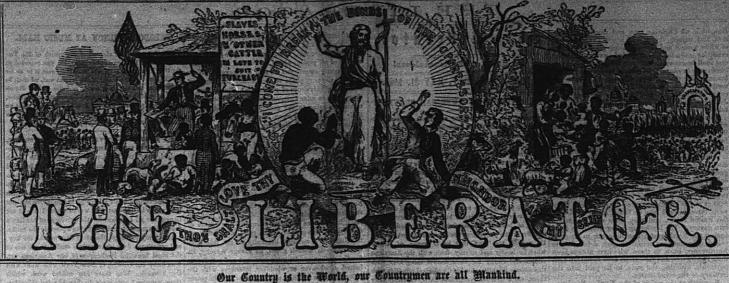
211 WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT.

If All remittances are to be made, and all I sting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper present (rest PAID) to the General Agent.

o, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies and to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia semilitee, but are not responsible for any debts of the aper, viz :-Francis Jackson, Howard Quiner, Engen and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL/XXXI. NO. 22.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1588.

he United States Constitution is "a with death, and an agreement with

Refuge of Oppression.

TREASONABLE SOUTHERN PIETY.

in minister, and is published at Columbia, S. C. scat of the State College, and of the Presbyte Theological Seminary. Its editorial column de (May 11) with lying paragraphs like these:

ian Theological Seminary. Its editorial columns bristle (May 11) with lying paragraphs like these:

"The phrensy of the North, demoniac in its with and its purposes against the South, seems to unabate, and troops for our subjugation continue to be collected in larger numbers at Washington and central points in the Northern States. The finatical leaders of the North are impatient at a moment's delay in the march of their legions into are borders, and their most prominent papers openly threaten Lincoln, if he falter an instant, that he will be deposed from his office, and they reins of power put into more faithful hands. To this length has the disorganization of the Northern mind already gone. Law and order, reason and common sense, have fled from the presence of the reign of terror which seems about to overthrow every vestige of free and constitutional government.

The most brutal and bloot-thirsty spirit towards the South prevails at the North. The purpose is spenly avowed to plunder, devastate and destroy are country. Placards are put up in New York, calling for volunteers for the invasion of the South, with the heading 'Booty and Beauty'.

The battle-cry through the North is, 'Overrun its Sauth; raise a servile insurrection; proclaim freetom to the slaves; arm them against the whites; and wipe the accurred slaveocracy from the face of the carth!'?

ndent of the same paper sava:

a correspondent of the same paper says:—

"Rordes of Northern Goths and Vandals, savage the harbarians of old, inspired not with a mere st of rapine, but with vindictive hate and fury, reaten to invade our land, to desecrate the tember of religion, to lay waste our peaceful homes, to urder and destroy one people, to summon our aveclation. And among those who encourage and plaud these ruthless designs of the infuriated orth are our own ecclesiastical brethren, the veneable, pious, calm, moderate patriarchs of the Old chool Presbyterian Church! Surely madness is in heir hearts. Surely this is the time foretold when is said, 'Woe to the inhabiters of the earth and the sea, for the devil is come down unto you, aving great wrath, because he knoweth that he sath but a short time!'

having great wrath, because he knowth that he hath but a short time!

The Sorth desired peace, sought it, asked for it, sent repeated commissibuers to obtain it, offered patiently, and even importunately, an amicable adjustingst, proposed compromises, called a Peace Congress—but met only with persistent refusal of all and every one of these propositions. All the South has insisted on has been the right peaceably to govern itself. But nothing would satisfy the North but our implicit submission to be governed by it on its own terms and in its own way. And now they manimously proclaim their purpose to compel us at the point of the sword to yield that submission; to wake our hand a desert, and our homes a desolation, if we will not. They will slaughter us at the cannon's mouth, or hang us on the gallows; they will burn us, and drown us, and sweep us from the face of the earth. But they will not allow us to be 'free and independent.'

But, God help us, and we will. We desire not war. We have done everything possible to be done to avert it, except submit. And, if it must come, we can only meet it as it has often been met before the avert of the control of the North do not terrify us, fearful as they are. Their freecious clamor for vengeance only nerves the Southern heart for resistance to the last extremity, and will convert every Southern man into a martyr.'

RAVINGS OF A VIRGINIA EDITOR.

RAVINGS OF A VIRGINIA EDITOR.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner indulges in this gldy amusing view of the North and its soldiers:

nighty amusing view of the North and its soldiers:

"The North has no officers to command or drill the cowardly, motley crowd of starving foreigners and operatives that it proposes to send South to fill-ditches and as food for cannon, because it has no mom in its penjuentiaries and poor-houses to receive or sustain them. The regular troops of the Union, since the resignation of the Southerners, is deficient in officers; and who are to drill and command the 75,000 sheep?

If we except Benedict Arnold, there never was o

agin desperately. But with ninety-nine Northern men in a lundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, has ever been considered a mere matter of profit and loss. Since the days of Washington, they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and least risk incurred, the most virtuous and honorable.

They will not come to Washington, they cannot be handcuffed and driven to Washington, if we only precede them, and let them see that they will have to light for glory, and not for spoils and plunder. They never did fight, and never will fight, except for pay, for pillage and plunder. Once satisfy them that no money is to be made, no plunder to be gotten by invacting the South, and no power op earth can lash and kick them south of Mason and Dixon's line."

A WELCOME WITH BLOODY HANDS.

A vercepondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Richmond, anticipates an attack upon that the gem of the State, the Kobi-noor upon which the cream the South, and that twin-hearted brother of his, the recreant Scott, are feasting their gaze as the richest prize of the South. "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." "Possibly, he says, the "glo source of the South." That our readers may see a little of the spirit of the South, we publish an extract from the Rich mond Dispatch, and we could fill our paper every glo source of the South. The South we prove the source of the South." The South would sate a "vercious with bloody hands to hospitable graves." "Zouaves, rowdies, New York thieves and cut-throats, migled with a holge-podge of Jerseymen, Rhode blanders, Massachusetts men, wooden nutune Yam leves and Down Easters may also come—a solid, paper gives an account of an interest the source of the South. The south would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The South would succeed the source of the South. The source of the South. The source of the South. The source of the Sou

"WEEPING WARRIORS."

der this caption, the New Orleans Bullet

sterner stuff soldiers are supposed to possess. Whenever or wherever they make their appearance, it. is,
like Niobe, all in tears. They weep when they surrender; weep when reinforced at some invested
post; weep when reinforced at some invested
to the melting mood. From the Lieutenant-General
down to Lieut. Jones, who, in one night, ran all the
way from Harper's Ferry to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.,
there rains such a flood of tears,

'That, were the world on fre,
They might have drowned the wrath of Heaven,
And quenched the mighty rain.'

But the latest and most affecting of all these exhibitions, is the following, from the Providence Journal:—We learn that when the Massachusetts troops
arrived at Fort Monroe, the commander of the fort
was moved to tears. He exclaimed, seizing the
hand of their Colonel, 'In Heaven's name, where
did you get such noble-looking fellows as these?'
He shook every man by the hand.'

Well! if the greasy operatives of Lowell and
Lawrence, and the smutty shoemakers of Lynn, be
'noble-looking fellows,' then language has lost its
meaning. Probably the weeping commander, being
a kind-hearted man, used the language attributed
to him, in the sense that Wordsworth somewhere
says, 'The meanest things can call up thoughts that
do often lie too deep for tears.''

GATHER THE HARVEST.

Let patriotic citizens, then, go forth upon the trackless war paths of the ocean to fight for their country in the most effective manner. Hundreds and hundreds of millions of the property of the creiny invite them to spoil him—to "spoil these Egyptians" of the North, who would corree us to staying when we strove peaceably to make our exodus to independence of their oppressive thrall; to go forth from degrading fellowship with them. The richly-laden ships of the enemy searm on every sea, and are absolutely unprotected. The harnest is ripe; let it be galkered, and we will strike the enemy to the heart—for we hit his pocket, his most sensitive part. His trensure ships, laden with California wealth, traverse Southern waters. Let them be the prize of the bravest and most enterprising.

His commerce is the very life of the enemy's solvency and financial vitality. Strike it, and you lay the axe to the root of his power—you rend away the sinews of war. Let the flags of privateers show themselves on the seas, and the blockade will be raised. Lincoln's fleet will scatter over the world to protect the commerce of his citizens. But they cannot protect it, though they try. They are numerous enough for the blockade, but not to guard the ocean. The risk of the privateer will still be trifling, and he will continue to reap the harrest, laughing at the few scarcerows which would fright him from his profitable employment.

It is easy to put privateers affoat. There are an abundance of brave men among us ready to volunteer to fight anywhere. There are many among us ready to give money to the cause of their country, not looking for return. In this privateering, the most enormous returns are promised, with but tri-fling risk. Let the men of means fit out privateers, if they would best serve their country and advance their own interests. Let companies be formed to embark expital in privateering. If they can't get the eraft here, they can get them somewhere. It is a purguit of honor, patrotism, profit. Let us sou

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PICKENS.

State," which concludes with the following flourish:—
Soldiers of South Carolina! hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word to the tomb of Washington, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever descerate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence, from the South, shall make their pilgrimage through all time to come. Let the sons of South Carolina answer to the call from the sons of South Carolina answer to the call from the sons of Col. Howard, who led the Maryland line in triumph over the bloody battle-field of Cowpens. Let them know that we will return that blood with full interest, and let them feel that they are now, as they were then, our brothers. March to Virginia, and lay your heads upon the bosom of this mother of

States, and hear her great heart beat with new impulses for a renewed and glorious independence.

Surely the good and the virtuous of the Northern States cannot sanction the lawless and brutal despotism now inaugurated at Washington.

Be ready! Stand by your arms—mark time to the tap of independence, and at the word, march forward and onward to the Borders. Our glorious old sister, North Carolina, is with you, and her free-men-are in arms. Join them in the struggle for defence; and let tyrants know that there are men who can make them hear the ring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under pressing energency; but wherever the Confederate flag floats, there too is our country, now and forever.

F. F. PICKENS.

F. F. PICKENS

the land, which has diabolically cut the bonds of Union, pulled down the pillars of the fairest government that ever blessed mankind.

It has done all this, not in the wanton spirit of vicious destructiveness, but in the spirit of a sort of perverted piety, in the zeal of God-service, and the throre of a blind and sublimated fanaticism. Is it to be supposed that the same reckless spirit will stop to leafund the cost and consequences of a war to which it has be

years?

The probabilities are very unfavorable to a spetermination of hostilities. The safest policy for termination of hostilities. South is to prepare for a long-continued war-preparations ought to be on a thorough and p nent scale."

SOUTHERN HUMANITY AND REFINEMENT

The following is one specimen only of a class of lette y received by Governor Madre en (?) in the Southern States

"Union Springs, Alabama, Confederate States, May 6, 1861. Confederate States, May 6, 1861.
Gov. Andrew: Sir, —We see in a New York paper that you have requested the authorities of Baltimore to send the bodies of the soldiers of your regiment that were killed at Baltimore back to Boston packed in ice, at the expense of the Commonwealth. We also see that you anticipate sending 280,000 men to coores the South, to march from Washington city to Pensacola. Now, as it is very probable that some of these soldiers will be killed, we propose to take a contract for sending back their dead bodies, so as to be much cheaper to your people, and give general satisfaction to their kindred, the following is our proposition:

We pledge ourselves to have them pac-quick as possible after they are shot, so to corpse will retain as much of his native b possible.

charged double the above rates.

Should your Excellency be pleased to give contract, we will thank you to notify us in ately, or as soon as the Northern army cross son & Dixon's line; for it will be necessary for

r from you. Very respectfully, TONEY & WAUGH."

DEPRAVED SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

see the Char at Washington dispraced by such a de graded, drunken werech as Abe Lincoln... Our rev erence for the Father of his Country makes u anxious to see the city bearing his honored name rid of such a caricature of a President."

rid of such a caricature of a President."

The same print persistently accuses "Old Abe"—as honest an old teetotaller as ever lived—of habitual drankenness, and says the President became addicted to the vice in this way:—"The cares of place affected his nervous system so much that he could not sleep. His physician administered to him large quantities of opium and brandy each evening until stopidity would ensue, and then he would fain to profound slumber. In the morning, his prestration would become so great that liquor would be resorted to; and thus, by a frequent repetition of this treatment, he has become so demoralized by the use of liquors as to be perfectly imbecile, and thoroughly indifferent to what is passing around him."

The Tallahassee Sentinel has just learned how Mr. Lincoln lives. It says:— Lincoln keeps five men in his room to guard him by night, and Mrs. Lincoln two to guard her! Old Abe, in order to

Savannah Republican, a Bell and Even one of the most conservative journals of the South, says:—"If one-half the Northern people feel and think as we infer from their papers—and they represent a vast majority in every State—we would as soon confederate with the cannibals of the South Sea or the Thugs of India, as with them. They have forced us to the separation, and now, we say, let it be forever—and even beyond that time, should God in his providence permit. We want nothing to do with such a people, either in Time or Eternity."

The Nashville Patriot learns that the two Kentucky regiments which have enlisted for the Union are composed of a "set of wharf rats, scoundrels, jail birds and loafers, with a few German Turners and vagabonds."

THE POISONING POLICY. A letter from Pensacola to a Mobile paper gives an account of an interview between a U. S. officer on board of the Powhatan, and a Capt. Thompson, whose craft has been
overhanled, wherein the officer expressed a desire
to purchase fresh butter, eggs, vegetables, &c. The
writer adds:—"Here's a chance now to play old
Greeley's game—strychnine the last rascal of an
officer; rat soup the marines, and drench the sailors
with chain-lightning whiskey. Anything, anything
to get rid of these hateful ships and their crews."

The Richmond Whig, once a respectable paper, thus alludes to the gallant 'Col. Anderson:—" Col. Anderson, who seems disposed to make the most he can of having been smoked out of Fort Sumter, was at last dates lionizing in the Den of Thieves, known as the Board of Brokers of New York."

Selections.

THE PRESENT ORISIS IN AMERICA.

in prayer,
Dr. GUTHRIE, who was received with loud cheers,
after thanking the meeting for the honor they had
conferred upon him, said:— Since we had last the pleasure of meeting Dr. Cheever, things, as you are aware, have come to a crisis in America. Were Macaulay alive—Lord Macaulay—he would not now have to speak of the unpunished wickedness of slavery. I took the liberty some two years ago, when unfairly attacked by friends in America, under misrepresentations sent from this country, to warn them in a letter which I wrote and compelled them to publish, that, unless they washed their hands of this miquity, the time, in God's providence, could not be far distant when a righteous judgment would come down upon their land. This judgment has come in a war which, unless God interfere to stop it, will fill one of the bloodiest pages in history. I am old enough to remember of the French war, and to remember of the news of the battle of Waterloo. I remember how our cities were illiminated for the victory obtained there; and the first year I was at College in Edinburgh, I saw the 42d—a small and broken band—come in, bearing the wounds they got there; and a great ovation they had in this city. Since then, Great Britain unfortunately has been engaged in wars. I am not here to defend them or approve of them. We bombarded Algiers; we also destroyed the Turkish flaet, we fingth battles in India, in Burmah, in the Crimea, and in China; but no man living ever saw a war, and I do not know that history has on record a war, that will prove so dreadful and disastrous as this war, the cannon of which we now hear booming across the Atlantic. There have been wars in that country before. We had a struggle with the Americans, but a very different struggle from what this wail the cannon of which we now hear booming across the Atlantic. There have been wars in that reach, like that when, in the days of old, the red Indian flourished his tomahawk, and with his warwhoop, burst into the snoking ruins of villages, nurdering and massacreing the children. These were

Now, my dear friends, what is to be the issue of setate of affairs? What is to be the end of this teest and struggle, I cannot fancy. Abuse the ath as men may, I say that, in some respects, the rich is guiltier than the South. (Hear.) They I the truth—(hear, hear)—they were free, and y should have sympathised, therefore, more with cause of freedom. They were not brought up h slavery; and, for myself. I sometimes think makes the case of freedom.

princy life. How does the haughty pride of both partices plare out in the answer I read this morning given by Sevard, Lincola's Secretary, to the Gorrenor, I think, of Maryland, who, depressing this dreadful blooched, and anxious to have a peaceful settlement, proposed to the Fresident of the Uniformity of the Composed to the Fresident of the Uniformity of the Composed to the Proceeding of the Uniformity of the Composed to the Proceeding of the Uniformity of the Composed to the Proceeding of the Uniformity of the Composed to the Proceeding of the Uniformity of the Composed to the New York of the Composed to the Com

PROFITS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROFITS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Jumaica Guardian:

Sire—It has been the habit of the Cotton and Sagar States of America to allude continually to the very large amount of exports of cotton to the length and of ther parts of Edrope. These exports are truly enormous, and, if taken without the expenses at beam, would soon prove that the States were growing rich rapidly. They need a little investigation, which seems to settle an apparent contradiction, and put things in a true light.

EXPENSES JUSTITY CHARGEABLE TO THE LISTITUTION. If fifty dollars be a fair estimate for feeding and clothing each slave, 290 millions are thus demanded. If the value of each slave be averaged at 500 dollars, the total would be 2000 millions for the entire American slaves. At 7 per cent. interest, this would amount to 140 millions per annum. "The institution" is then to be charged with the support of eight millions of rehite people, who find it disgraceful to work by the side of slaves, and we have one more item, which, on the low estimate of 100 dollars for each white person's expense per annum, of 800 millions, making in this simple estimate eleves hundred and forty millions of dollars annual expense for the institution to pay. Then is to be charged to this dirigine institution the effect and living curse of degrading the present eight millions, and the unnumbered millions who have in all nations fallen under its curse. Like the apple of Sodom, it deludes and deceives its supporters by seeming to show rich rewards and great profits. When some of the more enterprising have great returns from their crops, the height of their ambition is, sa I have often been told by close observer, "to sell a little more cotton, to bay, a little more land, and work a few more slaves." What is the result of this? Evidently to delude; for, as at present, by the secession panie, land and slaves are so reduced as to be scarcely property at all. An institution, so liable to disaster at any time, destroys the fond hopes of years

chants of New Lork City, is able to compete with free. I have been told by men of slave States, that they were more slaves themselves than their labor-ers, and would gladly escape where they could ac-cumulate SAPE property, as do the men of the free

Let the men of Jamaica be of good heart. the line of mail steamers will bring many of our free black men to enjoy the noble rights of her own people. Thirty thousand of the Canada fugitive should find a way to this pleasant island. I am sure people. Thirty thousand of the Canada fugitives should find a way to this pleasantisland. I am sure they would set a noble example of persevering industry. The rich products of Jamaica will reward them, and they will infuse new life into this Colony. Thus a new effort to grow cotton will soon prove a death-blow to the arrogance of Carolina, and, with the noble effort of the men of Africa and India, will do more to end the cause of slavery in America than all the wisdom of modern philosophers. God speed the right! Yours truly, AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

January 16, 1861.

January 16, 1861.

LETTER FROM A CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. Mr. Havens of the M. E. Church, who has accompanied one of the Massachusetts Regiments as Chaplain, in a recent letter published in Zion's Herald, gives some interesting incidents that have come under his observation since he has reached the South, and others that have been narrated to him. In speaking of Annapolis, he says:—

have come under his observation since he has reached the South, and others that have been narrated to him. In speaking of Annapolis, he says:—

"It was my first acquaintance with a slaveholding city, and of persons held in slavery. The place looked as if cursed by the crime it hugged to its breast. With admirable opportunities for growth, with a harbor and shores that would be filled with enterprise and taste, were it not for this curse, the Capital of this freest of the slave States is as shabby and mean and crowded as the dirtiest quarters of the North End. I had quite a long conversation with sque of 'the white trash.' They had evidently experienced a new sensation. They have learned well the lesson of submission to slaveocrats; and as one who was with me, a Unionist from Kentucky, boasted of the number of slaves that he owned, they seemed to revere him as a superior being. But Gen. Butler had given them a new idol to fear and to worship; and they responded as meekly to my Massachusetts brag as they did to that of the Kentucky slaveholder. They listened almost reverently as I spoke of these terrible bugbears, Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison, and would have probably endorsed my 'pet heresy' of John Brown's heroism and right dealing, had I ventilated it. Don't imagine that there was any especial courage in me. I had on a sub-military rig, and they knew that five to seven thousand men were less than a mile off, cager to avenge so much as the mery nose-pulling of a Northern soldier. They had learned that there was a Northern soldier. They had learned that there was a horth, and that she had strength enough to do as she pleased, even under the eaves of the Maryland Capitol. As I marched out with the New York. 12th Regiment, a very fine body of troops, I could but notice the effect on the inhabilants. The whites looked mad or scared, according to their social position, chiefly scared, and the blacks looked glad out of the eyes, though their lips were discreetly sealed. As we left the city, they began to be mor

SLAVE INSU PUTTING

Soon after Gen. Butler and the Massachusetts troops arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, there was a report of a slave insurrection. Gen. Butler immediately offered to send his troops to put it down, which made many of the people of the dol Bay State very indignant. Maryland was in a state of incipient rebellion, Massachusetts soldiers had been murdered in the streets of Baltimore but a day or two before, as they were hastening to Washington to save the Capital. Massachusetts had sent her citizens, not to put down slave insurrections among a rebellious people, but to put down rebellion against the Government.

ple, but to put down rebellion against the Government.
Governor Andrew immediately wrote a kind and gentlemanly letter of inquiry to Gen. Butler. The General replied, and attempted to justify his course; the document characterized by the special pleadings of an able, and ingenious lawyer. But this was not all; for, without waiting to learn whether Governor Andrew would answer his letter, he sent them both in hot hats to the Botton Journal, which he had no right to do, as it was a private correspondence.

Gen. Butler, in his letter, expatiates at some length on the horrors of a servile insurrection. But it must be remembered that Maryland has five or six whites to one colored, and is, therefore, abundantly able to put down all servile insurrections within her borders, and does not require interference from abroad. We doubt whether Gen. Butler will add to his laurels in showing such alacrity in offering to put

borners, and the law in the control of the laurels in showing such alacrity in offering to put down an insurrection which was wholly imaginary. We always did dislike cheap manifestations of coorage and cheup patriotism.

The horrors of insurrections? Undoubtedly they are fearful. The innocent suffer with the guilty. Women find no protection. But it should be remembered that these horrors cannot continue long, while the subject race suffer them alreays. What protection have colored women at the South? None at all. What protection does the law give them? None at all. Even in the Church, where they are members, they cannot testify against the whites

But, while we Christian men and women, he

men and women, shrink with horror at the thought of white women and children being placed in such a condition, even for a brief period—even thought the end shall be crowned with a mighty good—yet the Blacks may be placed thus always, and we title cure because, fixe the old woman's cels, they have got used to it. But it is none the less a heinous sin because suffered long, and must yet be atoned for. Jefferson said: God has no attribute which will take sides with the slaveholder in such a contest.

This one-sided business, with wrong on both sides, will not always continue, we kope. It may be worth the while to give a brief plance at the policy of the South and our own. At the South, our people have been mobbed repeatedly, and no Northern man, who is worth killing, is safe a moment after his identity is discovered. Letters of marque and reprisal are granted to every cut-throat who applies,—American or Foreign,—and twenty dollars are offered for every man killed engaged on our merchant vessels, and twenty-five for every one taken alive. When the Star of the West was captured by the rebels, there were three colored men on board, in the employ of the United States, and they were sold at auction into slavery. The blacks are being armed to fight against the North, and if unwilling, are to be compelled. Southerners refuse to pay debts due to Northerners, even to those who have always been their fast friends, and Governors lave forbidden such payments, ordering the sums to be paid into the treasury of the rebel States.

Now look at the policy of the North. Southerners are perfectly safe among us, if they don't play the spy; debts are paid honorably, and the rights of property are respected. All this is well, and we have no desire to witness a change; all we wish is to have wrongs righted. It was wrong in General Buller to offer to put down an insurrection, especially in Maryland at that stime; and then he knew York Regiment sent them back, or the officers. The soldiers, Democrats and Republicans, were indignant that th

doubt not, but as he has played into the hands of the South all his life, he should cease now. Every

the South all his life, he should cease now. Every wrong will work to his injury.

He has written a second letter to Governor Andrew, attempting to justify himself for his violation of the confidences of private military correspondence. The Boston Trunscript, a very conservative sheet, calls it a very unfortunate attempt at justification. The truth is, that he was guilty of a breach of military decorum, and there is no justification for it.—The Vermonter.

WE DON'T LIKE IT.

WE DON'T LIKE IT.

We don't in any way like Gen. Butler's superserviceable zeal in offering Massachusetts troops as slave-catchers for the Maryland slaveholders. We think those gallant men were sent there for a very different purpose. Let slavery take care of itself. We think Gen. Butler has overacted his part, and that his reply to Gov. Andrew is as strange a document as could have been written. Think of volunteering to make Massachusetts men mere slave-catchers, after the stones of Baltimore had drank Massachusetts blood! Boston bayonets proffered to keep Maryland slaves in chains! We had innocently supposed that it was a war to put down traitors, but its machinery is here invoked to put down those who could materially aid us, if we did but keep our hands off. If black men are loyal, why not protect them as effectually as white men? Is the old sin of persecution to be made part of the military code?—for if so, the country will cry out against it as a monstrous sham. It tell you that we don't like the looks of this thing. It was not a military blunder of Gen. Butler, because he has justified his action in his letter to the Governor, telling him that if he wanted a different course adopted hereafter, he must find another person to do it: and on the heels of this he has been promoted to be Major-General. At Pensacola, Slemmer did even more, putting fugitives in irons who fled to him for protection, and returning them to their masters to be scourged to death. Col. Dimmick, at Fort Monroe, told the rebel Virginians that he had not an Abolitionist in his command, and that no molestation of their slave system would be suffered. We don't like these things at all. Yet while this worse than velvet-footed handling of slavery is going on, it is notorious that slaves are working by hundreds at making fortresses, digging ditches, mounting cannon, and even subscribing money to aid rebellion. They piled up the sand-bags and raised the batteries which drove Anderson out of Sumter. At Montgomery they are being drilled and arme

"The white man's liberty, in types, Stands blazoned by your stars; But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negro's scars."

They mean your negro's sears."

The honest truth is, we are getting to be Abolitionists, and want to see this national leproey wiped out. It has ruined all of us; now let us prevent that ruin from being repeated. This is all mock tenderness about the sanctity of slave property. What description of ours do these rebels respect? Have they not stolen all they could? It is our duty to assail them in every way—capture ships and cargoes, confiscate property, quarter troops upon them, batter down cities, if need be, and if their slaves choose to walk off, the American army will disgrace lumanity if it refuses to protect them. Emanurisate choose to walk off, the American army will disgrace lumanity if it refuses to protect them. Emancipate ourselves from the reign of barbarism, but compel them to remain under it! I can assure you that if this is to be the mission of the fifty-five Pennsylvania regiments, they have been grossly deceived by somebody.—Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

SLAVERY IS AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

This war is not a war with slavery, per se, but slavery is manifestly at the bottom of it—the moving cause, without which the United States might have continued in undisturbed peace and prosperity for ages. This is too well understood to need proof. And that there is no argument worthy the name have continued in undisturbed peace and prosperity for ages. This is too well understood to need proof. And that there is no argument wortly the name that can be made, from either a political or moral stand-point, in defence of a rebellion to extend the worst of despotism, all men at the North, and with Northern principles in their hearts, will readily admit. But such, most certainly, is this Southern war—a rebellion to extend despotism—despotism over white men's minds as well as over black men's bodies and minds. Surely, none but slaveholders could, in this 19th century, be guilty of such perfidy and iniquity.

this 19th century, be guilty of such perfidy and inquity.

We are confident, then, that as slavery has dragged the nation into this war, if not entirely destroyed, it will at least have its back broken before we get through with it; broken so badly that it will never be able to stand on its feet, under the protection of the Government. Our motto should henceforth be, "Libert and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever"; and the stars and stripes should henceforth float protectively only over free soil, free men, and free institutions. Slavery and Barbarism are twin sisters, as are also Freedom and Civilization; and now that we are plunged so deeply into the war, the North should never come out of it till its citizens can proudly say:—Slaves cannot breathe on our soil, and the moment they touch it their chains fall, and they stand up disentiralled and free.—Cortland Republican Banner.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

DR. GUTHRIE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

pendence of action. On the subject of American sia ry, he is, perhaps, the most outspoken of all the c gy of England or Scotland; but this is no certain dence of heroism, inasmuch as his denunciations is an echo in the prevailing sentiment of Great Brit. He reveals the stuff that he is made of be when he boldly and sternly deals with the Americhurch and clergy for their fearful complicity withis odious iniquity; for his theological affinities whem, on a general evangelical basis, certainly of temptations (but in vain) to induce him to mode the tone of his rebuke, and to weaken the stren of his impreachment. The manner in which he of his impeachment. The manner in which he has welcomed and sustained Rev. Dr. Cheever—ao hearty so timely, and so energetic—is also antisfactory evi-dence that his love of justice and right is very strong

On our first page, we give his last reported speech in reference to slavery in this country, made at a pub-lic meeting held in Edinburghon the 9th inst, for the purpose of hearing an address by the Rev. Dr. Cheever on "The Present Crisis in America." It is in his usual direct and vigorous strain, and we wish it could be read in every part of the land; but we have no expectation of seeing it copied into any religious journal, even in theological agreement with him. It is too thorough in its arraignment of the church, too faithful in its censure of the clergy, too scathing in its rebuke of both North and South, to secure its publication through any such medium. Nevertheless, we thank him for his testimonies, and will do what we can to make them known to the public. We have a criticism, however, to offer. Like many,

others abroad, and even at our own doors, Dr. Guth-rie does not seem to understand the precise relation of the present struggle of the American Government with the Slave Power to the cause of universal fre dom. His tone is lugubrious, rather than hopeful; he regards the conflict as "six of the one, and half a dozen of the other"; if any thing, he leans a little to the South! His language is :-

"What is to be the end of this contest and struggle, Leannot fancy. Abuse the South as men may, I say that, in some respects, the North is guiltier than the South. They had the truth—they were free—and they should have sympathized, therefore, more with the cause of freedom." Now, thirty years of faithful and us

the North, for its religious, political and governmental affiliation with the South in the matter of negro sia-very, sufficiently demonstrate that we can have no wish or desire to screen it from just condemnation. Still, we feel bound to say, there is wanting a cler discrimination between the parties, as delineated in this extract. That the North "should have sympa-thized more with the cause of freedom" than it had done, is undenlable; yet it is equally true, that it has so far sympathized with it, at last, as to make the old Union,—pro-slavery as it was in some of its fea-tures,—intolerable to the Southern secessionists; hence neir treasonable revolt; hence the war, which, on th heir treasonable revolt; hence the way, at least in one side, rallies (if not in martial array, at least in stinctively, sympathetically and peacefully) every one side, rallies (if not in martial array, at least in-stinctively, sympathetically and peacefully) every lover of civil and religious liberty; and on the other, all that is despotic, depraved, and inimical to the true democratic theory of government. For what but the growth of the Anti-Slavery movement, gradually strengthening the moral and humane senti-ments of the North, and controlling more and more the religious and political action of the people, has compelled those traitorous dissemblers at the South to throw aside their masks, raise the standard of rebellion, institute an oligarchic confederacy indeper dently of the popular vote within its own limits, and seek the overthrow of free institutions universally Is not this a cheering sign of progress ? Does it n Is not this a cheering sign of progress? Does it not show that the North is rising, while the South is sinking, in the scale of civilization? Granted that, even at this hour, neither the Cablinet at Washington, nor the people of the Free States generally, contemplate any thing more, in the prosecution of the war, than the restoration of things to the exact meaning and shape of the Constitution of the United States, as shape of the Constitution of the United States, a from the beginning; still, it is none the less certain that such a restoration is next to impossible, in the nature of events, and, therefore, the entire overthrow of slavery, as the ultimate consequence of the war, is even more than probable. Granted that, since the formation of the Southern Confederacy, fugitive slaves have been compelled to flee from Illinois to Canada-Gen. Butler has volunteered to aid Gov. Hicks in suppressing a slave revolt in Maryland—and Northern proslavery men are saying, "We will go and lick the South, and keep the negroes in their slavery"—still, all these events and piedges, and many others of a similar character, are as flax in the flame, compared to the one great colossal fact, full of hope and cheer, that the breach between the North and the South admits of no healing, except by the extinction of every mits of no healing, except by the extinction of every vestige of Northern liberty, or the emancipation of the Southern slave population. It will not be very diffi-cult for the government to decree that emancipation on its own terms, whenever it choose to assume that sublime responsibility, under the war power; and events are rapidly shaping themselves to make such an act an necessary as it will be glorious. But as for the South overturning the free institutions of the North, or obtaining its former despotic mastery over the nation, the idea is utterly prepostero

Our transatlantic friends can see, at their distance aly the surface of things: here, we are daily or only the surface of things; nere, we are daily cog-nizant of numerous incidents, in the wide range of society,—especially in that portion of it which has hitherto been most hostile to the Anti-Slavery agita-tion,—all going to prove that the war is effecting a radical change in Northern feeling and sentiment re-specting the longer continuance of that dreadful sys-tem which has brought this heavy judgment apon the land. When, as between the two sections of the republic, all religious ties are sundered—all political clanship and cooperation ended—all amicable feelings turned into wrathful emotions—who is so blind as not to see that this unparalleled state of things, distressing turned into wrathful emotions—who is so blind as not to see that this unparalleled state of things, distressing as it is in many of its aspects, is, nevertheless, indicative of the growing supremacy of freedom on the one hand, and of the waning power of slavery on the other? In all directions, the most conservative men are heard freely uttering the severest denunciations of the Southern secessionists as the most unscrupulous of thieves and bandits; and this estimation of them is deepening in intensity as spoliations. of the Southern secessionists as the most unscrupulons of thieves and bandits; and this estimation of
them is deepening in intensity as spoliations are made
upon Northern property, piratically captured on the
high seas, or knavishly conflacated on Southern soil.
There is nothing so promotive of clearness of vision
and correct judgment as to be subjected to wrongs
and insults in our own persons. So long as those
traitors confined their outrages and atrocities to their
helpless, friendless slaves, it was all well enough, and
not at all devogatory to their character as gentlemen,
patriots and Christians. They might deprive their
victims of every human right, work them under the
lash without wages, buy and sell them "in lots to suit
purchasers," and subject them to every species of
trutal violence as passion or cupidity prompted; and
still not forfeit their claim to be honest, upright, high
minded men! Nay, for Abolitionists to brand them
as robbers of God's poor and needy, and the
manifest a most unctristian spirit! For were they

Truly, "Wisdom is justified of her children." It will yet be seen and acknowledged throughout the North, in view of the shocking developments of the slaveholding spirit in this terrible conflict, that the Abolitionists have correctly delineated the nature of slavery—its disregard of all the rules of morality, all the claims of a common humanity, all the principles of justice—its wolfish greed, its savage ferecity, in antice, malienity—its utter contempt and murderous ern soldiers will find that they are not in conflict with men who are governed by the laws of civilized war-fare, or by any rules of honor, but with thoroughly-demonized spirits, espable of perpetrating deeds of horror, such as have never been surpassed in the an-nals of savage barbarity. Particularly have the Mas-sachusetts volunteers reason to apprehend no mercy at their hands, should they be so unfortunate as to be captured by them; for their fury towards Massachusetts

at their names, should they be so uniordinate as to be captured by them; for their fury towards Massachusetts,"burns to the lowest hell."

"Abuse the South as men may," says Dr. Guthrie.
To whom does he apply this language! The charge is a singular one from such lips.

Dr. Guthrie is shocked at the tone of a letter

Dr. Guthrie is shocked at the tone of a letter written by a New York resident, to this effect:—"We will go and lick the South, and keep the negroes in their slavery." Well he may be; but when he adds, in reference to the author of that brutar and nefarious declaration, "I believe him to be a Christian," he evinces a most licentious charity of judgment, and greatly impairs the for of his testimony against the iniquity of slaveholding. If such a man is a Christian, what upright man would not be an "anticle"?

Dr. Guthrie is severe upon Secretary Seward for his reply to Janus-faced Governor Hicks, of Maryland, "who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious to have a peaceful settlement," proposed that Lord Lyons should mediate between the contending parties! Of course, as a sensible man, understanding

parties! Of course, as a sensible man, understanding the utter absurdity of such a proposition, Mr. Seward refused to entertain it. Dr. Guthrie says he [Mr. S.] "resented it with a fling at monarchy"—and to offset this, the Doctor proceeds to glorify the British govern-ment, and to make his "fling" as follows:—"Mon-archy, forsooth! I must say to Dr. Cheever, that the pride of his people seems to be inextinguishable-sneering at monachy, when their own Republic, like an old house, is tumbling about their own cars!" It is a smart retort: but how does it disprove the superiority of republican institutions over the forms of riority of republican institutions over the forms of a monarchical government? England did not abolish West India slavery because she is monarchical; A-merica does not perpetuate the same system because she is democratic. Slavery is in violation of every principle of democracy, and its enormous growth and expansion here only prove how recreant are the peo-ple to their own theory of liberty and equal rights. We have very little doubt that the hope so kindly ex-pressed by Dr. Guthrie will be realized, "that, when fathers in America are washing the blood from the dead bedies of their sons, they will come to regard dead bodies of their sons, they will come to regard THE CAUSE of all this turmoil and ruin—that America will cover her face with her hands, and say. *Curso that slavery! — and that fathers, mothers, and brothers, ministers of State, and minis ters of the Gospel, will rise up as one man to say— 'Undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go free.' " So may it be !

COLORED PATRIOTISM.

The following Resolutions were adopted at a recen ored citizens of Boston :-

Whereas, the traitors of the South have assailed United States Government, with the intention of ery; and, Whereas, in such a contest between the North and

South—believing, as we do, that it is a contest be-tween liberty and despotiam—it is as important for each class of citizens to declare, as it is for the rulers of the Government to know, their sentiments and

resorted, that we are ready to stand by and defend the Government as the equals of its white defenders— to do so with "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," for the sake of freedom and as good citizens and we ask you to modify your laws, that we may enand we sak you to monly your laws, that we may co-list—that full scope may be given to the patriotic feel-ings burning in the colored man's breast—and we pledge ourselves to raise an army in the country of fifty thousand colored men.

Resolved, That more than half of the army which

we could raise, being natives of the South, knowing its geography, and being acquainted with the character of the enemy, would be of incalculable service to the Government.

crush rebellion and uphold the Gove

Resolved, That the colored people, almost without an exception, "have their souls in arms, and all eager for the fray" and are ready to go at a moment's warning, if they are allowed to go as soldiers.

Resolved, That we do immediately organize our-selves into drilling companies, to the end of becoming better skilled intile use of fire-arms; so that when we shall be called upon by the country, we shall be better prepared to make a ready and fitting response.

sm of our colored fellow-citizens is certainly remarkable, in view of their military proscrip-tion by the State and nation. They state the case too

tainly remarkable, in view of their ministry prosecrition by the State and nation. They state the case too
broadly when they style the present war a "contest
between liberty and despotism," as they will be satisfied on reading the following extract from a proclamation of Major-General McClellan, of Ohio, "To the
Union Men of Western Virginia," on entering that portion of the State with his troops:—

"The General Government cannot close its ears to
the demands you have made for assistance. I have
ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your
friends and brothers—as cenemies only to the armed
rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your
families, your property are safe under our protection.
All your rights shall be religiously respected. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to
induce you to believe our advent among you will be
signalled by an interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly: not only will we abstain from
all such interference, but we will, on the contrary,
WITH AN IRON HAND, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part."

THEODORE TILTON AT MUSIC HALL.

[The following brief abstract of the speech of Mr. Tinox, at Music Hall, on Sunday, May 19, was reported at the time by a young lady, who has kindly and it to us for abilication. In the course of the present war, we shall be alled upon, as a matter of record, and also of free discusor, to publish many speeches, documents and articles, or publish many speeches, documents and articles, or or less pregnant with the Bunker Hill spirit; but we till believe in the superiority of the process of Calvary in vercoming every form of iniquity.]

we are passing inrough use audinines revolution in history; yet many men, even though glowing with the enthusiasm of the hour, fall to see its true mean-ing. Some do not see it; others, seeing it, scarcely confess it even to themselves; while others, seeing it fully, dare not speak of it aloud in the streets, lest some indiscreet speech may disunite the common

fully, dare not speak of it aloud in the streets, lest some indiscrect speech may disunite the common friends of the common cause.

This war means—what? You say it is to defend the flag. It is to defend that flag from dishonor, in such a way that it shall never receive such dishonor again. This nation has undertaken the war, not merely to avenge an insult in such a way that it shall be insulted and struck again; not merely for the collection of its revenues in the Southern ports; not for any mere nice adjustment of the balance of power between two sections, whose equilibrium, poised today, may be unpoised to-morrow. This is all you may find in the printed text, but it is not all that is stirring in the hearts of the people. This nation has undertaken the war for the sake, first, of conquering and then of maintaining an honest, honorable and and then of maintaining an honest, honorable and permanent peace; not a compromise or fictitious settlement, in which the elements of war may break out again, but a peace which will secure to us a lasting prosperity. Not a peace made by mutual concessions of two parties, while the victim lies grouning under the feet of both; but only such peace as can combine out the cyterinition of all the great causes of through the extermination of all the great causes of war. In the simplest statement of the case, the na-tion has undertaken the war for the absolute extermination of the Slave Power. This is the m

I do not base this conviction on the general theory I do not base this conviction on the general theory, that truth and justice, being mighty, must finally triumph. It will come before that long, slow process. The people have found a reason at last—not a noble one, perhaps, but satisfactory to themselves—why the institution that has vexed the land for a hundred. years shall yex it no longer. The Slave Power, be-ginning by injuring the slave, ends by threatening the nation; and the nation, not for the slave's sake, but for its own, has risen to put down the common enemy for its own, has risen to put down the common enemy of both. For forty years, we have thrown the whole dead weight of government on the negro—have buried him under the corner-stone of the Republic; but he has upheaved the government, and to-day he moves two Presidents, two Cabinets, and two armies, and

two Presidents, two Cabinets, and two armies, and to-morrow means to hoist the "stars and stripes" to the top of the beautiful palmetto trees in Carolina! We are in the war; it will be prosecuted to the end, and the end will be victory; otherwise, we are slaves ourselves. When the flag fell from the wall of Sumter, the nation's honor fell with it; and wherever in all the land a free people have run up the flag again, they have meant to raise their fallen honor. I believe it is the determination of the people that, wherever the flag has been pulled down with derision, it shall the hag has been pulled down with derason, it shall be hoisted by with cheers. Victory must, of course, come out of this war. The Slave Power will be broken, and we shall have the type of Massichusetts civilization all over the land. The Slave Power will find itself a ronted and dismayed party, and a new

civilization all over the land. The Slave Power will find itself a ronted and dismayed party, and a new jarty, springing up in the South, will seek its way to power by trampling on the remnants of that power. All this I read in the horoscope of the war. It seems to me we have made an end of all compromise. I think when General Benjamin Butler says that, we ought to believe it.

The slaves can say to us now, as never before, "My enemy is yours"—and I think there are in the Massachusetts regiments, men, born of noble fathers and mothers, with the blood of freedom in their veins, who, if Gen. Butler should command them to march to put down a slave insurrection, would step to the van, throw down their muskets, and say, "Fire your guns at me! I will never fire mine at them!"

I do not believe it is possible to have any dissolution of the Union. You may break the Constitution in pieces, but that does not break the Union. The Constitution is but the girdle which we bind around the body of the Union. I have seen a spider weave his web from one tree to another, till he held two great monarchs of the forest together; but if you broke the thread, would they fly apart? It is said that, when a Sabine girl was to become a bride, her hair was parted with a spear in token of her heroic blood. To-day, the line of division has been traced with bayonets; but every bayonet is pointing with its snear to the coming marriage-day. The plain duty of the Government.

Resolved, That the colored women would go as spear to the coming marriage-day. The plain duty of nurses, sensurersess, and warriors, if need be, to the coming marriage-day, and march to the course would be Commented to the coming marriage day.

the hour is to lift up your spear, and march to the war; to put down rebellion with a strong hand, so that it shall be kept down; to make victory so sure that there shall be no possibility of defeat.

Let no man be afraid to speak his thought. Let principles have fair play. Let there be no more mobs in your streets. Peace shall come out of the storm and commotion of this day. Out of the angry foam and froth of the sea sprang the goddess Venus, erect and beautiful; and when her feet trod the soil, instantly the whole land blessomed into flowers. So stantly the whole land blossomed into flowers. So, out of the anger, and storm, and contentions of this time, will spring up the Goddess of Liberty, and all the land shall burst and blossom into flowers.

NON-RESISTANCE AND THE WAR.

DEAR GARRISON

WORCESTER, May 16, 1861.

DEAR GARRISON:
The times are so pregnant with thought and events, that it seems as if we lived a generation in a day. We may write an article on present affairs, and before it can be published, we are carried onward so fast that it seems more like dating back to a past age than relating to the living present. We may atter a prediction, and before the sound has died away apon our lips, we are startled by its more than fulfilment. Just lating to the living present. We may utter a prediction, and before the sound has died away upon our lips, we are startled by its more than fulfilment. Just now, the slavery question seems to be taken out of our hands, and absorbed by another power; but there is another topic that will not be taken from us during the present generation, and that is Non-Resistance. This is the last time I should choose, of all others, to discuss this question, but for the general blindness that seems to pervade all classes, constraing the admission, on our part, that this war is inevitable, as a dispoval of the practical nature of this theory. Of course, no one could fall to perceive that if Non-Resistance had prevalled at the formation of this government, that infernal system which is the legitimate

fruit of the war spirit, and could be upheld only by its influence on the part of the North, would neve have found an existence to precipitate this criss upon

But having admitted it, and legislated all I know of no law, burns or divine, that its terrible consequences. It may be pern while, to "steal the livery of the court's serve the devil in," but it is pretty sure up before the devil's work is half done, as now, when the nation has made concession after on-cession to buy peace, and is now put to the ternis-scourge of war to learn that "fart pure, and han peaceable," is the true path to righteomers. For a nation, recognizing the rightfulness of an appeal is arms in times of emergency, and based on that poi-cy, suddenly to turn non-resistants when the host of trial comes, and their rights are invaded, would set the lassest cowardice, because it would not be founded on principle. But because the nation has started wron, and is following out the legitimate conclusions of its own logic, can I also to sacrifice my principle, and follow chase on the same track by compromises. sllow chase on the same track by compromising with nother sin to help get rid of that! Not so do I to erstand true loyalty. Freedom of speech is the true round-work of all reform, as it is the corner stone. all liberty; and its suppression the foundation of

Then, as a reformer, I can have no part or lot in a system, one of the first results of which is to strike this down. Even here, in the quiet old city of Worcester, which has tolerated everything, never having had but one disturbance since I have known it, for which our friend Mr. Foster takes all the credit, the which our friend Mr. Foster takes all the credit, the Butman riot—it is not safe to ulter secession seniments. This is consistent; for were it otherwise, she would be lacking in patriotism. But, of course, I have no more sympathy with it than with the mob element of fast winter. As an expression of public sentiment on a momentous question, I regard it, as I sentiment on a momentous question, I rega do the present war, a hopeful symptom. in a war of ideas, but not in a war of bullet Weare all imperfect, fallible human beings, and the most that we can do is to live out our own honest convic-tions. Much of error we must necessarily endors and teach in our progress to perfection, but this be met and refuted by the truth, not by the : To me it is no more marvellous for the Souther eater, surrounded by the circumstances of his cater, surrounced by the circumstances of his hell and education, to worship the flery serpent as hi god of justice and truth, than for Theodore Parker with a spiritual insight into the grand and compen hensive scale of infinite and universal lore that i permitted to few mortals, to recognize the war as consistent with his teachings. To n son Davis, black as he is, is of angel white pared with Rev. Nehemiah Adams, who, breathing the air of our free institutions, professing to be a teacher of the blessed gospel of Jesus, defends a system that repeals all the commands of the Decalogue and the precepts of the New Testament. Now they are arrayed against each other, with whom shall I fight! But even he is not so deprayed, that when slavery shall be abolished, he will not be ready to come out with his North-side view of slavery; and I want him to live till the force of circumstances shall compel him to be a decent man, worthy to live in a civilized community.

The Non-Resistant theory is not so visionary as to

recognize the practicability of an impossibility, or to expect that natural laws will be suspended that it nay perform a miracle. The stream cannot rise high r than its source.

er than its source.

When the Church has reached no higher moul
standard, it is absurd to look for it in the people.

Never but once did I hear an attempt to defend was
from the evangel of Jesus, and that was made by one of our Baptist ministers on that famous war Sunday. He said that the passage, "My kingdom is not of this world; if it were, then would myservants fight," inplied that if it had been of this world, he would have approved of it; but his kingdom meant the Charch, whose business it was to save men from their sla, and therefore was not to be confounded with the State.

That was the abstract principle of an abstraction ounded on a negative, but it showed that he began to seel, unconsciously, the inconsistency of the task he feel, unconsciously, the inconsistency of the task is had undertaken. He forgot to explain his own pos-

nad undertaken. He lorget to explain in oan poe-tion as a representative of that kingdom. Rev. Mr. Richardson, in speaking of the noble er-ample of William Penn, said that the ignorant sars ges of the wilderness were not to be compared with the enlightened rebels of our time. He forgetthat within two years he had admitted are of that class of persons into his own pulpit as a brother in the church persons into his own pulpit as a brother in the cauca-He is a perfect representative of the people, gorened by his feelings and the impulse of the moment. His heart is right. But he does not stop to follow out logic, neither do the people. Hence the strong sym-pathy between him and them, which gives him a great influence in the right direction, though not al

ways consistent.

It is said Christ had nothing to do with politics. He was a moral reformer, and had just as much to do with politics as Luther, or you, Mr. Garrison. It was his politics as Luther, or you, Air. tsarrison. It was an mission to expound the divine law, to which all other law must conform. Even according to the principler laid down by Blackstone, all laws that conflict with the divine are no law at all. So long as the doctrine is preached that a belief in him is the only mediation. through which we can receive remission of sins, it strangely inconsistent for him to be ignored when crisis comes: which is a virtual denial of his omnis

All slaveholders are not rebels to the go All slaveholders are not recess to the given law, and therefore unfit to sit at the communion-table, or in legislative halls. The very nature of the case makes it a moni impossibility for them to be loyal to human law. Their system was founded in plunder, and could be expected to survive only by obtaining additional guaranties of the same article. The attempt to seen

guaranties of the same article. The attempt to sear Washington is the fitting sequel to the expalsion of Judge Hoar from Charleston.

This is no time for logic. Facts are omnipoted. The abolitionists have labored from the commercement of their enterprise to avert the impending dom, but they could not make the people see it; and not that its accomplishment is about to be effected by other that its accomplishment is about to be enected with means than they would have chosen, they are still a abide by the conviction that events and the pressi-are ours, results and the future are God's. Through the darkness of the present hour there is a giesn of light, bearing witness even to the principle ve are advocating. It was the horror of war, a conviction its evils, and its utter violation of all the sentiment its evils, and its utter violation of an orbital single of humanity and the doctrines of Christianity, has has deterred the people so long; and, though her sighted the policy, it deserves a certain degree of evence. We cannot expect them to be consisted. Let us rejoice that there is a limit beyond which alavery cannot go, that even at this late hour them also also the consistency of the con Let us rejoice that there is a limit option, slavery cannot go, that even at this late hour there enough virtue left to grapple with it; for the issupresented is not one in which abolitionists can constitutely join, so long as the government ignore it slave, yet, by the ordering of Heaven, his cause is shound up with ours as to be impossible henceforks separate them.

There is something ominous in the care with which the leaders abstain from all mention of this subject. It shows the explosive nature of the composition of the state of the people is burning an integer between the composition of the same as well as for the selves, which they will eventually compel their leaders to acknowledge.

They will labor under a disadvantage for a while for having allowed the South to prepare themselves, forehand; and, whether or not abolition be the direct result, the system is writhing in its last convalisation and though it may gasp a few times more, it can zero come to life again.

Would that Massachusetts would do herseft the

DITRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. SAM-UEL JOHNSON.

FLORENCE, Italy, February 10, 1861. FLORENCE, Italy, February 10, 1861.

We hear afar off, with deepest interest, the gathering thunders of that second Revolution, which shall shelish American slavery, and make it possible for an american citizen to defend republican institutions ribust ability, before the absolutisms and monarchies dearope. Surely the first of these results is at hund. Oil it what we may, the will of God, the logic of the para laws, the spirit of the age, that which is stronger than individuals, parties, states, sections, and uses their riston and their madness to the same end, has brought after of recknoing for a century of colossal crime

meal laws, the system, states, sections, and uses their individuals, parties, states, sections, and uses their wistom and their madness to the same end, has brought the day of reckoning for a century of colossal crime spinet humanity. The South has gone over the prepier, and slavery nutst perials in the Reight of ferror that is succeeding the plunge. No Abolitionist can think without sorrow of such a phrenzy accompanying the abolition of slavery. Yet there is nothing sew in this state of things at the South. It is only at we see in a more perribly real manner what slavery is and has been for more than half a centery.

But whether republican freedom shall come out of the horrible clinging embrace of such a system, purified and regenerated, able to cope with the attapendous specials which are coming, and to answer them in the just, humane, and hely spirit they require—or mand rend itself in the rage of faction or the blindess of fear,—depends on the character of the Northess this day of judgment reveals it. The hour has strick. It is too later to begin reforming. Are we present! Or are we without principle and without faith!

Like a thief in the night! I suppose this swift eming on of the crisis was unexpected, even by Abolicalists, who watch so closely the signs of the times. But this is not strange. The eternal law that forbids surery and Freedom to coexist in one government is so broad and deep and high for us to comprehend all a processes, or to know its times and seasons. This is which to-day steps out from within the shadow, put stands revealed as omnipotent. Nothing could, be are shallow than to suppose that the mere disappoint sent of politicians at the result of an election, or any at the Personal Liberty Laws of a few Northern State, or even the desire of the lawless and impoverpr at the Personal Liberty Laws of a few North or even the desire of the lawless and impover Sales, or the state of the south to obtain by revolution a sare in the profits of slavery, has enabled a mob of mean whites "to carry off whole States into an outer arkness, in which all their institutions must go to strick. They do but obey, in the only way possible for them, the moral necessity that Slavery and Liber-ty should put themselves asunder, because Safan and sot God has joined them. The North would not inand on the divorce in the interest of Peace and Liber-ty. And so the South seeks to effect it by mob vio-lence, and in the interest of slavery. That which we would not end righteously, must unrighteously, and in some deplorable manner, end itself. I cannot be per-susted that union and the moral power of a universal entiment and holy conscience, speaking from the segments and the pulpits of the free clarks, countered as there peaceably controlled and conquered the slave system fiften, ten, even five years ago. This, neither people nor politicians have chosen to bring to bear on "Let us have any corner-stone but the south. Let us have any corner some but moral set. Let us trust in any power but moral set. Let us take our stand on anything but a recommendation and an absolute principle in dealing

rith slavery." It is no comfort now to rake up the Shes depths of American politics. We can but trus that the natural instincts of manhood yet survive un-der the thick ashes, and will now be startled into life

h is not easy to abolish them in a people. No North

are man can mistake the import of this crisis. The free States know that if they yield now, they enthrone the armed Slave Power over the whole land. And

But the politicians at Washington, who have sown

they cannot and will not yield.

But the politicians at Washington, who have sown compromise, are reaping confusion. Their position is certainly a hard one, between the difficulty of coercion, and the greater difficulty of submission. Undoubtedly there are perplexities and obstacles of a very grave character in the way of peaceable separation, now it has been deferred so long. But such lamentations as Mr. Seward's over the mischief the South can do us, if they insist on secession, are certainly not suited to help matters to an honorable solution. Could anyseep maters of the do encourage the enemy—to throw display and discouragement into the Northern camp? What a spectacle it is! The leading statesman of the North forced by this armed outbreak of slavery to re-cede from his noble watchword of the "irrepressible conflict," and to declare that "if slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, the differ at systems of labor need not constitute an element of stile in the Confederacy "—forced to declare that he "would not alter, the Constitution so as to give it pover to abolish slavery, if he could," and that "Rephilicanism and everything else ought to be subordi-nate to Union!. And this to conciliate rebels who are threatening to seize Washington, and change the Government by force! Would it have been so very unvise, untiler such circumstances, to affirm that we can do better without this wicked leaven in our Consistation and our Councils thau with it—to affirm, in the name of eighteen free States, that we can be at least as bold to stand alone upon our basis of free la-bor, as the little State of South Carolina is to stand amidst her slaves [It seems strangely enough dozen States annihilates the Federal Government and Union. Surely the Union stands with the States that do not leave it, and if it needs or desires closer ties, it can form them. Are these intelligent Free States, miled by every interest and every duty which civilization can create, nothing but a potsherd which a slave-driver can dash in pieces with one blow of the butt of his whip? Is that the confidence of the North in its institutions? Will the people endorse and justify such panic terror? If we were in the condition of the French people at the opening of their Revolution, there might be reason for such forebodings. But have we not in New England experience and capacity lough even to create our institutions afresh, if need morrow, out of our local town meetings and our autonomy? Are we to be giving Europe to un-nd that our existence as a free people depends willingness of the Cotton States to remain our rulers? What amazement is already beginning to strike these older nations at such a revelation of the condition of the young, proud republic which has as-ramed the place of censor and teacher, and flaunted in their faces its own heroism in daring to trust the whole people with self-government! Mr. Seward's lamenta-tion cannot and must not be allowed to stand as the

sea cannot and must not be allowed to stand as the view of the North in this crisis.

Cotton ought not to rule our hopes and fears more than it does those of England. The North consumes the million bales of Southern cotton a year. England more than two millions. Two hundred millions of Pounds sterling are added to the value of the raw material by English manufacture, while five millions of Persons are employed in the various trades connected with the business. One half the total exports of English manufacture and the connected with the business. with the business. One half the total exports of Eng land come of it. In case of the interruption of the American supply, she could procure but a fraction of the needed amount by great exertions, from Egypt, India and elsewhere. Yet England has no unmanly appeals to the rampant beast of slavery, to space her factories and cities—no bribes nor concessions to hold out to its ravenous maw. Even the Times with every day, to day's issue grows more anti-slavery; and most of the English journals echo the universal public sentiment English journals echo the universal public sentiment in whiling the North success. The English economists are busily hunting up new sources of cotton supply, and preparing to meet the crisis, which will certainly have the effect of diminishing the dependence of England on the South. The French journals are still more strongly, if possible, on the right side. The braunies of France and England derive five millions suring annually from duties on tobacco, and the tax is that product this pear is one tenth of the revenue of France. Yet no word of praise for Northern concessions either has or will come from any influential treater in France. r in France.

The fears expressed by so many, of the insignificance of the North in the eyes of foreign nations in case of the formation of separate Confederacies, are idle to the last degree. What Europe would honor most would be some manly stand for liberty, some wholesome recognition of the real question of republicanism which is at issue. What Europe finds most strange and shameful, is the almost total absence in these stormy debates and warlike preparations, of all recognition of the rights and interests of the slaves, which lie at the root of the whole revolution, and which will before long make themselves felt. This is what Europe cannot comprehend. What if it should see the whole power of the government and the country, North and South, uniting to crush an effort of these oppressed once,—shandoned by men, yet trusting to the vague sense of help appreaching through all this revolutionary uproar,—to throw off their chains! May God spare us such scenes as this, their horror, their shame! If there is one trust, hope, prayer, to which in this doubtful moment we ought to cling, it is that the North may feel the power and accept the duty to surround the perilous crisis of emancipation with benignant and saving influences upon the oppressor and the oppressed. It seems to me that upon the North, after all, the burden of settling this ultimate question, what is to become of the colored population of the Southern States, will have to rest. The sohies there are plainly enough unable to settle anything. Their poverty, their helplessness, the mob violence, the extortion of money from those who have it, the outrages on proper

enough unable to settle anything. Their poverty, their helplessness, the mob violence, the extortion of money from those who have it, the outrages on property, the business stagnation, the utter blindness and brutality of the class into whose bands everything is drifting, the chronic state of insurrection and civil war, will make their experiment of self-government a very short one. Very soon the question for us to manage will be one not of forts and territories, but of social rain and social re-organization in, it may be, thirteen States to grand and so solemn a function was never appointed to a people before. And we cannot escape it. Can it be that the guilt has struck too deep even in us That in face of such a command, the whole head will

task unaccepted" prove-"One more devil's triumph and sorrow to angels One wrong more to man, one more insult to G

Things move so fast that, by the time this reache you, the date it is founded on will have been perhap forgotten. But I think the principles will stand.

WHAT OF THE WAR?

DEAR GARRISON, - Within the last six months many events have occurred to show that we may be witnessing "the beginning of the end" in the overthrow of slavery in the land. Hence the hopeful eches of Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Abolitionists as they meet for consultation. But is the exodus of the slave from his bondage near at hand? Are we soon to be permitted to join the recorded song of Abolitionists, thousands of years ago, when the oppressors of their day were buried in the sea? "Jehovah hath triumphed, his people are free." I fear not. The war is waged simply to put down rebellion in the Government. True, they may get a great deal more than they bargain for, and emancipation may be the result. But it may not be the result, too. The cry for the Union means, with three-fourths of all who shout for it, the same old Union that has been cemented by the blood of the slave for nearly three generations.

Wm. H. Seward, the leading spirit of the Adminishas never expressed any intention or desire for the emancipation of the four millions of slaves. Many leading Republicans, in Congress and out of it, for th leading Republicans, in Congress and out of it, for the last six months, have expressed their willingness to enact and execute a Constitutional Fugitive Slave Law. Gen. Butler, who leads the entire soldiery of the old Bay State into the conflict, has offered his entire command to put down an insurrection of the miserable slaves, held by the same scoundrels whose rebellion to the Union he is sent to quell. And other efficars have request precision and sent hack to their officers have refused protection, and sent back to their rebel masters a number of slaves, who imploringly sought aid to escape from a bondage, "one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that

which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose."

I had hoped with Gerrit Smith, that "the first gur last slave had been returned to slavery." But not three days had clapsed after Gerrit Smith's prediction. three days had capsed after Gerrit Smith a prediction, before military officers from the free States, not only officred to put cold lead through the heart of the slave, if he rises for his freedom, but actually have, without even the forms of the infernal Fugitive Slave Law, sent back the miserable victims to the clutches of their masters again! Can this be a war for emanciation when the year same, sent brossecute it turn pation when the year same, sent to prosecute it turn pation, when the very army, sent to prosecute it, turn kidnappers? I fear not. O! in the name of all that is glorious and God-like in liberty, and all that is in-fernal and hellish in slavery, when will the North cease its guilty connection with slavery? I fear not till tens of thousands of our Northern citizens are been maddened into the adoption of the motto, "No Union with Slaveholders!" Still, I am hopeful; for

I have some sympathy, however, with the friend a Yale College, in his letter in Liberator, May 10, in his view of the position of leading Abolitionists in this crisis. It will be a good time for Wendell Phillips to glorify the "Stars and Stripes" when no slavehold

ers pay to it the same tribute.

I am not discussing the not discussing the rightfulness of the wa principle: But I ask, can Abolitionists take part in a war, the sole object of which is the maintenance of a Union in which the slaveholder is protected in his

ing in any war,) when all the con stavery. The heart of every Abolitionist is exercised with longings unutterable for the day of emancipation; and if God ordains the overdurew of slavery by blood, so be it. If he is about to bring deliverance to his oppressed people, blessed be his holy name, we will all shout, "Jehovah hath triumphed, his people are free!" Thine forever for freedom,

J. T. EVERETT. East Princeton, May 19, 1861.

HENRY C. WRIGHT IN WEYMOUTH.

Wетмоити, (Mass.) May 2d, 1861.

Henry C. Wright has lately been with us in Wey-

Henry C. Wright has lately been with us in Weymouth, and given two of his strong, convincing and
efficient talks on the condition of our country, and
the duty of the hour.

His lectures, entitled "Compromise," and the
"Star-Spangled Banner as the Symbol of Liberty;"
were given to large congregations; and under these
heads, for two services, an hour each, he advocated
the two principles that underlie, at once, the cause of
the slave and universal humanity. The evening lecture contained also a somewhat extended and exhaustive statement of the concessions and favors, not
to say servility of the North, and the bold and brutal
usurpations and insults of the South. Bitter truth,
but wholesome.

the slave and universal humanity. The evening lecture contained also a somewhat extended and exhaustive statement of the concessions and favors, not to say servility of the North, and the bold and brutal usurpations and insults of the South. Bitter truth, but wholesome.

Henry C. is one of God's ploughabares. He strikes boldly down into those granitic under strats of moral principles, without whose acceptance and translation into the vegetation and futilized, and even atmosphere of all social and institutional life, there is no health or beauty or enduring vitality. Of course, we look forward to higher unities, and reconstruction upon broader and more catholic bases. We are not

he words of the iconoclast.

the times. Let us still continue to be crease that moral fire of utterest de whether it runs down intermediately whether it runs down intermediately crastial victories. and passions of men of great suttlements outworks the more gradual victories of falsity, and love and justice over cruelty aball at length burn up all the hay and a quity, and give us true manhood, united ultimately a literal planetary redemption.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WORDESTER

A Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Brinley Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, May 26th, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

The President, Josiah Henshaw, of West Brook-

The President, Josiah Henshaw, of West Brook-field, occupied the chair during the sessions. The discussions were sustained by the President, Aaron M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., Samuel May, Jr., Abby K. Foster, Parker Pillabury, Joseph A. How-land, and Stephen S. Poster; and although with the usual freedom and boldness of anti-slavery meetings, the present war, the position of the people and the Administration thereto, with all the hopes and fears that the slave and his friends might have in the war itself, as well as in its results and contingent incidents and outgrowths, was discussed before large and respectively. spectable audiences. No one appeared to opp views of the speakers, and hardly a sign of disappro

bation was manifested.

All the speakers were hopeful of much go slave, as the direct or contingent result of the war, and all expressed their feeling that now was a peculiar time for hopeful anti-slavery work, and in opposition

to a standatili, or waiting policy, or silent testimony.

The afternoon address of Mr. Pillsbury was one of great eloquence and power, to which no sketch could do the least justice, worthy as it was of a cerbatin report and publication; and still his own pres be needed to carry the full force of its graphic periods,

and the prophetic thunder of its sublime utterance.
Samuel May, Jr., Aaron M. Powell, Parker Pills bury, and Stephen S! Foster, being ch tee on business, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without dissent,—viz.:—

Resolved, 'That still believing the United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agree-ment with hell," we cannot but rejoice that, while we have failed to arouse the moral sense of the Northern States sufficiently to secode from the unholy alliance the South, in their insane madness, have broken th bond; and we will continue earnestly to labor an hope that the Federal Government may not succe n repairing the breach and restoring the Usson, until Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. Resolved That the present conflict between the

South and the National Government is but the necessary outgrowth of the "irrepressible conflict" divinely ordained between Slavery and Freedom;—an unavoid able result of the futile attempt to reconcile the two in harmonious union;—in it is fully portrayed all the diabolism of the monster injusty, as hitherto but feebly set forth to unwilling ears by the Abolitionists;— Wm. H. Seward, the leading spirit of the Administration, will probably submit to and will inaugurate, even, any plan of compromise, however degrading to the North, that may hold the Government together till four years more shall roll around, hoping that it may roll him into the Presidential chair. Mr. Lincoln the fact that slavery is the underlying cause of all out that has been accounted by the control of the Free States, the fact that slavery is the underlying cause of all out their prophecies are come to fulfillment, at their philosophy is found sound and unanswerable; and the bread by them cast upon the waters is now after many days, returned to them. by it, their prophecies are come to fulfillment, and their philosophy is found sound and unanswerable;— and the bread by them cast upon the waters is now, mous recognition, by the people of the Free States, of the fact that slavery is the underlying cause of all our political evils, and the sole danger to the permanency of our republican institutions; that by its contin or reputational prosperity and very being are put in peril, and in its speedy death is our only safety. And the present seems to be the hopeful inoment for Abolitionists to press this point, so that this war shall not end without the entire abolition of slavery.

A. P. Brown and Adeline H. Howland, the commit nce, reported a respectable collection to

wards the expenses of the meeting.

The meeting was of so hopeful, and apparently useful a character, that arrangements were made for , that arrangements were made to succeeding Sunday, at the same place JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR,-In the National In-

telligencer of April 29th is an article, culogizing the Massachusetts troops for their efficiency in various respects, and closing with the following words:— "It will be remembered, also, that the Massachusetts roops restored to their masters some slaves who had fled to

Now, what occasion have we, as Abolitionists, to be Now, what occasion is billiant over this war !

GEORGE W. SIMONDS.

REMARKS. "Jubilant" is not the right word. The war is a retributive judgment upon the na sin of oppression, and the severity of that judgment will surely not be lessened by obdurate national per-sistence in the iniquity, but made heavier.

-But here are two incidents which present a more reeable aspect:-

"FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 25th, 5 P. M.

—Three figulive slaves, the property of Col. Malory, commander of the robel forces near Hampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represented that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought protection. Major Corry came with a fing of truce, and claimed their rendition under the Fugitive Slave Law, but was informed by Gen. Butler that, under the peculiar circumstances, he considered the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside the Fortress, and Col. Mailory was politicly informed that so soon as he should visit the Fortress and take a solemn oath to obey the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored. Another party came in this morning with a fing of nd take a social oat the control of the control of

ork. On Tu ay over forty arrived, and are held as contraband of war.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGE. The New York Post states that Mrs. McDonald, wife of Wm. McDonald, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, arrived in New York on Thursday evening, with her family, consisting of five children, in a totally destitute condition, having been robbed and driven out of the State by the authorities of Norfolk Va., where she, with her husband, resided during the last two years. Her husband, who is a ship-joiner, was employed in the Norfolk Nary Yard, but having declared his attachment to the Union, was ordered to leave the State within twenty-four hours. The next morning he went out for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to bring his family North. He did not return to his residence, and his wife, after the most diligent inquiry, could learn nothing of him. She is fully convinced that he has been foully dealt with by the rebels. Last Stunday evening a party of men came to her residence and ordered her to leave the State, threatening that if she did not, she would be thrown into prison. On Monday morning she went to the Savings Bank to get \$500 which she had deposited there, but could obtain nothing but worthless Virginia bank bills for the amount. Having a small sum of money in her possession, she succeeded in securing a passage to New York in a salling yessel.

sion, she succeeded in a sailing vessel.

ASSASSINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH,

1' The mood guarder from a sion as to drench the entire passage. A few ands afterwards, he uttored a low moon, but his were instantly fixed, and he ceased to breather

the Marshall from through the head, and ly, as he was shot through the body by the salve bayo a run through the body by the salve bayo

to public view. Many persisted the White House.

New York, May 26. Col. Ellsworth's remains arrived early this morning. They were received by a deputation of the Fund Committee and two members of each company of the Fire Department, who essented them to the Astor House, where they were placed in charge of the family of the deceased. Private funeral services were performed there, this formon, after which the body lay in state for two hours in the Governor's room, City Hall.

The procession which escorted the remains to the

overnor's room, City Hall, procession which escorted the remains to the Francis Skiddy, on which they left for Troy, e and imposing. The 11th, 25th, 1st and 3d is—the two latter dismounted cavalry—formed rt, while the firemen turned out in great num-

bers.

The streets through which the procession pass were lined with people, who, by uncovered heads a other demonstrations of respect, paid heartfelt trib to the deceased. In the midst of the process was the banner of the New York Fire Departme shrouded in mourning. The flags over the city w

ALBANY, May 27. The remains of Col. Elisworth arrived this morning, and were escorted to the Capitol by two regiments of volunteers, the whole Fire Department, and others. Minute guns were fired and the belis tolled. The remains were laid in state in the Assembly Chamber, and were viewed by large numbers. They will be sent to Troy in the balf-past nine hoats.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y. May 27. Minute were fired on the arrival of the train conveying Elisworth's remains. The entire population of surrounding country assembled, and the sorrow evin was deep and universal. Many buildings were shrou in black, and fings were hung at half-mast. The

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who visited he White House Saturday morning, with Senator Vilson, of Massachusetts, gives the following descrip-ion of the President's grief at the death of his friend,

"As we entered the library, we reent standing before a window, looking out across e Potomac, running at the foot of Presidential ounds. He did not move till we approached very osely, when he turned round abruptly, and advanced wards us, extending his hand. 'Excuse me,' he id, 'but I cannot talk.' We supposed that his voice of probabilities.

man,
composing himself some and the president, for seat, and desired us to approach. I was seat, and desired us to approach, for seat, and the President, for Ellsworth well, and the seat the seat

The report throughout Virginia is, that Jeff. Davis says he will yet take Washington, and that he will discovered the idea of forming a company of Zouaves, whose drill and discipline should be superior to those of any other organization in existence. Carrying his plan into exception, the Chicago Zouave Cadets were organized, and in about a year they were the admiration of the people of Chicago. Last summer, they pall the principal cities of the Union a visit, and their march was one continual ovation. Returning to Chicago, Col. Ellaworth was received with great entimisans, and immediately became one of the lions of the town.

Determining to pursue a profitable occupation, he entered the law office of President Lincoln, and after that gentieman's nomination, stumped the State in favor of his election. After the contest, he returned to his books, and left, them again to accompany the President to Washington. He was very popular with Mr. Lincoln, who appointed him a second licuteman in the Army. This, however, he declined to accept, and he was then commissioned to raise a regiment of fremen, and succeeding, was the first to fall.

It is stated that when Col. Ellsworth received the fatal shot, he drooped his accorded to the shoot of the contest, and he was then commissioned to raise a regiment of fremen, and succeeding, was the first to fall.

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firemen, and succeeding, was the first to fall.

It is stated that when Col. Ellsworth received the fatal shot, he dropped his aword, and seizing hold of his clothing over his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the wound, closed his eyes, and fell down deal without uttering a word.

Before hauling down the secession flag himself, he politely but vainty requested his murderer to remove the odious emblem.

The last thing Col. Ellsworth did, before leaving Washington, was to write a letter to his father, E. D. Ellsworth, of Mechanicsylle, N. Y., and another to Ellsworth, was to look at her portrait, and to place it in his bosom.

Inchess. The last act, as he left the tent to embark on the steamer, was to look at her portrait, and to place it in his bosom.

Inchess. The last thing Col. Ellsworth, was en-

Jackson, the murderer of Col. Ellsworth, was entreated on Thursday night to make no resistance, but awore he would die in defence of his flag. He is the publican liberty pole at Occaquon, Fairfax county, before the Presidential election. He cut down the pole with his own hand. He appears to have been a very desperate character.

nos in Europe to the United

mmercial house in New York have also mish, at their own expense, a battery of , six, twelve, twenty-four, and forty-two

OLD Ann. There passed thro in the care of the Adams' Exp sary of Lincoln's, who had be usta, Georgia. Deeming his p good people of that patriotic the rascal's head, labelled his

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOW. Recent accounts from the South, especially the Substates of Louisiana, where slaves are never suppro to work for the fine of the thing, state that great surrance is exercised over the blacks, no communicabeing allowed between those living on different plations, correspondence by mail between them being oyed, no matter around the laws, whi

A slave insurrection has broken out louge. On one plantation all the whites ered, and the houses burnt down.

ED A dispatch to the Times from Washington say hat the inhabitants of Alexandria are sullen and dis effected, and the only smiling faces to be seen ar hose of the darkies.

"Vote Open Tickets.—Every loyal son of the South will vote an open ticket. Such a man is not ashamed to al ow his hand. His posterity will be proud of his vot and his children will rise up and call him blessed.

vote and his children was blessed. Every man who is for passing under the yoke o Lincoln will fold his ticket, and vote secretly, lest hi Lincoln will fold his ticket, and vote secretly, lest his him, and his mother, wife and sister

The Louisville (ky.) Journal tells a good stor of Vice President Brecknirdge. He was making speech at Bowling Green, the other day, in which I assalled the Republicans, and drew a glowing pictu of the evils of the country. Fausing a moment, it then exclaimed, "And who is guilty of bringing abo this terrible condition of affairs!" This interrog tory was answered by three of the most respectab citizens present, who rose and said .—" Wartin coun-charges you with it!" Whether Mr. Breckinridge co-tinued his speech, we are not informed.

IMPUDENCE UNPARALLELED. John Mitchell, th speatate from freedom, has written a letter to a South ern paper, giving, as his opinion, in which he thinks European powers will concur, that the North is in re-bellion against the South. We suppose the next proposition will be to hang the President and his Cabi-

MAILS STOPPED. We believe we are, at last, re-lieved of the duty of paying the postage expenses of the Seceded States, which have been costing the gov-ernment at the rate of \$500,000 per year. The mails to those States have been discontinued, and the rebela must hereafter disseminate their treasonable writings at their own expense, if they consider them worth the tax.

A New Use you Chinoline. A Southern lady, on her way home from Philadelphia, passed through Harper's Ferry last week, with no less than a dozen revolvers stowed away under her crionline, while any quantity of devices have been adopted by different parties for supplying the Southern army in quantities, large and small, with articles required.

THE LOYAL NORTH MEN. Gen. Thomas informs the National Intelligencer that out of 15,000 Northern troops who have been offered the oath of allegiance by him, only about 30 have refused to take it, and this for family reasons in every case. This readiness is really remarkable.

Our affectionate "Southern brethren," the Secessionists, are arming the slaves as well as the free negroes to help destroy the Northern troops. Our people refuse to accept the aid of colored men for fear the South won't like it! We are to be permitted to he shot dawn by negroes, but not to be aided and protected by them.—Solem Observer.

Gov. Randall, in his message to the Wisconsin Legis-lature, says—"The war began where Charleston is— it should end where Charleston was." Rather pithy and plucky, and good reading for the meridian of South Carolina.

The public schools in St. Louis have been closed, as the secessionists have stolen the public school fund to pay the expenses of the Great Rebellion. Igno-rance and criminality are twin brothers.

After the Vermont regiment started for fortress Monroc, two ladies were found in the care, resolved to go as nurses, a Miss Dorsey of Cornwall, and a Mo Grace of Middlebury, who has a mother in the regi-ment. They were voted in, and each isember took an oath to shoot any man that offers them an insult.

An American Vivandiere. A pretty and mod-et young girl has attached herself to Wilson's Zouave egiment, in New York, as a hospital nurse. She re-uses to give her name, and says she is an orphan-the rough fellows treat her as though she were an

Albert Pike, it is said, is raising a large force of Choctaw and Cherokee Indians for the Confederate States. Pike is a native of Newburyport. A pike States. Pike is a native of Newburyport. A pike might prove a somewhat dangerous weapon in the hande, of an Indian, but any number of Indians would prove quite harmless in the hands of a Pike.

The First Michigan Regiment entered Alexandria about 6 o'clock, an hour after the appearance of the Zouaves, and captured a body of cavalry, who at first demanded time to consider whether they should sur-render; but they were forced to yield up their arms without delay.

A despatch from Charleston to the Savannah Republican says: "Wagner's improved rifle cannon has been tested, and found to throw a shell seven miles. Preparations are on foot to compliment the Niagara with a few."

MASSACHUSETTS A. R. SOCIETY

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will take place at the Friends Meeting-House, near Water-loo, Seneca County, New York, on Friday, the 31st day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue through Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 2d days of June.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Wey ay, June 9, at half-past 10, A. M., and half-

ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY MERTING AT WOR CESTER.—An Ant.Slavery Meeting will be held at Brin ly Hall, in Worcester, on Eunday next, June 2, forencom afternoon and evening; to be addressed by Parker Pills bury, Aaron M. Powell and other speakers.

R. W. EMERSON, by special request, is lecture on "Boston," at the Music Hall, Sur ing, June 2.

WANTED-By a young man, 22 years of age, a tion as Book-keeper, Secretary, or Amanusasia. Understanth 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. Woold prefer to work for an Abolitionist or a Republican. Address D. W. D., Box 2702, P. O. 34 April 12—

STUATION WANTED.—A very worthy and truty man desires a situation as a gardenor, and to take care of horses, cows, &c. He can give the most satisfac-tory recommendations. Application can be made to fac-ture F. Walteur, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington

PLEASANT BOARDING, ON PAVORABLE deman and wife, or two or three single gentlem pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 (form Beach street, near the Worcester Depot, Boston. A few transient boarders can also be accommoda

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fiftoen years' experience in the Homocopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D.,

Portland, Me. Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to . P. M.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Monday forencon, May 27, y Rev. Edward E. Hale, WILLIAM H. SMAYEY, Esq., to Hiss MARY LOUISA MUNRO.

DIRD-In the city of Worcester, Mass., May 10, of consumption, KATT M. PROVAN, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Provan, aged 18 years and 7 months.

A great loss has been sustained, not only by a large cir-cle of relatives and friends, but by the whole city of New cte of relatives and friends, but by the whole city of New-buryport, in the death of MARGARET H. ANDREWS. Her widely expansive benevolence not only aided the charitable widely expansive concretence not only asset use cantinates operations ordinarily going forward in every town, but devised new champels of benefit to the needy, and never forgotths must needy, the slave in the South, and the colored people in the North. In her, a ferrent religious spirit was seen abthe North. In her, a fervent religious spirit was seen absolately free from bigotry and from sectarianism. With a very large measure of that charity which feeds and elothes the body, she had the rarer gift of that comprehensive charity which can place itself in the point of view coenied by others, and thus can give a construction of their actions at once just and favorable. Her sympathy was large and generous, and her intelligence sought to direct such help as she could give in the channel of the greatest ultimate and permanent benefit. Faith in a superintending Providence led her to expect the best, and an active love, that seemed without limit, led her to work for it, enlisting the sympathy of others by her own forwardness in activity. Largely hospitable to new idea, she was also discreet and deliberate. With sintelligence and culture to value the highest and best literature, she curtailed her indulgences in this direction that she might have more time and mosely for the help of the sick, the ignorant, the poor and

"COME UP HIGHER was the message sent by one of the shining ones to our dear friend Margaret H. Andrews, on the 11th instant. If we follow her in thought, we can the 1th instant of the contract of the contra discord of our times are more clearly understood, and that the future, which seems to us to be full of the 'sorrow which aye 'tracketh wrong,' may show, in the clearer light in which she stands, a rainbow of promise. Seldom has a long life been so filled with high aims and worthy deeds."

C. K. W.



THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.

TRY IT.

IT will entirely ours, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropey, Diarrhess Greeral Deblitty, Narrousses, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitts, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Rrysipeas, and the endies catalogue of Fennale Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

No. 39 Summer st., Boston For sale by all Druggists.

April 19. \$40 PARKER Sewing Machines,

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS. Hills is a new style, first class, double thread, F. Machine, made and licensed under the pater love, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, a construction is the best combination of the various and sourced and need by these parties, and the pater he Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Medial at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable instead on the style of the Mechanics' characteristics, and says the best finished and most substantande Family Machines now in the market.

Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Seving Machino work done at short notice
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

For the Liber OUR ARMIES AND SLAVERY. A slave, who lived in Maryland,
Saw BUTLER passing by;
He thought the time was now at hand
When he his freedom could command,
And take his chance to fly. So, off he fied; he thought to light

off he many tmong a noble band; thought the armies were to fight. To God, our Country, and the Right-For freedom through the land!

He thought he had his freedom gain But "No!" says General Ben.; "It is by law you are enchained— That law must ever be sestained By Massachusetts men." May God forbid that I should lend

To such a war a word!

I never will, till life shall end
By word or deed, that law de So help me, mighty God! lence, R. I., May 23, 1861.

hing breaks a morn of joy to n

The world beholds, applauds, admires - phil strong; oclaim that "Freedom's reign shall fill the

h ere long";
shores repeat the song; Italia's the refrain-Britannia's shores repeat the song; Italia's the re And angels, in their home of love, lend voices strain!

On Russia's plains no deadly strife, no weap

And shall ten million souls twice told by Russia's While this blest land the chains reforge for millions yet to be

ern zone---tiese to spreak o'er virgin soil? the slave ship

United, drilled, with sword in hand, while they extend it

Like Pharach's host amid the flood, shall they not find i

Let prayer ascend from Christian hearts, wherever suc

may be,
That men may turn to peaceful means, to "let th' op
pressed go free"!

That in this goodly land of ours, so blest, so le The Upas Tree, so long its bane, no more may spread its blight

From the Boston Pilot. THE RETURN OF THE SPRING.

THE REFURN OF THE SPAING.

Young buds on her bosom, bright flowers on her brow
Fresh sprays of green leaves all her sumy hair wreathi
A light in her eyes
That just trembles and flies,
And fragrance divine from her parted lips breathing
With a thrill of new life like the sunbeams that break
In a strange web of light on the breast of a lake;
With the fluttering plumage of birds on the wing,—
Up from the South floats the beautiful Spring I

She'll touch the bare trees, and the sunshine will w a shimmering rays a new robe to fling 'rou She'll wrap them awhile In the light of her smile, se till a wealth of white blossoms has

Pling over their faces a vailing of green;
And the snow-wreaths that still 'round their bald

eling, to down in sweet laughter to welcome the Spring!

Ripple down in sweet laughter to wesceme use spring:
You can trace her light step on the mountain's hold crest,
By hur emersid robes from its bettlements streaming;
You can follow her flight
Through the day and the night,
By the violets eyes in her sunny path gleaming!
The dead flowers wake at the kies of her mouth,
The breezes grow sweet as the winds of the South,
And the songs of the birds through the forest aisles ring,
Halling their mistress—the beautiful Spring!

With a whisper of strength to some spirit despair
Like a star glowing bright
On the brow of the night,
A message of love through the dark shadows bear
So gently and soft—while her green banners ware,
And the most should falls off from the dead

Like an angel who comes from the Father above

grave ;—
With a gladness as great as the angels could bring,
Comes the blessing she breathes, from the lips of the
Spring!

Spring 1
When life—once as bright as the Spring's sunny smile-Grows dark and fades out is the Autanum's chill hours;
When it sinks through the gloom,
To its rest in the tomb,
And the death-angle gathers it home with the flowers;
May it rest like a dore on the hosom of Peace,
Where hoping, and fearing, and longing shall cease;
Till the voice of its 60d through the silence shall ring,
And it wake in the autalian extend of Spring!
South Quincy, April, 1861.
MARIE.

From the Waterford Mail.

From the Waterford Mail.

To the Flag of the Southern American Secession—
inta, flying in a British Port.

In the place of thy pride, from the mast topmast height,
Thou art bathing thy folds in the sky's acure light;
The winds are at play midst thy red-flowing bars,
And the numberane repose on thy circlet of stare.

With the sunshine around thee—the blue heaven above,
'Midst things that are telling of freedom and love,
'Hag of clara-dealers, thou should's not wave here!

B it where tempeste in clouds and in darkness career,
Warse the chain and the fetter with changing resound,
Where the slave-curse bath binaged the fruits of the
ground—

ground—

Tis there, and there only, thy waving should be;
How combt thou to darken the Isles of the Free?
Herald of ruin, and banner of deem !—
For the day of thy brimmph may finish in gloom,

And thou from the place of thy pride may'st be reft, And in blood and in cohes thy trail may be left. Easign of Tyranny! emblem of woe! Type to the nations of honor's o'erthrow! Standard of Mammon, and Might beagued with Wres April 18, 1861.

The Ziberator.

BE NOT DECEIVED "-BE NOT "MOCKED."

from the Florida war and the Mexican war, "show us any good" to be derived or expected from the present war. As those were, so is this, utterly for slavery. This more shamefully, more ruinously so, than either of the others. This will demoralize and degrade the North as the others could not do. The North is united in this as it was not in those, and is to be prostituted by this as it has never before been

war. And what are these worse things? I do not caumeration of specimeanous might is were negan win setting down at the head of the list, misrule and anar-chy. Then the statement in words should be, that war against misrule and anarchy is preferable to mis-rule and anarchy. Well, if misrule and anarchy are the worst of all things, it must follow that war to pro-mote misrule and anarchy is promotive of the worst of

Mow, I allege that the present war is promotive of misrule and assechy. The war is for perpetuating the Government as it has been and is, under the Constitution as it has been and is—only that the Constitution is to be altered for the worse, and, of constitution is to be altered for the worse, and, of ourse, the Government under, it to be worse. All ill agree—all the intelligent, candid, honest, do gree—that the Government has been getting worse outinually under the existing Constitution, made up compromise, until it has ended in this misrule and ress that this state of things has resulted from Con-stitutional concessions to slavery, commenced with the formation of the Constitution, and continued throughout its existence. And it is equally notorious, that the remedy now proposed is the alteration of the Constitution, conceding still more to slavery. This is the leading measure in the administration of the Government, carring & this way to special basis for is the leading measure in the same and the second of the forerment, carring on this war to sustain itself in this position. I do not say that this particular measure was the beginning of the mischief. It began, as before stated, in the original Constitutional comprosections of the second of the nies. This measure is the ending, the consumma-tion of the misrule; and the Government does not propose anything better, or more to be done, by this war, than to sustain itself in this position—

hronic misrule agonizing itself into chronic anarchy It should be added, here, that to this atrocious add at should be squeen, nere, that to this atroctious addi-tional Constitutional compromise measure, there is al-ready added, under this infamous administration, the organization of all the remaining United States territory into territories open to slavery—an utter shandoment of the next space or which the

has no word, no act, for freedom. It is all for slavery The Government is for slavery. The war is for the Government. The Union is the guarantee for slave according to the Republican press, in its pandering to blavery at the closing up of the campaign. And the war is for the Union. So that, in every aspect, the

war is for slavery.

Everywhere the insane clamor is—"The North i a unit." For what is the North a unit! For sustain Everywhere the insanc cannor is— I be North a unit." For what is the North a unit.! For sustaining and perpetuating that accuraed old Compromise called a Constitution, which has always been life to slavery, and death to liberty; and the North is to be made and held a unit, if possible, to add strength be made and held a unit, if possible, to add strength and perpetuity to that Compromise. Tell me, is Harney, whose record—of which he is proud, and in which he delights—is the record of a bloody, butcherer of innocent women and children, the man to be relied on, or looked to, to do service against slavery! Is he committed to any such thing? "I tell you nay."
"Be not deceived." Be not "mocked." The New York "The New York to provide the property of the property to provide the property of the provide the York Tribune exclaims : "Do you wish to see loyalty common sense and frankness combined? Read Go Harney's letter to his friend, Col. Fallon, of St. Louis his devotion to freedom—not one word." No. It is his "loyalty"—his fidelity to that propagator and per-portunior of savery, the Union. The Tribune has had occasion to make record of Harney's inhumanity and orntanity; and has no shot make the North and Horace Greeley same thing over again if he had the like opportunity; Thurlow Weed, Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley has no faith that he would not cut slaves' heads off are to have credit for destroying the Whig party; sooner than cut their chains off. So of Butler; so of just as Stephen A. Douglas, Caleb Cushing, Benj. F. Stephen A. Douglas, Caleb Cushing, Benj. F. Butler and Geo. E. Pagh are to ner; et los genus omne. Butler has already teers under his command, to Gov. Hicks of Maryland, to keep the slaves from asserting their liberty.
Slemmer, in command at Fort Pickens, has put in
irons, and sent back to be whipped to death, slaves
who escaped and went to help him, having subjected
themselves to hunger and all manner of hardships,
wading through bogs, bayous and swamps. The
free colored people of Cincinnati lately wanted to
make up a company, and join in the war. The most
pretending Republican paper in that city and in the
West snubbed them at once with the assurance that
"No interference of theirs in the fight now on hand
will be tolerated." It would look too much like
fighting for freedom—like hostility to slavery—like
awakening and endangering the Compromise which it
is the business of the war to strengthen and perpetuste.

he is constrained to cry, "Great is Lincoln's ad-tration!" In response to this, the Republican shout, "Great is Douglas 'Douglas must net taken at his word, and be credited for all he a because he is loyal to an administration that is

Herein is the secret of this most wo Herein is the secret of this most wooderun. "Inin-cation" of the North. We use the word from Caleb Cushing's improved vocabulary. Lincoln, in the midst of his inaugural, stopped, "departed from his purpose," and, before making oath to the old Com-promises, swore paramountly, exclusively, and irrevocably to slavery, as no Democrat had ever had the audacity and temority to do. He had heard of nourish it. This was what "unified" the North. This is the platform—the parade ground—on to which the New York Herald, Journal of Commerce, Boston Courier, and all that Northern army for slavery have wheeled and paraded. The fight is to be for the renewal of the league, the strengthening of the covenant, and the increase of the security. They are committed to no other step, upward or onward. As many as have sympathy for the slave, and go into these ranks on this ground, will find they have lowered themselves and lost—have sold themselves out for no valuable consideration.

valuable consideration.

Wm. Howard Russell, correspondent of the Lon don Times, now furnishing reports for that paper concerning the American Crisis, writes from Washing

"Never before, under any administration, was so little of the 'counsels' of the Casinet known to the public, or to those who are supposed to be acquainted with the opinions of the statesmen in office. Mr. Seward has issued the most stringent orders to the officers and clerks in his department to observe the rules which have been hereofore disregarded in reference to the confidential character of State papers in their charge. The sources of the fountains of knowledge from which friendly journalists drew so freely are stopped."

This secret plotting at Washington is but the corre ative of what is going on at Montgomery. The viein is to see who shall come out the approved champion slavery. The result will be that the "cunning an insinger," both ways pretenders will get sheaf. slavery. The result will be that the cunning and insincere," both ways pretenders, will get shead of those who speak directly and act straight-forwardly, preach and practise consistently. Davis says sincerely that he wants slavery separated from the dangerous proximity and contamination. Seward says no—that will never do. He protests that Davis don't heavy the true interests of slavery—that the danger in know the true interests of slavery—that the danger to slavery is the other way. He would convince the more considerate conservators of slavery, South and North, that he is a better friend of slavery, more

have credit for destroying the Democratic party, just so may Wm. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed & Co., in-cluding the representatives of the interests before de-signated, be credited for making this war to be destructive of slavery—if it can result in any such ac-complishment. It will never do any such thing, if they can prevent it.

Wm. H. Seward says John Brown was "justly

themselves to hunger and all manner of hardships, wading through bogs, bayous and swamps. The free colored people of Cincinnati lately wanted to make up a company, and join in the war. The most pretending Republican paper in that city and in the West snubbed them at once with the assurance that "No interference of theirs in the fight now on hand will be tolerated." It would look too much like fighting for freedom—like hostility to slavery—like awakering and endangering the Compromise which it is the business of the war to strengthen and perpetuate.

It is pompously paraded and displayed as ominous of good to come out of this war, that such men as Douglas, Cushing, Hallett, Pugh, Pierce, Fillmore, and that genus sil, are joining in it. To me, this is but a consistent piece and part of the work of compromise, and presents one of the work features and most unfavorable aspects of the case. I pronounce it a most treasonable combination and conspiracy against humanity. Is it to be believed that Douglas, any more to-day than six months ago, "cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down"—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down"—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down "—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down"—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down "—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down "—cares whether alavery is voted up or voted down "—cares whether alavery is voted u

the States; and this provision to be made perpetual.

This he carried through the Senate, and with Corwin's help through the House; and Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural address, "departed from his purpose," in obedience to his superior, to give it his endorsement in advance—thus using his official influence in his high in advance—thus using as official influence in his high station to corrupt and pervert the people, and seduce them into ratification of this iniquity. Was it a legitimate act in him! If it was, then the foulest corruption flows legitimately from the highest place, and in the use of the most exalted power in our boasted Government that fools are now fighting for. The iniquitous measure is now before the Legislatures of the States, and one of them sleeted without this issue before their constituents, have already commenced ac-tion for its adoption. The war is to frighten and be-fool the people till they will make it their own suicidal

The majorities are carried by their leaders, this way or that. This is true at the North as well as at the South. The popular press and the popular pulpit exert the most pernicious and overwhelming influence. They are fanning the war spirit to a flame, burning up the wheat with the chaff. Power, revenge, triumph over all opposition, and glory to the gods of the battles, are everything. Reason and rightcounsess, nothing. It is to see who shall rule and reign—not so much what the rule and reign shall the state of the three seeds and everythere.

be—least of all, that it shall be reason and righteous-ness. The leading journals of the North tell us and assure us that "the Union has loyal citizens in every clave State"; but that "while the weight of numclave State"; but that "while the weight of numbers has been on the right side, the preponderance of activity, of audacity and effrontery in lying by telegraph has been immensely on the side of the secessionists." "The forty million-lie-power of so many traitorous journals, which say whatever they would wish to have believed secure against contradiction, has doubtless shaken thousands." The forty-million-lie power of the press is as predominant at the North as at the South. It will not be pretended that the actual voters who go to the polls are, more at the South lian the North, under the control of the press. The Northern press is just as "secure against contra-South than the North, under the control of the press. The Northern press is just as "secure against contradiction" as the Southern. There is not a political nor a religious press in the North that has the self-respect, honesty, fidelity to conviction of truth, magnanimity, virtue and courage, to let a philanthropist write in it over his own responsible signature, with guarantee for decorousness and perspicuity of language. Not one

Now, just as the Union spirit among the people of the South cannot withstand the lying press and the lying pulpit that will carry them over to secession, so the spirit of freedom among the people of the North cannot withstand the lying press and the lying pulpit here, that will carry them over to compromise, and to war for its accomplishment. Just as the cupidity and rapacity of the South, in the use of the press, the pulpit and the forum, will carry the people for secession, to secure slavery; so the cupidity and rapacity of the North, in the use of the press, the pulpit and the forum, will carry the people for Union and compromise, in slavery to Southern slavery.

ORSON S. MURRAY.

ORSON S. MURRAY.
Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio, May 15.

P. S. Since this article was principally written, have been made glad in seeing that you have a correspondent at Yale College, entertaining some of the same views and convictions with myself, on this matter. Glad also to hear that thunder from John Quincy Adams. Let Lincoln hear it. Let Scott hear it. Let Seward hear it. From it, let all these learn their responsibility. Will they heed it? We shall see. As long as they disregard it, my positions now taken against them stand maintained. O. S. M.

Selected Articles.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH. Northerners Flogged, Shot and Hung in Mississippi Mustering and Movement of Rebel Troops.

Nearly every day, some fresh arrivals of refugees from the violence and ferocity of the New Dahomey bring to this city fresh and corroborative proofs of the condition of affairs in the rebel States. Many of these have come bonce at the peril of their fives, and to avoid threatened death have taken a hurried journey surrounded by thick dangers from the madmen who now fill the South with deeds of violence and bloodshed.

The people in that section saces, to be seen as the section of the section of

A 'Committee of Safety (?) ' headed by a weal thy grocer named Titus, and composed of those who style themselves the first citizens, is ruling with de-spotie sway. It is constantly in session, in 'Titus Block'; and for the last two weeks the number of

style themselves the first citizens, is ruling with despotic sway. It is constantly in session, in 'Ttus Block'; and for the last two weeks the number of persons brought before it has averaged more than one hundred per day! Here is an illustration of its inquisitorial character:

Last Friday, a quiet, young citizen, a native of southern Illinois, was arrested in his place of business by a policeman, and taken before the Committee. This was at 10 o'clock, A. M.

'A charge against you has been lodged before us,' said the presiding functionary.

'What is it, sir?'

'You are charged with saying that you have many acquaintances about Cairo, and will not willingly take up arms against them.'

The young man admitted the truth of the allegation. He was and always had been pro-slavery in sentiments; but had expressed unwillingness to fight against the community in which he was born and bred. For this sole offence he was ordered to leave town at four o'clock that evening, and placed in the custody of a policeman until his departure. Through the neglect of the officer, he missed the cars, that night; and was locked up, as a criminal, in the police station-house until four o'clock the next morning, when he took a Northern train. He is now safe in Cairo.

Within the knowledge of my friend, eight men,

might; and was locked up, as a criminal, in the police station-house until four o'clock the next morning, when he took a Northern train. He is now safe in Gaire.

Within the knowledge of my friend, eight men, after having their heads half shaved, have been started North by the Committee within a few days, and three were under sentence of death when he left. One of these, named Horton, was originally from New York State, but more recently from Chicago. He had been trading in horses through the South for the last eight years; and it was said that he would be hung last Saturday night. It was also currently reported that Mr. Samuel Kennedy, publisher of the West Point (Ark.) Times, had been hung as an Abolitionist. He was a printer by trade, a young man of twenty-two, who went from Chicago only a year or two ago. His friends still reside here; and his father and brother have filled honorable positions in the city government.

On Friday, a Union man who had enlisted in the secession army for personal safety, called on my friend, and implored him to aid his escape. His face was blanched with terror, and he declared that he would give all the property he had in the world to be once more in the North. He was particularly obnoxious to a party of secession rufians, having been an out-spoken and earnest Union man, and had little hope that he would be permitted to depart alive, even if he could procure his discharge.

The people of Memphis do not pretend to pay Northern indebtedness; the usual course, when a bill is presented by express, is foe andorse upon it: 'Will settle when the war is over,' and return it. Even the newspaper and job printing establishments are repudiating their debts for paper and lik in Cincinnati, when it was presented. They are at a loss to know the heavy and the same office, stamped with the secret of its manufacture. One Memphis printing house, has just issued an edition of ten thousand to opice of Hardee's Tactics, but refused to bonor the first of the paper upon which they were printed (from Me

"The steamer was stopped by a shot across her bows at Fort Harris, fourteen miles above Momphis, where the revolutionists have planted a battery. A party of soldiers came on board in search of a passenger alleged to be an Abolitionist, but did not find him. After they had left, he made his appearance, and went through safely to Cairo.

A mes of the cases of any named. Daniel Hostil.

and went through safely to Cairo.

A man fifty years of age, named Daniel Hoard, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., was on board. The Memphis Committee of Safety had found him gulty of tampering with slaves, on the testimony of a notoriously lewd negro girl, that he had promised her liberty if she would grant him her favors; and after having his head shaved, had sent him North. But a party of soldiers on the boat placed him under goard, tied his hands together, and exhibited him to the passengers with the most profane and insulting cylithets. They assured him that he would never live to see the North again, and took him off with them at Randolph. My informant had formerly known him in the North, but dared, not hold any communication with him.

the condition of affairs in the rebel States. Many of these have come honce at the peril of their lives, and to avoid threatened death have taken a hurried journey surrounded by thick dangers from the madmen who now fill the South with deeds of violence and bloodshed.

The people in that section seem to have been given up to a madness that is without parallel in the history of civilization—we had almost written barbarism. They are cut off from the news from the North, purposely blinded by their leaders as to the movements and real power of the government, and in their local presses receive, and swallow the most outrageous falsehoods and misstatements.

Testerday, one Williams Sillinnan, a person of intelligence and reliability, reached this city, returning from a year's residence in Southern Mississippi.

Mr. Sillinnan, for several months past, has lived in Gupola, Itawamba county, one of the lower tier of counties two hundred and sixty miles from Mobile. He says a more blood-thirsty community it would be difficult to conceive. Ferice terrorism prevails and the wildest outrages are quaetrologically the rebels, who visit with their violence all suspected of loyalty, or withholding full adherence to the kingdom of Jeff. Davis. Could the full history of these outrages be written, and that truthfully, many and

REMARKABLE CONVERSATION WITH JOHN C. CALHOUN.

BORDSHOWN, May 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to your repose 1 wirrainh you with the reminiscences of a cosmic and myself, in the latter part of December, the United States against Great Brian, or the of June Porvious. the assembling of Congress, in the early part comber, I found that an important portant

Thi

of our oppressive enemy.

Mr. Calbour's age, I thought, approximated my own, which was then thirty-four, and he being a imp a State in our Union which searedy ever permitted themselves to be represented by infine ability in the National Councils, I could not have commenced my object with one more fitted for the purpose I had in view. He was also a high-minded and honorable man, kind and friendly, as well as open and confiding, to those he deemed worky. We soon formed an intimacy, and I frequently had long conversations with him on the war, the subject relating thereto, and matters growing out of its existence—the navy being the most prominent, the gun-boats, the merchants bonds then on the taps in Congress, and others of political nations of our sectional interest, of the war; stated to him that the opposite feelings on this subject had pushed me exceedingly, and asked how it was that the planting States were so strongly and so decidedly havor of the war, while the commercial States were so so much opposed to it? With this latter section of England, through the medium of war, ought to meet with their highest approbation, and call for their greatest efforts, as they were the greatest efforts, our are so in holding persons in perspectuity in slavery—you are so in holding persons in perspectuity in slavery—you are so in chooling persons in perspectuity in slavery—you are so in chooling persons in perspectuity in slavery—you are so in ever domestic quality; so in every shabit of your Tries, bing and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse, and any machinery, but live and have your living, and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse, and any machinery, but live and have your living, and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse, and as solemnly wedded to that party, however it any occasionally clash with our feelings for the construction of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in

ple and their three-fourths rule.

I laughed incredulously and said: "Well McCalboun, ere such can take place, you and I wall have been so long non est that we can now laugh it is possibility, and leave it with complexent to exhibiten's children, who will then have the watch or dock."

children's children's, who wit then have the state check."

Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the yien of that "young-headed statesman" circumscribed by the patriot feelings of his heart! What he he thought an impossibility for himan hands to effect for ages and ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter, as predicted by that far-seeing stateman, John C. Calhoun. Even this noble Republic is disrupted—its Constitution rent into shreds and tatte by party follies and the wickedness of its peoply selfishness. Had they but inherited a moiety of the virtues of their fatters, who bled and impoverable themselves through a long and bloody war to tablish the independence, and fiberty, welfare and happiness of their posterity for all time to conschad they worshipped the true and living God, is stead of the "almighty dollar"—they would not now have beheld the millions of patriots arming for the strife against traitors to their country, to the Constitution and the laws—once more to haptire in blood, for Liberty's sake, the blessings which retional liberty accords under our Union. Had a prophet arisen in 1812, and predicted as John C. Calhoun did, nothing short of Divine inspirate could have given evidence of his foreshadowing. Alas! I have lived to see its accomplishment, has gone to the tomb of his fathers, the pride is section, honored for his talents and for has effort a council, while your humble servant still linges on the brink, under the national anathems of deprivation, as a reward for many years of field services, which degradation was accorded him make services, which degradation was accorded him make to when his whole life had been devoted. Yet will serve be realy log-cord justice where justice is due. Thus in deal we show the ruling passion stronger than in the land we show the ruling passion stronger than in the land services, we show the ruling passion stronger than in the back it is with individuals, so it is with national. Accept my assurances of regard and respect.

CHAS. STEWAET. Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the view

GEO. W. CHILDS, Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH AND ITS FORBIGN RELATIONS.

We were not mistaken in supposing that the ary Southern Heptarchy, resting on negro slavery as a corner-stone, would heartily welcome the threatest seizure of St. Domingo by Spain. The Charless Mercury thus characteristically expresses its sufficient to the point:

"In this state of this well as the possession of

ments on this point:—

"In this state of things, Spain takes possessed at Hayti. Lot her take it. If her power is wisely use she will bring the negro again to his natural consideration of alavery. She will make him useful to himed, and useful to the world. In contact with the white man he may again be lifted up to that degree of criticals his nature will enable him to attain. Under the tried of the white man, he may again possess a long of true religion; and thus, happier himself, combes to the world's happiness. We wish Spain all second in her enterprise.

The Mercury's idea of religion and mercifit, st.

The Mercury's idea of religion and morality at fear, is somewhat peculiar. It certainly is a set doctrine that can be "corred." But what the cury means by a moral, a civilized and a region is, one who is a store. Shaver comprehen morality and Christianity; it embraces and includes them both, in the secession creed. The star of it is the secession bible—the auction-block is also the slave-mart its assembly of saints. Whaten promises to make slaves of negroes, is the good a secession—the glad itdings of great joy to the followers of Jeff, Davis and the secession flag.—New Jeff Times.