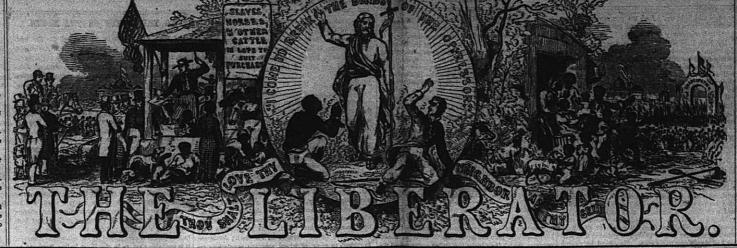
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



I R VERRINTON & SON, Printers

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

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

WHOLE NO. 1589.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 23.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

Refuge of Oppression.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR? we fighting merely to keep the enemy out of

ee States?

we fighting merely to retake Fort Sumter?

men shall we retake it?

nat shall we do with it?

nat shall we do further, after we have re

then it 2.

Bo we simply wish to retaliate?

Bow will injuring the Southerners benefit us?

Is retaliation Christian?

What else shall we do besides retaliating?

Can we conquer the South in the fevers and her

of this summer?

What shall we gain by conquering the South-

we subdue them into loving obedience? tan we significant many other obedience worth?

Are we fighting to enslave our fellow-citizens?

Are we fighting to free their slaves?

How shall we do it?

compromise?

low long will a peace based on new comprose to slavery last?

an we make the seceded States willing memory of our Union?

low we want unwilling members?

re we sure we can keep the seceded States in Union, if they do not come back with a wish to riceds with us?

Will conquering them make them wish to be

friends with us?

If they do not wish to be friends with us, why beald we keep them in the Union?

Will not the withdrawal of Government protection and patronage give them a good opportunity to ensider what these are worth?

May we not be obliged to let them out of the Union lay way, sooner or later?

If we must let them go, how much blood shall we held first?

Cannot the next Congress of the American Cannot the States that shall remain, give each ser such guaranties as will prevent any further resion without general consent?

If Jeff. Davis is in any danger of being consered, is he not sharp-enough to see it?

Will not this exhibition of our strength make him as to make peace on reasonable terms?

in not this exhibition of our strength make him to make peace on reasonable terms? hat are we fighting about that is worth fighting —Corr. Journal of Commerce.

Fellow-countrymen, and ye men in authority, be a deceived. Stop now, before it is too late; ere be breach has acquired such depth and breadth as line can measure, and no lead fathom!

sow, and ever, to stand, by the Union, its Consultalong and flag?

You have firmly responded to the appeal to deend the Capital; but if the voice of warning was
sentered upon, even in the British Parliament, and
ras unhecded because of the blind infantation that
cold see only the right they claimed "to shear the
roll see only the right they claimed "to shear the
roll see only the right they claimed "to shear the
roll see only the product and the right
ourselves to be blinded in a matter where your
ulpability will be only the greater because of the
lenial you assert to claims urged successfully by
rour ancestors, as well as those of "JUNIUS."

John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, and no of the recent commissioners to Washington ents his indignation upon the North in this way:— The cry of the North is for war! War to save Union, to defend the United States flag, to we that we have a government. These are the

reteness of sheer hypocrisy. They are the pat-poteness of sheer hypocrisy. They are the pat-note gloss given to a false cause. The cement that unites the North is rage at the inevitable mischief that has been done to Northern property by the loss of the trade and tribute of ten, perhaps twelve of the richest and most productive States of the late Union.

of the trade and tribute of ten, perhaps twelve of the richest and most productive States of the late Union.

If they want war, give it to them to their heart's content—to the knife and the hilt. Give them battle every morning and svery evening, whenever we say marshal a force for the fight. Nor should we stop to receive it. It ought to be sought for and invited. Nor wait to drive them from confederate soil, but force the war to their own borders. We hold that the enemy should be driven from Washington—not because we want Washington, but because it is a slave State, and because our brethren informance to because we want Washington, but because it is a slave State, and because our brethren in Maryland should be released from the iron heel of military power that is upon their necks. Whose blood does not boil to read of the proud men of Maryland should be freed by the outcasts of Massachusetts, under the lead of that scoundrel, len-Buller, who played his part in the political disturbances that were the immediate cause of this revolution? Maryland should be freed at all hazards, and the enemy driven beyond the Susquehanna. Defensive aggression is the Southern policy in this war. The surest and the safest way to defend our homes is to meet the enemy at a distance from them—to keep away the havoe and devastation of conflict from our women and children as far as possible. The North has undertaken to conquer the North, at least so far as to dictate the terms of peace. To this end, every man minds to conquer the North, at least so far as to dictate the terms of peace. To this end, every man minds devote himself to arms. Nothing else is of value, nothing worthy to be thought of in comparison to the sacred duty of defending the liberties of our county in this arrotions war. We must become a nation of soldiers, and every man ready to take the field when called upon. We cannot make this war too bloody or desperate.

A REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE YANKEE

OHARACTER,
The Richmond (Va.) Examiner informs us

Our citizens feel considerable relief at getting d of Gen. Butler—in other words, Picayune or trychnine Butler—who was in command for some ays of this military division. A more conceited or igger fool has not appeared in Baltimore since the lational Democratic Convention last spring, when he same popinjay coxcomb was here figuring a great Breckinridge man. Our citizens of inter-gence and polite attainments, who were obliged to

The National Intelligencer says a subscriber writes from Atheus, Georgia, May 8th, as follows:

There is now no Union or Reconstruction party in the South. My business brings me in intimate connection with the best men of this State, also with the masses. One universal remark is, "undying hate to the North." I have been for the Union, but now I am for elernal hate to the North. I will advocate, at the next Legislature, a bill making it penal to purchase anything made at the North, except munitions of war and things taken in war. This is no personal feeling on my individual part, but the feeling of the masses, and I only write to you that you may honestly know how the people stand. The whole State is in arms, and if we fail, many persons propose to desolate the country and retreat; and if that will not do, to offer the country to England as a colony. Anybody, anything, rather than the North. This is the universal opinion of the people. I lately met the prominent men, of the State at the executive meeting of the Agricultural Society of the State. We gave all our cash (24600) to the State. We gave all our cash (24600) to the State, we wold some sliver plate for the same purpose. We cut up our large canvass tents to make soldiers' tents, and most of the members present said they belonged to military companies. An old man, seventy-two years of age, who was a sergeant at Lundy's Lane and Chippews, has joined a company and is now in Virginia, with three sons, all in the Georgia army. I mention this that you may know the eternal hate which inspires our people.

Selections.

OPS"—SHALL THEY FIGHT FOR FREE DOM?—OR FOR SLAVERY?

g mintary durings, so induct into as may be required say whether I answered correctly?

I have the honor to be, with the highest respectour most obedient servant,
St. Louis, May 14, 1861.

Thomas T. Gantr.

May 14th, 1861.

Thomas T. Gantt, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

"Sir,—I have just received your note of this dat mush-head seated upon a charger, armed with sword and pistols, a cigar in his mouth and half tight, survounded by his staff and body-guard, riding the streets in open day, blustering like a swelled force, assuming importance much beyond what that reptile did when it swelled to bursting at beholding the ox. Thank fortune, "Picayune Butler" has gone from town, as is well understood, at the bidding of his master, and left a gentleman—Gen. Cadwallader-to adorn the position he encumbered with a mountabank.—Baltimore corr. of Charleston Courier.

ETERNAL HATE TO THE NORTH.

The National Intelligencer says a subscriber writes from Athens, Georgia, May 8th, as follows:—
There is now no Union or Reconstruction party in the South. My business brings me in intimate connection with the best men of this State, also with the masses. One universal remark is, "undying hade to the North." I have been for the Union, but now I am for eternal hate to the North. I will advocate, at the next Legislature, a bill making it penal to purchase anything made at the North, except munitions of war and things taken in war. This is no personal feeling on my individual part, but the feeling of the masses, and I only write to you that you may honestly know bow the people stand. The whole State is in arms, and if we fall, many persons

GENERAL BUTLER.

The Richmond Whig, a strong secession paper evotes a short article in a late issue to Major-Gen eral Butler, which we copy entire, as

The sevent of the control of the present of the control of the present of the means that God and nature have given us to make good our defence."

THE ARMY INTERFERENCE TO SUSTAIN SLAVERY.

In all our researches in fruitful fields of genins, and choled with his thander, and should walk over the course, in the majesty of freemen?

In an article, last week, on "the war and its redistriction, should start up at God's hidding, seconded by his right arm, and clothed with his thander, and should walk over the course, in the majesty of freemen?

In an article, last week, on "the war and its redistriction of the present of

CONDUCT OF ARMIES.

shoreasts of the slave population. Hundreds of fugitive slaves are now protected by him in Fortress Monroe, as "contraband of war," until their owners come for-ward, and take the oath of loyalty to the Union.

SOUTHERN LETTERS.

[From the New York Christian Inquirer.] We print the following letters, as revealing the animus of the present Southern movement—letters which we have just received from subscribers and Unitarians in Baltimore and Charleston. If they do these things in the green tree, what will they do in the dry?

A SECESSION GEM OF ART.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Mount Vernon Church (Rev. Dr. Kirk's) was filled to overflowing at the meeting of his society, the man floor, galleries and asides being througed with an enthulsiastic audience. The President, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., occupied the chair. After the singing of a patriotic hymn by the choir and congregation, prayer was offered by Hev. E. N. Kirk, D. D. Dr. Bacon made the opening address.

ADDRESS OF REV. IN. BACON.

In explaining the objects and aims of this society,

nore accursed than that of Cataline! We have been sleeping for twenty-five years in quiet confidence, and now we wake to the reality; and now we must decide whether votes, or military force or cabals shall rule; whether the people are to be compelled into the foils and nets of conspirators. In Congregationalism is no element of compulsion; in it the people move, the people rule.

Dr. Bacon's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and his carnest patriotism elicited the warmest admiration.

ADDRESS OF REV. A. L. STONE

ADDRESS OF REV. A. L. STONE.

We welcome our cousins from the West, the pioneers of our New England institutions. We have heard of your uprising for the government, and we recognize the harvest from the seeds of our own loved principles, the seeds of Congregationalism. Our system develops individual rights; freedom and support of rightcous laws. Nor do we forget that from you has come the man chosen of God whose firm hand helds the helm of the ship of State, which has met as Jast the storm that has so long threatened

firm hand holds the helm of the ship of State, which has met at last the storm that has so long threatened her, and who, we believe, under God, will steer her safe through! (Enthusiastic applause.)

We welcome the home boys, the New Englanders—born with a knowledge of east winds, of frost and of snow. An orator once said in this city, in our own hearing, that "our ancestors caught a chill on Plymouth Rock, and the children had never got over it!" True, we do not boil over as soon as some, but our heart is more former. Dynouth Rock, and the children had never got over it!" True, we do not boil over as soon as some, but our heart is more ferrent and more reliable. The easy to set on fire a pile of garden rubbish with a single match; but not so with anthracite coal; that is a slow process, but the heat is redder, is hotter, is more enduring, and it is kindled now to a white heat, and will melt and destroy all rebellion and treason. (Applause.) Twill shrivel up the Times, the John Bull Rossell, the Jupiter Tonans. They may thunder; but we will thunder back, not with paper columns, but columns of armies and navies. They may have a surfeit. (Cheers.)

[An abstract like this cannot do justice to the fervid address of Mr. Stone. It was received with great enthusiasm.]

Address by Rey, J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF NEW

ADDRESS BY REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF NEV

ADDRESS BY REV. J. P. THOM'SON, D. D., OF NEW YORK.

It is no mere association of words—American Congregational Union, American Union! And while we speak of our earnest patriotism and zeal for our government, we claim no pre-eminence over our Christian brethren of other denominations, who have nobly expressed themselves. In this cause we hope there will be no aliens, no Jew or Greek, and may we not hope, no such distinctions as bond and free. (Applause.) We are thankful that our law-yer soldier has discovered that slaves being property are now "contraband;" let us remember this, and rejoice in it. This great struggle tallies with our principles, our religious teachings. It is a movement of the people. I would add a little to the story of that first meeting-house. It was about eighteen months after, the landing of the Puritans; their numbers reduced one-half by death; and the Indians sent a snale-skin and arrows to the starving settlers. nake-skin and arrows to the starving settlers eplied, "If you will have war, you may," nt the skin back filled with powder and balls They sent the skin back filled with powder and balls, and then they built their meeting-house, with the battery on the roof. So, when the Palmetto flag sends its snake-skin to us, we take the war, and then we go to our churches; we pray and watch and fight, and the influence of that first church has not died out. (Applause) We must throw into this movement the religious element, and we must thank God that we live in these times. What was the flag a short time ago? a mere piece of bunting seen on a holiday! What is it now? the emblem of our Government, to be saved, to be protected. It is glorious to have a past, to look to the deeds of our ancestors; to feel the life and inspiration that come to us from the past. My grandsire served under the gallant Wooster, and gave, his life to his country; I came by his grave to-day, and an inspiration seemed to come the past. My grandsire served under the gallant Wooster, and gave, his life to his country; I came by his grave to-day, and an inspiration seemed to come to me from that blood shed for our liberties; it seemed to be a summons from the past, a command to be faithful to man—to the liberty for which he died. (Applause). It is glorious to live now, and we shall yet see the eagle on the flag-staff at Montgomery. There are two kinds of fighters: one who do not fear the devil, the other, who fear God. In our army are both. Billy Wilson's Zouaves are a won-derful race of men, comprised of the lowest stratum of society; it is said that Wilson effected \$25 for a pickpocket who could be found in the 6th ward after his regiment left. But the men to endure are the Christian soldiers; men such as your Massachusetts soldiers, who passed through our city, and around whose necks we threw our arms in affection and admiration. God is giving us great examples—like Colonel Ellsworth—a race of heroes. (Applause.) We are now where we have been praying to be; we have prayed that God would "turn and overturn," and now he is doing it, and let us meet the work manfully and trustfully in God and his Providences.

ADDRESS OF REV. RAY PALMER, D. D.

Dr. Palmer began by relating the fact that he knew of a clergyman who commenced preaching from a well-selected text, appropriate to the times, and had already preached four sermons from it, and cannot find a stopping place. This illustrates the progress of feeling in our hearts and throughout the rountry; a first a little rill, then a stream, a might river, which in its tremendous flow should engulf all rebellion. We are glad to be here. I have heard men in my own State sneer in times past at Massachusetts. Where are they now? All speak her praise; she was the first in the field to save the country. Our object as a society is to save our land, and our churches are batteries from which we will thundour be designed and the supplemental and the ADDRESS OF REV. RAY PALMER, D. D.

courage and fight on. And we can reverently emblazon the cross on our flag, and go with the same spirit as a missionary of the cross.

Dr. Kirk here wished to put a "pepper pot" on the table. When in Richmond lately, I learned that yearly 8,000 "chattels" are bought and sold in that city; and now the first blow struck at Richmond will make my beart glad. Virginia has lost her glory; she has turned herself into a breeder and seler of cattle who are God's children. He also would put on a "salt cellar." The spirit of our denomination is one of self-sacrifice, of martyrdom. Perhaps God is about to rebaptize the children. If so, let us be true to our ancestors.

God is about to rebaptize the children. If so, let us be true to our ancestors.

Rev. Dr. Kitchell, of Detroit, followed, alluding in glowing terms to the Massachusetts soldiers and their deeds, and the spirit which has actuated the old Bay State. Boston and the West will stand side by side in this struggle, and if God destroys slavery in this country, His will be done.

Rev. Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made a thrilling address, which we have not room to present, although we have full notes of it. The main idea he presented was that the clergy, and alf men, had something to do now; that action under the guidance of (6d was demanded. He traced the conspiracy and rebellion from its origin in the most scathing manner, and he thought we should find that we had something to do soon. He closed by saying that he was a peace man, and loved it so well, he would fight for it.

This meeting was most enthusiastic and patriotic,

This meeting was most enthusiastic and patriotic, and the frequent outbursts of applause which greeted all the speakers testified the interest taken in the topics presented. Seldom is it that so many first class addresses are heard at one meeting.—Boston Lowend.

THE WAR POWER OVER SLAVERY.

We published, not long ago, an extract from a speech delivered by John Quincy Adams in Congress in 1842, in which that eminent statesman confidently amounced the doctrine that in a state of war, civil or servile, in the Southern States, Congress has full and plenary power over the whole subject of slavery; martial law takes the place of civil laws and municipal institutions, slavery among the rest, and "not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancination of the slaves." laws and municipal institutions, slavery among the rest, and "not only the President of the United w States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

Mr. Adams was, in 1842, under the ban of the slavesholders, who were trying to censure him or expel him from the House for presenting a petition in favor of the dissolution of the Union. Lest it may be thought that the doctrine announced at this time was thrown out hastily and offensively, and for the purpose of annoying and aggravating his enemies, and without due consideration, it may be worth while to show that six years previous, in May, 1836, Mr. Adams held the same opinions, and announced them as plainly as in 1842. Indeed, it is quite likely that this earlier announcement of these views was the cause of the secret hostility to the ex-President, which broke out so rancorously in 1842. We have before us a speech by Mr. Adams, on the joint resolution for distributing rations to the distressed fugitives from Indian hostilities in the States of Alabama and Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 25, 1836, and published at the office of the National Intelligencer. We quote from it the following classification of the powers of Congress and of the Executive. — "There are then, Mr. Chairman, in the authority of congress and of the Executive."

"There are then, Mr. Chairman, in the authority of "There are then, Mr. Chairman, in the authority of Congress and of the Executive, two classes of powers, altogether different in their nature, and often incompatible with each other—the war power and the peace power. The peace power is limited by regulations and restricted by provisions, prescribed within the Constitution itself. The war power is limited by regulations and restricted by provisions, prescribed within the Constitution itself. The war power is limited only by the laws and usages of nations. This power is tremenous: it is strictly constitutional, but it breaks down every harrier so anxiously erected for the protection of liberty, of property, and of life. This, sir, is the power which authorizes you to pass the resolution now before you, and, in my opinion, no other."

After an interruntion. Mr. Adams returned to this

After an interruption, Mr. Adams returned to this subject, and went on to say:—

After an interruption, air. Adams retained to this subject, and went on to say:—

"There are indeed powers of peace conferred upon Congress which also come within the scope and jurisdiction of the laws of mations, such as the negotiation of treaties of amity and commerce, the interchange of public ministers and consuls, and all the personal and social intercourse between the individual inhabitants of the United States and foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, which require the interposition of any law. But the powers of war are all regulated by the laws of nations, and are subject to no other limitation. "It was upon this principle that I voted against the resolution reported by the slavery committee, 'that Congress possess on constitutional authority to interfere in any acay with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy,' to which resolution most of those, with whom I usually concur, and even my own colleagues in this House, gave their assent. I do not admit that there is, even among the peace powers of Congress, no such authority; but in war there are many wars by which Congress not only have the authority, but ARE NOUND TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAYERY IN THE STATES. The existing law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States from foreign countries is itself an interference with the institution of slavery in the States. It was so considered by the founders of the Constitution of the United States, in which it was stipulated that Congress.

statemy in the States. The existing law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States from foreign countries is itself an interference with the institution of slavery in the States. It was no considered by the founders of the Constitution of the United States, in which it was stipulated that Congress should not interfere, in that way, with the institution, prior to the year 1808.

"During the late war with Great Britain, the military and navy commanders of that nation issued proclamations, inviting the slaves to repair to their standard, with promises of freedom and of settlement in some of the British colonial establishments. This surely was an interference with the institution of slavery in the States. By the treaty of peace, Great Britain stipulated to evacuate all the forts and places in the United States, without carrying away any slaves. If the Government of the United States had no power to interfere, in any scay, with the institution of slavery in the States, they would not have had the authority to require this stipulation. It is well known that this engagement was not fulfilled by the British naval and military commanders; that, on the contrary, they did carry away all-the slaves whom they had induced to join them, and that the British Government inflexibly refused to restore any of them to their masters; that a claim of indemnity was consequently instituted in behalf of the owners of the slaves, and was successfully maintained. All that series of transactions was an interference by Congress with the institution of slavery in the States in one way—in the way of protection and support. It was by the institution of slavery in the States in one way—in the way of protection and support. It was by the Institution of slavery, there could have been no stipulation that they should not be carried away as property, nor any claim of indemnity for the violation of that engagement."

If this speech had been made in 1860 instead of 1836, Mr. Adams would not be acroed to the counter of the standard, n

If this speech had been made in 1860 instead of 1836, Mr. Adams would not have been compelled to rely upon these comparatively trivial and unimportant instances of interference by Congress and the President for the support and protection of slavery. For the last twenty years the support and protection of that institution has been, to use Mr. Adams's words at a later day, the vital and animating spirit of the Government; and the Constitution has been interpreted and administered as if it contained an injunction upon all men, in power and out of power, to sustain and perpetuate slavery. Mr. Adams goes on to state how the war power may be used:— Tr obli sab had been made in 1860 inste

of sustain and perpetuate savely? An analogue on to state how the war power may be used:

"But the war power of Congress over the institution of slavery in the States is yet far more extensive. Suppose the case of a servile war, complicated, as to some extent it is even now, with an Indian war; suppose Congress were called to raise armies, to supply money from the whole Union to suppress a servile insurrection: would they have no authority to interfere with the institution of slavery? The issue of a servile war may be disastrous; it may become necessary for the master of the slave to recognize his emancipation by a freaty, of peace; can it for an instant be pretended that Congress, in such a contingency, would have no authority to interfere with the institution of slavery in any way in the States? Why, it would be equiralent to saying that Congress have no constitutional authority to make peace. I suppose a more portentous case, certainly within the bounds of possibility—"

Mr. Adams here, at considerable length, portrays

tain it by war; per foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of layer, in every way by which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States burdened with slavery to a foreign power."—New York Tribune.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

WHAT HAVE THEY GAINED BY IT?

Undoubtedly, in lifting the heel of rebellion again the American government, and organizing a truculen confederacy for themselves, the Southern secessionist have sought to gain that protection for their rights an inder the Constitution and laws of Those rights and interests, of course, mean not pertaining to freedom of person, of labor, of spec of the press, but simply and exclusively the prese tion of slave institutions, and the right to traffic in hu man flesh, to an unlimited extent. It may not be pre-mature, even at this early period, to raise the inquiry "What have they gained by it?"

"What have they gained by it?"

1. Geographically, they are as near to the hated North as ever. Nature has undergone no change; no earthquake has convulsed mountain or plain, creating new divisions, and opening new channels; the waters of the Cheaspeake are no broader or deeper than hitherto; the Mississippi and Missouri rivers still remain in their beds, cover the same extent, and find their outlet in the same manner; not a boundary line has been altered, not a single new harder erected, whereby unwonted security for the future has been whereby unwonted security for the future has bee whom they so absurdly fear, so contemptuously de spise, and so fiercely hate, would seem to be absolute ly necessary to their repose; yet they have neither colonized themselves abroad, nor increased a hair's breadth space between the freedom of the North and the slavery of the South, by a sudden existing toward nore tropical regions. In this respect, they are a much exposed, and quite as impotent, as ever. In other words, they have gained nothing.

2. In their catalogue of grievances, before seceding

2. In their catalogue of grievances, they complained that increasing obstacles were thrown in their way at the North, in regard to the rendition of their fugitive slaves. But how have they bettered this by withdrawing from the Union, and thus depriving themselves of all constitutional right to make any ursuit or institute any legal claim in such cases Hitherto, even the hated and iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law, wherever the hunted bondman has come within its iron grasp, has been executed with relentless fidel-ity, in Massachusetts as in Illinois; and no court or commissioner has shown a disposition to get round or over it. But now the Southern Confederacy, by its wn determination, has abandoned the val ection for its fugitive slave property which it had under that law, and furnishes to all the slaves u soil the most powerful motives to seek their fi by flight, seeing that they can no longer be pursued by their masters in any part of the North As it af-firms the old Union to be dissolved, it thereby pre-cludes itself from the benefit of Article of the U. S. Constitution; and though the gov-

ernment at Washington denies that the Union is no more, and is resolved to maintain it at whatever cos of blood and treasure, yet while the war continues be ween the two sections, it is evident that no fugitive laves from any of the Confederate States will be give

3. In the Union, they became more and more re ive under the free discussion of slavery at the North They attempted to suppress that discussion by ever means in their power. They found accor this tyrannous proceeding in every city, town and vil lage in the Free States, from doctors of divinity to the lowest rowdies, all animated by the same detestable spirit, all seeking the same pro-slavery e it was not in their combined power to gag the lips of the advocates of universal emancipation; the more of violence, the more of discussion; till, finally, to shield themselves from this perilous "agitation," the reme-dy of secession was tried by the Southern lords of the lash. But is the question of slavery no longer debated at the North? Were ever so many disposed to examine it, to talk about it, to execute and repu diate slavery, as now? Take up any newspaper you please, go to any gathering you choose, travel wherever you may, and the dominant topic is slavery its factious and insolent spirit, its audacious demand its boundless profligacy, its astounding robberies, its piratical designs, its infernal cruelties; public con-viction hourly deepening, and finding expression in growing plainness of speech, that the present struggl must not terminate until the death-blow be given to

system so fraught with mischief, danger and ruin-so productive of "treason, stratagems and spoils." 4. These malcontents protested against the exclu-sion of slavery from the national territories, and made this a prominent cause of their separation. If they could not find power enough in the Union to carry their purpose in that direction, are they so insane as to suppose they can do so out of the Union? If they to suppose they can do so out of the Union? If they had remained, there was great probability that their efforts would have been crowned with at least partial that, instead of seeking new conquests, they will require all their resources to maintain their own boundaries. It is not success; but now they occupy so exposed a po daries. It is not the territorial extension, but the total abolition of slavery that is soon to be the "orde of the day.'

5. They further complained that they were held up to odium at the North; in many cases excluded from Christian fellowship; represented as destitute of man liness, honor and integrity, and denounced in the undicate their character in these particulars ! By the basest perfidy! by the blackest treason! by the mo is conduct! They have stolen millions of th national treasure, confiscated public and private pro perty to an enormous amount, selzed upon whateve fortifications and arsenals they could surreptitional capture, struck down the national flag, made fidelit to that flag and the Union a treasonable act, driver to that any and the court from the South thousands of estimable citizens because they would not be as perfidious and lawless as themselves, commissioned piratical cruisers to cap ture Northern ships, and rallied their myrmidons for the seizure of the national capital, and the subjugation of the whole country! While their insults, extortion and atrocities were confined to their miserable slaves the Abolitionists found it extremely difficult to make their vileness appear to the people of the North; be now every vision is purged, every judgment rectified and the universal conviction is, that all that has bee and the universal conviction is, that all that has bee said of them is true—that they are capable of committing any crime, violating any pledge, disregardin any obligation, and inflicting any outrage, however monstrous or savage. They are no longer defende as upright and honorable men, or in any case spoke of as "data" Chicking homes.

was powerless in their hands; for they controlled both houses, of Congress, the Treasury, and the Supreme Court—so that there was no chance whatever for any action adverse to the interests of the South, either on the part of the President or of Congress, even if the disposition had existed (as it assuredly did not) to take such action. No President, since the election of Washington, had been so feebly supported, or so straitened for lack of deliberative cooperation, as Mr. Lincoln. The Republican party was getting rapidly demoralized, through timidity and a disposition to compromise, under the leadership of Mr. Seyard, and its opponents growing more deflant and resolute; so that the success of the slave oligarchy, at the next Presidential canvase, cothed with new powers, seemed more than probable. But, fortunately; the time had come for the Southern traitors to throw off their mask, infaturated with the idea that they could forcibly seize the reins of government, prevent the inauguration of infatuated with the idea that they could forcibly seize the reins of government, prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and compel submission to their tyrannical edicts. They had laid their plans with consumate adrottness, and in view of the hot political divisions at the North, had good reason to believe they could carry them into effect. The conspirators were everywhere busily working in the dark; doubtless, in regard to some of whom, startling revelations are yet to be made, as the telegraphic proofs of their treasonable compilety shall be collated. But, in due seasonable compilety shall be collated. But, in due seasonable compilety shall be collated. But, in due seasonable compilety shall be collated. sonable complicity shall be collated. But, in due sea son, God "takes the cunning in their own craftiness and carries the counsels of the froward headlong.' That hour culminated in the flerce camonading and final espure of Fort Sumter. The necessary daily supplies for the Fort had been ruthlessly denied by the Charleston authorities, in order to starve the gal-lant Anderson and his heroic little band into a sursans anuerson and his heroic little band into a sur-render. Thus far, the government had witnessed the seizure of forts, custom-houses, and other kinds of property entrusted to its care, without attempting to make an arrest, or to summon any military or naval make an arrest, or to summon any military or naval force. Even the "stars and stripes," as borne by the Star of the West, were allowed. Star of the West, were allowed to be fired upon and chased from the harbor of Charleston with impunity; still, there was no visible excitement at the North, and it seemed as though the conspirators were to be in-

in an unarmed vessel, to the beleaguered men at Sum-ter, with no other design than to keep them from starving; but, before doing so, it is said he humbled himself so far as to promise the rebels in power at Charleston, that he would not add a single soldier to Mnjor Anderson's little force,—sorely as he needed a strong reinforcement,—if they would only allow the provision to be landed at the Fort without a resort to violence. "Fools and blind," that they did not grant what common humanity dictated in this case! Had they done so, Fort Sumter would have remained as useless to the government as though every gun wildin its walls had been spiked, and as harmless to Charleston as after its surrender; for there was evidently no intention on the part of Major Anderson, (under in-struction from Washington, of course,) under any provocation, to fire the first shot. Did he not allow the hostile batteries, by which he was circumvented to pour their shot and shells upon his devoted band for two hours, before returning their fire?—as though hoping that, by such unparalleled forbearance, he should excite in their breasts a similar spirit, and thus make reconciliation possible, even at that late period!

But it was not so to be. The enormity of the as-

sault, under such circumstances, and the downfall of the Fort, caused an electric flame of indignation to ties and sects, and bringing its twenty millions of peo-ple to their feet, as if the resurrection trump had sounded—all united in a resolute determination to "crush out" the rebellion, come what might. No one now presumes to talk of compromise or concilia-tion, for these have been tried too long, and worse than in vain. The blindest are beginning to see that, as the existence of alavery is the sole cause of all our national troubles, so the abolition of slavery is essen tial to the unity and safety of the republic. How that beneficent, all-reconciling measure shall be consum-mated,—whether directly under the war power by the government, or by some method of compensation as a peace offering,—there is yet considerable diversity of opinion; but, evidently, the feeling is growing and deepening that, in some way or other, SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED, before peace can be re-

stored, and the government permitted to exercise its functions as freely at the South as at the North. What, then, have the Secessionists gained by their treasonable course? What have they not lost? "They have sown wheat, but shall reap tares: they have put themselves to pain, but shall not profit have put themselves to pain, but shall not profit. They have taught their tongue to speak lies, and weary themselves to commit iniquity. . . . The cities of the south shall be shut up, and none shall open them. Lift up your eyes, and behold them that come from the north! Were they asbamed when they had committed abomination? nay, they were not at all ashamed, neither could they blush: therefore shall they fall among them that fall: in the time of their visitation they shall be cast down, saith the Lord.'

A New and Important Work. A Normal Institute for Physical Education is to be opened in this city on the 4th of July next. It is incorporated, and will have four Profess

Thomas H. Hoskins, M. D., Professor of Anatomy Josiah Curtis, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Walter Channing, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Dio Lewis, M. D., Professor of Gymnastics.

hearing in the mean time of lectures in each of the above departments, from the able gentlemen named, and rehearsing daily the matter introduced in the lec-tures. At the conclusion of the course, diplomas will be granted.

Those interested can send for a circular. Addres Dr. Dio Lewis, Box 12, Boston, Mass.

So far as we know, it is the first Institution ever gs tablished to prepare teachers of physical culture

SECOND STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER. ABdrew J. Graham, Author and Publisher, Phonetic

We have received from the author a copy of this work, which he says is "designed for reading and study, after the student has read and copied the First Reader, and studied the Compendium thoroughly, from section 255 to 280." It makes, with the Index, a from section 255 to 290." It makes, with the Index, a volume of 184 pages, fifty of which are Reporting Excreises, beautifully engraved in Phonography, the balance comprising a Key to these Exercises, with copious notes, which are of exceeding value to the student, and from which even the practised reporter, if he has not settled into the old ruts, may derive many profitable suggestions. Mr. Graham does not content himself with generalizations, but enters into all the minutise of the system he lays down, and gives a thorough and comprehensive, and, we might say, an exhaustive, analysis of it. The book is gotten up in excellent taste throughout, and gives evidence of great care, skill and patience on the part of the author. Those who have any acquaintance with Phonography, whether of the earlier or more recent systems, will find it highly useful and interesting.—x.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society, Dr. South-Side Adams was re elected a member of the Executive Committee. The elected a member of the Executive Committee. The fact that he has recently given his vote in favor of the continuance and extension of slavery is not recognized, by the Reverend managers of that Society, as in the least degree a disqualification for the office in question, though the advocacy of other sorts of robbery, or other sorts of licentiousness, would cause his immediate removal—c. x. w.

The A paper, entitled The Colored Patriot, has been started in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. James N. Gloucester, having for its motto.—"Truth is Omnipotent To arms! to arms! ye loyal sons of patriotic sires No more union with slaveholders."

TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH.

In 1842, Mr. Giddings, in his zeal for the of slavery, unadvisedly offered the resolu-Congress should never, in any event or in interfere with slavery in the States. John dams, at that time, with prophetic inspira-

any way, interfere with startery in the States. John Quincy Adams, at that time, with prophetic inspiration replied, "If civil war come, if insurrection come, is this beleaguered capital, is this besieged government, to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No; the war-power of the Government can sweep this institution into the galf."

Considering that there is this high authority for launching the thunderbolt of emancipation upon the South, in the extreme case of rebellion, but that, if it were made a war measure of the Federal Government, it would probably arouse an interaccine social war in the South, fraught with equal misery to guilty and innocent, whether while or black, inasmuch as the desirable acquiescence of the masters would not be secured, nor that progressive prosperity which obtains at the North, where all classes of society play into each other's fortunes; while, on the other hand, if emancipation is proclaimed by the State governments, it is probable that, as in the West Indies, it would be attended with not a single act of violence or, disorder; it is probable that, as in the West Indies, it would oc-attended with not a single act of violence or, disorder; the emancipated being—under the protection and re-straint of the Law—at once changed from unpaid into paid laborers and loyal citizens,—is it not in character for scomes, not only to aid and comfort the soldiers in their sacrifices, but to urge on Government to follow up the present most righteous war with the magnani-mous offer of assisting to extinguish the slavery which it is obvious to common sense and conscien high motives of humanity to those of prudence, re-membering that the French wars of the first of this century cost Great Britain a million of dollars a day, is it not plain that compensated emancipation would cost,

even is money, less than protracted war!
With these views, some of the ladies of the Quincy
Family, Mrs. R. W. Emerson, Mrs. Horace Mann,
and others, have signed the following petition.

Women who sympathize with them will be glad to add their names, and get others, and send them to A B C D, Concord, Mass., before the 1st of July.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represe

Congress assembled:
THE PETITION OF THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH,
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Whereas, a fratricidal war is raging in the once United
States of America, having for its real origin and cause
the holding of slaves in some States, we, the women
of the North, pray Congress to propose to any State
or States, beginning with Maryland, which shall proclaim emancipation within its borders, aid from the
United States Treasury, to remunerate all individuals,
who, having no property except slaves, would be impoverished by their emancipation.

chants' Exchange for signatures, setting forth that a rebellion against the laws and government of the United States has for some time existed, and does still exist, calling for a great expenditure of treasure, and imperilling our nation, while slavery lies at the foundaon of the troubles; and that it is eminently desirable tion of the troubles; and that it is eminently desirable that slavery should be removed if possible, safely and with the greatest benefit to all classes in the community, and to all parts of the country. It is therefore proposed by the petitioners that Government, as a beginning, shall purchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, at \$300 apiece, making in the whole a sum less than one hundred and making in the whole a sum less than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, which is less than the sum paid in a single year to put down rebellion in this cutry. They, therefore, desire Congress to pass a try. They, therefore, desire Congress to pass a law in accordance with the prayer of their petition.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The death of Senator Douglas is recorded in another column. He died at Chicago, on Monday morning last, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever, in the 42th year of his age. For the last fifteen years, he has been the recognized leader of the Northern Democ racy, and was its Presidential candidate at the last election, having been repudiated by the Southern wing because he was unwilling to say of slavery, as pertaining to the territories, any thing beyond this:—"I do not care whether it is voted up or voted down." In all other respects, he had been all that the South desired—the advocate of the repeal of the Miss romise, the abusive assailant of the three thousand New England clergymen who petitioned Congress in opposition to that repeal, the supporter of the Fugitive Slave Law, the bitter and malignant enemy of the Slave Law, the otter and mangnant enemy of the Anti-Slavery movement, the encourager of the Border-Rufflan invasion of Kansas, the rampant antagonist of the Republican party, the passive witness of the murderous attack of Preston S. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, and the upholder of the Southern slaveholding policy to the fullest extent.

His intellectual force was great, and his influence over the more unemightened masses quite potential.

over the more unenlightened masses quite potential A more unscrupulous politician, however, has never made his appearance upon the American stage; and, perhaps, no one has done so much to debauch the moral sentiment of the North. His ambition was boundless, and his manner at all times confident, self-satisfied, gladiatorial, belisterously defiant. The rea-son why he did not readily occupy the extreme Southern ground, in regard to slavery in the territories, was not because he was troubled with any conscientious or even constitutional scraples, but because he knew the temper of the North in general, and of his own State temper of the North in general, and of his own state in special, on that point, and dared not provoke it. For the same reason, he espoused the side of the government in its present conflict with the Southern traitors—all the more decidedly, because he had been ungratefully ostracised by the entire South. It is in vain that flags are hoisted at half mast, and bells tolled to com mags are noisted at half mast, and bells tolled to com-memorate his death; and those Republican journals which are now lauding his statesman-like qualities and deploring his removal, are manifestly amenable to the charge of political simulation. Death makes no change of character.

ssued by the government of Great Britain declares its ntention of maintaining the strictest and most impartial neutrality between the government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Con-federate States of America. It warns British subfederate States of America. It warms British sub-jects that if they enter the military service on either side, or join the ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any block-ade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, dispatches, or any material contrabands of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no-vites abelies accepted from the granguage. consequences, and will do so at their perit, ... wise obtain protection from the government.

Virginia is progressing rapidly, and stirring events may soon be expected in that famous Commonwealth. Her right, left, and centre are now threatened, by Gen. Butler in the East, Gen. McDowell opposite Washington, and Gen. McClellan in the Northwestern section of the State. Important results are evidently near at

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA. The campaign

The New York Journal of Comme couldy pretending to uphold the government, is daily cruwded with articles, either editorial, communicated, or purposely extracted from Southern journals, all saturated with a facilous and treasonable spirit.

Joshus B. Smith, the well-known caterer, has tendered to Governor Andrew one hundred dollard of the Massachusetts soldiery.

27 Communications multiply much faster than we can find room for them. Correspondents must study brevity, if they would be heard.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1861.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:
Deur and Esteemed Friend — It was quite ung Dear and Esterned Friend—1t was quite nuc-pected to find the simple breathings of my spirit in your paper of the 20th inst. Tet, whatever my be its emanations or aspirations, they can be safely ea-flied to the sincere enruestness of Wm. Lloyd Gari-

on. My letter, however, was incomplete. Your n. A.

My letter, however, was incomplete. Year a marks, like footlights, lent a pleasant illumination, and I thank you for them; and I find some who re gard them as the chief attraction.

I do not profess to be on the popular side. Indeed, I do not court it. Great popular movements alway should be carefully watched-often even dealted. Those who ride the popular wave, how grandly bends the bark! The glad "Hat ha!" butts from the linea-life dances merrily. It is an easy citizen. lips—life dances merrily. It is an easy existence.

But does it accomplish the highest glory! Does it open new truths?—break unjust bonds!—cala open new truths?—break unjust bonds!—takep freedom!—insure pence and perfection! No. not necessarily. It rather clogs and impedes. The pust developments of morality seem to come from had work, individual and unostentatious—long anion, unremitted and unopopular effort; from testimones that will bear trial, and even martyrdom. The var feeling is the popular one now, and every worly a utter is eagerly grasped, and is potential. Need In-mind you of your influence, them utter is eagerly grasses, and is potential. Accel to mind you of your influence, then, and warn you to watch never so closely? I feel it my duty. As the watch never so closely: I reet it my unity. As ins work of war is rapid and effective, and that of page slow, and seemingly uncertain, so one gan from he hattery of a garrison seems to be worth a whole broadside from that of love. The slightest counter ance you give to war gratifies the combatant, turns the wavering, and even shakes the resolute non-resis-

tant.

I know, full well, that whatever interest you feel in the present war is based upon the hope that it will benefit the slave; and I am far from condemning the policy of so moulding the fighting sentiment that it may make slavery the key-note of this conflict, which, being sounded, may be held throughost, and burst into the glad chorus of emancipation.

The cry goes forth—"This war is the death blow to slavery." But I must say I doubt it. I ennes.

slavery." But I must say I doubt it. I cannot yet think that so sublime a virtue—a child so pure, a consummation so prayerfully desired—can be the of-

with a parentage as war.

"The world's history is the world's judgmentaloom." I have examined history, and I find no permanent, substantial, and fully satisfactory liberty has ever been achieved by force of arms. The denora-izing influence of this means of victory permetes every institution, and innoculates the whole system of government, and may were government, and may wery and oppression.

A people so diverted from the even tenor of their A people so diverted by the one dress, one step, one their building.

way, so automatonized by the one dress, one step, one motion, one command—taking away their individuali-

ity, and blunting their consesences and accountability to God alone—will be likely to imbibe such a love for

contention as will cheapen life, engender an irritability that will cause dissatisfaction with everything, and give such a sway to evil passions, that wen they return from warring with the South, they will fall upon the Abolitionists, and say—"You have been the cause of our troubles, we will make you suffer "—looking no further than this, (for it is the common error of the masses,) rather than regarding the Abolitionist as the innocent cause of the war, or, perhaps, better, the unavoidable instrumentali-ty, because of the existence of slavery. It can-not be that those who have engaged in this war are to be converted, in a day, from hatred to Abolitionists and their cause, to love, respect, and cooper-tion. I have little faith in "eleventh hour" conve-sions; they are not reliable; and, after all, the plan, up-hill tug of moral force is to be depended upon. It does not seem likely that this war will be so con It does not seem likely that this war will be sens-strued by those who fight it out, that the liberty all rights of the negro, North and South, will be secard. Why, such an idea has not been uttered by prem-ment, nor by general or private. So far, indeed, we such an expression from the heads of the movement-that to breathe it would seem to them certain delst, loss of forces, and a deadening of the enthusias. I have no faith in such a cause as will not bear th light of day and the fullest exposure. The Abolitis-ist, especially, should be careful before he joins is mad rush to arms, or encourages others. Neither is nor his cause can augment, sanctify, or inspire deeds of true valor, that army which would reject a volunteer on account of his color. When such tests are made of availability, and such rights are decided

wenting him enlisting, except as a mere servant, then it is that the Abolitionist would detract from the fast-ionableness of war. Surely, he cannot countenance it, without exposing its deep moving cause. Some counsel secrecy as to the cause, but I dislike dece-tion; and wherever means are to be adopted that pertake of it, I oppose them, and, in fact, doubt their eff-

the negro, even killing his patriotic emotions, and pre-

It is not long since the Northern States showed the reatest alacrity to abolish their Personal Liberty Bills, to please the South; wiping from the statute-books even these hopeful signs for the colored man. Met only this, but some free States were recently passed laws for excluding free negroes, and the new Terrisnaws for excluding free negroes, and the new Temb-ries were enacting statutes to the same end. We have scarcely forgotten the late cruel treatment of our genuine Abolitionists in the Empire State, whe attempting to hold their series of meetings. Why, de-lik is scarcely dree on the bronnesd amendments to the attempting to hold their series of increase.

Ink is scarcely dry on the proposed amendment is de
Constitution, receiving the support of neary all ise
Northern representatives, that slavery should not interfered with by the Government, where it not
exists. Not one word uttered against the unequiryresentation in Congress; not one word for the of the fourth article of the Constitution, relationships the constitution of the the return of fugitive slaves; not one word for then-peal of the Fugitive Slave Law! Why, the Repa-lican platform, although it contained some excess lican platform, although it contained some ex-principles, and was far in advance of all others, satisfied the Abolitionist. There was quite a felin among politicians for the restoration of the Misson with all this, and the n Compromise;—and yet, with all this, and the mar recent action of Gen. Butler, Cols. Corcoran and Vis-cox, Gov. Curtin and others, in relation to slaves and colored soldiers, all would seem to chill any arder the Abolitionist might feel, even if he favored war under Abolitionist might reel, even ment has the cany circumstances. The Government has the of the war. The former administrations have eminently pro-slavery. Democrats, and those have vindicated the demands of the South, have vindicated the demands of the Soula, marranks of the army, and their generals have the might of the command. Such inducence will not permit the first expression of this being considered was to the slave. Now, if they control the war, they will on the victories, and when a treaty is made, it is to proceed that the their not a single word will be comparable that not a single word will impossible or improbable that not a single vod sile be uttered relative to the cause. The history of the ties proves this. Take the Madison treaty at Glesi

The shout is, "The Union, the Cons he Enforcement of the Laws! f that cry but a determination to prevent a single of territory from passing from our grasp; should rather mean harmony, and not merel federation of States, under such regulations as well not admit of a dissolution. Such a Union may be is not admit of a dissolution. Such a Union may exgreatest discord. The purity of union comprehen
the fullest concord, and the recognition of all the
alienable rights of the people. We have not has
since the birth of this nation, and it is scarrely is
expected, when we started with elavery, and promigrated in our Declaration of Independence a montest
falsehood. There is this idea I desire to expecThe Union was formed by the coming together d The Union was formed by the coming tog different States, of their free will, for mutual and it was a page. In their free will, for mutual reasons admiration of the world. Now, there has never best nation willing to relinquish an inch of territory; is it always contended for it even unto war. What a sabline spectacle it would be to see this country wil-ling to part with discordant members, willing to lose a part of the common territory, for the sake of union— willing to retreat and retire into such a domain willing to retreat and retire into such a domain as would be harmonious—and where the rights of all of Gol's creatures would be recognized! This would indeed be a light in the world, an example of purity and morality, that would shine throughout the whole earth, challenging respect, and worthy of imitation. This course would secure a united government. No State would be continually discontented, and ready to

State would be continually discontented, and ready to seede for every trifling cause.

But such is not the case. Our people, the spirit of the age, is that which has existed since the formation of nations—to demand the whole of their property, and fight for every foot of land, though they may never see it, do not require it, and would not miss it. While this is the case, is it not most probable that the victory of the North will restore the old Union! And Abditionists who favor this war, though they may heap. ry of the ditionists who favor this war, though they may hope for something better in it, should take beed that they are not urging the same old covenant, so deceifful and

As to the Constitution, we know what that is, with all its series of compromises, and its guaranties to slavery. The success of the North will be to vindi-cate that instrument; and while it will rid it of none of its pro-slavery enactments, may add to its injustice, and render irrevocable some of its most objectionable

provisions.

And now as to the enforcement of the laws. Sor And now as to the children of our best citizens have long ignored certain laws which they could not sustain, and have lived by the higher law; but with victory for the North, all the old laws must be enforced, and they be required, with be gained here! The rights of consci isfringed; and I fear that you—movers for the right, who have effected so many great revolutions in thought, and upheld the noblest principles by your lattling for rights, with your own columbiads of moral grandeur-will lose your significance and influence and the cry will go up—"Oh, they cheered on the var, thinking to give it an abolition turn; but we will show they that if is the government that we are figh-ing for, and not for the negro!" Why, it is but a litle while since a very pious Sunday school-feacher aid in market, "He would as soon kill an abolitionist said in market, "I would say anything else"; and only last week, a merchant said, "There are no persons big enough fools to go and hear Lucretia Mott now." Ah! she can be heard without their going. She is standing unhesitatingly beside the immutable principles of peace, as the sweet harbinger for freedom, and the most acceptable attribute of our Father. Oh, how grand is that position! I know it is difficult to occupy it, with all our feelings calisted, and eager to accept almost any means to liberate the slave; and we should all exercise the most Christian charity. Still, the animal nature must be overcome; for it is not our spiritual nature that prompts to bloodshed, even for the slave. It is out of love for him that we espouse anti-slavery sentiments; and yet he is far more innocent than the slaveholder; and if we love our enemies as we should-if we love our misguided brethren as we are required to—surely, our love for the slaveholder should not be forgotten. Some call them savages and brutes; and though their acts might justify the impression with some, still, the more they err, the more they become objects for our sympathy, solicitude and reformation—they become more than brothers, and we should mete out kindness, odness and love to them, together with an earnest, resolute vindication of the rights of the enslaved.
This was being done by you, Mr. Garrison, and others,
with large hearts. Is leany time to change your tar-Oh, hard as it is to resist the war feeling, because there may, through some spectacles, seem a dim prospect for the slave, think of the magnificent position you would occupy, if, with all their insults, with all their bitter depunciations, you continued magwith all their bitter degunerators, you contact mag-namimous! The grandest conflict is that which suc-cessfully resists temptation, and the most complete victory is that which successfully overcomes it. What a sad commentary upon the abolition cause, if, after the struggle is over, the old Union should be patched up, and old compromises re-read and re-affirmed; the government resolved into a mutual admiration society; "the South hug the North, and the North hug the South," and both sides claim the victory! What a nentary upon our great cause to see the influence Whereas, what a splendid achievement it would be to find them, whether in victory or defeat, masters throughout of themselves, contending unflinchingly with brain, with tongue, with pen and example, for the abolition of slavery from the very requirements of morality! These appeals are not lost upon mankind, not even upon our Southern brethren. Who are Look into their relationships: are they no interwoven with us by all the laws of consanguinity and nationality! They are not so wonderfully different from us. We have our faults and foibles. We are not infallible. They have some noble traits, they are children of the same impartial Father, they all have consciences. Yes, consciences I Touch, then, that fountain of goodness. You cannot do it with the sword—that breeds revenge, and killeth. You can touch it with the whisperings of the spirit of love. It is an easy matter to love those that love us, yet empty of rewards. The triumphs of this life are ed by overcoming evil with good. Yet we must be impatient, or we may accept the speed of war, seducing is it, to carry out devout ends, and the retard rather than hasten. Some may say, "This will do very well when the millennium comes, but that is not yet." Why, we make millenniums—every man can make them for himself! 'They are the develop-

and innocent, rather than that of the guilty, who are less prepared to render up an account of their stewardship. As at present planned, the war may cost the blood of thousands; while under a pure non-resistance, no army, and especially no army of Americans, would sacrifice many lives, but eventually grant all the rights and privileges that could be vouchsafed by the victorious sword, and this without the heir-loom to our children of militare with and privileges that could be vouchsafed by the victorious sword, and this without the heir-loom to our children of militare with and with the Law of the country of the c children of military spirit, and without the drunken-ness, profanity and disgrace which are visible in our milst under the war influence.

There is an omnipotence in a fearless, dignified, hu-

ment of our spiritual nature, attainable only by lives of purity and virtue, by abjuring the use of carnal weapons, and by a system of universal benevolence and love to mankind. Let us work indefatigably, but consistently. Our course is the highest in the scale

manitarian non-resistance—the sublimity of moral courage—fearing no death to the body, earnest alone for the life of the spirit. It conquers eventually.

man, gives us who witness your patriotism and cour-age, occasion to be proud of our own dear Elisworth and its vicinity. Her sons are made of the true metal; it has the ring of '76 and the spirit of Bun-

ker Hill.

You go forth to battle with a terrible, revengeful and wicked foe: not, however, as our fathers did, in and wicked foe: not, however, as our fathers did, in '76, to achieve and create a country which they could call their own, but to preserve what they achieved, after a seren years' war; to preserve from the raid of a foe as much more cruel and malignant than those a foc as much more cruel and malignant than those our fathers had to contend with, as the cruelties of the fourteenth century were to that of the eightreenth: a savagery which is only equalled by the science found in the cruelties of the very institution which these Southern vandals have waged to perpetuate.

To you and the like of you is committed the safety of our institutions; to you the safety of our homes and firesides. For, once suffer the Southern slaveocrat to plant his cabbage, palmetto and rattlesnake flag over the Free States, and liberty would have to fee to

of our institutions; to you the safety of our homes and firesides. For, once suffer the Southern slaveocrat to plant his cabbage, palmetto and rattlesnake flag over the Free States, and liberty would have to flee to canada or the frozen ocean for a place to plant her flad with the feature of which was the education of their sons and daughters. One of them, not satisfied with the feature of them, not satisfied with the feature of them, not satisfied with the feature of them.

brought face to face, and you, soldiers of the North-ern army, are to say to the army of the South, "Here your encroachments upon the freedom, of the North shall be stayed; here we meet you steel to steel."

True, little did the friends of the new Administra-ion apprehend that the South, in her madness, would put her threats into execution, and lay violent hand on the Government, and pull down the pillars of State, an army upon the Capital of the nation. Little did they think they should meet Jeff. Davis and Mason in any other spirit than conservators of the peace and preservers of the Union. But slavery is not to be trusted for anything that does not serve its ends; and its immediate supporters are ready to sacrifice every friend -political, religious, social, fraternal -where it apparent interest demands it. Thus the democrat of the North, alike with the republican, comes to the rescue of the Union, the stars and stripes, which are wickedly assailed by the vandals of the South; and you to-day stand shoulder to shoulder, democrat and republican, forgetting names and previous conditions, in the struggle for the sacred cause of freedom.

To you is committed the responsible duty of place ing that flag upon the apex of liberty—not alone fo the white man, but for all persons in this country the white man, out or an persons in this country— holding these truths as the guiding star by night, and the pillar of cloud by day, "That all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain in-alienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." You go forth to meet the enemy in the sunny South, to retake the forts, arsenals your country once more on the ramparts of Sumter. That you will do it, is the prayer of all whom you leave behind, though the rebel Pickens has sworn that the Palmetto shall never be lowered, except in a sea of blood.

Soldiers, are you ready for the fight? Can you meet this foe without faltering, and sweep before you, with the besom of stern retributive justice, these vandals and pirates? Yes; I hear the shout going vanuas and praces? I es?; I near the snott going up from all hearts, "The stars and stripes shall float again over Sumter, though it cost the liberation of every slave, and the lives of a hundred thousand Northern sons of liberty." I thank you. Go forth, and he who falls in defence of that flag shall have a better passport to the next life than any priest, church or sacrament can give. But in all things be humanenever cruel; always have your pieces well charged, and never discharged only as they cover one or more

the sons of Maine now sleep in death for the cause which you swear to uphold. Their blood cries from the streets of Baltimore for redress; let it not plead in vain, but take no rash oath of vengcance; yet armed with justice and liberty, yield nothing, compromise nothing with rebels, though it be no "mudsilla" of the North know their rights, and dare maintain them; that liberty is better than slavery, that justice is better than rubbery. In no case allow your freedom to be narrowed down to yourself, but let it be as universal as nature, embracing all classes and grades of humanity. Your motto, "Liberty and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." With this you shall conquer a peace worthy of your prestige, which shall be lasting, final, glorious. Then shall you sit down, each under his own vine, and none to molest nor make him afraid. The classes of the consistently. Our course is the highest in the scale of moral excellence. Let us adopt those means that are the most peaceful, fraternal, and Christ-like.

I sometimes think, that if this cause of the abolition of slavery requires the consecration of blood, how much better it would be to have that of the pure when the state of the guilty, who are suffer than that of the guilty, who are South be in opposition to the frozen North, but each shall work harmoniously together, clothed in the beautiful garments of liberty and justice for all. Commerce, the arts, sciences, politics, religion, government, shall conspire to make "Young America" the pride and glory of civilization and popular fran-Such a victory won and such a peace con chise. Suen a victory won and suen a peace con-quered shall immortalize your name, and the age in which you live. But to secure a selfish, narrow free-dom, confined to the strong, making the weak and helpless the slave of the rich and powerful, shall only confine the fire, which shall break out some other time like a pent-up volcano; for as sure as justice is immutable, every yoke shall be broken, every chain sundered. And woe to those who persist in fighting against it: they shall be buried in the ruins of their

A SHORT ADDRESS TO THE NORTHERN erty for my whole country, and all the inhabitant thereof. Let this be your patriotism, and victory shall

A SHORT ADDRESS TO THE NORTHERN

SOLDIERS.

[This was written for the company raised in Ellsworth, Maine, but not delivered, owing to its Anti-Slavery sentiment, though the author is confident that a majority of the company would have endorsed it.]

SOLDIERS.—The circumstances in which our common country is conditioned, have imposed upon the President of the United States the duty of calling upon the Governor of the State of Maine for troops upon the Governor of the State of Maine for troops to defend the Capital of the Nation from Southern secessionists and mobocrats.

You, at the call of our excellent Governor, have volunteered your services for the army. Coming as you do, from the work and mechanic shops, the mills and the fields, hastening with alacrity, without an thour's notice, to fill up a company of eighty men, and those, too, most of you young men, scarcely out of your time, to serve in a war against the most cruel and diabolical foe that ever disgraced the history of man, gives us who witness your patriotism, and victory shall perch upon your banner.

And now to the loved ones whom you leave behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leave behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

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"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves behind:

"And now to the loved ones whom you leaves, hearthy shall perch upon your banner.

And now to the loved ones whom you leaves, hearthy, wives, mothers, then, alters, shall perch upon your banner.

And now to the loved ones whom you leaves, hea

yet we are many home by your own fireside.

God bless you! Good bye!

G. W. MADOX.

ENCOURAGING FACTS.

Edward Garrison Walker, a young colored man, was, on May 6th, on motion of Robert Morris, Esq., Judge Russell on the Superior Court bench, admitted

Judge Russell on the Superior Commonwealth.

Mr. Walker has read law a portion of his time in the office of C. A. Tweed, Esq., of Charlestown; but the passed the ordeal, we are told, in a manner very editable to him.

setts of like aspirations.

the education of colored children, had abandoned a lu-This is not a war alone to preserve the Union; but the two institutions, planted and compromised over by our fathers, are brought face to face, and as one goes up, the other goes down; and it is for you to say whether this country shall become the great slave whether this country shall become the great slave mart of the world, or whether it shall be the home of the brave and free. Slave labor and free labor are

> Island: while in the latter, especially, struggling for equal school rights. He has now removed to Boston, where his children daily rejoice in the fact, that the dew-drops of knowledge are dispensed without regar to accidental differences of complexion.

> I met a worthy and industrious resident of an adjoining city, on his way home from church. He pointed me, with manifest delight, to his second daughter, who, he said, was now in the High School; the same from which his eldest daughter had gradu-ated some months since.
>
> A few days since, a paper reached me from Adrian, Michigan, containing an account of the City School

> examination, in which the exercises of a promising colored boy were highly complimented; and the Programme of the Ninth Annual Examination of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelpha is before me, with the names of candidates for prizes in the highest lepartment of Mathematics and the Classics.
>
> It is a noticeable and encouraging fact, that so much

interest continues to be manifested throughout the country by colored parents and their children in the pursuit of knowledg , even in those localities where culty. Their success in the schditions and races meet on terms of equality is a fixed

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT RICHMOND.

The rebel President and suite were welcomed to Virginia, a few days since, by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Richmond. Accompanied by a cortege on horseback, he left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds, where, in response to the calls of an assemblage of soldiers and civilians, he delivered the following brief address:—

an an assemblage of soldiers and civilians, he delivered the following brief address:—

"My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country; and, in asserting the birth-fright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing, as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. (Cheers.)

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war; but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons, a determination never to surrender—a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries of 'Never!' and applause.) Though great even may be the disparity of numbers, give me in fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in trimpic everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own." (Tremendous cheers.)

Presideet Davis then retired from the balcony. President Davis then retired from the balcony.

Tressent James and Reichmond, has tendered to Jeff. Davis the gratuitous use of his house, furniture, and negroes, for a term of three months, or longer if desired, for the "Presidential Mansion." [A more appropriate place would be the Penitentiary.]

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Cuicago, June 3.

Senator Douglas died at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts, J. Madison Cutts, Jr., of Washington, B. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, J. McVicker, Spencer B. Benham, and Dr. Hay, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday to Washington. He was born at Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813. In 1834, he was admitted to the bar, soon obtained a lucrative practice, and was elected Autorrey-General of the State. In 1837, he was appointed, by President Van Buren, Register of the Land-fillee, at Springfield, Illinois. He afterwards practised his profession, and, in 1840, was elected Secretary of State, and the following year Judge of the Supreme Court. This office he resigned, after sitting upon the bench for two years, in consequence of ill health. In 1843, he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the Lower House for four years. In December, 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, of which he continued a member. He was, (as he had been for several sessions), during the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was subsequently reelected a Senator in Congress. He was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Colonel Robert Martin of Rocking Martin, and specific properties of the Treasury. He leaves no children they his second wife, and is reported to have died in impovershed circumstances.

immutable, every yoke shall be broken, every chain sundered. And were to those who persist in fighting against it: they shall be buried in the ruins of their own structure!

Remarks. The letter of our esteemed correspondent is suggestive of many comments, but we cannot ent is suggestive of many comments, but we cannot ent is suggestive of many comments, but we cannot ake its submire its excellent spirit, and cling as tenaciously as almire its excellent spirit, and cling as tenaciously as twer to the principles of peace, we cannot take its sometime view of the present conflict, but regard with hopefulness the almost miraculous uprising of the Pople of the North, to provent the success of the most hideous conspiracy over framed for the extinction of popular liberty; and though it is true that they are not feeking, primarily, the abolition of slavers, but rather the preservation of the government as administered hitherto, still it is more and more apparent that they will be compelled by necessity, if not from choice or principle, to proclaim liberty to the oppressed—in which case, the cause of peace will be greatly promoted, as well as that of impartial freedom.

*Profit seeding of the seeding of the part of the seeding exception of the surface of the compelled by necessity, if not from choice or principle, to proclaim liberty to the oppressed—in which case, the cause of peace will be greatly promoted, as well as that of impartial freedom.

*Profit seeding of the surface of the surfac

many nereafter to be detailed. I know of no other questions connected therewith. As a matter of property, to the insurgents, it will be of very great monent—the number that I now have amounting, as I m informed, to what in good times would be of the alue of sixty thousand dollars.

Twelve of these negroes, I am inform the amounting as I was a sixty thousand the sixty the sixty thousand the sixty that sixty the sixty the sixty that sixty the sixty that

a secure of necessity, and seprese their masses of their reviews.

How can this be done? As a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and mother, and not take the children? Of the humanitation aspect I have no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit all to your better judgment; and as these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured—and I trust I am not wrong in so doing—to duplicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forwarding them to the Secretary of War.

Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.
Lieutenant-General Scott."

A letter from the Fortress says:—

A letter from the Fortress says:—

"It was discovered that thirty of the slaves belonged to one man in Richmond. He obtained permission to visit the fort to confer with Gen. Butler, on the subject of getting his live property back. He asked the General If he might be allowed to convey them back. The General said they came there of their own accord, and could go back with him if they desired to. They were asked if they desired to return with their master. They quickly decided that they preferred to remain with the soldiers in the fort. The claimant then said if the General would allow him to take his slaves to Richmond, he would manumit them. Gen. Butler said he could not make any such arrangement; but the claimant could go to Richmond with or without the slaves, and they could go or stay, as they pleased, and if they went the claimant might do as he pleased about manumitting them. The claimant finding himself in a bad fix, manumited the thirty slaves on the spot, left them in the fort ted the thirty slaves on the spot, left them in the fort free men, and left himself for Richmond."

free men, and left himself for Richmond."

The Washington Republican of Friday says:—

"It is reported from Fortress Monroe that gangs of fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or thirty, were constantly arriving there, over one hundred having reached there on Monday. Some of them said they were about being sent South, and others alleged that they came in to get food. They complained that they came in to get food. They complained that whilst they were kept at work in the sandhills the soldiers ate up all the food. Some of them were free negroes, who had been compelled to work upon the enemy's fortifications in and near Norfolk."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune has some interesting information relative to a certain class of contraband chattels with legs, which have of their own accord found their way to Fort Monroe:—

"The first invoice of Virginia property received at Gen. Butler's camp, consisted of eight packages. Gen. Ashley was detailed to examine and report.

'What are you going to do with us?' the negroes should

asked.
Gen. Ashley—'We shall not harm you.'
Negroes—'We know that, but will you send us
back! We want to know, because if you don't, our
friends will follow. They wait to know how we are

friends will follow. They wait to know how we are treated.'

Gen. Ashley—'I have no authority to act, but you may be sure that you won't be returned to your masters for twenty-four hours.'

At this, about 200 volunteers, who had gathered about from various regiments, and all parties present, capped their hands, and cheered, showing the sentiments of the soldiers. Gen. Ashley then examined the eight separately, and seemed to understand their situation, and to feel as with one of their number, an old Methodist class-leader, who said that they were like the children of Israel in Egypt, they knew that deliverance was 'swine to come;' but how, was not oclear. But the war was something toward it. They had awaited quiety since September, 'when we made up our minds that the North was too strong for the South.'

"Who are "we"?' asked Gen. Ashley.

pour minds hat he norm was not should be south.

'Who are "we"; asked Gen. Ashley.

'Masters and slaves both, was the reply.
The next day, according to their prophecy; 40 or 50 more came into camp; and these 'Volunteer Virginians' continued coming until Gen. Ashley left. An examination of these confirmed the conclusions respecting the knowledge of the negroes that something was going on which might inure to their good, and they determined to selze the opportunity."

IMPORTANT DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

milliary operations in a State, by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligations; nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obligations resting upon itself.

Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations formed for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority; while, therefore, you will, permit no interference by the persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your milliary operations are conducted is under the control of such organizations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines.

You will cupicly such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and of the persons of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

S. CAMERON, See y of War.

To Major-General Butler."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT. This noon a fugitive side, just arrived from Baltimore, (vis. "U.G.R.R.") was passing through the Doric Hall, at the State House, when he recognized one of the soldiers wounded on the 19th of April at that city, and at once accosted him, inquiring after his health, and asked him if he did not know him. The soldier did not a first remember his face, when the fugitive asked him if he did not know him. The soldier did not a first remember his face, when the fugitive asked him if he did not know him. The soldier did not a first remember his face, when the fugitive asked him if he did not know him. The soldier did not a first remember his face, when the fugitive asked him if he did not know him. The soldier did not a first remember a colored man bringing him waster to drink, and rags to bind up his wounds, while he lay wounded in the atreet. He replied that he did, and at once recognized his Good Samarian in the person of the fugitive. The peculiar circumstances of the case made the interview deeply touching. Without revealing facts which might do more harm than good, we will simply add that the fugitive has a wife and two children, and when the Massachusetts soldiers fell wounded in the street of Baltimore, the fugitive wife to the sold of the sold

sour Democrat, May 21st.

23 The Topeka Record says: "We have been kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from North Carolina to a gentleman in this city. The letter says:

'My object in writing this is this—Our country is at war, and a bloody scene is upon us. I have, therefore, resolved to move my family out of the slave States, and now I want to ask you this question: If I were to bring my family to Topeka next June, do you think a Southern family would be safe there? . . . for as soon as a Northern army comes to the South, the negroes will rise, and kill every person they can get hold of Our Southern States will be ruined by this war, and as I am not a slaveholder. I do not wish my family to perish with the slaveholders."

A SOUTHERN EXAMPLE. The Nashville (Tenn.)

A SOUTHERN EXAMPLE. The Nashville (Tenn.)

Banner says: "One of the Cairo soldiers was at Columbus on Priday. He was carefully searched, but no
papers of consequence were found on his person. He
confessed, however, that he was from Cairo, also that
he was a soldier, and had been sent to that place by
his commanding officer. The last our informant saw
of him, he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black
jack, his feet dangling at an inconvenient distance from
the ground."

THE REBELS HANG A HORSE-SHOER. A Mr. Bennett, who had been employed as a horse-shoer by the U.S. cavalty, and although a Virginian still remained true to the Union, was hung, on Saturday last, at Macroscot Lucyllon.

A NEORO PREACHER HUNG. A negro preacher belonging to Mrs. Haden, at Pine Bluff, indulged in violent language to his mistress last Sunday afternoon,
remarking, among other things, that he would be free
in three weeks; and could raise a thousand men himself for the purpose. His case was reported to the
authorities the same evening, and he was taken out
and hung on Monday afternoon.—Memphis Bulletin.

nd hung on Monday anestoned

A SPT HUNG BY SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 31st ult. reports, that

has received information that a son of the law part-—The Richmond Dispatch of the 31st ult reports, that it has received information that a son of the law partner of the President of the Loudon and Hampshire Railway, had been arrested by the South Carolina Volunteers, and hung as a spy. Upon his person, coscealed in his coat collar, when arrested, were a map of Harper's Ferry, and a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of troops at the Ferry, and the best mode for the Federal forces to pursue to ensure success.

Federal forces to pursue to ensure success.

The Mr. Alden Moulton, of Greene, recently driven out of Alabama, informs the Lewiston Journal, that a vigilance committee from Mobile tied up his employer, (a Southerner!) and whipped him, for retaining Northern men in his service. On his way home, Mr. M. found this identical Southerner, who had been whipped for employing him, actually enlisted in the U. S. army at Cairo! He said he had made up his mind to give full payment and interest for the flogging which his Southern friends had bestowed upon him.—Portland Transcript.

Trunscript.

The All the U. S. offleers escaped from Texas are in Washington. They denounce the traitor Twiggs in violent terms. He sent them over a vast territory, shut off from the North. Capt. Gerard paid over \$30,000 given him in charge by a resigning Quartermaster at Caire, bringing it safely the whole distance in his waisteoat lining. Thirty or forty officers, with 300 or 400 men, are still prisoners in Texas. The officers having given their word of honor, feel that they must keep it; but those who gave it may be assigned to posts, the duties of which can be performed without a breach of honor. As all the officers who escaped reported themselves here, the Government has good proof of their loyalty.

Four Southern ladies recently arrived at Brattle-boro', VL, as a place of safety during the war their husbands or brothers have inaugurated against the North!

GOV. ANDREW ON THE WAR. GOV. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in a letter to Gen. Walbridge, of New York, approving the General's policy of enlisting half a million men for the war, says:—

a million men for the war, says:—

"The day of compromise with treason has irrevocably passed, and the day of absolute victory shall be
made to come, if we fight for a century. There is a
perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts.
Party names and parry creeds are utterly ignored and
forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the emphatic punishment and solemn extinction of traitors, are the called lic religion of us all. And it is a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of Washington, who, when advised that five thousand men would suffice to quell Shay's Rebellion, replied, 'Then I will send fifteen thousand.' There can be no mistake about that."

Then I will send fifteen thousand.' There can be no mistake about that."

THE PARENTS OF COL. ELISWORTH GAZING ON HIS CORPSE. The mother and father of Col. Elisworth, with hearts bowed with grief, awaited the arrival of the body of their beloved son in painful anxiety at the Astor House, and as soon as the coffin containing the inanimate soldier was deposited in the room, both parents entered, and proceeded to hold communion with grim death. It was a scene such as may be witnessed once in a long period of years—deeply affecting, solemn and heart-rending. The mother—she whose heart is always full of tenderness—a may be witnessed once in a long period of years—deeply affecting, solemn and heart-rending. The mother—she whose heart is always full of tenderness—a may be written as a hard task to go through when she stands gazing on the dead body of her only son. Imagination may therefore draw a faint picture of what Mrs. Elisworth must have suffered while in that chamber of death. On entering, she first kissed his cold lips, the father followed the example, both looked at each other a moment in mute grief, and then burst into a wild paroxysm of anguish, sob following sob, until the few with which we have been some particular to the paroxysm of anguish, sob following sob, until the few would prove serious to either one or both parents, and they were accordingly conducted from the room.—

N. Y. Herald.

The Vicksburg Whie says that Andrew Jackson

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Mil-

ord, Mass., Sunday, June 9.

Evening lecture, subject: "The Star-Spangled Banner
a the Symbol of Liberty."

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Weymouth, Sun-tay, June 9, at half-past 10, A. M., and half-past 5, P. M.

MARRIED—In this city, June 3, by Rev. R. C. faterston, Marshatt, Gunpon, Eq., to Miss Mary E. nows, both of Boston.

New Dress Goods

HEBBARD'S,

365 Washington Street. Figured Irlsh Poplins, 62 cts. cost 87 cts.
French checked do. 50 cts. "62 cts.
French striped and figured do. 50 cts. "62 cts.
Double with Mosambiques, 37 & 50 cts. 62 8 7 6 ets.
Double width Grey Goods, 25 cts. cost 50 cts.
Single width Grey Goods, 8 & 10 cts. "9 k12 cts.
Best American Prints, 62 cts. "82 cts.
Bernges, silk and wool, 17 cts. "32 cts. Best American Prints, 62 cts.
Bernges, silk and wool, 17 cts.
Organdie Muslins, 13 cts.

13 cts. former 27 cts. 8 cts. coet 12 cts. 25 cts. " 35 cts.

Look at the Prices! __AT__

> HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street.

Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk Basquenes, Heavy Plaid Silks, for Mantillas, Heavy Plaid Silks, Rich Chene Silks, Plain Silks at like discount.

Boston, June 7.

Marking Down

HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street.

Look at PRICES!

Mourning Pine Apple sets, Valanciene Medallion sets, Valiance new Muslin sets, 5.00 5.00 2.50
Collars, 25, 37, 1.50 cost 50, 62, 1.75
Linen sets, 20 cts.—Collars 6ts.

THE PINE AND PALM. EDITORS: James Redpath, George Lawrence, Jr.

HENRY MELROSE, Office Editor

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No. I.—Contains Wendell Phillips's Speech on Tous-aint L'Ouverture, with an authentic portrait of the hero. No. III.—Contains a portrait of President Geffrard. No. III.—Also illustrated, contains a long and hitherto mpublished letter of John Brown, and all the documents ecessary for a thorough knowledge of the Spanish Plot is t. Domingof.

necessary for the corough knowledge of the Spanish Plot in St. Domingor.

The Pine and Palm is the successor of the Angle-African, (the organ of the colored Americans,) and is devoted to the advocacy of practical organized efforts against Slavyr. Its fourth page forms the official grgan of the Government of Hayti.

Its first three numbers contain an immense amount of correspondence, including letters from Africa, Hayti, Vancurier's Island, New Branwick, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Ohio, Virginia, South Grolins, New York, Detroit, &c. &c.—chiefy by colored Americans; and this feature will still be more fully developed.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Mass Charitable Mechanic Association.

Charitable Mechanic Association.

"Four Parkers's Swurse Machines. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the vasious patents owned and used by Elias How, Jr., Wheeley & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties per tribute. These, together with Parker's improvement make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 in \$10 each. They are very perfect in their mechanis being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, priving and complete. The apparatus for guaging the lengt of siltch is very simple and effective. The tension, as we as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feate which strikes your committee flavorably, vis: there is in wheel below the table between the standards, to come accounted with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore in contact with the string of the operator, and therefore in the property of the operator of the operat tock-sitch, but is a stranged that it lays the ridge up the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a gre t measure, with the objection semetimes urged on that \$i\$ count."

Boston, June 7, 1861.

Boetry.

A PARODY ON POES RAVEN.

m a midnight dreary, while I

and gladness, and gladness, ing the poor brain to madness, racking all my fra with sighs; mly a histeress figure, as I gave vent to my sighs, Faintly flashed upon my oyes.

"Ah! right well do I remember, it was " blustering N m each dim, "dying ember" flick

"Vainly I had strove to borrow" solace for m

Bring back to our social vision purer and sere While the dark cloud from us fi

"And the vague, confused, uncertain" tidings, which fifully flirting, Filled my soul with nameless terrors, and with me

eating"
some dim shadow fleeting o'er my heavy, te

dimmed eyes— ow of some shapeless ember, which is oft cast o'er th By the flame, just ere it dies.

ning thus, at length my terrors partially their errors,

Though with many a dread foreboding, which

ne'ertheless arise; Thus with hopes and fears commingling, in a wild ant jingling, heart-strings keenly tingling, "Let me see!"

Looking up with struggling effort-" I will see what 'tis,'

Darkness only met my eyes. Striving hard to see, but vainly, nought could I dis

ish plainly, ch dreams as racked my cranium Morpho uld devise; here with darkness meeting, gave no singl

sound of greeting—

Never once a word repeating, "save the whispered v Be wise !' "Be wise!"
These I whispered, and an echo answered words—"Be wise!"
This, methought, all Nature cries.

To my hearth at length returning, kindling up my burning,
Plainly on the blaze alighting, I beheld a Demon rise

And, with speaking, fiendish glancing, through the door advancing,
With a sort of hobbling prancing, unlike aught b
the skies,
Crouched him there before my eyes.

Most repulsive of all creatures, there commingling in l features
All the vile and loathsome passions, treachery, co

and lies,
With each other nameless evil, all united, held the

despise;
Form which bord, or beast, or reptile, could but utterl despise,
And from it avert their eyes.

But my mind, confused, and wondering, o'er my future pondering,
Was quite filled with thoughts of omens, and I gazed

strange surprise;
"Tell me," said I, "ghastly, sneaking wretch, whe
thou here a seeking?
Art thou capable of speaking? Speak, and let a

Tell me quickly what thy name is speak, and let a

Quoth the Demon, "Compromise." "Art thou, then, that craven, slinking demon, who had long been linking
Us to slavery and corruption, till the world doth us de

spise? said I, "thy vocation to incite our y

To commit self-immolation, and its freedom sacrifice? To bow down before oppressors, and its freedom

Quoth the Demon, "Compromise." "Is it," said I, "then thy pleasure to degrade us w

measure?

Is it thy malignant wish, then, every knave to canon
And when, with the right contending, wouldst thou

the wrong defending,
re to make its power unending, over all to tyr
suppress each manly feeling, and forever tyras
Quoth the Demon, "Compromise."

"When aggresors' hands are grasping, and our throats are nearly clasping, Shall we meekly hold forth to them? Is this what thes we yield to each exaction, and of each truth make

To their perfect satisfaction, and surrender all we prise?
While we're able to defend it, shall we give up all w Prize? Quoth the Demon, "Compromise."

Puritans, and its assent passor, new Dr. Cheever, eccive at this time the warm sympathies and prayers of
the Church Anti-Slavery Society. Not that any new
or strange thing has happened to them, more than te
scores, if not hundreds of others, within the last
twenty-five years. But that this, the latest instance. mpromise is ever used in trea The rush a very trace of freedom, slavery to immortal As a cover white assailing, till o'er liberty prevailing, Struggle will be unavailing, when we see 'tie a disguishall we tie our hands completely, when we know 't twenty-five years. But that this, the latest instance, and considering the circumstances, and the central position of the persecuted, one of the most remarkable and most audaccious, deserves, at this time, particular attention, and should be remembered, and have a place in the history of these wonderful times."

Quoth the Demon, "Compromise." Thus I listened to his croaking, till, with indignation

But the Demon, still before me, cast his magnetism o'er me, With his song me'er ceased to bore me, and upon me fix his eyes; While a dense, pestiferous ether seemed to shoot forth from

his eyes As he muttered, "Compromise."

While unto him thus I hearkened, rapidly the air wa darkened—
As if from infernal altars hellish incense did arise;
And I felt a stupor stealing o'er me, all my powers con

gesling,
Smothering every manly feeling—"Rouse thee, victim,
slave!" I ories—
"Repd the bands with which he binds thee! stir thee

nickly rouse!" I cries—
"Spurn the Demon-Compromise!",

! knave! thy spell is broken! be that word n longer spoken!"

Cried I, starting upward wildly, "Let the past of this suf

se presence from me, and thy tongue all

foul with lies,

And thy song of 'Compromise.'"

But the Demon, all unbeeding my upbraiding or my ple

objections to said Ex.Farte Council and its "result"—

I. We object that it was called in the absence of the
Pastor, the natural defender and representative of the
Church, whose return from Europe was confidently
expected within some eight weeks from the time
when the Council was held.

II. We object that said Council should attempt, so
far as within them lay, to excommunicate a Church
of Jesus Christ from the fellowship of His saints, for
no alleged heresy or apostasy, but on the sole
ground of alleged irregular and violent action, which
action was taken when the Church was its trouble.
The Pastor was in Europe. The Church mannally declined the jurisdiction of a Council which they had
no hand in calling, and after they had previously denied the request for a Mutual Council by a vote of 73
to 12, as not needing its solvice in their affairs.

No Committee from the Church appeared before surprise;
Still upon me ever staring, with a wild, malignant glaring
As for no repulses earing, still his hellish arts he plies—
To o'erthrow my sense of honor, all his heilish arts he plies—

Bull repeating, "Compromise." ow is hieing all around our country, try

And, where'er I turn, his learing visage ever is app At the right forever sacering, though in patriotism's Still I see his hateful features through his poor

our eyes, In the name of "Compromise"?

The Tiberator.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The annual meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday, May 28th, opened with prayer by the honored apostle of Liberty from Kentneky, Rev. John G. Fee. A foreible address followed by the President, and Report by the Secretary, reviewing in a succinct and truthful manner the complicity and blood-gulltiness of the American Church with slavery the last year.

The Secretary [Rev. Henry T. Cheever] submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously selected.

our national affairs, and the state of open rebellion against the Federal Government, on the part of ten of the States of our Confederacy, for no other cause than slavery, the chief anxiety felt by us, as a Socie-

that a christian Patriots, has not been—as lately inti-mated by an eloquent voice from over the sea—for the dissolution of the National body, but for the death of

2. Resolved, That we benefice that the headed and earnest writer, (Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning,) looking on, from abroad, upon the astonishing events now transpiring in this country, that mothing can destroy the Republic but what corrupt its conscience; that if the North stand fast on the

our fees may be of our own household, but our friends must be among all just and righteous men, whether in the body or out of the body." Compassed about therefore, with so great a cloud of witnesses, we can afford to risk swything.

al Administration, in its present tremendous struggl with domestic treason and conspiracy, plainly is, ina-much as the unnatural war into which it is forced

a Pro-Slavery war on the part of the rebels, to make it an Anti-Slavery war on the part of the Government, and so to commend itself to the friends of impartial liberty

everywhere, to the consciences of the good, to the sympathy of universal Christendom, and to the favo of Almighty God.

4. Resolved, That from the conviction which

Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College

Course was, God is the author of law.

The speaker said, this Society regards slaveholdin as a throne of iniquity. This Society is to opposslavery till it is destroyed. This is to be done by a

York, who received some attention from the speaker as a representative of a class of erring Christians Dr. Leonard Bacon was also referred to as a represen

wattre of another class of mistaken men. Dr. Bacon would retain the slaveholder in Christian fellowship, which is plainly wrong.

The preacher then explained the system of Hebrew servitude, and plained that it

servince, and claimed that it could not be defence of the system of iniquity which our country upholds. The Hebrew bondman was not a slave in the dire significance of the word at the present day.

the dire significance of the word at the present day. He gained by circumcision all the rights of the Hebrew citizen. There was also provision for the extinction of the system, and Dr. Barnes rationally supposes that our Savior might not have met a slave in Palestine during all his life. The speaker argued further that the New Testament churches were not alwayshed in a hearth of the present the property of the present the new testament churches were not alwayshed in a hearth of the present the

from Rev. William Goodell, of the Principia, New York, who recommended that "the Church of the Puritans, and its absent pastor, Rev. Dr. Cheever, re-

This letter was submitted to a cor

as follows :-

and claimed that it could not be quoted in

enslaved portion of it especially, out of the

God only, for a safe issue in freedom to our co

day evening of each month of the year.

n by the late annual meeting of this Society i New York, viz: That the true policy for the Natio

can afford to risk anything except cons

nd, no glory will be like our glory; tha

the Nation's soul—not lest there should be a rendi of States, and civil war, but lest there should be reco

promise of principle.

2. Resolved, That we believe with the sa

1. Resolved, That, in view of the grave

nual meeting of the Church Anti-Sla

Break his spell, and wake to ac

We, therefore, for these and of in our brief report there is not for ecommend to all Congregational hes totally to disregard the advice of till to regard the Church of the P Church in affliction, and to regard

unanimously adopted, together with the following resolution, submitted by Lewis Tappan of New York. Resolved, That we highly approve of the manly and Christian efforts made by the Rev. Dr. Cheeven during his present sojourn in Great Britain, in advocating there the cause of the Christian Anti-Slavery movement in this country, and urging upon the British public the duty and wisdom of not recognizing the Southern Confederacy; and we rejoice that God has raised up and sustained that eminent and beloved brother in vindicating the cause of rights.

with the following list of Honorary Vice-Presidents:
C. D. Cleveland, Philadelphia; William S. Rentoul,
Pittsburgh, Pa.; Arthur Tappan, New Haven; Edgar
Ketchum, New York; Joseph N. Bacon, Newton,
Mass.; J. T. Williston, Northampton, Mass.; A. C.
Barstow, Providence, R. I.; I. T. Hutchina, Danielcastilla, C. S. Roy, George Gordon, Berja, Miles Barstow, Providence, R. I.; L. T. Hutchins, Danielsonville, Ct.; Rev. George Gordon, Iberia, Ohio;
Philo P. Stewart, Troy, New York; W. C. Gildersleeve, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; C. Stuart, Lors, Canada
West; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, New York; Rev. H. Mattison, New York; Rev. J. Blanchard, President of
Wheaton College, Illinois; Rev. C. B. Boynton, Circhinati; Simon Page, Hallowell, Me.; Rev. David
Thurston, Litchfield Corner, Me.; James Allen, Bångor, Me.; Hon. Ryland Fletcher, Proctorsville, Vt.;
Rev. Samuel B. Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. James
A. Thome, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Jacob Ide, West
Medway, Mass.

A Resolution was afterward adopted, pursuant to suggestion from William Goodell, which elicited swarm discussion:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Mir and Churches to circulate and sign a memorial to the President of the United States, that, as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—"the minister of God for good, not bearing the sword in vaid."—and having with which he is intrusted, to "proclaim libert, throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants there of"—that he call, by proclamation, upon all the in habitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in supporting the Govern ing them of its impartial protection under the co-flag of our National Union and Freedom.

A Petition was forthwith drawn up, and signed b pwards of twenty-five representative clergyme lifferent denominations, from all parts of the cou

After a recess, the session opened with prayer by kev. J. S. Green of the Sandwich Islands. Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Franklin, Mass., intro-resolution to the effect that the Executive Co

tee be instructed to prepare an appeal to the Christia public, urging them to use every legitimate means t prevent any peace with the South, which does not in 4. Resolved, that God is now exercising judgment forced upon us, that God is now exercising judgment with the nation for the long-cherished sin of slave-holding; and from a deep sense of dependence upon rolve the removal of slavery, the guilty c Rev. H. T. Cheever, Rev. I. T. Hutchins of Da

iclsville, Ct., Rev. C. B. Smith of Gloucester, at Rev. Elnathan Davis of Fitchburg, supported the res

and to the enstaved portion of it especially, out of the present struggle, we earnestly recommend to the churches, and to all praying people, that they observe a concert of prayer for the enslaved, and for our country, on the third Sabbath evening, or third Mon duty to give a correct tone to the public mind, so the the war be not permitted to end while there is upon a single slave. He believed the politi shackle upon a single slave. He believed the point-cians at Washington desired to be pushed to an ad-vance stand on this subject. Some of them had been heard to say, "Only tell us what to do, and we will do it. Let the people who give us the money and the men, demand that we abolish Slavery, and we will do it. Let the Northern ministers make and declare Illinois, preached from Psalm 94: 20: Shall the throne of iniquity have followship with Thee, which frameth mischief by a law? The subject of the distiment, and we at Washington will execut sociating the churches of this country in a contes with Slavery. This is necessary, for the press and sociating the churches of this country in a contess with Slavery. This is necessary, for the press and the pulpit of the South are unanimous in the defence of slavery, and many apologists are found at the North. Prominent among these is Dr. Ricc of New York, who received some attention from the speaker. a right to complain.

Mr. Hutchins said, though he had belonged to the Peace Society, its meetings had now become war meetings, and he had found himself praying that the sword be not sheathed while there is a slave in the

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Gloucester, said the people slaves. He was never so disheartened as now, in con of the hostility of the press and the pu to genuine abolitionism. If the slaves are freed in the present war, it will be in spite of the present in

tent of the Government and the Churches.
Rev. E. Davis, of Fitchburg, on the other hand, saw much of encouragement in the present aspect of the country. If the South-side pulpit had yielded to the public pressure, and to the requisitions of a visit-ing committee, and had pronounced strongly for the war, so the South-side pulpit would yet yield to the pressure of the people, and when pushed would propressure of the people, and when pussed would per nounce as strongly for abolitionism, and we should yet see the miracle made good of South-side Adams and the Senior Pastor of the Old South marching shoulder to shoulder with Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Lewis Tappan said that there was a constant pro-gress in the anti-slavery cause. This cause stands bet er to-day than ever before. The speaker was there would be peace before the war had done its work. The insults which the South heap upon the North are the most pleasing items of news that he reads in these days. These insults will spur up the lone. He feared that the action of the

ed by an insult to our flag, and not by love to ave and the spirit of the Gospel. He hoped that slaves in the country, and that he might live as

of Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Hon. I. Washburn, and Rev. George Trask, with instructions to report at the busi-ness meeting in the afternoon, what action, if any, should be taken by the society upon it. Said Commit-tee in the afternoon session, at the Meionson, reported as Methuselah to enjoy it.

These were glorious days. God was movieven Gen. Butler was at last converted. He h responded with Gov. Andrew in reference to the General's returning slaves in Maryland, and His Excellency informed him that he had told Gen. B. it was a EX-PARTE COUNCIL ON THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Whereas, an Ex-Parte Council of Congregational Churches met by pastors and delegates on May 21, 1861, and after hearing certain disafficted and suspended members of the Church of the Puritans, came to a "result," in which they recommended that the fellowship of the Congregational Churches in this country be withdrawn from said Church; and,

Whereas, the present difficulties in the Church of the Puritans have followed, and, in our judgment, flowed from the testimony of the pastor of said Church against the Slave-Power in this country; and,

Whereas, said Council have submitted their "result" to the world at large, through the secular papers, and to the household of faith in particular, through the religious papers,—

We, therefore, as a Church Anti-Slavery Society, and constituting, in a qualified sense, a Standing Council of the Churches with reference to Slavery, submit to the Churches the following as some of our objections to said Ex-Parte Council and its "result". great military blunder, and must not be repeated.
And now we learn by telegraph that Butler refuses to return fugitives, and declares them contraband of war.
He received every insult and aggression of the South upon the North with joy, because it gave strength to the anti-slavery sentiment. When 20,000 of our young the anti-slavery sentiment. When 20,000 of our the anti-slavery sentiment. When 20,000 of our the anti-slavery sentiment. men have been slain, the North will understand what they are fighting for, and his prayer was that war may continue till the North is converted.

If Everett and Dr. Adams were South, they would be Secessionists,—it is the flag they now care for, no the slave; when the first-born of every family shall have been slain, people will then say it is best to le

have been slain, people will then say it is best to let the slaves go.

Mr. Fee said he approved of the resolution. The people not only look to us for light in respect to the evils of slavery, but they also look to us for light as to the scoy in which slavery is to be abolished. Ideas govern the world. Let us get before the minds of the people the idea that the President or Congress can legitimately abolish slavery, and that sin will lie at the door of the people, unless they urge the exercise of this power, and then the power will be used, and that right speedily.

After further discussion, the Resolution was unanimously adopted.

mously adopted.

Rev. Mr. Webster moved the adoption of this expression of the judgment of the Society upon the "Slaveholding Heresy": Slaveholding Heresy": Resolved, That if the helpless slave be the least of

ntative on earth, then to hold him as property is to hore if not to deny his human nature, and is a actical denial, therefore, of Christ's human nature or, in the person of His representative, and, like e denial of his divine nature, it is a virtual abjur-g of the Christian religion, and the very worst

There being no time for discussion, this was left to the Executive Committee to be again reported, to rether with a resolution to the effect that measures be aken to secure a register of all those churches which, by their action, have withdrawn, or shall withdraw their fellowship from silveholders.

The Society then adjourned to the public meeting for addresses at the Temple in the evening, when the

1. Resolved, That the Church Anti-Slavery Sci 1. Resolved, That the Church Anti-Slavery Society has heard, with deep regret, that the United States officers in command of Forts Pickens and Monroe have been gratuitously forward in sending back to their masters, slaves which had ecaped and fied to those forts for protection, and that Gen. Butler officed to employ the troops of Massachusetts in keeping down the slaves of Marvaland. lown the slaves of Maryland.

miraculous, in defence of the Government—that if such things have been done, or shall be done in the course of this war, by permission of the powers that be, it is a hazardous experiment to try, with an indignant people, whose experience of the foul spirit of slavery in this war is fast bringing them to the stern resolve that slaveholding shall cease at once and forever from the country, which it has so long cursed.

B. Resolved, That we deem it important for the General Government to bear in mind, that the millions of the Free States who offer themselves and their money, who are willing to sacrifice and to suffer in

lions of the Free States who ofter themselves and near money, who are willing to sacrifice and to suffer in maintaining the integrity and freedom of our coun-try, are not so doing for the purpose of enabling the rebels to hunt or to hold their slaves; that conjointly with this war, forced upon us by nothing but slavery, the slave-catching vocation of the Free States must come to an end; and the sooner, therefore, this fact i seen and acted upon by all our authorities, civil and military, the better and safer will it be both for the Gov ernment and the people.

4. Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost im

portance that the colored population of our land, whether free or slave, be made to understand distinctly, that the North is now their friend, and that they are to be benefitted by the same are to be benefitted by the success of the Free States in this righteous war; and we hold it to be strictly true, as presented by one of the leading minds of the country, that, let the colored race become convinced, by the action of our troops or of our civil authorities that we are indifferent or hostile to their elevation or let the fear prevail with the slavesthey are likely to be, by what is transpiring—that if the North shall succeed, then slavery will still be perpetuated, only with the changes of ownership, the Southern boast that slaves will fight for their masters and their homes will then, almost certainly, be

is the purpose of God in regard to slavery, as made known by His word, His spirit, and His providence and if our Government be still dreaming that this struggle can be successful, while the laws of Jehovah are ignored, and His command, "LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE," is disregarded, then there is preparing for us a terrible awakening.

from the celebrated speech of John Quincy Adams in 1842 and declares with confidence that, in the or-Divine Providence, the time has come for the people and the Government to avail themselves of the rights of the war power, as argued by John Quincy and most bloody servile insurrection. Rev. Elnathan Davis, of Fitchburg, spoke to the

isters and of the religious press.

isters and of the religious press.

Rev. A. F. Bailey, of Marlboro', regarded the war as an old affair, after all; it had been smouldering for an entire generation—for thirty years, if not more, it has been waging; and if it be not a war against stavery, we construe it to be such by our faith in the God who ruleth the hearts of princes and law-givers. The Church, he held, had been, thus far, the bulwark The church, he seek, had of sta duty; and the minis-ters that had been so long and so ultra conservative, in Methodist phrase, should come to the mourners' bench, and make a clean bosom of their sins. He be-lieved that Abraham Lincoln would be found true to Liberty, and that brother Garrison would prove to

Rev. J. A. Thome, of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Kentucky, a son of a slaveholder, was the next speaker, and entered his solemn testimony against the brutalizing tendency of slavery, not upon slaves only but upon the masters and their families. He alluded to a visit of his to this city thirty years ago. Ever since then, he had been a true anti-slavery ma men think that slavery is the greatest evil next to sin. But slavery is sin, and should be opposed by

every possible means.

Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, who emancipa slaves, and has fought slavery ever since, said that it is the inspiration of the hour that slavery must die. The religious sentiment is about to decide the ques-tion which politics has failed to decide.

utions were adopted, and the me the Society.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

I find in the Journal of Commerce a full report of an exparte Council, called by a minority of the Church of the Paritans in New York city, with the hope to ob-B. Cheever, or a statement of the opinion of the Council in some manner unfavorable to the church.

There are twenty specifications in the statement of grievances set forth by the Council as the ground of their action. The last of these, which probably others, is as follows :--

others, is as 10100ws:—

"20. That the church, in its public documents and in the general style of remarks in its meetings, has characterized its sister churches and their pastors, who did not approve the special measures and peculiar speech of its pastor, as friendly to slavery, or unfaithful in bearing testimony against it."

m as wo

One of the members of this Council is Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York city, and one of the Editors of *The Inde-*

plaining minority, seventy in number, will probably unite in forming a separate church.—c. x. w.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

It appears that Mr. James Buchanan, in a letter to the National Intelligencer, a la Pittsburg letter, has late-ly been descanting upon the sacredness of military oaths. He says, "Besides the solemn sanctions of re-ligion, there is superadded the highest appeal to per-sonal honor." Would it not have been far more appopos for J. B. to have discoursed upon the nature of a presidential oath?—as the good book says, "Judge not, lest ye be judged." In his apparent self-satisfacand rebels, with impunity and without objection, to steal the public money, the forts, arsenals, navy yards, mints, custom-houses, and to fire upon the national mints, custom-houses, and to fire upon the national fing, and in encouraging lawless border-rufflan mobs to engross the ballot-boxes is the free territories, rather than to protect bona fide, industrious citizens in their constitutional rights—the history of Kanasa being but the inception of the present rebellion. Co same very conscientious James Buchanan have told that self-scilled Abe Lincoln, that the only true construction of a sacred presidential oath is to giveup everything into the hands of traitors, not excepting our bodies and version, he could tell Abraham that a war might have een prevented.

But the sagacious J. B. discovers himself to be a

prophet after the fact. He says—"I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result." With such acknowledged insight of consequences, was there ever such an instance of stubb "masterly inactivity" as J. B. displayed towards OFFENSIVE CAUSES of these "inevitable results" Can it be accounted for but by the above original construction of a presidential oath? or must we be so uncharitable as to say, his whole course, from beginning to end, exhibits a complete sympathy with these causes, by the yielding up of everything to Southern rebels, with a few harmless warnings, and even to the utter denunciation of all Northern loyalists who were in favor of a vigorous enforcement of the laws and pro-tection of government property,—all of which evinces an obsequiousness too complacent and benign to be anything else than sympathetic guilt. To crown this second freak of moralization, J. B. has the sublime coolness to tell us that the people of the North never nere aroused until that shot was fired

(at Fort Sumter). What was the mighty revolution of (at Fort Sumter). What was the might production the 6th of November, but the determined uprising of an outraged people, brought about by that aggressive measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, under the deceitful pretence of unconstitutionality, but for the sole purpose of extending slavery into the free territories, from which resulted the terrible wrongs of The North never before aroused! Why, it Kansas † The North never before aroused: why, it was the mighty stirring up of the Northern people, which he has ever heretofore condemned, and tried by every prejudicial word to repress, justifying the South in every position, and blaming the North because of her final awakening to a just sense of her invaded rights, of the unscrupulousness of Southern tions of his own rotten administration. And now, hors du combat, with seeming childlike innocence, he tells us, "the North never were aroused until that shot was fired; he had often warned Southern gen-But, in the present case, his duplicity is too glaring the sacredness of military oaths can only be ranked izing on the iniquity of using official positions electioneering purposes, of which his own adminis-sation presents a most illustrious example. OBSERVER.

Selected Articles.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN. NEW YORK, May 22, 1861.

Last evening, I turned aside out of Broadway, m the heavy, measured, impressive tramp of citin asoldiers, armed "in the defence of Right," and add my way into the "Cooper Union," to be one a large multitude why were in attendance upon e Annual Exhibition of "The School of Design

to be creditable in any exhibition, and these are the for work of the delicate hands of our daughters. I do not know that language can express the good that this "School of Design for Women" is accomplishing. Here women and girls, from any part of our land, can come, and without money or price enter the school, and receive the best of instruction in the art of drawing, painting and engraving, if they intend to become "teachers, or to pursue art as the means of carning a livelihood."

The number of pupils on the 1st of July last was 168. "The advisory council of ladies" take great interest in this department, and give to it their special attention and efficient aid. This "Advisory Council" numbers among its members, Mrs. Aham S. Hewitt, the only daughter of Mr. Peter Cooper, Mrs. V. Bottanec, Anna C. Lynch, Mrs. Richard Hildreth, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, &c. What a field of more than world-wide usefulness is here for such women! Their kind words—their tender encouragement—their gentle care of young girls, struggling with life in its low estate, in their endeavor to become useful, and to make themselves independent, is everything. Were it only for this "School of Desire," it he "Corore Ilion" would be worth of

characterized its sister churches and their pastors, who did not approve the special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process of the special measures and peculiar process. The special measures and peculiar process of the special pr

WAS THE CAPITAL THREATENED?

THE QUESTION ANSWERED

Notwithstanding the constant reiteration from come sources South, that they had never designed an attack on Washington, the Richmond Why of the 22d ult. had the following

the 22d uit. had the following a We are not enough in the secret of our authorities to specify the day on which Jefl. Days will dine at the White House, and Ben. McCalloch tale, his siesta in Gen. Sickles's gilded tent. We should dislike to produce any disappointment by name too soon or too early a day; but it will save trade if the gentlemen will keep themselves in readines it the gentlemen will keep themselves in readines to dislodge at a moment's notice! If way as not smitten, however, with more than judical blind ness, they do not need this warning at our hand. They must know that the measure of their invites is full, and the patience of outraged freedom the exhausted. Among all the braw new from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, and stretching one into insulted, indignant, and infuriated Maryland, there is but one word on every lip: 'Waingon' and one sentiment on every heart' vengence as the tyrants who pollute the capital of the Republic!

Major Ben. McCullough has organized a force of five thousand men to seize the Federal Capital the instant the first blood is spilled. The Montgonery Advertiser says this intelligence is from a Virgina gentleman now in Washington City, who lad it direct from McCullough's own lipa. — Victibury (Miss.) Whig, April 20.

(Miss.) Whay, apris 20.

The capture of Washington City is perfectly within the power of Virginia and Maryland, if Virginia will only make the proper effort by her constituted authorities; nor is there a single moment by lose. The entire population pant for the onet. There never was half the unanimity among the people before, not a tithe of the real upon any subject that is now manifested to take Washington, and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there. and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there.

From the mountain-tops and vallers to the shores of the sea, there is one wild shout of ferre resolut to capture Washington City, at all and errey laman hazard. The filthy edge of unclean birds must and will assuredly be purified by fire. The people are determined upon it, and are clamorous for a leader to conduct them to the onshapht. That leader will assuredly arise; aye, and that right speedily.—Richmond (Va.) Examiner, April 24.

We understand that Duncan K. McRae, Esq.

We understand that Duncan K. McRae, Eq., who came here last night, bears a special order for one regiment of North Carolina troops to march to the city of Washington. They are to be ready in forty-eight hours from the notice. This is by order of Governor Ellis.

To have gained Maryland is to have gained a host. It insures Washington City, and the ignominious expulsion of Lincoln and his body-guard of Kansas cut-throats from the White House. I makes good the words of Secretary Walker at Mostgomery, 'in regard to the federal metropolis. It transfers the lines of battle from the Potomate to the Pennsylvania border. — Goldsbore (N. C.) Tribune, April 24.

North Carolina will send her full quota of trops to unite in the attack on Washington City. Our streets are alive with soldiers and efficers, many of the latter being here to tender their companies to the Governor. Washington City will soon be too hot to hold Abraham Lincoln and his governheat. North Carolina has said it, and she will do all she can to make good her declaration.—Raleigh (N.C.) Standard, April 14.

With independent Virginia on one side, and the secessionists of Maryland (who are doubless in the majority) on the other, our policy at this time should be to seize the old Federal Capital, and take old Lincoln and his Cabinet prisoners of war. Once get the heads of the government in our power, and we can demand any terms we see fit, and thus perhaps avoid a long and bloody contest.—Eugens (Ala.) Express, April 25.

A correspondent writing from Georgetown, S.C., under date of Apil 26th, makes inquiry about are port that had got afloat there, that three regiments of troops had left North Carolina to join Linesa. What an idea! When North Carolina troops join Old Abe, it will be at the point of the bayronet, and he at the sharp end. When North Carolina regiments go to Washington—and they will go—bey will stand side by side with their brethren of the South. What foof could have put in circulation such a report?—Wilmington Journal, April 27.

The government of the Confederate States met possess the city of Washinglon. It is folly to thist it can be used any longer as the head-quarters of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the theorem of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the English of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the Congressive of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the Lincoln government, as no access can be last of the Lincoln government, as no access to the Lincoln government of the Lincoln government, as the Lincoln government of the Lincoln go

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War under Jef.
Davis, made the following boast, on the reception of
the news of the attack on Fort Sumter:

"No man could tell where the war this day commenced would end, but he would prophesy that the
flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float
over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington Fore the first of May. Let them try Southern chiralry and test the extent of Southern resources, and
it might float eventually over Fancuil Hall itself.

Jefferson Davis announces now that he will dise at the White House in Washington on the 4th of July. He may "hang-out" there—no telling—

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

We find this remarkable paragraph in the editoral columns of the Rochester Union:

"This great and long-standing conspiracy ell known in its outlines to Mr. Buchanan him well known in its outlines to Mr. Buchanan hunst. We heard from his own lips, previous to his entering upon the duties of the Presidency, that he had ber reliably informed, (we think he said by Gor. Win) that the officers of the army and navy had ben polled on the question whether, in ease of a repuse between the two sections of the Union, they will respectively so with the North or the South; and the nearly every Southern man answered that the well of the respectively the section whether the two delibers in the section whether the two delibers in the section whether the late well and the section whether the two delibers in the section whether the two delibers in the section whether the section wh nearly every southern man ensurers use adhere to the section which gare him birth. Here we have proof, not only that this conspiracy had assumed its present determinate shape five years, and only waited for opportunity, but that Mr. Bechanan was perfectly well aware of the fact at very time when he took some of the leaders into its Cabinet, and when he was passively aiding Coh. Floyd, Thompson and Toucey, in their plans torighet the Federal Government, and assure the second of the robellion."

FIRST BLAST OF THE NORTHERN BUGLE

We plead guilty to the charge of having, in impose, talked confidently of and trusted implicity in Northern conservation. The fact is, the prefere advocates of that particular is a expressed the solves habitually so warmly in favor of the Seconted so loftly the idea of coercion, and affect the solvest of that if Lincoln should attempt to make we spet the South, the conservative element in the Northworld overwhelm his Administration, and by tinely diversions would extend aid and succer to a low season to the was thought that thirty thousand anti-Lincoln pority in New York city would act substantially the South, or, at all events, would exhibit is go usine sympathy with that section by declining take up arms in behalf of the Federal Government. There were not wanting among us, too, numbers of the season of the season