, "The first gun fired at Fort Sunter scattered to the winds the theories of the Peace Society." Not by any means; far otherwise. I am confident the horrible experiences we shall have, during and after the war into which we are now plunged, will teach us more convincingly than the ablest, moss eloquent discourses on the subject have done, this war is a consummate folly, as well as a most glaring violation of the laws of that heavenly kingdom which Christ came to establish on earth. This war, unavoid able as it now seems, might have been averted, if the right means had been used in due time; therefore neither party can engage in it without sin as well as suffering. Who can doubt that, if the framers of our Constitution had steaffastly refused to insert the compromises demanded by South Carellan and Georgia, the includes the subject have been averted, the most victious have assilied and the proper vent to be breathed for the deliverance of the propersed, now filing out from their tweers, or drape their pulpits and communion-tables with that flag suffering. Who can doubt that, if the framers of our Constitution had steaffastly refused to insert the compromises demanded by South Carellan and Georgia, the first flagers, now offer their whole bodies to the calculation of the laws of the safely and the most vi

people of these States have patriotic hearts, hearts glowing with the love of country, more than with the love of money, which has so long seemed to be their ruling passion; that with all our past political and sec-tional divisions, we are fundamentally a united people, ad or deep as they were; certainly, there will not

But I rejoice to find that they were not wholly dead to liberty; and now that they have been roused from their strange unconsciousness of danger, roused by the report of those guns at Charleston, which proclaimed American slaveholders to be, what they have often been called, the deadly enemies of all true freedom, the people of the North are found standing together, without distinction of party, Democrats and Republicans, shoulder to shoulder in a portentous array, ready, ay, impatient to do, to dare, to sacrifice, and to suffer, in defence of our free institutions, and, (as they will find it needs must be,) in the overthrow of slavery.

Deenly as, you know, I am interested in the grand

result to which this civil war may lead, I cannot per-sonally take part in its battles. If my age and lack of physical vigor did not preclude me, the spirit I have imbibed from the Son of God, whose disciple and min-ister I have carnestly sought to be, would unnerve my arm, if I should grasp a deadly weapon. Neither can I exhort or counsel others to go into this war. But I shall not hinder any, whose sense of duty may impel them thither. "Let every man be fully persuaded in ms own mum. I samt streetly hope that the States which have rebelled against our General Government. and woe, be utterly subverted, abolished forever Therefore I would not, if I could, hold back any, wh are eager for this conflict, and can go into it conscien

country. Not until then (and that was only four weeks ago) could our Federal Government begin to put forth the arm of its strength. And since then, see how much has been accomplished! It were presumption in any person, who is not of the Cabinet at Washington, to say that more or better could have been done, under the circumstances. Nor should any impatiently demand to know the plans of operation, until they, who alone can direct, see fit to disclose

impatiently demand to know the plans of operation, until they, who alone can direct, see fit to disclose them. Let us hear no more of superseding him who is Commander-in-Chief of our Republic. To do this, would be to subvert the supreme power of our nation, and give us up to anarchy, which culminates in despotism. He who presses such a proposal, should be accounted worse than a secessionist. No, let the people rally round their Chief Magistrate, and assure him of their support in this trying hour. Let them hold up the hands of their Margistrate, and assure him of their support in this trying hour. Let them hold up the hands of their Abraham as the Jews of old held up the hands of their Mosca, until the Amalekites shall have been again utterly discomflied.

Now that this terrible rebellion has broken out, which might have been averted by peaceable, Christian means long ago applied; now that we are left of the God of love to put it down in wrath by violence and bloodahed, it is the dictate of mercy, as well as good policy, to go upon the rebels with an overwhelming force. If an army be sent barely large enough to subdue them, the conflict will be flerce, prolonged and sanguinary. But if the rebel States find themselves assalled at their most vulnerable points, by forces too large for them to cope with, they will make comparatively slight resistance; the war will somer be over; lives will be hardly aroused. The free States, having easily subdued their enemies, will be more disposed to deal with them mercifully; having made them feel their power, they will make them also sensibers. He reads of hands that women shall have the right to vote in the election of its members. Here's a change! Formerly, Austria need to the women which had been as a such as a state of the left of the such as a such must protest against any such sweeping statements, to the cause of abolition. That is occurred to the cause of abolition. That is not a such must protest against any such sweeping statements, to the cause of abolition. That is n

hind. We should not them go, in the run asset that at least the customary, reasonable wants of aged parents, over-burthened wives and depechildren shall be well supplied. To guard again postors, who, with wicked ones of all sorts, about time of war we-should inform ourselves and without any scruples of conscience. How long this terrible calamity is to last, the Omniscient Eye alone

end. What that end shall be we may, in some mea-sure, if not wholly, determine. This conflict did not come by chance. It is not an accident. The cause told. It is the evil fruit of that strange vine—elavery—which was permitted by our too short-sighted fathers to entwine itself with the very roots of that noble tree of Liberty, which they planted with so much toll, and watered with so much blood. Like an ill weed, it has grown apace. It has overtopped that noble tree, has spread itself out upon all the branches thereof, diffusing its pestiferous influences throughout the land, until the very atmosphere of our country has been so tainted by it, that, in some sections, no free man could live.

Now, my countrymen, under the misquidance of

Now, my countrymen, under the misguidance of our politicians and statesmen, and with the acouconcession after another to the demands of the man agers of this mighty system of iniquity! Have we ing but increased and increasingly arrogant demands from those we have sought to conciliate, until at length, maddened because the people of the free States would not place in their hands, forever, the gov-ernment of the Republic, suffer them to introduce their accuraced, blighting system of slave labor into the reached the limit of their encroachments, that their away should not be absolute and entire—they have actually clutched at the threat of our Republic, and avowed their determination to strongly also.

Now, my countrymen, what ought obviously to be the end of this civil war, which they have forced upon the free States by such an impleus assault on all civil liberty—the theory and the practice of self-govern-ment! What less should it be than the utter ex-termination from our land of that which has been the source of all this madness, and of the dire calamity it has brought upon our country! If this war shall be source of all this manness, and of the tire calamity it has brought upon our country? If this war shall be allowed to end, and a fibre of the root of slavery be left in our soil, the war will be an abortion, though every battle should be crowned with victory, and the armies of the South be routed utterly. But I trust in God, that all we are to suffer and to searrifce in this war, for the sins which have brought it upon us, will

over, I pray that those who survive may pe gather up and record, for all future general learn, the lessons which it will have taught,—

endure, and God will not tolerate;

That war is not the divinely appointed means for the redress of human wrongs, or the maintenance of

And, that compromise is the satan, the devil, that brought this dread calamity upon our nation.

posed to deal with them mercifully; having made them feel their power, they will make them also sensi
- The faith and feelings which I cherish on this subject, and have had since 1875. I one, under Christ, to the venerable Neath Worcester. They are fully set forth in my "Address to the American Peace Society, May 28th, 1860."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

at the time he is alleged by your corresponding to the corresponding to

steadily progressing in the direction steadily progressing in the direction cedom. His goodness, his truthfuls eggrity of character, place him is a among Nature's noblemen; and, ha I would cover his name with: or that discourse pronounce (all, on Sunday, April 21, 188 at discourse, I am sure Mr. Pl to Atheists, as a class; but he o signify the hypocrisy of a c aves, who professed to bell aves, who professed to bell

never alluded at all; and hence it seems to me an just to charge him with having "abused" them Wendell Phillips is a friend to the cause of Mental Freedom, if that came has a friend among all the men I ever knew; and I am sure he never designed to make any invidious remarks in respect to any class of Sceptics, as such, in the discourse criticised by your correspondent.

It would be precisely the same, had Mr. Phillips attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class, who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class who called attempted to show that a certain class where the care control to the care of the care of

attempted to show that a certain class, w themselves Presbyterians, were not Pre-but Methodists. Suppose, indeed, he we such conduct is knavish and Methodistic

themselves Fresbyterians, were not Preblyterians but Methodists. Suppose, indeed, he were to say, "such conduct is knavish and Methodistical"; that is, it is not Presbyterian—it is knavish and Methodistical; that is, it is not Presbyterian—it is knavish and Methodistical; that is, it is not Presbyterian—it is knavish and Methodistical; thus proving the hypocrity of the praise, while no opinion is expressed as to the merits of any form of faith, or the merit of it in Athesias.

All honor to Wendell Phillips, for the untall service he has rendered the great cause of Metal Freedom! I would, myself, gladly part with all my fame for thirty years past, could I thereby registrally share even a moiety of that now so justly yielded, by a grateful people, to this excellent man, for the services rendered by him within a few months past to the cause of Free Speech. I wish we had "a few more" full grown men among us, fike Weedel Phillips.

LAROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, May 3, 1861.

[ A truthful and just view of the ca

#### A SHIPMASTER'S TREATMENT AT NOR. FOLK.

WEST DENNIS, May 4, 1861. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Wast Dennis, May 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Permit me to give you a little sketch of the proceedings of the secessionists or pirates of Norbit, Va. I am the master of schooner Sprightling Sea, of Dennis, Mass., which arrived in Norbit, April 20, from New York. It being early in the morsing, it was very quiet, and I commenced to discharge. At 1 o'clock, P. M., the citizens grathrown into a high excitement, and commenced to seize Northern vessels, and sink them in the channel for a blockade. I thought it time for me to leave I cast off and left; but the wind being light, and tide ahead, I did not get far before I was ordered back, till further orders, by Lieut. Sharp. I did as, and lay until Sunday morning, the 21st. At 3, A. M., the steam-tug Younaluska came along side. Lieut. Sharp and other commanding officers had me cast off my lines, and gave me fifteen minutes to pick up my things and leave, which I did. At I had a freend there, I proceeded to his house with my things, with two of my men. On returning to where the vessel had been lying, to get my other two men, I found they had been pressed and take off to work, and the seccesionists were looking for the rost of us. I thought it time for me to get out of the way. I went to my friend's, and kept out of sight till I got a chance to get away, as the house was watched very close. I had landed but had my cargo when the vessel was taken, which cossisted of general merchandize; inseither could I cells. of sight till I got a chance to get away, as the house was watched very close. I had Jandel but hal my cargo when the vessel was taken, which cossisted of general merchandize; meither could I collect any freight on what I did land, as no one would pay any bills, and all were apparently crary. I left in a wrecking schooner, as good luck had pat her in the way, and she got a permit to pass out, by being scarched. As we were well stowed away, they did not find us, and I left there with twenty-five cents in my pocket. We left the wrecking schooner in our boat, which I saved, in Chespeake Bay, and were picked up by the schooner Fairfax, of New York, Capt, Mott, from Georgetown, Va., bound to New York, where we landed, Monday, 29th ult., once more in a land of freedom, where the stars and stripes yet wave. We then took passage in the Metropolis, Capt. Brown, who gave us our passage to Fall River, and then interceded for us the remainder of our route to West Demis where the stars and stripes yet wave. We then took passage in the Metropolis, Capt. Brown, who gate us our passage to Fall River, and then interceded for us the remainder of our route to West Dennis. To him I owe many thanks, as I was without mover, I have been at Charleston, S. C., and to many other Southern ports, since February, but never saw such piratical work before as was manifested at Norfolk and on the Virginia coast.

CAPT. J. MYRICK, of Schooner Sprightling Sca.

## INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

More Froitives Among the fugitives from the slave States, brought in by last evening train, was a lady who is now at the seminary, on Kinsas street. She left the seminary in February last, and went to Memphis as a teacher, and at the urgest invitation of an influential and wealthy friend long resident there. Fearing long to remain, the has ern money, and who now ungratefully talk of raining their puny aim against those to whom they ore everything, will be an easy task. She say that what the people at the South chiefly fear is famine. She has heard many of the prominent men of the State say that there are not in all the South previsions enough to last six months, and that they cannot control the slaves without a full supply of provisions. Families are already anxiously laying its stores, and putting themselves on short allovance, in anticipation of the dreaded famine. Multiades are leaving for the North, for plenty and safety from the anticipated rising of the slaves, if dry should not completely conquer the North before the punchings of hunger reach the slave population. Cleveland Hernild, 2d inst.

More Outreages in Missouri. Mr. Bidwell, member of the Society of Friends, and well know to many of the citizens of Rochester as an indestrious and thriving gardener, removed, with list family, to a place some twenty-five miles disast from Jefferson City, Missouri, where he has been gaged in the peaceful pursuit of horticulture. Mr. Bidwell says, recently, while he was engaged in transplanting grape-vines, he was called upon by two men, armed with revolvers, who required his to go to his house with them. He found on array eight other men, well armed with revolvers and "Arkansas toothpicks." Here he was arraigned before that dignified personage, Judge Lyech, who very soon decreed that Mr. Bidwell would be required to leave the State within ten days. One of the femile members of the family demurred at this summary process of ejectment, whereupon she was very gruffly informed by his hone to "keep surguict, or she would be strong up by the neek." They is no higher tribunal for an appeal in Missour, at present, so Mr. Bidwell complied with the order of the court, and is now stopping with his friends in Rochester. Many persons are leaving for the fee States, and even some of the families of Missourian themselves are fleeing from the wrath to come-MORE OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI. Mr. Bidwell, a