WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

stances are to be made, and all let to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are edd (rest raid) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are d to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Genefitee, but are not responsible for any debts of the part vit :-Francis Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward Jackson, and Wendell, Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

The United States Constitution is with death, and an agree

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 1591.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 25.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

Actuae of Oppression.

SPEECHES OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND GOV

WISE.
On the evening of the 1st of June, Mr. Davis and wife were serenaded at the Spotswood Hopse, wife were serenaded as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I thank you or the compliment that your presence conveys. It is indication of regard, not for the person, but for se engaged is the cause of the advocacy of rights which we were born, those for which our fathers of the Revolution bled—the richest inheritance that ere fell to man, and which it is our sacred. to which we were born, those for which our fathers of the Revolution bled—the richest inheritance that ere fell to man, and which it is our sacred duty to trasmit untarnished to our children. Upon us is devolved the high and holy responsibility of preserving the constitutional liberty of a free government. Applause.) Those with whom we have lately aspeciating the blessings of the glorious institutions bey inherited, that they are to-day stripped of the ferry to which they were born. They have alwed an ignorant usurper to trample upon all the renogatives of citizenship, and to exercise power sever delegated to him; and it has been reserved your own State, so lately one of the original-briten, but now, thank God, fully separated from hem, to become the theatre of a great central campatom which will pour forth thousands of brave hearts to rell back the tide of this despotism.

Apart from that gratification we may well feel at being separated from such a connection, is the pride

from which will pour forth thousands of brave hearts to roll back the tide of this despotism.

Apart from that gratification we may well feel at leany separated from such a connection, is the pride data upon you devolves the task of maintaining and defending our new Government. I believe that we shall be able to achieve this noble work, and that the residual or our fathers will go to our children as escret as they have descended to us. (Applause.) In these Confederate States we observe those relations which have been poetically described to the Canted States, but which there never had the same reality.—States so distinct that each existed as a sovereign, yet so united that such was wound with the other to constitute a whose; or, as more beautifully expressed, "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the saa." (Applause.) Upon every hill which now overlooks Richmond, you have had, and will continue to have, camps containing soldiers from every State in the Confederacy; and to its remotest limits every proud heart beats high with indignation at the thought that the foot of the invader has been set on the sail of old Virginia. (Great cheering.) There is not one true son of the South who is not ready to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to die, or to conquer in the cause of liberty here. (Cheers.)

Beginning under many embarrassments, the result of seventy years of taxation being in the hands of our enemies, we must at first move cantiously. It may be that we shall have to encounter sacrifices; but, my friends, under the smiles of the God of the jist, and filled with the same spirit that animated ear fathers, success shall perch on our banners. I am sure you do not expect me to go into any argument pon those questions which, for twenty-five years, have agitated the country. We have now reached the point where arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. (Cheers and cries of "we will!")

When the time hand occasion serve, we shall smite the smiter with manly arms, as did our fathers before us

belongs vengeance upon man. (Tremendous applaise.)

Now, my friends, I thank you again for this gratifing manifestation. (A Voice—"Tell us something about Buena Vista.")

Well, my friends, I can only say we will make the battle-fields of Virginia another Buena Vista, and dreach them with blood more precious than that which flowed there. We will make a history for ourselves. We do not ask that the past shall shed its lustre upon us, bright as our past has been, for we can achieve our own destiny. We may point to many a field, over which has floated the flag of our country when we were of the United States—upon which Southern soldiers and Southern officers redected their brave spirits in their deeds of daring; and, without intending to cast a shadow upon the courage of any portion of the United States, let me call it to your remembrance, that no man who went from any of these Confederate States has ever yet, a general officer, surrendered to an enemy. (Great applaise.)

Parlon weif I do not reg into matters of history.

The crowd now called for Robert Toomes, Jones P. Benjamin, Col. Wigfall, and ex-Governor Wise. Wise and Wigfall responded:—

My Friends,—You all know that I am a civil soldier only, and that in that capacity I was nearly word down in the siege of the Virginia Convention. Thank God, however, that with a little rest, some belp, and some damage from the doctors, I have been enabled to recruit my exhausted energies.

The time of deliberation has given place to the time of action, and I have taken up my bed as an individual, in common with others, to march to Richmoud, to meet the President of our now separate and independent republic. I am ready to obey his orders, not only with pride, pleasure, and devotion to the cause and respect to the office he fills, but with respect to the man himself, as one who has our fullest confidence. You have to meet a fee with whom you could not live in peace. You political power and rights, which were enthroaed in that capitol when you were united with them under the old constitutional bond of the Confederacy, have been annihilated. They have undertaken to annul haw within your own limits that would render your property unsafe within those limits. They have abolitonized your border, as the disgrace of the Northwest will show. They have invaded your moral stangeholds, and the rights of your religion, and have undertaken to teach you what should be the moral duties of men.

tion of his beloved State? Their hordes are already to us the invasion of their territory and the re approaching our metropolis, and extending their of their banks and jewelry stores. We may

tion of his beloved State? Their hordes are already approaching our metropolis, and extending their folds around our State as does the anaconda around his victim. The call is for action. I rejoice in this war. Who is there that now dares to put on sanctity to deprecate war, or the "horrid glories of war"? None. Why? Because it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood, to purify you; and the Lord of Hosts has demanded that you should walk through fire and blood. You are called to the fiery baptism, and I call upon you to come up to the altar. Though your pathway be through fire, or through a river of blood, turn not aside. Be in no haste—no houry and flurry.

Collect youselves—summon yourselves—elevate yourselves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism. The man who dares to pray, the man who dares to pray, the man who dares to pray it will not be content with flint and steel, or even a gan without a lock—is worse than a coward—he is a renegade. If he can do no better, go to a blacksmith, take a gun along as a sample, and get him to make you one like it. Get a spear—a lance. Take a lesson from John Brown. Manufacture your blades from old iron, even though it be the tires of your cart wheels. Get a bit of carriage spring, and grind and burnish it in the shape of a bowie-knife, and put it to any sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ash, hickory, oak. But, if possible, get a double-barreled gun and a dozen rounds of buckshot, and go upon the battle-field with these. If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance; meet them foot to foot, eye to eye, body to body, and when you strike a blow, strike home. Your true-blooded Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel. Let your aim, therefore, be to get into close quarters, and with a few decided, vigorous movements, always pushing forward, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now polluting its atmosphere.

their State for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defence of their most secred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my most solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States; that the Executive department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation. That power has been wisely vested in the Convention which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will; and that, meanwhile, it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government. But it is equally my duty to advise

of their banks and jewelry stores. We may by the suggestion so far as the invasion goe that will enable us to restore them to their a condition of vassalage, and teach them that c hand is the proper attitude of the servant his master. A cock for a sailor, a goose for a s his master. A cock for a
—a Yankee for a gentle
and unnatural!!—Richn

Selections.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

From the London Herald of Peace, June 1.

Collect youselexes—summon yourselves—elevate yourselves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism. The man who down the property of the patriotism. The man who down the patriotism of the patri

are acting, not under the impulse of passion, but under the inspiration of Heaven.

We do not, however, propose to enter upon the political aspects of the question debated between the North and South. We give no opinion as tw whether the Union was a confederacy of sovereign States or one homogeneous commonwealth, in which the States had no more independence than a French

the state of the control of the cont

al, with the loops that your will all pray to Gold to grow or can cause and our country with success.

The evend now called for Bobert Toroubs, John Toroubs

the oppressed, from rightous indignation against wrong? They cannot pretend to believe that it has: They know, none better, that it is, to a large extent, the mere offspring of national pride and bellicose passion, and if they trust to this as a means of a bolishing slavery, as sure as they are living men, they will find that they are "trusting in the staff of a broken reed, whereon if a man lean, it will go, into his hand and pierce it."

For let not the friends of the slave on this side of the water be deceived. This is not an anti-slavery war. That slavery is reportably the carse of it is havened.

ing that we wish to riolate their rights, distarb their property, or interfere with their local customs and habits."

Very significant, also, is this fact mentioned in the American Biptist, that, two or three weeks ago, the colored people of New York met at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of forming a regiment, and tendering their services to the Government, during the present war. When they arrived at the Hall, they found a police officer at the door, who informed them that Superintendent Kennedy sympathized with their movement, but could not allow them to open the house, lest it "might lead to some unpleasantness in New York, as well exasperate the South."

The people of this country ought to know that there were nearly a million of adult males in the North, who voted at the last election for the proslavery candidate against Mr. Lincoln, and that by far the largest proportion of those who voted in his favor went no further than the principle of free-solizer, with no purpose or wish whatever to promote its abolition where it already exists. The genuine Abolitionists, in truth, are a small minority. Do we say this in disparagement or contempt of them? So far otherwise, that there are no men living whom we hold in sincerer reverence. They are a minority, simply because they hold a position which it requires a degree of public virtue, of moral courage, and of self-denial, to occupy, which few can attain to. But, in proportion as we honor these men, do we grieve to find them quit the high ground of moral influence on which they have hitherto planted their foot, to mingle with the howing multitude who are now clamoring for war: throwing saide the peaceful, moral, rational, legal, and constitutional means they have hitherto boasted of using, to finger eagerly those carnal weapons which are now imply through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of evil. We rejoice, indeed, to find the able editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, who, like the rest, was

THE SERVILE POPULATION AND THE WAR.

WAB.

EDITOR UNION.—The horror of war cannot well be made polite and acceptable, in the best of hands but these may be mitigated somewhat, when controlled by wise and humane Generals, who understand the ends sought in the contest, and will rest satisfied when those ends are attained.

You hence do well to shrink from the terrible idea of stimulating a servile demonstration upon our deceived and erring fellow-citizens of the South, and would be justified in excepting enerybody of the North from all such wanton blood-thirstiness. No rational being among us all would encourage or countenance a proceeding so horrible to contemplate, and so hopeless of good results.

The real danger on the contrary is, that our whole people would do as Gen. Butler has already done in Maryland, should a slave revolt take place—that is—suppress it at all hazards, and thus procure a compromise of our present troubles without doing anything effectual toward preventing their future recurrence.

Would not such an event be far more fearful to

promise of our present crouses without coung appropriate of our present crouses. Would not such an event be far more fearful to contemplate, than even the worst that might attend a servile revolt, with our present number, of this class of people?

The present is a contest, irrepressible, and inevitable, between antagonist ideas of government and right, and it can end—however it may be delayed—only in the destruction of the one, and the supremacy of the other, of these principles.

The entire thing is concentrated in a single fact: Pennsylvania is loyal to the General Government, and desires the perpetual peace of the country, while Virginia is in arms against the Government, and bent on the destruction of the entire fibric, rather than live as she has lived for these eighty years, part and parcel of a great whole. She can't tell only sha thus acts, nor in what she would be better off, could she do exactly as she would, without molestation.

And yet, she raves and rages like a suicide, and will destroy herself at least, if not restrained by those who can see her difficulty, and are strong enough to save her from destruction.

Now what scould save this old State to herself and

will destroy herself at least, if not restrained by those who can see her difficulty, and are strong enough to save her from destruction.

Now what soould save this old State to herself and to the whole country, and make her what her climate, her material resources, and geographical position all indicate she should have been from the first? Why, just give her the institutions of Pennsylvania, and she would be like that great Keystone of the good old arch at once, and in all things essential. Were all the people of Virginia free to day, rebellion would cease there on the instant—nobody would want any better government than the old one, and everybody would light to preserve that—and when once safe and at peace, all would go to work improvedurches and school-houses, placing the State at the head of our great constellation of empires, and making her a bulwark and shield on which the central government might rely, should any future emergency require the arming of the people for the protection of their rights.

Is not this a consummation devoutly to be prayed for? Incidentally, if you will, because of the blessings thus secured to Virginia herself, but first of all as the means of restoring peace to the country, and making the foundation of the Government so strong that no human power could disturb it in the future. Can this be done? and is it right or desirable to do it?

Here is a problem that should be discussed, solved

that no human power could disturb it in the future.

Can this be done? and is it right or desirable to do it?

Here is a problem that should be discussed, solved and proved, and as before intimated, must be thus met, before the difficulties we are now in are finally adjusted. Slavery has made the rebellious States what they are at this time. Remove the cause, and the disease will cease. Permit or perpetuate it, and you have no end to seditions, strife and anarchy, except in ultimate and remediless destruction.

Under ordinary circumstances, this whole question of slavery would be quite properly left to the control of the States tolerating the inquirty. But these are not ordinary circumstances; the interests of freedom and slavery are in hostile array; the Government itself is imperilled thereby, and in self-preservation it must exercise its power for the destruction of that which has caused the commotion and danger.

While it would be reprehensible and wicked in the extreme to incite unrestrained and vindictive slaves to insurrection and rapine, and no one could be found to justify the act—would it not be wise, prudent, and generalship, such as the whole country should rejoice at, to possess Virginia by military power, and thus for the time being superseds her local laws and institutions, and by proclamation give

patriotic citizen in such a summary act. He should be indemnified, and could well be, out of the money thus saved by terminating an otherwise protracted war. While persistent rebela would, merit no sympathy for the loss of their slaves, and should part with their lands also, for the good of the true and loyal citizen.

You are expected to reject these views, Mr. Editor, as both novel and utopian, and doubtless most of your readers will share in your opinions.

Well, what then? The present contest must have some basis of settlement. What is the programme? Will the North consent to recognize the institution as a right of the South, and share the territory, the government and the honors of the country with it, and forever after hold its peace? Or will the South agree to "no more Stace States" and the rest of the Chicago platform, as they and all other good citizens doubtless should? Or, both parties adhering to their several views, is the war to go on interminably, with nothing positive on the part of Government calculated to bring it to an end, or remove the cause of our most calamitous difficulties?

Yours, Ison Point.

Honor Marketter.

Yours,

—Union and Advertiser.

WE SHALL GO THROUGH.

It is the settled determination of the people of the United States that this war shall go forward until the Rebellion is crushed, the theory of Secssion annihilated, and elavery effectually crippled, if not abolished. This end may require years for its accomplishment, and hundreds of millions of money; but there will be no faltering, no abandoning of the war. The people demand that the issue between freedom and alavery shall be decided, now and forever. Says the Christian Advocate and Journal

"There is not an island in the sea, nor a hamlet on the broad continents, that has not stake in the issue. It is not New England and the Middle and Western States, with their manufacturing and commercial millions alone, that are to be affected; but men of all climes and through all time. The causes

work go into history, and sconer or later me e prolific of consequences over the entire ra-ireat as present effects are, they are comparative othing. Who can measure the effects of the w-f the Revolution? In the righting up of the r-ions, God has ordained that this nation should ha

nothing. Who can measure the effects of the war of the Revolution? In the righting up of the nations, God has ordained that this nation should have a part; and it is no vanity to say a conspicuous part. We dare not disappoint the decree. Week to the hand that attempts to arrest the fiat of Heaven!

That hand has been lifted! Men in the South have proclaimed with oaths that the government shall be abolished; have banded together, that the stars and stripes shall be stricken down; that, disbonored and degraded in the eyes of other nations, and distracted and demoralized among ourselves, our power shall be broken, and the hopes of the world blasted. To accomplish this, they hoist the flag of rebellion and sound the bugle of war! With words of defiance they come to meet us and execute their threat. The interests in behalf of which they make war upon us are mammon and slavery: they offer us an overthrow, that they may extend and establish forever the enslavement of millions of human beings! This is the issue. There are two alternatives. One is to submit, to bow down, and make no resistance; to say to them, Gentlemen, have it your own way; we are men of peace, and do not believe in bloodshed. If we take this course, we shall save the lives of our sons, and the immediate horrors of war! Dare we do it? With the eyes of the glorious past upon us, and with the imploring gaze of unborn generations looking to us, under the awful reason past upon us, and with the imploring gaze of unborn generations looking to us, under the awful responsibility resting upon my, will die; that our land shall be filled with wailings, that our wealth shall be consumed, that most that we loved upon earth shall be lost in the struggle-atill, with the awful responsibility resting upon my, will die; that our land shall be for the string upon the sense of our obligations to postericy, we must accept the challenge. We have done so. The nation has risen up as one man, from Maine to our Western border, and said, Ready! The bridegroom has deserted his

REV. DR. TYNG ON THE WAR.

On Friday evening last, a meeting was held by he Bible Society in New York, to devise means or supplying the troops raised in that city with opies of the Bible. Several speeches of great nerit were delivered on the occasion; but the folowing, by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Tyngris, in our opinon, the very best thing that has yet been said on he subject. We think we never saw a nail hit so quarrely on the head as is done in the Rev. Doctor's rely to the question answered by him at the close of his remarks:—

"Dr. S. A. Tyng next addressed the meeting.

reply to the question answered by him at the close of his remarks:—

"Dr. S. A. Tyng next addressed the meeting. Never were a people brought together to maintain dearer rights, or more imperiled and important interests than those involved in the present contest. He could not take a pirate's hand, who was going out to secure a prize of twenty dollars a head for every man he murdered, and put a Bible in his bands, as a sanction for his course. What kind of Union would that be, where the chains of the slave should sound from one end of the land to the other, and the infernal boast be realized that a man should count the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill? This was not a var of sections; it was not a civil warlie would dignify it by no such name. There were hundreds and thousands in the Southern land praying for the newer which should give them help. In Ylirginia, the scene of eighteen years of his ministry, there were teas of thousands, he believed, who were anxiously waising for that which is called the army of the North to deliver them from the tyranny that had been usurped over them. He would not condescend to call it civil warfare. He would not condescend to call it civil warfare. He would not condescend to call it civil warfare. He would not meet pirates upon the deck, and call it warfare. He would hang them as quick as he would shoot a mand dog. (Cheers.)

There was one road to peace, and that was absolute and entire subjection. (Cheers.) He did not mean the subjection of the South, but of the riotous mob which there had control of affairs. The sword of instea was, the noily non, that could write the hinal treaty. Referring to the troops that had been raised, the speaker asked, who ever saw such an army as has been gathered in our land? He would not except the rare birds of Billy Wilson's Regiment. He might venture to say of them that their salvation might he in the very consecration they have made of themselves to their country, (Cheers.) Twenty-three thousand Bibles had been given to the troops who go to fi

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following letter has been addressed to the

Earl of Shaftesbury:—

"LONDON, May 24.

My Lond,—I have spent several months in your favored land, travelling extensively and speaking often, in behalf of the Turkish Mission Aid Society, which is honored with your lordship's name as its President. I have everywhere met a warm welcome and the kindest hospitality amongst Christians of at least six different religious denominations; and everywhere have I witnessed, a very deep sympathy and interest in the present distressed state of America. Indeed, nothing could be more delightful than the general tone of this Christian regard for the welfare of my country, as well as the deep interest evinced in the American missionaries and their work in the distant East.

In now taking a grateful and very filial leave of our 'Fatherland,' to set my face toward my native In now taking a grateful and very filial leave of our 'Patherland,' to set my face toward my native country, I would beg to express to your lordship and other British Christians my earnest hope that they will not, in this crisis of America, forget the fact that the present struggle there is far more a moral than a political one. That God has taken the monstrons evil of sin and slavery in hand, and designs to shake it down by civil war, as the proximate, if not the immediate agency, I have not the shadow of a doubt. It is an issue inaugurated and precipitated by the slaveholders themselves, in their wild infatuation. And yet, for the present state of things in America, England is immensely, though indirectly, responsible. I say this with no purpose of reflection, but in grateful acknowledgment. The noble lessons on freedom and right, and on the abominations of American slavery, which our 'Fatherland' has faithfully given us, year after year, from the pulpit, the platform, the press, and the forum,—among them, many 'thoughts that breathe and, words that burn' from your lordship's own glowing lips and pen,—have worked in our Northern States corresponding sentiments and principles, till, after exercising unparalleled forbearance under equally unparalleled injury and abuse, they have risen in their might to stay the wrathful tide, now surging and vaunting itself in open rebellion and wholesale systematic piracy. On the moral countenance, by prayer and sympathy, which England shall give to the American Union in its present struggle, may greatly depend the length and the severity of that struggle, and the character of its issues. Let me, then, implore that your countrymen may in no way weaken the hands of their American brethren, who are so ready to pour out their treasures and their blood for the cause of God and of man, which you have so long and so effectively called on them to assert and maintain.

With profound respect, I am your lordship's most

we so long anitain.

With profound respect, I am your lordship's most bedient servant,

JUSTIN PERKINS,

Th'tty ve us a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Persia.

SLAVERY THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

capable of any sympathy with freedom, or our joy in the great fact that freedom is at last and is to be henceforth victorious, talks whiningly about "the wretched cause of this war."

The idea of war—civil war—a war between the insurgent slave-power and the Government and people of the United States—is shocking to our Scotch anti-elavery orator. We beg leave to assure him that it is equally shocking to us who are so much nearer to the reality. Yet there are worse things for a nation than war—worse things even than civil and fratricidal war. Every loyal citizen in the United States feels at this hour—what Dr. Guthrie seems not to suspect—that a compromise with these rebels, the purchase of a temporary peace with them by shamefully yielding what they demand of us, would be far worse than all the horrors of the impending conflict—worse for us as a nation—worse for the elaves with whom our Scotch friends profess so lively a sympathy—worse for the great interest of rightconsness and peace, of government and Christian civilization, of law-girt liberty, and of Christ's holy kingdom now and in all coming ages. Yet because we are determined as a people to defend our Capital, our Union, our Constitution, and our united self-government against traitors who have taken up arms for no other reason than that they, being the minority, cannot rule the country in the interest of the slave-trade, and who began by seizing our national forts, arsenals, ships, dock-yards, custom-houses, and money wherever they were able to do so-because we are determined to have it understood henceforth and for ever, that there is in our political system no right of secession other than the right of insurrection and revolution, (like the right of Ireland, or of Scotland, or of Wales, or of the Isle of Wight, or of the Cumbraya in the Frith of Clyde, to secede from the United Kingdom, and that rebellion against our free Government is a crime to be signally punished,—our good anti-slavery Doctor whines about "the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into this war."

Dr. Guthrie had a very different way of delivering himself a few months ago. Perhaps he has forgotten, what he said, at an anti-American-slavery meeting in Edinburgh, on the 20th of December, 1859, where he professed that if he were in the habit of drinking toats, he would be disposed to give as a convivial sentiment, "The next insurrection of the idaves," with no other qualification than this, "Under circumstances that promise success." On that occasion, this same orator, who now begins to suffice as if he were a Quaker at the thought of a free people rising to defend their own Capital and their own Government against an at

the lock of silence on their lips in regard to this matter in their pulpits. (Cheers.)"

We are far from denying to the slaves in our Southern states the same right of insurrection and revolution which we concede to any other oppressed people. Dr. Guthrie's principle would be unquestionably sound, if we might understand him as "premising" that there shall be not only a reasonable prospect of the slaves overcoming in the fight, but also a reasonable prospect of their being able to govern themselves, and to establish a better social order after the fight;—but we beg our Scotch antislavery friends to remember, that if a civil war for the suppression of rebellion is a dreadful thing, much more dreadful would be that servile war which Dr. Guthrie blessed beforehand, and which, slavery friends to remember, that if a civil war lor the suppression of rebellion is a dreadful thing, much more dreadful would be that servile war which Dr. Guthrie blessed beforehand, and which, when he suggests it to their Christian sympathies, calls forth their rapturous cheers. Secothemen ought to have a vivid sense of what civil wars are, for the history of their country, from its traditionary ages down to the time of its final submission to the Hanoverian dynasty, is little else than a record of such wars. Why can they not understand that a servile war—especially if begun with any reasonable prospect of success—must needs be more dreadful every way than any merely civil war can be? Yet it would seem, from their delight at Dr. Guthrie's insurrection speech, that in their view a servile war in America—if only it can have its beginning in a hopeful insurrection—is something to be glad for; though a merely civil war in America to maintain the constituted self-government of the people against a pro-slavery rebellion, is simply dreadful—so absolutely dreadful that Dr. Guthrie is quite astonished at our refusal to let the rebels manage everything in their own way. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the slave-holder, might have his throat cut or his skull cleft by an insurpent slave; and the calcined bones of his wife and children might be mingled with the ashes of their home—and the same horrors might be enacted on every plantation in the slaveholding states, and our Scotch anti-slavery friends, as their cheers of their home—and the same horrors might be en acted on every plantation in the slaveholding states and our Scotch anti-slavery friends, as their cheer seem to indicate, would not be shocked. All that would be no more than a slave insurrection, initiated "under circumstances that promise success." But Mr. Jefferson Davis, the leader of a pro-slavery re-bellion, making.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, the leader of a pro-slavery re-bellion, miking war against the American people, and organizing piracy upon the ocean, seems to be regarded at Edinburgh as deserving a much gentler treatment; and because the loyal people of the United States are indicating their purpose to have him taken and hanged for his treason, if he is not killed in battle, the tender-hearted Dr. Guthrie is backed at "the turniba swift of vergence which him taken and hanged for his treason, it he is no-killed in battle, the tender-hearted Dr. Guthrie is shocked at "the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into this war," and would have us bow down for Mr. Jefferson Davis and his legions to ride over us.

Dr. Guthrie is equally offended at "the haughty pride" which "flares out and glares out" in Mr.

bow down for Mr. Jefferson Davis and his legions to ride over us.

Dr. Guthrie is equally offended at "the haughty pride" which "fares out and glaves out" in Mr. Secretary Seward's answer to Gov. Hicks, who had proposed that the British Minister at Washington should be called in to arbitrate between the United States of America and this rebellion. Suppose that in the days of the Smith O'Brien insurrection, some terrified Dogberry of a magistrate in County Leitrin had proposed to Her Majesty's Government that the whole question of Mr. O'Brien's claims, and of the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, should be referred to the arbitration of the American Minister at the Court of St. James,—what sort of an answer would the author of that "most Christian-like proposal" have received from Downing street? Or when the Sepoy rebellion was raging in British India like an autumnal fire upon our prairies, what if some half-loyal rajah, or some muddled stockholder in the East India Company, had proposed to the Queen's government that the whole question of the peril to the ancient religion of India, and of Nean Sahib's claim to the throne of the Great Mogul, should be referred to the arbitration of a commissioner from the United Winglety's principal Secretary of State have given a gentle answer, complinentary to the idea of calling on the representative of an American democracy to arbitrate between the British monarchy and any of its rebelious subjects?—New York Independent.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE

operati trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Milf fariboro', &c., at half price. [Particulars bereafter.] There will be no lack of able and eloquent speakers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR., HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, E. H. HEYWOOD, GEORGE W. STACY,

ESTER, N. Y.—The friends of freedom in Western Ne York are invited to join the Abolitionists of Rochester an vicinity in celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary American Independence, on the fourth of July next. Addresses will be delivered by PARKER PLLASER FREDERICK DOUGLASS, GILES B. STERRIYS, and others.

The meeting will be held in GREGORY'S GROVE, or sile from the Arcade, at the head of South Avenue. B' Let there be a large gathering—all remembering ring with them "their basket and their store," that the bring with them "their basket and their store, consistent may be made eminently social as well as institute.

THE LONDON HERALD OF PEACE AND THE WAR IN AMERICA.

In order that our readers may see how far it is pos-ible for the well-meaning friends of Peace and Anti sible for the well-meaning friends of Peace and Anti-Slavery, in England, to misapprehend the fearful con-flict now rending this country asunder, and its bearing upon the cause of civil and refigious liberty through-out the world, we copy from the London Herald of Peace, of June 1st, an article entitled "The War in America." It is, in many respects, a very remark-AMERICA. It is, in many respects, a very remarkable article; remarkable for its ignorance, suppression, or perversion of facts; remarkable for its confusion of mind in perceiving no difference, in principle or purpose, between the American government and the demoniacal slave oligarchy who are traitorously seeking its overthrow; remarkable for its evasion of the postion of civil enveryment, and the oblications to question of civil government, and the obligat aintain it as against bloody usurpation and mercile oppression; remarkable for nd preposterous cry of "peace, peace, when there is to peace"; remarkable for its unwarrantable and wholesale impeachment of the pacific spirit and anti-slavery consistency of American Abolitionists, in this trying crisis; and remarkable for its self-complacency, racular statement, and ex cathedra tone generally.

war of England with Russia, Americans "not only re-garded the conflict with a much more calm and Chris-tian feeling than the great majority of Englishmen did. but they really had sounder estimate of the merits of the questions in dis-pute"; so, on the same principle, Englishmen "are better able to form a clear and correct and Christian udgment of American affairs than the American people themselves." This is plausible, and would be for cible reasoning, if the cases were at all analogous but they are not. The civilized world yet waits to be intelligently informed as to the justifying causes which led England and France to make war upon Russia,—allowing war to be right in any case. It will wait in vain. Unquestionably, Russia was entitled to sympathy and success as against her powerful and am-bitious invaders, so far as the justice of her cause was concerned. As between the parties, the America ople stood in a better position than either of them to decide upon the relative merits of the controversy and it is gratifying now to be told, that "what the thought then, is becoming more and more what all in-telligent Englishmen think now, as to the character and issues of the war with Russia."

But what is this struggle in the United States? It

confined to our own soil, and concerns the life of the tions, as against the basest conspirators and the most desperate oppressors; it is to determine whether the people shall still hold the sovereignty in their own hands, or be under the absolute dominion of an arrogant and fiendish slave oligarchy, to the subversion of all free institutions. It is a struggle between the law-abiding and the lawless—between the demo cratic idea and the rule of the slave plantation—be tween all that is left of the spirit of freedom, human ty and progress in the land, and all that is despotic barbarous and retrogressive. The facts are patent to an intelligent world, so that blindness is criminal

nd even an error of judgment almost inexe upon any controversy as affecting the stability of their own government, than those of any other nation; and this is as true of Americans as it is of Britons. The any transatlantic criticisms as to the time or mode of any transatlantic criticisms as to the time or mode of terminating the present struggle: it so involves every thing sacred and precious to them, that they need no forcign opinions to enable them to bring it to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. They know precisely what is at stake, even though they may still delusive-ly hope to see the old order of things restored, leav-ing slavery untouched within its present limits. They clearly see that it is all resolved into the question of their right to determine their own laws, elect their own rulers, and shape their own destiny; and that

of Senator Mason of Virginia, the au as Fugitive Slave Bill:—

"Free society has failed; and that which is sot fre

(Alasma) Heraca—as Johnson Ciety! We sicken of the name aglomeration of greasy mechanics, ill-fisted formers, and moon struck rithern States, and especially the stare devoid of society fitted for

Extracts like these, from Southern journals, migh be extended indefinitely. They all indicate the ob-ject of the present treasonable outbreak—the univer-sal extension of alavery, and the consequent overthrow-

example, and the second imitates it! This is as ba as any thing to be found in the London Times of Charleston Mercury—and a great deal harder to b

during the Repeal movement under the guidance of O'Brien and Mitchell. We mean nothing invidious toward that movement by the comparison, but refer to it only for illustration, and on the argumentum ad housi new principle. We are not aware that, to prevent the ted with Throne or Parliament for suppressing the Repeal movement by force and arms. Nor are we aware that, pacific as may be itsepirit and purpose, it has had any controversy with the British Government per se, or evinced any lack of loyalty to it when threatened by traitors and factionists. Where, then, is per se, or evinced any lack of loyalty to it when threatened by traitors and factionists. Where, then, is its consistency in condemning President Lincoln, and accusing him of declaring war, simply for attempting to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws, in accordance with his oath of office, against the most desperate band of conspirators that have yet found a place in the pillory of the world! What less could the President have done, without being driven from the President have done, without being driven from the Capital, and overturning the government in his flight! As the chosen head of the nation, did not his magnanimity and forbearance closely border upon seeming cowardice and imbecility in his dealings with the traitors! For, before his inauguration, had they not violently withdrawn from the Union, organized a separate and decay beatile confederer and without the rate and flercely hostile confederacy, and, without the shadow of an excuse, committed all sorts of outrages upon the property and authority of the government, and upon the persons and fire-sides of patriotic clitzens, without even a reprimand from President Buchanan own piratical signal in its place—until not a judicial or governmental officer of any grade was tolerated or spirited protest against such conduct? Did he and the loyal portion of the nation not wait, with unparalleled patience, until the capture of Fort Sumter proclaimed the alternative of surrendering every thing into the hands of the traitors, or of re-establishing the lawful authority of the government, recovering its stolen property, and vindicating its dishe however painful or difficult the task? W however paintul or diment the task? When before did ever a powerful and constitutional administration exhibit to the world such long-suffering, under such

aggravations and insults ? ggravations and insults!
Surely, even the most "ultra" friends of peace
light find something to commend in such calmness o spirit and reluctance to resort to forcible measures but the Herold of Peace does not seem to appreciate or even recognize it, but arraigns President Lincoln be-fore impeaching Jefferson Davis 1 Once more we assert, that this is neither an offen

sive nor defensive war, properly speaking, by the government; but a rightful and constitutional attempt, on its part, in the last resort, to suppress a foul tempt, on its part, in the last resort, to suppress a foul conspiracy against its existence, by such force as may be necessary. If the Herald of Peace believes in the duty of the British government to maintain itself against tyranhous and treasonable machinations, let it not be shocked that the American government is doing the same thing. It was driven to the wall before it exerted a particle of its strength, even for self-preservation, and nothing case. self-preservation; and nothing can be more dictive spirit. Its language is neither "wild nor fran-tic," and all its efforts have been characterized by desire to subdue the conspiracy with the least possible effusion of blood on either side. Who more calm, reflecting, circumspect, and peacefully inclined,—in

Scott!

It may be very convenient for the writer in the Heald of Peace to waive the question, "whether the American Union is a confederacy of States, or one homogeneous commonwealth"; but as it involves and determines the rightfulness of the government to

to the American people, for defending on and laws which they have adopt non security. Will the cause of pe advanced by abandoning their prin

curors and declaimers!) the Herald of Peoce assumes hat this is the animating spirit of the North, making me allowance for "rhetorical extravagance and home ast." What, then, are the facts! In the so-called confederate States, and even in the Border Slave states, thousands of Northern residents have had their roperty confiscated, heen subjected to innumerable adjurities, compelled to fine to asset their lies. operty connecated, peen subjected to innumerable dignities, compelled to fice to save their lives, and some instances horribly lynched, (1) simply be-use of their unwillingness to fight against their untry's flag, or for the avowal of Union sentiments,

uemonstration of the fact, that there is nothing unkind-or revengeful in the general sentiment of the North. And what has been the behavior of the "invading" army, thus far the National Intelligence says, the New York Seventh regiment, of eleven hundred men-was encamped on the beaution. on the borders of the city; and such was the strict re-gard for propriety observed by the whole corps, that not even a flower was pulled or a fence-rail destroyed by them during the whole time of their stay. The same gentlemanly conduct has distinguished the other regiments quartered in and around Washington, of which the Rhode Island regiment has been particu-larly named. Does this indicate any disposition on devouring one another"? True, it is more than probable that the most fiendish deeds will be perpe-turted by the Southern soldiery; but let the infimy attach to whom it belongs. Here is what the Boston

THE REBEL SEPOYS. At the time of the at Great Bethel, an effort was made by the Federal troops to care for and bring off the wounded; but the rebels raised the black flag, and fired a terrific volley upon the flag of truce. There is no doubt entertained at Fortress Monroe but that the rebels murdered the wounded on the spot, and the prisoners also, if any were taken, which is probable, as some men are missing.

The government forces will find that they are deal-The government forces win amening with men who are thoroughly demonized. But me trust they will not be induced, by any considerate the state of the ation, to imitate such barbarous examples. Rev. Mr Hepworth, of this city, who has just returned from Washington, in his discourse, last Sunday, said, earnest and thoughtful, and are inspired with feelings of sterling patriotism and with a conviction of the jus-tice of their cause. They are sober and carnest, and of stering patriotism and with a conviction of the jus-tice of their cause. They are sober and carnest, and are really exposed to fewer temptations than has been supposed. There is not wanting evidence of a thought-ful consideration of their duty, to God as well as to their country." Confirmatory of this testimony is the statement made by a correspondent of the Boston Journal, relative to the soldiers under Col. Howard, near Washington :—" Col. Howard addressed a few brief but earnest words to the men, in which he indi cated his warm sympathy with them, his solicitude that they should be actuated by the highest motives—best tart une moral preparation by which best to serve God and their country, whether living or dying. of their Colonel, and some of the 2d Regiment

were present I saw in tears."
We cannot but regard it as most extraordinary, that while the South has no justification nor apology whatever for her conduct, the writer in the Herald of Peace has no word of censure to bestow upon her, nefarious as it has been throughout, but pours out the full vials of his condemnation upon the North, as though she alone were to be held responsible for the rupture which has taken place! So morbid, indeed, is his state of mind, that the reading of "the solemn words of inspiration," from the old Jewish prophets, pre-paratory to the delivery of discourses on the war, is regarded by him as a profane travesty—"a vehicle for giving vent to the hot and hissing anathemas of hu an hate and revenge"!

man hate and revenge"!

He is at utter variance with the truth.in asserting
that "many of the leading anti-slavery orators and
journals are plunging into the war spirit with a headlong violence which almost leaves all competitors
behind"!—"taking the lead in inflaming the passions of their countrymen, and hounding them on to mutual of their countrymen, and hounding them on to mutual slaughter"!!—"quitting the high ground of moral influence on which they have higherto planted their foot, to mingle with the howling multitude who are now clamoring for war"!!!—and "lending their sanction to the plea that the end sanctifies the means—that we may do evil that good may come"!!!!—Surely, this accuser is beside bimself. We will expense these phases in peoples winter. these charges in another number.

Three citizens of Louisville, detained at Memphis, undertook to walk home. They were arrested twice. They saw near the road a man lying helpless and dying, with his head shaved, and ears and nose cut off. His crime was of being of Northern birth.

Dr. Ogden was assassinated in a disunion precinct eithin six miles of Baltimore, in less than ten minutes ther depositing a Union vote. A Union man (saya the Osawatomie Heraldy was hann one Otterville Mo. last work for below a Usia

after depositing a Union voite.

Alton man (says the Osawatomie Herold) was determines the rightfulness of the government to exist, it is not thus summarily to be set aside, but the decided according to historical verity.

"With the open Gospel before us," he says, "we have all the materials necessary to qualify us for the investigation." Indeed! Is this a sure and definite itest! The Gospel in Russia upholds autocracy; in Indy, papal supremacy; in France, Napoleonocracy; in England, a limited monarchy; in the United States, popular sovereignty. In other words, the Gospel is for interpreted and received as to sanction each of these governmental forms, according to the geographic ical position of the parties. "With the open Gospel before". him, does our pacific British censor mean to say, that the English governments has not a right of the governmental forms, according to the geographic ical position of the parties. "With the open Gospel before". him, does our pacific British censor mean to say, that the English governments has not a right of the governments forms, according to the geographic lead position of the parties. "With the open Gospel before". him, does our pacific British censor mean to say, that the English governments forms a conding to the geographic lead position of the parties. "With the open Gospel before". Inin, does our pacific British censor mean to say, that the English governments forms a conding to the geographic lead to say the say that the say that the say that the people seem, almost with one accord, to have said as respects the Prince of Peace, and all the present particular is a properly to the maintenance of the government,—so government to five the propen down the malignity of human passions, 'the conditions of the people seem, almost with one accord, to have said as respects the Prince of Peace, and all the present pack of the proof of man thought in the present pack of the proof of the proof of man thought in the present pack of the proof of the proof of man thought in the present

TREASON IN DISGUISE.

falls and the part of the most vally and influential who were several of the most vally and influential white families residing in the court, and an armonic manner of the most vally and influential white families residing in the court, She was a woman of unimpeachable most draw ter, and though uneducated, was distinguished by a communities in which she had travelled for agent and staunch common sense, and had, therefore and staunch common sense, and had, therefore and juyed the unmolested right to speak in public is the Fast and in the West, during the last treat-the Goyed the unmolested right to speak as we see coyed the unmolested right to speak as the East and in the West, during the last trenty-in years: and as it became known that she was aroles years: and as it became known that she was aroles years of the present war, and an admirt of Puiyears: and as it became known that she was abdust advocate of the present war, and an admirer of bu-dent Lincoln, she was invited to address the proje is the Court House.

Hearing that all parties were

Hearing that all parties, were against, and one mity in support of the Government preside the mity in support of the Government preside the hought of no molestation, and modestly expressed for expectation of an enthusiastic reception, of the expectation of an enthusiastic reception, of the expectation of the expecta pectation of an enthusiastic reception of the en-uragement she was able to give to every later of a country; and accompanied by several of the ma-spectable women of the county seat, wen in the

She was just saying what he count was arming be colored people to fight opainst the North, and she was armed (stretching out her long bony arm) to fight for the North, and if she was ten years younger—(the in now seventy,) she "would fly to the last nurse and cook for the Massachusetts nurse and cook for the Massachusetts troops, but boys! and if it came to the pinch, put in a lice, now

and then."

At this moment, a mob of grocery law-inderder rushed up stairs, and like a pack of hounds, with ear well rubbed, set upon this patriote, noble woman, and with insolent threats and yells choked her down.

A few men of the place, with better blacker hearts, stood behind the curtain, their filthy tools with "Jeff Davis," and bad whiskey. Threats of tar and feathers, eggs, rails, shooting, and a general blowing up, were head at every corner. The night following, the house of Judge Gale, one of the oldest and wealthirst men is the county, was surrounded by the same drunken mo, who threatened violence of every kind, and only failed to execute their hellish plan, because their led wisher. who intreatened violence of City and, and only upon to execute their hellish plan, because their lad whitey proved to be in the superlative degree, and they were soon too drunk for a riot. Failing to drive her out of the State by threats and mobbing, they next reserted to prosecution under the statute of the State, that "No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in, or become an inhabitant of the State," &c.

Several of the best men in the county have been asrested and trie doest men in the county have been rested and tried for the common civility of entertaining her in their houses; thus in the language of the lay, as they claim, "encouraging" her, and contray to the "Dred Scott Decision," recognizing in her the rights of a human being. For ten days she has been dogged over the county in the custody of consilies, or on bail of her friends, and at the same time harmseed and endangement her therest of the property of the county in the custody of consilies, or on bail of her friends, and at the same time harmseed and endangement her threat of the county assed and endangered by threats of personal insult and shooting, by a drunken crew, who, in the language of her attorney, said in Court, were "not fit for her to spit upon. I am told that papers are also made out for the

sheriff, who opened the Court House for her second meeting, at which time, after making her speech, she had to fly, under a guard of armed men, to escape ar-

rest and brutality.

Mr. Chapin, late Prosecuting Attorney for the District, who had nobly defended her cause, and the captain of the "Home Guard," who, by formal invitation of the citizens, appeared in the Court House, amed and equipped, to defend the Constitution and the right of loyal citizens, are marked victims of the mot, whose impudence and audacity are unparalleled. It is all understood in the county, and absolutely known in town, that guns have been brought in, and are now stacked in the back part of an old grocery, expect to

the gangrene of whiskey fumes.

Secret meetings have been held, the Chairma,
Secretary and Executive of which are prominent as
tors in this riot and rebellion. The prosecution ome of the most influential and powerful men mi loyalists in the county, originated from the decisind their secret meetings, as testified by one of the precution, under eath, himself being the Secretary of the cution, under oath, hamsely being the Secretary a as-meeting. From the same source, arisin vitation by is-ter was also sent to the captain of the Scott Township Home Guard, signed by "numerous citizens," in this him to report himself at "Polanti". Grocery," wen-the guns are deposited, and to assist with guns, por-der, balls and caps, in suppressing the meeting of Se-journer Truth in the Court House on Sunday, which nvitation, together with the captain's loyalty to the Government, procured the appearance of the Guard as above referred to, to preserve order and free speed under the guarantee of the Constitution. How sive this league may be, or what are their plans, b and women of the county, and supporting nuisances in the form of grog-shops, can only

certained by the proper authority.

The appearance of this colored woman in the conty of Steuben is by no means the cause of this rebe-lion against law and order. She visited this State for years ago, and spoke without opposition in the Com

House, and in various parts of the county, when "Freedom," instead of "The War," was her salpet.

To speak of devotion to the Constitution and law of the State, by men who openly and willingly risks its highest requirements and provisions, from any b

ats nignest requirements and provisions, from day b' day, is simply absurd.

Sojourner Truth said, in the Court House, is the mob—"It seems that it takes my black face to king out your black hearts; so it's well I came." At meder point she said—"You are afraid of my black fac. because it is a looking glass in which you see you selves "—it might be added, "as others see you. intelligent person in the county fails to see that the exceeding sensitiveness, on the part of these old in pro-slavery Democrats, to the violation of the list Laws of Indiana, is the covert of an opporting

Government, and beyond the reach of the highest character.

The hoisting of a Black Flag upon the Court lisse, and the sending of anonymous cards with the same d Jeff. Davis, indicate the standard to which these not are loyal.

are loyal.

The county of Steuben is, undoubtedly, one of the most intelligent and loyal counties in the State; asl, with the proper authority, can specify put down a such rebellion against Law and Liberty. But the such of the North have been so thoroughly subjugate or the North have been so thoroughly subjegate y mob law, during the past thirty years, that they had almost lost the identity of manhood, and scarcely on man in a million, (and that one is here,) believe it has any authority, spart from the constable of the priest.

priest.

It is also true that, barring the county seat, Saska has less than a fair proportion of Sectsionist with the whole State; and if the accursed liquer infewere put down, would, I believe, have none at al.

During the last twenty-five years of Northern by lugation, it has been the rule, with the lare excepts of the Kansas mob, when Missouri and the Refail Government in the hands of the South were deplied of their prize by a handful of vrage REN, with the strong of manhood and Sharpe's rifles, that one fall grown mobocrat "could chase a thousand, and traput ten thousand to flight."

But when manhood shall assert itself, as it must all will do, whether on marshalled or unmarshalled bails fields, by President Lincoln or by Sojourne Trash, the line will be drawn, speedily and unmistakshy, tween Liberty and Slavery, Victory and Defeat.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

TIA MOTT, of Philadelphia, will speak at Masic list, on Sunday forencon. Go and hear the noble weath

May I say a few words to your public, through the herator, respecting my own position and prospects in

Kansas f Four years ago to-day, I landed on the soil of Kan Four years ago to-day, I landed on the soil of Kanst. I came here for a two-fold purpose. 1. To offer
spractical and efficient opposition to slavery, to build
up a liberal, reformatory free church, which is of
source carnestly anti-slavery; and, 2. to get for my
amily a secure and happy home.
It does not become me, perhaps, to speak of my
are revices to the cause of freedom and humanity
aring these four years; yet I feel that I can appeal
your truest and best men, such men as brother Brown
[Lawrence, Judims_Compay.our_

Congress, Wm. E. Phillips, Eaq., the Tribane corres-pondent, J. R. Hinton, James Redpath, and all others of a similar character, who fully and practically re-ceptize the manhood and womanhood of the colored American people, to testify that I have always been American people, to treatly that I have always occu-faithful and extuest in my profession and practice as an Abolitionist in Kansas. Nor do I believe that my efforts to promulgate the ideas of the true reformer's free and liberal Christianity will full to bear precious

re devoted, last autumn and winter, to obtaining re for the starving people of Kansas. I have labor I returned to resume my work in Kansas, about a month since. In regard to the relief afforded by the south since. In regard to the East, I can speak posi-verous contributions of the East, I can speak posi-vicy of its need and benefit. Without this help, not sess than fifty thousand people must have endured the st extremity of famine. Some of them could and ould have escaped into Illinois and Iowa, but thouould have escaped into Illinois and Iowa, but thoumids must have remained to a bitter and foarful exrience. There has been great suffering, as it is, from
e fact that the provisions sent to Atchison were to be
ken over land to all parts of the State, to reach the
estitude thousands. Deep snows fell, the cattle and
orees and men were weak, and the weary tramp of
ne hundred and fifty miles which some were obliged
to the fact of community, both ways nearly three one hundred and fifty miles which some were obliged to make, for food, occupying, both ways, nearly three greks, finvloyed toll and suffering which cannot be described. Still, the people have been saved, and most of them have been carried through the last terrible vinter in comparative comfort. There have been very few, if any cases of actual starvation. The donation of seed made by the States of New York and Wisconsin, and by G. W. Collamore, Agent of the New England Committee, amounting in all to some \$75,000 worth, has made our future prospect all that we could ask. I have ten acres in wheat, which the people had put in for me before I returned, from the seed eiter by the above-named parties, now growing fineen by the above-named parties, now growing fi and promising a good crop. With the help of the ople, I am planting twenty acres in corn, on the dim which I filed, in Centralia, last summer, the claim which I nice, in Centrals, has an autumn. He are all living on hard and scanty fare now, owing to the stoppage of contributions by the war excitoment, and the impossibility of getting our own food from the soil before July. Then our wheat will come in, and we shall be once more eating our own bread.
On my return here, I found a barrel of flour which some kind friend had sent to me. I shall have the benefit of a part of it. The most will be distributed when most needy among us. But, notwithstanding present want and bardahip, we are all at work with hope and energy. We shall, ere long, have plenty in our hamble homes. We have been blessed with abundant rains, and the prospect for our next crop is all that we could asso.

Centralia, or Home Town, which is my field of la-

bor, is sixty miles west of St. Joseph. We have a population of 350. We prohibit and prevent the sale all intoxicating drinks in our township, and we intend to do this thoroughly, in all coming time, through the operation of a potent public opinion. We have a plan for a Seminary, or High School, which we intend to make as valuable as possible. I expect to open it next September, and to teach some eight months each year for some time, at least. Our whole community is industrious and orderly, and interested in making this "Home Town." My regular morning meeting is attended by the people. I preach to them the gospel of liberal, reformatory Christianity, and they are inter-seted in it. Notwithstanding their poverty, which is now almost universal, they have subscribed \$400 in work and materials to put me up a house, which is to be made ready for my family by next October. They help me freely and generously about my farming work. I preach each Sunday afternoon at Seneca, es North of Centralia, an older and large place than C., and there I gather a good congregation to hear the "word of life." They will also furnis pace that C., word of life." They will also furnish help about my house. If, then, the reformers of the East, who are interested in such a work as I am here doing, will help me to \$200 in money to complete my house, and enough to buy me a horse, which is indis pensable in my work, and enough to procure a land warrant for 160 acres, with which to enter my claim by warrant for 190 acress, with which to enter my claim by mextJuly, I shall be planted in this place, and henceforth able to carry on my work without help. It seems to me that I am called upon to trust Providence for what I absolutely need in this open and promising field. And with that trust I am at work. I hope to be ready to welcome my family to a pleasant and secure home in Centralia. next autum. cure home in Centralia, next autumn.

Please thank friend Phillips for his admirable ser-mon on the war for freedom. We all pray here most fervently that it may result in the extinction of slavery. Such is manifestly the only settlement which can be permanent. Then we should indeed have a dear Father-land, and a pleasant Puture before us. Yours, truly,

DANIEL FOSTER.
Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kansas, May 12, 1861.

LETTER FROM CHARLES STEARNS.

CENRAL CITY, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, | Colorado Territory, April 25, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
It is a long time since I have ventured to address and coadjutors in the glorious cause of human liber-ty; but I have not, by any means, forgotten them. As long as I remained in Kansas, I had enough to do as iong as I remained in Lannas, I had enough to do practically in helping and protecting the poor fugitive; so that I find but little time to write or talk on the subject. But here, we have no fugitives, and I must needs expend a portion of my anti-slavery zeal in work seems.

words, again.

The momentous, interests now at stake in the Anti-Slavery cause seem to call upon me to exert my influence, if I have any, upon the friends at the East, at this critical juncture

a this critical functure.

Little have I expected to live to see this glorious
day. God be praised! is the unceasing language of
my heart. How often have we all labored and fainted beneath the heat of the summer's sun, and had our ferms chilled through by the flerce blasts of icy winter in order that a few more words of exhortation might be dropped into the ear of a "hard-hearted and rebel lious people," in reference to the sin of slavery!
How true has been the proverb, "Cast thy bread upon
the waters, and after many days thou shalt find it"!
What an encouragement to all, to continue their labors in every good cause, knowing that "in due time
we shall reap, if we faint not"! Often times I have we shall reap, if we faint not "!! Often times I have had nothing to cheer me, in my labors in the antidarrey cause, but that comforting declaration of our beloved friend Wendell Phillips, "God has not sent me into the world to abolish slavery, but to do my duty.'
We have all endeavored to do our duty, and now be hold the glorious result! The whole North in arms to overthrow the accidenced system of American sla mind the world to abolish slavery, but to do my duty."
We have all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave all endeavored to do our duty, and now behave are constant the details as the behave are not to conquer? Let us sink, if all the great attributes of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith, love of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of humanity are nought. But patience, in dustry faith place of the war.

27 Hon J. D. Waters, a wealthy plenter on the Brasos river, Texas, and an uncle of Hon. W. W. Boyce, and the war.

28 Hon J. D. Waters, a wealthy plenter on the Brasos river, Texas, and an uncle of Hon. W. W. Boyce, and the war.

29 Hon J. D. Waters, a wealthy plenter on the carrier faith war.

29 Hon J. D. Waters, a wealthy plenter o

the hitherto unflinching Allams, and the formerly fearless Cassiss M. Clay, could not deceive the people,
and blind them to the real issue. God, or justice and
right, has signally triumphed.

I know you will smile at my words, and say, "He
is as enthusiastic as ever"; but is it not so? To be
sure, Lincoln and his Northern army will not arow
to the world that the abolition of slavery is their object. O no, they are only laboring to enforce the
laws, and to uphold the Constitution! But what of
that? Our people in Kaness were not fighting to
estroy slavery, and yet at the close of the war we
found a crop of as uncompromising Abolitionists as
the world has ever seen; men who were willing to
go, and did go into blissouri, and take away slaves by
force, running every imaginable risk in so doing; and
some of these men emigrated from slave States to
Kansas. So with Lincoln's army; not long after a
faw more such scene as that at Ballimore, will they
find that they are Abolitionists. They must, in the
very nature of the case, labor for the overthrow of slavery, and they will do it. They cannot help it. Slavery is their only foe; slavery is killing their comrades; alwayery has called them from their homes to
fight. Lincoln was elected, pledged to stop the extension of slavery. The South has taken up arms to resist his power. Then he must fight the system that
thus claims the right to extend itself in opposition to the will of the majority. And, think you
not, there is a deep under-current of anti-slavery
feeling in the hearts of the Mississippi flow into the
costan! What has kept the turbulent spirit of the
North down so long and made them seem like dolts and
asses, under the influence of the kicks and blows of the
South, but the belief that, according to the Constitution, they were obliged thus to "eat dust all the day
of their lives"? Now the prestige of the Constitution, but were all the source of the constition to make the special proper of the constition to make the special proper of the const before its adoption. The Constitution has lost is as-sumed glory. Our Southern masters have declared that it does not bind us, as we imagined it did. A new era has dawned upon the North. Its eyes have been anointed with eye-salve, and it sees, as never before, its rights and duties.

* * My mind is filled with anxiety, lest this forceable removes thought pass without the accoun-

favorable moment should pass without the accomplishment of God's will in this matter. But I have plishment of God's will in this matter. But I have said enough. You all feel as I do, I doubt not, and will do what you can. Public sentiment here is on the side of the Union, though there are a few secessionists. The Douglas Democratic organ here is as strong a Union paper as can be imagined. The Republican paper is also for the Union, but the Breckin-ridge Democratic paper sides with the South. Quite purpose are leaving to get to Kansas, and aid in proa number are leaving to go to Kansas, and aid in pro-tecting her from Missouri, who has begun again to at-tack her citizens. I have been here but a little while, and have no one to leave my business with in my absence, and my health is quite poor, or perhaps l

and although its hearers gnashed their teeth on its al and attituding its nearers gnasice their teeth of a sol lition proclaimers, every word uttered by them sank into their hearts, and to-day you beheld the grand, the glorious, the magnificent harvest thereof. Continue to talk: only new boldly say, "Arm the slaves, my brethren, and let them fight for freedom"; and, beong, this result will be obtained.
Yours, for freedom, C. STEARNS.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

DEAR S.,—I fear your occupation is gone. These "contraband" articles of the war will not need your thoughts and prayers much longer. I really think, dear S., the world will find out, before this war is over. which side of Mason and Dixon's line the "pluck and chivalry" are. It is already convinced that a mine of wealth, patriotism and valor has long lain hidden at the North, biding its time. To what a wonderful im-portance our national flag has suddenly risen! That which was, in most eyes, an idle, senseless bit of bunt-ing has suddenly elevated itself above all heads, and school-houses and manufactories, on the palace and school-houses, and manufactories, on the palace and the cottage, on the breast of beauty, on the whip of the driver and the ears of his horses, streams the "red, white, and blue." My eyes fill with tears when I see this symbol of national patriotism, and I know now why we never had a standing army. Why, my dear S., we did not need one. This great, heroic people, "slow to wrath," forever carried unseen in their hearts, the same faciliar which beauth the same faciliar which same facilities are same facilities and the same facilities are same facilities and s hearts the same feeling which brought tears to my eyes. We, who have long seen the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," have been permitted to see the culminating. Do you not thank Heaven for it?

A gentleman who saw the "Grand Army into Virginia, says it is rightly named. Judges of such bodies say the "materia" of these troops of Northern soldiers cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the world. The strength and intelligence of the men The most thoroughly prepared regiments were from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, and New Hamp-shire. The last had matched Morgan horses to their baggage wagons, every spoke and panel of which were varnished, every band of metal burnished, every thing which civilization could suggest for convenience and comfort. And, then, those sixteen New Hampshire girls for nurses, fresh from the singing-schools and prayer-meetings of their native hills! I dare say each girl has been taught Latin and French in the academy comes my prequuice again! Well, I cannot help it.

From my early education, the brand of slavery would
be sufficient to estrange me from the South; when a masked battery opened upon them.

The Republican says the number killed and wounded was eleven. The troops were forced to retreat, and arrowly escaped being cut to pieces.

One NATIONAL EXPENSES. of her less fortunate Southern sisters, contaminated by their intercourse with their slaves.

by their intercourse with their slaves. * * * *

The late Judge Stow, of Niagara county, a man of powerful intellect and strong feelings, was a strong anti-slavery man. About five years since, when the "Border troublea" were at their height, a person called on him for "aid for Kansaa." He was surprised by an indignant refusal. "No! not one cent!" said he, in a loud, stern tone. "God knows I pity Kansas, and have done all in my power to avert her doom; but if I had a neighbor with broken bones, I should scarcely feed him with sugar plums. No, sir," said he, "but I would like to strike at the root of this difficulty, and I would be one to assist in raising an army of ten thousand men, to go to Charleston, and bombard it with shell affic cannon, and put an end to this poor, mean, miserable truckling to the South, who, in ten years, will be our masters, if we do not soon rebuse their insolence."

On looking back at this incident, it seems truly pro-On looking back at this incident, it seems truly pro

phetic.
You are sad at the action of English functionaries.
Never fear! we are just now showing our strength
and John Bull will treat us better when this affair is

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following procamation from General Beauregard:— Head Quarters, Department of Alexandria, Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861.

Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION. To the People of the Counties of Loudon, Fairfar, and Prince William.

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be embraned. (111)

erty, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. (111)

All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their warcry is "Beauty and Booty." All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are tontending—in behalf of civilization itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and lavite and capion you by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and paemory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the period and sancity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country; and, by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your soil.

I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country

your soil.

I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or in the officers under his command.

under his command.
sire-to assure you that the utmost protection in
wer will be given to you all.
signed)
G. T. Beauregard,

(Signed)

Brigadier-General Comn
Official—Thomas Joenan,
Acting Assistant Adj't-General.

Gen. Beauregard has issued a characteristic proclamation to the people of Manassas. Like all the rebel crew, his strong point is lying. He lies about their antional troops, lies about their actions, lies about their motives, and crowns the whole by charging the monstrous falsehood that their warrey is "Beauty and Booty." The fact is, Davis and Beauregard are frightened, and this style of raving is indulged in to conceal from their dupes their own despair.—N. Y. Tribune.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP. The slave ship Nightingale, captured on the 22d of April, off Kabendar, on the Western Coast of Africa, by the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, has been brought into the port of New York. When captured, this yessel was taken into Monrovia, and a cargo of 801 negroes was landed from her. 160 negroes had died on the passage from 87 women, 240 boys, and 92 girls. The captain (Francis Bowen.) the supercargo, the cabin servants, and a part of the crew made their seape. The three mates, Hind, Winslow, and Westervelt, were sent home to be delivered to the authorities.

The Nightingale is a clipper ship of 1100 tons burden, built at Portsmouth, N. H., and intended for the Balte and Australia trade. She sailed from New York on the 13th of September last, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of December, and on the 14th of Junuary arrived on the African coast. Previous to her approach to the African

OUR NATIONAL EXPENSES. According to the verbal statement of General Scott last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the government of the United States 220,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require \$1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or \$220,000,000 a year. The navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rat of \$365,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a day.

time at the rat of \$365,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a day.

**Movements of troops are constantly being made through Richmond by night, and without music, for the purposes of secreey; and to the same end the Richmond papers are forbidden to chronicle such movements. Business is entirely dead in Richmond, and the opening of the stores is the merest formality. The reign of terror is supreme there, and a number of Union men (Virginians) are in jail, unable to get a trial or subsess corpus. It is behieved that the purpose is to hold them as hestages for the safety of secession prisoners in the hands of the Federal Government.—Washington Star.

The Richmond Whig estimates the majority for secession at 180,000 in Virginia. Most of the counties had been heard from.

The Memphis Analanche advises free negroes to go to work in the entrenchments at Randolph, and says they will be forced to do so if they do not volunteer. It adds that those who volunteer will be discharged as soon as the fortifications are finished, but those who are forced will be detained until the close of

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 15th. The capital of Missouri was taken possession of this afternoon on the arrival of the steamer Swan, by five companies of Col. Blair's regiment of Missouri Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, and a company of regular artillery under Capt. Totten, all under command of Brigadier-General Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board the J. C. Swan until further orders. A company of regulars under Major Consatt thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles; they found some whosts and other parts of artillery captured some statements.

Sr. Louis, June 17. As a part of Col. Kallman's regiment was returning from North Missouri by railroad this morning, when opposite the Recorder Court room on Seventh street, a company near the rear of the column suddenly wheeled and discharged their riles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court, and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two and alightly injuring one.

Bolice officer Pratt was shot, and died in sen minutes. Deputy Marshal Franzo received three balls in his leg, and will undoubtedly die. The names of the others who were killed on the pavement are unknown.

Provocation was first given by rebels firing upon the troops from chamber windows. An investigation of this tragical affair is to be promptly made.

A letter to the Lynchburg Republican, dated Manassas Junction, June 6th, says:—
"I was told yesterday, coming from one of the parties engaged, (the captain, that a party of soouts, seven in number, under Captain McKay, commanding an independent company, late of the United States service, met with four Federal cavalry, also scouts, at Falls Church, Wednesday night, and taking deliberate sim at the federalists, fired, lifling three instantly, and wounding the fourth so bally thus has been contained to the control of the control the neck of his horse as he ran. This happened in distant view of the enemy's camp, supposed to be dra-goons, about six miles from Alexandria. The rangers made good their escape, having only one shot fired af-

ter them.

Some seventy-five negroes from Fanquier carived here this evening, and were immediatel at the fortifications, for which purpose they Others are said to be coming."

A BLACK CREW UNDER THE BLACK FLAG. The Mobile Mercury of the 23d ult. says:—

"We learned yesterday, from good authority, that an experienced Southern navigator of general popularity, and with means amply sufficient to carry out his projects, had completed the purchase of a crack vessel, now in our harbor, which he intends to man with a crew of his own negroes, and cruise about under a letter of marque. What will the white niggers of the North say when they learn that one or more of their vessels have been captured, and brought into a Southern port by this gallant captain and his redoubtable crew?"

What would the owners of that crack vessel say if that black crew should conclude to run away with the vessel? As strange things have happened. "Walt a

A Trairon Suppered to Escape. William Trappman of Charleston, S. C., a captain in the confederate army, and bearer of despatches from Jefferson Davis, was permitted to sail in the steamship America from Boston, the other day, because nothing treasonable about his person or beggage could be found by the officer who arrested him, while it would seem that his eight, who accompanied him, was not searched at all. The North are a very forbearing people. If extremes meet, our clemency must reach as far back as the insolence of the South.

More Trouble with Slaves. The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche states that on the 6th inst., at Silver Lake, Washington County, Mississippi, a negro belonging to George B. Powell, and employed on the plantation of Mr. Charles G. McHatton, was hung by a Committee of Safety. He had stolen three guns, two pistols, a bowie-knife and a watch, together with a lot of powder and lead, and succeeded in reaching a bridge, under which he secreted himself. As Mr. James S. Dodds was riding over, the negro fired at him without effect. He was subsequently captured and hung. It is supposed he was induced to steal the guns by several runaway negroes in the neighborhood, belonging to the family of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

A Renel Privateer Captured. The schooler Savannah, Midshipman McCook commanding, from Charleston, 4 days, has just arrived, having the Stars and Stripes flying over the Secession flag. The schooler was captured by the United States brig Perry, about 60 miles outside Charleston Harbor. She was formerly a pilot-boat at that port, is schooler rigged, of 54 tons burden, and has an 18-pounder pivot gun amidships. She had been out from Charleston about 35 hours previous to her capture. During her cruise, she had captured the brig Joseph of Rockland, which was sent into Georgetown, S. C. The Savannah was brought to this port by Midshipman McCook and prize crew of United States ship Minnesota. Herew, about 30 in number, were put in irons on board the Minnesota. The Savannah will anchor off the Battery.—N. Y. Tribune.

SAD STEAMSHIP DISASTER.—TWESTY-FIVE OR THIRTY PASSENGERS LOST. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14th. The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool for Quebec, struck on some sunken ice, eight miles south of Belleisle, on the fourth of June, and sunk in thirty-

One hundred and eighty-one passengers were saved in boats. From twenty to thirty were lost, including six cabin passengers. Part of the mails were, saved. The mail agent and second officer of the ship were been mail agent and second officer of the ship were

lost.

The Canadian struck under the foremast, breaking into three compartments at once. The ice looked small—scarcely above the water. The ship was going slow at the time.

The boats landed the survivors at Cape Bandl, and they were brought here by a French harque. The ship's papers were lost, and the number of passengers drowned cannot be readily ascertained.

23 We have news from Santa Fe of more stealing by the Texans. The Meeilla Times of May 17 says:—
"A large train belonging to W. S. Grant of Arizona, the army contractor for the different garrisons in this Territory, were seized by the Texas forces at the Rio Hondo, near San Antonia, and the train, animals and freight of all classes were confiscated. In officer in command refused to give receipts, and made no distinction between the Government and private property. Forty wagons were seized, with some 250,000 pounds of freight for Arizona garrisons, and some 30,000 pounds to private parties, chiefly belonging to Mr. Grant."

27 At Great Bethel, the rebels report their loss to have been one killed and five wounded, and express wish that Gen. Pierce may be retained in command Major Winthrop was abot by a Louisiana rifleman while heading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the rebels, who greatly praised his heroism.

The A letter from Fortress Mouroe states that a Massachusetts soldier ran up on the top of the entrenchments at Great Bethel during the heaviest part of the fight, and took a Sharp's rifle away from a rebel, and returned safe with his trophy.

137 Every accessible point on the Potomac River at which a crossing could be effected, from Williamsport, above Harper's Ferry, to Aquia Creck, below Alexandria, is now in the lands of the Federal forces, and effectually guarded.

The sum of \$560 has been subscribed at Memphis for the family of James W. Jackson, who killed Ellsworth at Alexandria, Va.

siavery left them by England.

27 J. P. Benjamin, Attorney-General of the Rebel Government, sent the following dispatch to the New Orleans authorities in relation to the free negroes taken with the whaling vessels recently captured:

"The free negroes are not held as prisoners under the laws of the Confederate States. Dispose of them according to the laws of the State."

Of course, they are doomed, and will be sold into slavery for life.

How THEY LOVE THEIR MASTERS. It is stated that upwards of seven hundred slaves have escaped from Virginis within the past two weeks, who are now held by the government forces as contraband of war. Estimated value to their owners, not less than half a million of dollars.

ion of dollars.

177 The funeral of Senator Douglas was attended in Chicago on the 17th inst, by an immense concourse. Business generally was suspended, the banks and stores being closed. Over ten thousand persons were in the procession. Bishop Duggan, Catholic, delivered an oration at Cottage Grove, the place of burial. At Washington the departments were all closed, and all over the North various marks of respect were above.

DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.—TURIN, June 6. At the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the President announced the death of Count Cavour amid expressions of profound grief on the part of the As-sembly. He pointed out the great loss that Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Cavour.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif-cen years' experience in the Homeopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.

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PLEASANT BOARDING ON PAVORABLE PIRASANT BUARDING, ON FAVOR BERMS—MR. H. S. DENIAM can accommodate leman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen leasant rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 former Beach street, near the Worcestor Depth, Boston. A few transient boarders can also be accommodate

TANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS .- PARKER PILLS nurr will attend Anti-Slavery Moetings on Sunday, 23d inst., at the usual hours, in West Brookfield, (Town Hall,) and on Sunday, 30th inst., at Cummington.

A. T. FOSS will speak at Weare, N. H., . . . Sunday, June 23. Weymouth, at 2 1-2 and 5 1-2, P. M., " 30.

LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia, will speak in fusic Hall on Sunday forenoon next, June 23.

ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE

OPENED BY H. A. PETERMAN, M. D.

THE Proprietors of this Institution take pleasure in an-nouncing to the invalids of Michigan and its neighbor-ing States, that they have opened their WATER-CUKE at St. Mary's Lake, and are now in readiness to receive pa-

tients.

This Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and pleasant locations in the State, on the banks of a beautiful little take, four miles North of the City of Bat-

beautiful little take, four miss norm or any try she had for the Creek.

The buildings are new, commodious, and furnished for the confort and convenience of invalids. The bath-rooms are large, and fitted up with hot, cold, vapor, chemical, and electrical baths.

The lake, whose waters are as clear and soft as those of a spring from the graniful mountain's base, is well supplied with beats and bath-houses. No more beautiful from water bathing can be found in any land.

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Paralysis, and every variety of Nervous and Chronic diseases, will be treated.

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woo combinators, we finest of correct placking stoces, one woolken blanket, and one half-dosen bets towels, or they can be furnished by the Guns at fifty cents per week extra. TERMS-From \$7 to \$10 per week, for treatment, board, &c., according to room and care.

This Institution is accessible by Michigan Central Rail-road. Carriage always in walting at the liattic Creek Depot to coavey people to the Creek.

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Physicians and Proprietors.
To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Each communication, to insure an answer, should contain a postage stamp for return letter.
St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1861. 3 21 IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

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She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to vacio her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one clas, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
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country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
terning grey.

sing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from graing grey. She also has snother for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of the Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are use in every city in the country. They are also packed for he natures to take to Europe with them, enough to last its or three years, as they often say they can get nothin abroad life them.

All and see some of the best references in the country. No charge for information.

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June 14. No. 31 Winter Street, 1

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THE PINE AND PALM.

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No. I.—Contains Wendell Phillips's Speech on Yoursint L'Ouverture, with an authentie portrait of the hero. No. II.—Contains a portrait of Preideat Coffici. No. III.—Also illustrated, contains a long and hitheret nupublished letter of John Brown, and all the document occasary for a thorough knowledge of the Spanish Plot is 8. Domineo.

necessary for a thorough knowledge of the Spanish Plot is St. Domingo.

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

Its first three numbers contain an immense amount of correspondence, including letters from Africa, Hayti, van convier's Island, New Brunwick, Washington, New York Philadelphia, Chio, Virginia, Scuth Carolina, New York Detroit, &c. &c.—chiefly by colored Americans; and the feature will still be more fully developed.

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It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhosa General Deblitty, Nervoumess, Ubers, Piles, Bronchills, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralie, Liver Complaint, Erysipsias, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

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Botton, June 7, 1861. "Four Parker's Sewing Machines. This Machine is

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Zaetry.

From the Buston Trave THE SLAVE GIRL he sun shene bright on Georgia's plain, And Summer's glorious sheen was spre 'er teeming earth and flowing main; All things to beauteous thought were

for broad savannas, green and fair, Od rous with flowers and vernal gales, ten thousand warbiers filled the air, Re-echolog through the woods and vales.

It was a morn, so sweet and calm,
For inspiration's hollest power;
Nature herself, in triple charm,
Seemed hallowed in the sacred hou

But, hark! the city's distant hum, And, lo! the smoke of busy toll, low trembling to my senses come, And bid my inmost soul recoil.

For, lo! in youder busy mart
Of eager, selfish, scheming men,
This day the heavens see played a par
Recorded with the judgment pen.

The central figure of the throng, With voice of hoarse, impetuous sound, New burries through the dreadful wrong, With words that smite the very ground.

Great God! it is a public sale
Of human beings robbed and chained!
And, hark! that pitcous, piercing wail
Of one within that crowd contained. It is a poor slave girl? she stands, Trembling, and delicate, and wan,
With downcast eyes and folded hands,
Musing in mystery upon
Her hopeless fate—and, in her turn,
She mounts the descented block;

She mounts the descrated block; While the quick fires of frensy burn, And send through all her frame the s

Her tawny face (for she was one In whom a rich white blood prevailed)

Tow colored proudly in the sun,

Tinged with a beauty all unveiled.

Her rounded cheek, her lustrons eye, And features of a nobler race, Revealed a form of symmetry

That flowed with dignity and grace I saw her, in her modest pride, Reach forth with carefulness her hand,

Some tattered garment there to hide, Some decency of dress command. Exposed to gaze of brutal men, Her form, her limbs, her very bones,

andled as cattle in a pen,
With coarse, immodest looks and tones; Her Afric's beauty scanned and leered, Her body craved, her soul despised, Her timid virtue scoffed and jeered, With wanton jests half undisquised:

Out from that cursed block she gazed On eager purchasers around,
And as the fiend his hammer raised,
With flashing eye, and quick rebot

As flew the words—once, twice, and thrice, And bids went quickly from the crowd, For such a prize, at such a price, Oh, how that stare girl wept aloud !

For, lo! from every kindred torn, From home of mother and of child, How could she there and then but mourn In utter desolation wild?

To strangers sold, by strangers borne Away from every native ties lound to a beast who should have worn Her chains, and felt her slavery,— O God! the very soul should leap

Till this accurs'd damnation I call upon Thee, God of Right,

Now to inaugurate the hour! Let not this "Crisis" end in night: Come with thy smitting judgment power. If blessed Peace can rule the day, So let the victory be achieved; If not, let fearful lightnings play, Let hell's foundations be upheaved

Smite with thy Justice's awful rod,
Let all thy mighty thunders roll;
Come Truth and Freedom, dh my God,
And sound the jey from pole to pole!
W. M. F.

tten more than Thirty Years ago, in view of the con-quences of American Slavery. BY PATIENCE HOWLAND, OF DARTHOUTH, Muse of sorrow, touch the string, Strike thy bold prophetic note,

Tell me whence those troubles spring Which in future visions float. Had not Avarioe crossed the main, Blind and mad with thirst for gold, Human flesh on Freedom's plains Never had been bought nor sold.

Happy had thy country been, Happy should thy children be, If foul deeds of shame and sin ed her history.

Then had the name of Washington A repreachless trophy raised, And the star of freedom shone Brighter as it longer blazed. Now a black tremendous cloud.

Threatens vengeance wide and It shall burst in thunders loud, Deluging your fields with war E'en now in motion are the feet Which that awful field shall tread,

And the hearts already beat Which may on that altar bleed. Lo! before my vision stand Spectres of the ghastly dead, While the Genius of the land

Dimly weaves the mourning weed. Pale her cheek, and dim her eye,

Brooding o'er her destiny, Yet her conscious blushes rise At the name of liberty.

Freedom's bards, ye chant in vain, Caroling her praises round; In your chorus clanks the chain; Greans are mingled with the sound.

Yes—nor shall the laurels live Which ye twine for Freedom's brow; You've obtained—but do you give? Suffering thousands answer, No !

Who shall wipe the tears away
Which from bleeding Mercy flow?
Who th' enormous debt shall pay
Which to Afric's blood ye owe?

By the bitter tears ye wring From the mother's drooping soal, By affliction's tortured sting, When the father's bowels rell,—

By the murmurs which ascend In the tertured culprit's grean, By theforayers of weeping friends As they rise before the throno,— By the justice of our God, By his never-ending sway,

When the work of sin is ripe, Injured justice calls aloud; Groun for grown, and stripe for Blood shall be repaid in blo

Spare us for thy mercy's sake

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM JAMES HAUGHTON, ESQ.

25 Eccles St., Dublin, May 29, 1861. WR. LLOYD GARRISON, ESQ.:

My DEAR FRIEND—The wonderful changes which have taken place in your country in the public sentiment of the people, within the past six months, and the rapidity with which one unexpected event follows on another, among you, have awakened here a universal feeling of interest in your proceedings, and, I may Southern States, to secode from the unnatural coalition,—I do not call it union, for no real union ever existed between your free and your slave States, but a chain, which had long bound you together, like two sarding dogs yoked against their will,—I rejoiced sincerely, for I felt that the day of redemption of the slave was then nigh at hand. I saw, in that circum stance, the realization of that event, so long demanded by your section of the American Abolitionists, "No Union with Slaveholders." It is true, the cry of secession came from an unexpected quarter—from the South, instead of the North; but no matter. I rejoiced at the near fulfilment of our aspirations; and I said, the North will surely permit this secession to go on in peace; for, where no real union ever did, or ever can exist, to fight for an idea will surely never enter linto the heads of Northern men, particularly of Northern Abolitionists. But events, during the past few weeks, have falsified my anticipations. I find the North is mad for this impracticable idea, and that my cherished friends among the only party I ever believed to be really friendly to the colored man, are among the foremost in crying. "Havoc, and let alip the dogs of war." The Liberator and the Standard seem to me to have forgotten the axiom,—made doubly true by the experience of mankind for long ages, in every large, earnest, interesting and successful Convention at Waterloo,—thanks to the untiring which I have striven to persuade others that war was always a folly as well as a crime, have my small labors in the cause of peace been arrested by the unwel-come thought, that it was useless to go on striving to persuade men not to learn war any more, but to endeavor by some other means,—Christian means, I always a folly as well as a crime, have my small is-bors in the cause of peace been arrested by the unwel-come thought, that it was useless to go on striving to persuade men not to learn war any more, but to en-deavor by some other means,—Christian means, I have hoped against hope, would yet find their way into our hearts,—to promote the ends of civilization. This painful feeling has come more frequently before my mind, since I have found that you, and Wendell Phillips, and the editors of the Standard, have lost my mind, since I have found there job,
Phillips, and the editors of the Standard, have lost

rnings, and in equitors of the Standard, nave lost your faith in the superior efficacy of peace over war, to rectify the evils even of slavery.

It does not seem to me that your Northern men, in their seeming determination to coerce the South to keep the Union intact, are influenced by any feeling of kindness towards the slave. The energy which actuates the whole North, at present, appears to me to tuates the whole North, at present, appears to me to arise from no such manly motive; and I am very aparise from no such manly motive; and I am very apprehensive that she would be slow to act, as she is now doing, if she believed the emancipation of the Southern slaves would be the result. I have looked to the realization of that desirable object, from the expectation that the South, when left to the management of her own affairs, would soon find it impossible to held four millions of her population in bondage; the sides the second for morning the source of the sides of the source of the sides to not four minions or ner population in bondage; that either the sense of insecurity, under such circumstances, would induce the masters either to free their slaves, who would be found continually escaping in large numbers into the free States, or that the slaves, sustained by the public opinion of the world, and perhaps aided by no inconsiderable number of the Southern white population, would rise up, and free themern white population, would rise up, and free them-

I believe the true policy of the North is, to allow such of the Southern States as please to do so, to secede quietly—to follow the example of England in getting rid of all protective tariffs, and by throwing open her trade to all the world, go forward in a career of continued prosperity and happiness. War will assuredly blast these pleasant prospects, perhaps for a long season. Fierce passions will fill the breasts of your population at either side; and hatred will about where love should predominate. I have just this more your population at either side; and hatred will abound where love should predominate. I have just this moment read a letter from the Special Correspondent of the London Times, from South Carolina, which reveals a state of such diabolical hatred towards

read the account of it. War, under such circu read the account of it. War, under such circum-tances, means extermination, or a fierce and horrible encounter of long duration, to end in planting feel-ings of mutual hatred, not to be removed for many gen-erations. I send you the Dublin paper of this date, which contains the letter above referred to. If you allow the South quietly to secode, you will get rid of great fear is, that some hollow compromise will be made, in which the interest of the colored population will be no question with either party. My hope, however, is, that the fiery spirits of the South will be allowed to retire, and that thus your cry of twenty years' standing will be realized—"No Union with Slaveholders."

sion, swayed and cheated by the jugglery of name, and taken with the hallucination, alike empty and basis the Union, a Union from the beginning perverted from its original avowed purpose, conspiratous and criminal, and, to this hour, guilty before God of the blood of the American slave.

5. Resolved. "Phase and taken with the hallucination, alike empty and basis the Union, a Union from the beginning perverted from its original avowed purpose, conspiratous and criminal, and, to this hour, guilty before God of the Slove of the Slove

I am sorry to find any inclination, on your part, t sallest sanction to war for the accomplishment of the slave's freedom; for two reasons,—the first is, that I believe violence begets violence, and that freedom is never the result; and the second is, that your surrender of conviction to apparent expediency weakens my own hope that the principles enun-ciated by Jesus will yet rule in the hearts of civilized

What is our friend H. C. Wright doing in this crisis! I had thoughts of addressing him a few line through the Liberator, but this letter will suffice. Yours, my dear friend, affectionately,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF NEWARK (N. J.) June 4, 1861.

I have just returned from an attendance on the Thir teenth Annual Meeting of the "Friends of Human teenth Annual Meeting of the "Friends of Human Progress," held at Waterloo, (N. Y.) and which closed its labors on Sunday last, 2d inst., after three days carnest and able discussion of the several religious and moral Reforms that agitate and interest the freedom and truth-loving men and women of the North. As you may very naturally suppose, the chief among the subjects considered was that of American Slavery and the Crisis, as well as imminent peril, of the country. Resolutions, bearing the most unanistakable testimony, were adopted; and although the discussions were conducted in a very courteous manner, yet a great diversity of opinion was expressed as to the means which should be used, and the attitude which should be assumed, by the genuine friends of the slave.

once serene and sublinely courageous, stood one of
the purest, ablest and clearest minds of this or any age,
in the person of Charles D. B. Mills of Syracuse,
whose modesty of deportment and lack of ambition to
become famous prevent the world from becoming
acquainted with his qualities of mind and character,
and justly pronouncing him second to none,—not even
to the gifted Emerson, whom he greatly resembles in
power of insight, originality of thought, and love of
freedom and individual character. Mr. Mills did not
allow the phenomenon of war to absorb him, bit, looking with clear eye into causes, he saw and declared
the law underlying alavery and war, as well as that
underlying freedom and peace, and with great force
and impressiveness analyzed the mixed and variegated
character of Northern sentiment, and the true import
of the crisis now upon the country, as the resolutions
he drafted and prevented, on behalf of the Business
Committee, abundantly evidence, and which I enclose.
There were also resolutions upon Woman's Rights,
Marriage and other subjects, introduced and very
alty discussed. I found but one opinion expressed or
entertained by the meeting in reference to the postpomern's of the anniversary meeting of the American
and the contraction of the American

versary the friends of Freedom and Progress have had the courage to hold since the war commenced, and therefore I will venture to subjoin some of the Resolutions, adopted with entire unanimity, and which lutions, adopted with carefully peruse and inward trust your readers will carefully peruse and inward trust your readers will carefully peruse and inward trust your readers.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That at this hour, and at all hours, the work of the Friends of Human Progress lies primari-ly with the inward culture, at the springs and sources by with the inward culture, a me springs and sources of individual life and character, seeking everywhere to encourage and assist to the fullest emancipation of the human spirit, inviting to the largest liberty of thought, the freest inspirations of truth, and the utmost possible exaltation of life into approximations to the standard of the Infinite Excellence; a work to be pursued without examples of the contract of the standard of the Infinite Excellence; a work to be pursued

lem, and opening the royal road to every success, in that it commences and leavens from within, fashloning from the substance the form, and reaching out evermore from unit to mass, from individual to race.

3. Resolved, That in the enslavement of the colored reaching the substance in every lead.

the violence of passion and crime, evoked in the civil conflict now raging, declaring, in word not to be mistaken, that sin works the ruin of any people, and that the perpetrators of slavery, its aids, abettors and accomplices, also, are loathed and accursed of God and nature, and must inevitably be visited of swift judgment and condign overthrow.

4. Resolved, That in the struggle now going on in accountry between North and South a struggle al-

4. Resolved, That in the struggle now going on in our country between North and South, a struggle already become fierce, desperate and bloody, we find on the part of the South unmeasured imperiousness, in solence and brutality, the delirium tremens of guilt, the infatuation of madness, the rage and riot of atrocity, such as can find birth and growth on the soil of slavery alone; on the part of the North, in a measure, the sentiment of justice and a love for liberty indeed, but strangely mixed with very much that is narrow, selfish, exasperated, and full of the violences of passion, swayed and cheated by the jugglery of name, and taken with the hallucination, alike empty and

blood of the American slave.

6. Resolved, That, while we are not without hope that from this struggle, not through any design of man, but by the overruling action of the Eternal Laws, some significant result may come for freedom; and while we regard with sympathy and a measure of gratification the spirit of indignation and resistance now roused in the North to the insatiate demands and atrocious insolences of slavery, and the slaveholders' rebellion, we still see that the North is yet far from standing equal to the requirements of this hour, or loyal to the claims of ever-sovereign justice, in that it persists in ignoring the slave, proclaiming from executive chair and from soldier camp its readiness and determination to mainths, and with all the power of its bayonets enforce, his subjugation, and protect to the determination to maintain, and with all the power of its bayonets enforce, his subjugation, and protect to the elayeholder his "institution" of robbery and murder intact and inviolate; and we hereby bear our emphat-ic testimony against this attitude, as base, dastardly, and cruelly inhuman, and sure, if continued, to brand this nation as a nation of rebels and traitors. North as well as South, to smite it with the blight of bankrupt; or and death, making its every attempt to vindicate its liberties futile and a mockery, its very successes defeats, and its victories overthrow.

THE HOME FOR OUTGAST FEMALES.

And the state of t

rmination of a strife so unfriendly, while it lasts e progress of Christianity, we also beseed a uler of all nations for a settlement just and righter all, so that all cause of national disturbance.

manently removed.

Rev. Dr. Blagden desired that some amendment might be made to them, which would put the least of slavery out of sight. He theught the var variety of the catabilialment of the mistitution of slavery. This was not true. He set not wish to apologize for the institution, and he set knowledged that it was in great part the cuse knowledged that it was in great part the cuse a sin against God. He hoped that all parties ven now united in the war and its support, and wised that this unity should continue.

Rev. James H. Means offered an amendment is the resolution by striking out the word "exch-sively."

Rev. James I steam out the word "tree sively."

Dr. Blagden wished that the whole subject of slavery should be left out of the resolution. It moved an amendment, to the effect that it was a war of ambition, and without any reasonable moved.

war of ambition, and without any reasonable notice whatever.

Rev. L. J. Livermore, Rev. Mr. Perkin, and Rev. Dr. Russell offered remarks and words as whatever of the audience.

Rev. John Pierpont wished for no change in the resolution. It would emasculate the whole star resolution. It would emasculate the whole star We should not dilute the expression of our opins in the motive inspiring the war. The release was for the powers of the Government of our opins in the motive inspiring the war. The release was for the powers of the Government of the original in the motive inspiring the war. The release was for the powers of the Government of each was accurated institution of slavery, even though all the forces of the universe were arrayed against in. The moving powers in this war have the extension of slavery as their exclusive object. He was unequalified to the conditions of the resolutions. We had better not have any respectively and the start of the start of the was any respectively. The start of the was any respectively and the start of the was any respectively. The start of the was any respectively and the what, in Heaven's name, is the motire? Cau'it is named?

which these women are the chief features, dearly as let love this noble country, whose hopitable arms have enfolded me with a love almost maternal, I would rather see the entire array of her strength, chivalry and beauty left aleeping on the hattle-field, in the pale arms of a glorious and honorable death, than return to perish themselves in the stream of living death that this lower word sands up, large diving death that this lower word sands up, large makes a shameful rar on the frail children of want and ignorance. It matters not whether man be the sedneer or the sedneed; to see the results in the availability of the sedneed of the sedneed