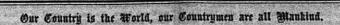
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

to the pecuniary concerns of the

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the , viz :--Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund son, and Wengell. Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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VOL. XXXI. NO. 26.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1592.

The United States Constitution is "a

h death, and an agreement with hell."

Selections.

SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

The Philadelphia papers relate the following

The Philadelphia papers relate the following incients —

"Mr. George Robinson, formerly a resident of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., who has makinged to the property of the property of the property of the property of the form a Southern tour, recently, called growth and its from a Southern tour, recently, called growth and the indignities and gross outrages to which he had, been subjected by the chivalrous people of Dixie. The document bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness, and is beside certified to by Theodore Ringsley, George Smith, and Thomas Beeves Thomson, of New Jersey, Mr. Robinson sites that, in September last, he left New York, and went to Virginia, where he began to work for a man by the name of. Samuel Bein. Everything went along smoothly enough until the 19th of last April. At 9 o'clock on that evening, he pretired to his bed, feeling rather unwell. Before helyhad fairly sit of sleep, a posse of men, ten in number, came up to his room, and rapped at the door. On his aking them what they wanted, they replied by charging him with being a suspicious character, to which crime, as they alleged, he added the still backer one of being a Northerner, and nothing would suit the gentry but he must get out of his bed and open the door for them.

"He stated to his captors that he was quitq unwell, and asked them to allow him to remain where he was until next morning, when he would accompany them without offering the least resistance. Acquiescence in the wishes of a Northerner was not in the nature of their mood, however; and the modism's him, Mr. Robinson proceeded to partly dress Posself. Three of the unanimous Council of Ten face assized him, drew him across the room, and say coully kicked him down the stairs. Not even

him, Mr. Robbert Three of the unanimous Council or academized him, drew him across the room, and ally kicked him down the stairs. Not even with the satisfaction which that act afforded with the satisfaction which that act afforded the stairs. ent with the satisfaction which that act afforded a the party then came to the foot of the stairs, jumped upon and otherwise maltreated him! this, however, was only the initial chapter of ruffianism. After nawing abused him shame, they dragged him across the road to a piece roods about eighty yards distant, where they him. Sick, feeble, and, bruised as he was, he compelled to lie there until the next morn-(April 17.) He then made for the Potomac where he met a fisherman, who took him set Georgetown. He at once proceeded to shington City, and called on Mayor Barrett, who arious ways assisted him on hearing of his gross ngs.

in various ways assisted him on hearing of ins gross wrongs.

"The services of two physicians (Drs. Morgan and McCormick) were procured, and his condition somewhat improved under their skillful treament. Neverthelees, his body is still shockingly bruised. As soon as he was able, he started for Philadelphia via the Northern Central road, walking the entire distance. He was a whole week in reaching Lancaster. On his way through Maryland, he was frequently stopped and catechized, and reached the city resterday, almost worn out with exhaustion. Ils case is one of peculiar hardship, and we have 'accordingly felt it our duty thus to bring it before the public authorities."

HOW THEY HANG, SHOOT, AND BURN FOLKS. A letter from a young lady, at Evansville, Ind., ted May 5, contains a description of outrages muitted by the Southern traitors. She says:—

Abelier for a yearn glay, age. Tearnwille, Ind. Mark 9, S. centains a description of contrage.

3 For the last few days, ore risy far been literary in the last few days, ore risy far been literary in the last few days, ore risy far been literary to the said again. They are all for the United to the last few days, or risy far been literary to the risk of the last few days, or risy far been literary to the risk of the last few days, or risk far and all the last days are risk of the last few days, or risk far and last the last far the last few days are risk far and last the last few days are risk far and last the last far and last far and

her to leave the State forthwith. Hastily gathering up the few effects left her into four boxes, she hired a conveyance to take her partly on her way. The fithering scoundrels stole the largest of the boxes, saying that three trunks were enough for a woman to travel with.

When she started, she had \$20 in her pocket. After many hardships, insults, and dangers, she reached the Free States. During her passage through the South, she found no one to give her the slightest assistance. Once in the Free States, she found no difficulty in obtaining a passage toward her home.

When she arrived here, she was wretchedly clad, and her children were barefooted. They wore the same clothes in which they had set out from home, which were those they wore when the Secessionists broke in upon them. She had only \$2 to take her to Maine, and provide for the children and herself on the way. Supt. Nottingham gave her passes on the Lake Shore Railroad, and some of the railroad officers gave her an addition to her slender stock of funds. The poor woman was deeply grateful, though she hesitated about taking assistance in money, and lier manner was convincing proof that she was no beggar, imposing on the credulity of the public. No one could look on the poor little group of exiles, so shamefully treated by their former neighbors, without cursing the heartless wretches who thus waged a merciless war upon the helpless women and children.

—Cleveland Herald, 14th.

ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE.

A Kentuckian Ten Days in Richmond Jail—A Nephew of Senator Critteaden in the same Cell— Their Brutal Treatment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World relates the following instances of the bararit, with which the Virginia rebels treat all who o not give immediate and entire adherence to their

George G. Gaither, Esq., is a very talented lawyer f Bardstown, Kv., and during the administration of Bardstown, Ky., and during the administration of Buchanan held a government appointment in the patent office. He was formerly attached to the New Orleans True Delta, and has, I am informed, recent

"Is there no bed?"
"No; you can buy one if you want. I'll get it

for you."

Mr. G. accepted the offer. The keeper's bill was

Mr. G. acception of the control of t

port, or a safe conduct. As there is no applomate representative or consular agent in the District of Columbia for the State of Virginia, who can grant me a 'pass,' I naturally inferred my transit would not be interrupted."

The Mayor still insisted that Mr. G. was a man of very dangerous character, and must be remanded to jail.

There is scarcely anything which occurs so prominently in the writings and speeches of the apologists for secession as the cast phrases, "you will firritate the South," the South one to not understand you," "you will drive off the Unionists," &c., &c., if you say not do this and so.

Irritate the South," What claims has the South to exemption from irritation more than the North? We have had abundant cause, God knows, for irritation and madness in the ten thousand personal outrages which have been inflicted upon our unoffending citizens: yet no one proposes to modify any measures of State or general policy on the ground that one course or another might tend to wirritate? the North. Oh, no! The North is all right and loyal any way, but the South must be placated by the suppression of all sentiments of loyalty and freedom of expression, for fear that they may be "irritated" by the utterance of a desire of loyalty and freedom of expression, for fear that the Union should be perpetuated, and to that end its ministers and laymen should about 104, tempores; Oh, mores! Patriot armies, railled in defence of the South. Patriot armies, railled in defence of the South in their hour of trial shall "irritate" the South.

And so the North and the Government did really proceed as softly as though they were treading on eggs, lest they might irritate and drive off into secsion the Border States. Every effort was made to conciliate them; forbearance seemed to approach reprehensible indugence, while at the same time the pretended sensitive Border States. They one of the conciliate them; forbearance seemed to approach reprehensible indugence, while at the same time the pretended sensitive Border States. The same time th

and helpless youths.

The nation has purchased Sonthern honor, chivalry, sensitiveness, and all that sort of gaseous compounds, at a high price. It is quite time that they be retired from the market.—Milwoukee Free Demo-

LAST WORDS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS FOR

. CHAIRMAN,—I thank you for the kind to

At the close of his address, nine cheers were giv-en to Mr. Douglas, who was escorted to his hotel by the Committee.

"CONTRABAND" NEGROES.

LIGHT WANTED HERE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.
The time was that when light was called for, is ame. But the command was uttered by Omnipo

supon our Capital, exters of marque, to indice plantent to the first of the contract of the co

The annual demonstration in connection with the reds (Eng.) Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, of place in the Music Hall, on the 28th May, of there was a numerous and very respectable at undance. The Mayor (James Kitson, Esq.) presided, annogst the gentlemen present were the Rev. Cheever, of New York; the Revs. Messrs. Troy, maird, and Davidson, gentlemen of color, from sada West; and George Thompson, Esq., London, or speeches from Rev. F. Edwards and Mr. Kin-

Geo. Thompson, Eq., was called upon to address the meeting, and was warmly received. After referring to the fact mentioned by the Mayor, that thirty years find elapsed since he first uplifted his voice before a Levels audience in the same cause as that which had collected them together, he observed that the resolution he had to propose referred to the war in America—asked them to deplore the evils with which it would be inevitably attended—but at the sange time to express their earnest hope, and if proof to warrant it could be furnished, their confident belief, that the issue of this war would be the entire and everlasting overthrow of slavery in America. (Applause.) War was an unmixed evil; and nothing could be more affecting, more deplorable, more calculated to fill them with anguish, than the present aspect of things in the United States of America. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the base of the Alleghany Mountains, everything was at present tending to a compson object, and that object was marder. The war was not commenced to resist an invading force, nor 50 conquer some foreign adversary; it was a domestic war, an internecine war, an unnatural war, a fratiridal war, a robel war. (Hear, hear.) The people of the United States were one people, the thirty-four States having blended themselves together, sinking their State differences in common nationality, and the sovereignty of the States being entrusted to the President and to the representatives of the people in Congress. The evils of war were certain. In magnitude, they were not calculatives of the people in Congress. The evils of war were certain. In magnitude, they were not calculatives of the people in Congress. The evils of war were certain. In magnitude, they were not calculatives of the people in Congress. The evils of war were certain. In magnitude, they were not calculatives of the people in congress. The evils of war and a famine of bread; for if the harvest were smitten by blight, or the carth were to remain sterile by re

retain its staves, but also pass even more stringent always for the rendition of the fugitive, in the event of his escaping.

As soon as the Abolition movement had attained the point at which it was absolutely necessary that it should be recognized, the South called upon the North to put it flown. The South called for mots, and the North shoulded the Abolitionists; they asked for lynching, and the North mobelynched the Abolitionists; and it the streets of Boston, a mob of 5,000 gentlement of property and standing mobbed a few ladies who had met together to assist in improving the intellectual condition of the slave. From that time until very recently, there had been not concession which the South had demanded, however humiliating and insulting to the intelligence and virtue and religios of the North, which the latter had not granted; and the Southern States never would have taken the step they had done, if it had not been for the language of the press and pulpit, and the general sentiment of the Northern States favorable to upholding the capricious demands of the South. (Hear, hear.)

What were the present state and prospects of this great convulsion? Of the ultimate success of the North over the South, there could be no doubt. (Cheers.) The population of the Southern States, whether slaves or not, was 12,000,000, of which the free population was 8,000,000, and the slave population 4,000,000. The slaveholders were only some 350,000 of the peace of the Union; and, at some length, Mr. For the last seventy years, the slaveholders had entirely controlled the national policy of the Union; and, at some length, Mr.

ton 4,000,000. The stayenousers were only some \$30,000 amongst the S,000,000 is that there were \$1,000,000 of human being plunged into fratricidal war for the exclusive benefit of \$50,000 of the people of the country. For the last seventy years, the slaveholters had entirely controlled the national policy of the Union; and, at some length, Mr. Thompson explained how, by unity and determination not to support any candidate for the Presidential chair, they had been enabled to excretes almost supreme power in the executive. In the contest now going on, he proceeded, it should never enterinto their calculation that the North would be the victim. The South was poor in its resources, the North was omnipotent and exhaustless; the South had no navy, the North could command any amount of naval power for the blockade of the Southern coasts, or for any other purpose, the South had no new, the money of the North was abundad, and the credit of the North unlimited. Mr. Russell, in his last published letter from the Southern States that it lere were not more than \$100 or old-lets in South had no new the stay of the south had no new that there were not more than \$2000 the stay and the spirit of self-southers were not more than \$2000 the stay of th

They were ready, and would not be wanting in the hour of need. In Philadelphia alone there were 5,000 ready, and they had, not been idle nor unobservant in any of the other towns in which they mostly resided. The fugitive slaves in Canada were also waiting for their share in the great work which was to be done. They would go to the war, and they would not go for nothing. (Hear, hear.) And, finally, there were the slaves themselves, whom they should certainly not leave out of sight in considering this question. (Hear, hear.)

In what he had said, he hoped he should not be understood to look with pleasure or complacence on war; but, inasmuch as he knew that men settled their affairs by war,—that great events had been evolved from war,—and that there is One who sits above the smoke of the battle, working-out His own designs, and who causes the wrath of man to praise Him, and the despotism, and infatuation, and manness of tyrants to prepare the very liberty which they would withhold from mankind—he believed that, in a great clash and contest like this, they might be permitted to wish God speed to those who fight for the maintenance of justice, the establishment of liberty, and the happiness of the whole human race. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thompson concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That, however much we may deplore the fatal concentres which man and contest had a contest the concentres which man and contest had a contest the contentres of the whole human race. (Loud cheers.)

ing resolution:—

"That, however much we may deplore the fatal consequences which must necessarily accompany the civil war which has already broken out in the United States, we cannot but rejoice in the hope that it will result in the liberation of the slave, and would therefore encourage the American Abolitonists to secure this opportunity of impressing upon the American people and Government the necessity of removing the curse of slavery from their midst, and thus effectually cut off the source of the evils which are now multiplying around them."

Mr. Thompson was followed by Rev. Dr. Cheever in an earnest and highly effective speech, such as wa needed for British enlightenment at this crisis.

NO SHRINKING.

No Shrinking.

We have said that the purpose of the war is to maintain the power and authority of the Government. To do this, no sacrifice is too great, except the sacrifice of National integrity and honor; and we fouldly hope and firmly believe, that all necessary measures to attain that end will be adopted. We must not complain if it requires sacrifice on our part to maintain what it cost the best heart's blood of the Revolution to establish. Nor must we shrink from our, plain duty on account of past political associations, or considerations of merely partizan expediency. If, to secure permanent and prosperous peace, it becomes necessary to abolish the borrible system of slavery, by force and arms, let it be done. Givil war is a dreadful thing; we are in a fair way to know something of its attendant horrors; but if the liberty of four millions now held in chains at the South should be a result of the worst that now seems at all likely to happen, it would be cheaply purchased indeed. But the forcible liberation of the slave would be a desperate emedy for the present trouble; and it is a desperate disease that requires the application of such remedies. We should prefer to have it left to the slower but more peaceful operation of the causes hitherto operating to extinguish it, rather than, to incur the beavy cose and momentous risk of civil war. But there was no choice. War was forced upon us. We must meet the war as best we may, and, if the best way to permanent peace be over the prostrate form of dethroned Slavery, we must not shrink from the task of the destruction of its overshadowing despotism.

Whatever may have hitherto operating to extinguish it is not at all likely they will come backwith much liking for slavery. They will fash against it, in fighting against its most zealous partizans. They will learn to hate it from its being the source of the Great Treason that now lifts its threatening head, and bares its snake-like fangs, to strike the government our people idolize.

So this war, let it end as it m

HOPES AND FEARS.

Extract of a Private Letter.

What do you think of the times? I am often despondent, still more often I am impatient to a point of fiery indignation, and I am seldom very inpeful. I told our noble friend Wendell that I though he began to hurrah long before we could see our way out of the wood. It is evident that the Government mean no good to the slave. The rush of events may overwhelm them, and carry them whither they would not. My only trust is in the blind madness of Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

al Anti-Slavery. Celebration ass meeting, will be held in

Trains will run from Boston, Wo

Milford and Northboro', as follows:

Leave Boston at 9.15, A. M., and Worcester at 9.40, A.
M., stopping at way Stations; Milibury (Regular Train):
Milford, 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro' at 7, or 9.40.

Fares as follows:

Boston, to the Grove and back, 70 cents for adults, Werester, "
Milbury, "
Milbury, "
Milbury, "
Milbury, Mariboro', Mariboro', Natick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', to Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, 22 cents for children.

Grafton to the Grant Mariboro', Mariboro', Mariboro', Natick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', to Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, 22 cents for children.

Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Admi

Returning, leave the Grove for those set coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Those who come by R. R. admitted free.

The House at the Grove will be open for Refreshments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held at Waverley Hall.

ite the railroad depot at South Framingh

ong the speakers expected are WENDERL PHILLIP LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, T. W. HIGGI SON, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Samuel May, Jr. H. C. Wright, A. T. Foss, E. H. Heywood, Rev. J. Sei

H. C. WRIGHT, A. T. FORS, S. H. ARTICLA MARRIS, and others.

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

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-NIC IN ROCH STER, N. V.—The friends of freedom in Western Ne York are invited to join the Abolitionists of Rochester an vicinity in celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence, on the fourth of July next, Addresses, will be delivered by PARKER PILLABURY

American Independence, on the fourth of July next.
Addresses will be delivered by Pankin Prilabury,
Fardenick Doublass, Giles B. Stremins, and others.
The meeting will be held in Garacony's Gracys, one
mile from the Arcade, at the head of South Avenue.
Carriages will be in waiting at the Depots, on the arrival
of all the trains between 9 and 11 celock, A. M. The
speaking will commence at 11 celock, A. M., and 3, P. M.

To Let there be a large gathering—all remembering be
hring with them "their banket and their stors," that the occasion may be made eminently social as well as instrucon may be made eminently social as well as instr

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR.

In reviewing, in our last number, an editorial arti-cle on "The War in America" in the London Herold of Peace for June, we quoted its extraordinary allega-tions against the American Abolitionists, that "they for process of such as the American Abolitionists, that "the are plunging into the war spirit with a headlong via lence which almost leaves all competitors behind" that they have abandened their pacific moval agust tion, and are "hounding on their countrymen to my tual slaughter"—that they are acting "on the in tual slaughter"—that they are acting "on the in moral and unchristian axiom that, in order to pu another "-&c., &c. For thirty years, it seems, they have inflexibly met every temptation to swerve a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude, and have allowed no violence done to themselves to induce them to resort to carnal weapons; but now, without even a plausible excuse for so doing, in the judgment of their London accuser, they reveal themselves to be governed by the most rancorous feelings, and foremost in the disposition to wage war against the South! If this is true, it is the strangest and saddest transfermenting of moral character, more the record of the formation of moral character upon the record of the nineteenth century. But it is not true: it is a slanderous impeachment. They stand precisely where they have always stood; their measures and aims are aney have always stood; their measures and aims are as pacific as at the beginning; their appeals are still to the hearts and consciences of their fellow-country-men; their reliance is still upon the faithful utterance and application of the truth and application of the truth. That, as between the Southern conspirators who are seeking to acquire universal and absolute sway over the country, in or-der to legalize and protect slavery everywhere, and the government that is struggling to maintain what-ever of freedom has come down to us from the revo-lution of 1776, they are with the government in sym-methy is true, but how is this a regulation of their pathy, is true; but how is this a repudiation of their principles, or a radical change in their method of so-vocating the Anti-Slavery cause? In the first place, the assumption that the Aboli-

the Government mean no good to the slave. The rush of events may overwhelm them, and carry them whither they would not. My only trust is in the blind madness of Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors. What a figure the United States make, sending labek poor trembling slaves for their masters to cut up-by way of example! Can a just God give provide in cited cited through my heart like the thrust of a knife. I want to love and honor the flag of my country; but in view of these cruel wrongs, over which it floats in such vain-glorious selfishness, my love of country finds vent only in tears. Even those slaves now allowed to remain in Fort Monroe are to be protected by the United States only so long as their masters are in rebellion against the government. God grant they may all rebel, and remain in rebellion, and practise upon us the barbar of the cord, that it must needs be we should suffer for it. And are we not punished for our mistice and humanity! Alas, that it could not have been done in a wiser and better way!

We of the North have been so persistently selfash, we have been so deaf to all warnings and admontions of the Lord, that it must needs be we should suffer for it. And are we not punished for our mistices and humanity! Alas, that it could not have been done in a wiser and better way!

We of the North have been so persistently selfash, we have been so deaf to all warnings and admontions of the Lord, that it must needs be we should suffer for it. And are we not punished for our mistededs in having such a man as Wm. H. Seward the advising power of the government? How long will be men continue to dignify with the name of statesman, as generally understood, to be a man who expends his ingenuity in petty stratagems to circumvent God. Ah, it is more than we deserve to have among our politicians one man so nobly return to freedom as Charles Sumner! How the snakes of the age! Yours, truly,

L. MARIA CHILID.

L. M

Philips, in as speech at make rain, rightly characterized it when he said—

"The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of us may, that we are fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag. But really, the war is one of opinions: it is Civilization against Barbarism; it is Freedom against Slavery. The cannon shot against Fort Sunter was the yell of pirates against the Declaration of Independence: the warry of the North is its techo. The South, defying Christianity, clutches its victim. The North offers its

that questio result, the ever recillating "balance was too complicated to enable one, even at this accurately to determine the relative amount of curred by the various contending parties.]

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland, England, June 7th, 1861.

TYREMOUTH, Northumberland, England, }
June 7th, 1861.

MY DEAR GARRISON, — Yours of the 21st ultime has within the present hour reached me at this place, where I am staying for a few days, going almost daily into Newcastle to consult with my anti-slavery friends there on the progress of the cause in America, and the means we may legitimately employ to promote it. This is a pleasant watering place, with a fine expanse of sea beach, a noble old abbey in ruins, a strong fortress, romantic cliffs, and charming walks through green fields and beside hedges fragrant with hawthorn. I have been a deeply interested observer of late events on your side of the ocean, and have strilled them with all the powers of reflection I can command. My talk is incessantly in reference to them, and I miss no opportunity of publicly addressing my countrymen upon them. I enciese you copies of reports made of my late speeches in London and Leeds, the tenor of which I trust you will approve. I have endeavored to make myself master of the constitutional argument, in relation to the doctrine of State rights and secession, which I am often called upon to debate.

I am extremely glad to find the views expressed in your letter before me so ccincident with my own. I have condered much and deenly upon the probable

I am extremely glad to find the views expressed in your letter before me so coincident with my own. I have pondered much and deeply upon the probable issues of the present war. I was occupied in writing all day yesterday upon the subject, and could not resist the conclusion, that the present struggle sust end in the downfall of slavery. I dare say, if I had time to develop my process of reasoning, it would be found that our ratiocinations are alike. May God grant that

that our ratiocinations are affice. May God grant that our hopes may be realized!

To me it appears that, by the conduct of the South, the North is released for ever from the obligations imposed by the Constitution of '87. The despots of the South are trailors in arms. They have trampled the Constitution in the dust; they have diagraced the national float, they are making the destruction of the Constitution in the dust; they have diagraced the na-tional flag; they are seeking the destruction of the North; they have reversed the Declaration of Indo-pendence; they have proclaimed the rightfulness of human slaver; they have inscribed upon the corner-stone of the atheistical edifice they seek to rear, "The stone of the atheistical edifice they seek to rear, "The black man is always, and for ever, the property of the white man." If these things be so, will the North spare the accursed domestic institution? Will the armics of New England and the free West return, before they have planted the flag of personal freedom side by side with that of the Union, and decreed that always 12 for ever abolished in every part of the national domestics. So if Schild!

couraged because the thousands who are flocking to the Federal standard, while they shout, "The Union," and "Our star-spangled banner," do not also shout, "Down with Slavery!" I am not discouraged because kiddapping has been permitted in Chicago, and General Butler has played so inflamous a part in Maryland, (1) and slaves have been driven from Fort Pickens, and even Greeley has talked with "bated breath" on the subject of slavery, in recent articles in the Chings. No. I have confidence consists of a narrow strip of card or paper, in which less influence. The doom of slavery is scaled! Witness, the judicial blindness of the slaveholders! Witness, the madness that ever precedes destruction! Witness, the universal expectancy of a nation of slaves, waiting to be "born in a day"! Witness, the feverish excitement of the free colored population, who, when the hour strikes, and the conflagration rages, will have their part to play, and will enact it! The spirit of John Brown walks abroad! Being dead, he yet speaketh, and points with shadowy finger to Harper's Ferry and Charlestown! Witness, in every company of every regiment forming the vast army of volunteers, some few at least who have vowed to fight, not for the restoration of the Union alone, but for a Union without slavery—a Union of free men, of all colors, from Passamaquoddy Bay to the northern bank of the Rio Grande! Witness, the recent pregnant utterances of politicians, statesmen and editors, who deal with slavery as a gangrene that must be cut out! Witness, the altered tone of that recreant and guilty church, which, till the roar of Charlestee. in the inevitable tendency of events, and there resistless influence. The doom of slavery is scaled! Witness, the judicial blindness of the slaveholders! Witterances of politicians, statesmen and editors, who deal with slavery as a gangrene that must be cut out Witness, the altered tone of that recreamt and guilty church, which, till the roar of Charleston cannon was heard, and the stars and stripes succumbed to the black flag of secession, hugged the men-stealers of the South to its bosom, and, while it could not fellowship the Church of the Puritans on account of its Abolitionism, could break sacramental bread with the traffickers in slaves and the souls of men!

Need 1 say, we fitting felical and bothers loss.

permitted to see this day? Need I tell you that my spirit is always with you? If my own heart condemned me for infidellity to our early vows, I should be most miserable; but I can appeal to Him who knoweth all things, and say, Thou knowest how truly I have cherished, warm as when the flame was first kindled, my friendship and love for those with whom I labored—

"When first and the state of the see with the see who may desire to learn more about this wonderful invention, which promises to effect so great a revolution in the art of printing, and in which the whole human race have positively an abding interest. Every encouragement should be prompt attention and generous co-operation of those with the whole human race have positively an abding interest. Every encouragement should be prompt attention and generous co-operation of those with the whole human race have positively an abding interest. Every encouragement should be prompt attention, which promises to effect so great a revolution in the art of printing, and in which the whole human race have positively an abding interest. Every encouragement should be prompt at the state of the second of the second

"When first we saw the cloud arise, Little as a human hand!"

Continue to trust me, and let me look forward with joyful anticipations to the day when I shall once more stand upon the soil from which I was banished by the stand upon the soil from which I was banished by the demon of slavery, and gaze upon that vision beheld by the eye of your prophet and unequalled orator—the great, (and better still,) the good and gracious Phillips—"The Genius of Liberty on the banks of the Potomac, robed in light; four-and-thirty stars for her diadem, broken fetters at her feet, and an olive branch in her right hand."

GEO. THOMPSON. We are gratified to find that, while there

p. We are gratified to find that, while there seems to be a wide-spread misconception in England as to the real merits of the conflict now going on this country, our eloquent coadjutor, Mr. Thompson, is clear-sighted and discriminating as assal. No man, probably, on that side of the Atlantic, is so well posted in regard to the slave question here, and to American affairs generally, as himself. Whatever paradoxical and offensive features are connected with the conflict, on the side of the government, he clearly perceives that, with the triumiph of the Southern traitors, popular liberty will go to the dust—free speech, a free press, and free schools, become obsolete—and no hope of deliverance will be left the millions who are now clanking their chains upon the Southern plantations.

TYPE SETTING MACHINE.

type, and space and justify, under the guidance of the operator, whose will finds expression in a way much more simple and expeditious than by the old

The hand of the operator passes were a expressed like that of an ordinary plano, setting a type each time a key is touched, while now the printer is obliged to make at least two motions for each type set—one to pick up the type, and another to bring it to the "atick." The distance, too, which the hand must to pick up the type, and another to bring it to the "stick." The distance, too, which the hand must move with the machine, is much less than in handsetting; and since the type are arranged in vertical lines, the possibility of turning is avoided. Each key represents a character or letter, and though there are but forty keys, this number suffices for an unlimited variety of characters; and by touching the keys successively, the stick is moved about under the columns of type, taking a type from the proper column, and then moving to another and another, taking a type from each till the line is full. When the line is nearly complete, a small bell is struck, which notifies the operator that as soon as the word or syllable is complete, the line must be moved out of the stick to be spaced and justified, and then moved on to a galley with or without leads, as may be desired. The work of spacing and justifying one line is performed while the next line is being set up; and since this work is performed by the automatic movements of the machine while the line is the contraction of the machine while the line is the contraction of the machine while the next line is being set up; and since this work is performed by the automatic movements of the machine while the line is the line is the line is the machine while the next line is being set up; and since this work is performed by the automatic movements of the machine while the next line is set to the machine while the next line is set to the set of the line is the line is the line is line in the line in the line is line in the line is line in the line in the line in the line is line in the line in the line in the line is line in the line is line in the line is line in the line in the line in the line is line in the line is line in the li performed by the automatic movements of the marator, this portion of the machine alone performs from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the work, which twenty-live to thirty per cent of the work, which is a sufficient gain to establish the value of the in-vention, if nothing more were accomplished.

This plan of spacing and justifying by machinery has seemed to most printers chimerical at first sight,

has seemed to most printers chimerical at first sight, and some of the keenest men in the profession have attempted to point out the fallacy, but invariably attempted to point out the fallacy, but invariably found themselves, and not the inventor, in the wrong. The subject of distributing, too, has seemed equally formidable, but this is disposed of in an instant by the remark that setting and distributing are, in a mechanical sense, precisely the same operations, only reversed; and this is so fully demonstrated in the machine that the same apparatus will set type if the shaft is turned in one direction, and distribute if turned in the abore.

other.
Thus it will be seen that the whole work is done by machinery ready for the press. The motive power is steam or the foot, which performs the mechanical work, while the intelligence is conveyed to me ma-chine through the key-board as the readiest known means. The great aim is to convey as much intelligence through the machine as possible, in a given time, and it is curious to see in how many ways this side by side with that of the control of the national domain? God forbid!

I am not discouraged because the abolition of slavery is not one of the declared objects of the President in the struggle he has commenced. I am not discouraged because the thousands who are flocking to couraged because the thousands who are flocking to the Vederal standard, while they shout, "The Union," realizing the idea of setting type with both hands and both feet!

and is the application of the Jacquard principle in weaving to the work of setting type. This Register consists of a marrow strip of card or paper, in which various holes are punched as the work of setting pro-

The Atlantic Mortilly, for July, 1861, sustains its high reputation for literary ability. The following are its contents:—I. Our Orders. 2. Agues of Sorrento. 3. Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture. 4. The London Working-Men's College. 5. Emancipation in Russia. 5. The Haunted Shanty. 7. Rhotrada. 8. Greek Lines. 9. The Ordeal by Battle. 10. The United States and Europe. 11. Washington as a Camp, by the late Major Winthrop. 12. Between Spring and Summer. 18. Ellsworth. Reviews and Literary Notices. Recent American Publications. The number for July commences Volume VIII., making it a favorable time to subscribe. Terms, \$3 per annum. or 25 cents a number. m, or 25 cents a number.

Next Thursday is the Fourth of July. Re member the Anti-Slavery Celebration at Framings Grove, and be present if you can.

To "B. G. W," Your communication was duly To "B. G. W." Your communication was duly received, but, in justice to others equally desirous of being heard in our columns, we have not yet been able conveniently to find room for it. Besides, we are under no obligation to continue the discussion indefinitely. The briefiest criticism on our part is sure to elicit a long rejoinder from you. This is quite unequal, and cannot with propriety be extensively indulged. Should we not publish it, your request to have the manuscript returned will be complied with.

A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT.

To the Editor of the Boston Liberator:

The enclosed communication was refused by the In-pendent on the ground that its editors are not under bligation to admit replies to their strictures on pub-ahed documents. Will you have the kindness to let it go before the public in your golumns 1 . T. c.

Messus. Editors,—The charge of malignly, on nunciation and "all uncharitableness," has been a often made against Abolitionists, and as often all proved, that it seems hardly worth while now to sook the stale stander. It is more than ever unnecessary ince one, of whom it was asked, not many years an as in confident challenge, "Is Dr. Tyng an Abolius at 1" has lately declared in public that slaver v. int?" has lately declared in public that slavery is, crime that ought to be abolished, and that shall be abolished, by the righteous war in which we are not involved, and that he is neither afraid nor schamed to be called an Abolitionist.

But when a religious paper, with a circulate of tens of thousands, charges upon a Christian Society, as you have done in the Independent of June 5th, dat "it aystematically misrepresents and motions."

a you have done in the independent of June 6th 'it systematically misrepresents and maligas published documents the Ministry and Church New England," the interests of truth demand, New England," the interests of truth demand in be-half of such a Society, that the charge be met. Asi no less, in my judgment, does common fairness, set in any the honor of professed Christian gentlemen, resay the honor of professed Christian gentlemen, require that the reply to such a charge be admitted to

median me

quire that the reply to such a charge be admitted by your columns.

Relying, therefore, upon your sense of propriety and Christian courtesy to publish what I offer in do nial of your charge, I proceed to meet it in the briefest manner compatible with thoroughness, intending is use an honest plainness of sperch.

The second Annual Report of the Executive Committee to the Church Anti-Slavey Society—from which you quote with treble notes of exclamation and italic types for a very innocent clause thereof, and with flaunting capitals for the inoffensive conjunction and, with which it is joined to the rest of the sentence —was adopted by the Society at its public Business Meeting in Boston, on the day of the late amirer sary, May 28th. sary, May 28th.

This Report, you say, "indicts the Ministry and

Churches of New England collectively as faithless to anti-slavery, because unwilling to follow the beck of this particular Society. It says (yours being the italies):—

italics) :—

"In the year of grace from May 1850, to May 1851, when the infamous slave trade was revived and starcesed with a fearful activity and prevalence no basefore for forty years, and when the county was pasing through a political campaign of which, is the providence of God, the only really vital question of through a season of the county was slavery—we have seen the turious ministerial Associations and Conferences of New Eghand meet, pray, confer and induler in the customarp platitudes, but MAKE NO PROSUNCIATION WHATHAT UPON SLAVENY OR THE SLAVE TRADE, nor do supthing at all to bring the vertilet of Christianity and the Church to bear against either of those fool abonisations.

courter to bear against either of those load aboma-tions.

"In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massach-setts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the Cogreg-tional Ministry met in their annual assembles, and with the aggressions of slavery and the created stru-trade in full view, and the Church Anti-Slavery Scietrade in full view, and the Church Anti-Slavery Seis-ty knocking at their door, and asking friendly recognise and concurrence in its specific work of putting the prac-tice of slaveholding under the oppredraims of Church prohibition, as the Scriptural way of abolishing alwa-ry, they gave not the faithest tokes of sympathy with such a work; nor did they discuss the subject in any way, nor did they propose any method of their own to make the Christianity of the nation effectively, left against the national sin of oppression." Upon these paragraphs you found the indictmen

that "the Church Anti-Slavery Society systematically misrepresents and maligns in its published doments the Ministry and Churches of New England."

And the only proof of the count which you offer is in hese paragraphs. But your article closes with the Mlowing, which many regard as an unbecoming and esuitical fling:-

"For a Society which has knocked at every em-sissifical door in New England, without securing in itself 'friendly recognition' or 'the faintest token' Gympathy,' to advise the Churchese by five their rec-nition and fellowship to a Church which a strong an-slavery council, acting upon documentary evidence, has pronounced delinquent and disorderly, is not have amusing than impertuent."

1. Now, Messrs. Editors, I, in common with other, deliberately call this language jesuitical: and why!
Webster defines jesuitical to be designing; cunning; Webster defines jesuitical to be designing; cunning; deceiful; prevaricating, to The language of your above quoted (whether by reason of habit you are esseious of it or not, I do not say) is designing and cuning; for, in the first place, it artfully insinuate, with an appearance of truth, what is not true, viz. that, the Society's own confession, it has knocked at every exclesiastical door in New England, without security for itself friendly recognition, or the faintest tokes of sympathy.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society has never asked The Church Anti-Stavery Society has never axed recognition for itself in any instance; but it has axed recognition and concurrence in its specific work of tyring to put the practice of slaveholding under the opprobrium of Church prohibition, from three different State associations, and from three only; and, in each those three instances with the same push and the

probrium of Church prohibition, from the State associations, and from three only; and, in each of those three instances, with the same result,—not the faintest token of sympathy seith such a wei. We do not say sympathy with the Society itself, but symphy in its great work of rendering slaveholding infamous in the public eye/by putting it under the last of excommunication by the Church, as the Scripani way of abolishing slayery.

2. In the second place, your language is decided and prevarienting; for it deceivingly quibble by a sassumption which it uses as a fact, and then cannied by misleads the reader to the conclusion that there are be no moral weight to the advice given to the Churches, by a Society which has been unable to secure the itself any acknowledgment by those Churches, in its honest attempt to array them against slavery, set hereogen the man expression of Christian sharrence of slaveholding.

ence of slaveholding.

It were obvious here to remark that the m of a score of Christian men gahered in the Tream Temple at Boston, in the Church Anti-Slavery Society, and possessed of "published documentary of dence," is just as great as the moral weight of some the rooms of the Geographical Society in New Let-and possessed of the same "published documents" evidence." And the Churches, not less than the comunity, will be just as likely to give heed to the ab-vice of the one as of the other; only that they vil-ean, if anything, to the advice that was spontaneous and unsought, rather than to that which was planted and prepared for.

But in another place you are pleased to call his alvice "a bit of drollery which is exquisitely resuling." To whom it is refreshing, we are at a last
know; for to yourselves, evidently, so far from left
refreshing, this passage in the late proceedings of the
Church Anti-Slavery Society is highly annoying
3. Your language is jesuitical, again, when you great
quoting the opening paragraph of the Report.—
"What an aspersion is this upon the fidelity sight

quoting the opening paragraph of the sig-"What an asperation is this upon the fidelity eigh-Churches and the Ministry I—what an imperiment sumption, that because they have not seen it to de-this Society as their representative, therefore see "have not seen it to be their part to eco-operate efficien-by with the majestic movements of Divine Portakes for the overthrow of slavery!"

for the overthrow of alavery!"

That, Messrs. Editors, is not our reasoning or or clusion, but it is your logic and your inference reading and your inference reading palmed upon us. The Report, which so the deady regrete that the professed Churches of Christ and the mixtry thereof should not have seen it to be their providence, the last year, toward the overshow of Providence, the last year, toward the overshow of should not have firm the deady overstand that it is also to be regretted that the should not have furnished the Committee of the Church Anti-Slavery Society with the means to but the contract of the Church Anti-Slavery Society with the means to but the contract of the should not have furnished the Committee or Church Anti-Slavery Society with the mean to air earried on, in the name of the Church, a more do tive moral warfare with slavery.

The Report finds no fault with the Churches of ministry for the reason that they have not seen fig.

det the Church Anti-Slavery Society as their represtative. But, in reviewing the past year, the Re

while your Committee have seen much in the novements of Providence and the imperial march of recent to warrant the belief that the end of slavery is rest to warrant the belief that the end of slavery is easily stated by ministerial bodies, benevolent assessions, Churches, and religious newspapers, what is all along put them, in grave doubt as to whether there was to be a peaceable or violent solution to the robben of American slavery—whether, in other rosts, Christianity was to get at the hearts of slaves-siders, through the fidelity of Churches and minister, or whether, as Dr. Guttirie, of Edinburgh, has streng Markes, and take by force the liberty which lay know to be their right."

4. This statement is strictly and undenlably true what is the philanthropic object and method of the rch Anti-Slavery Society! It is to put the prac Cauch Anti-Stavery Society. That is put the plac-ier of slaveholding under the opprobrium of Church rehilition, as the Scriptural way of abolishing slave-ry. In other words, it is to argue and enforce what you have stigmatized as "the almost universally re-puting the principle of Church discipline which excom-municates slaveholders." With this method of abol-Churches, "as an immorality, the renunciation of which ought to be made a condition of membership in chich ought to be made a condution of membership in the Christian Church," none of the General Associa-tions of Conferences of New England Congregational

The nearest approach to it was made by the Theorem The nearest approach to it was made by the Theorem a fellowship with slaveholders on account of slave ding, and as carefully avoided the issue made i the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

skalf of the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

5. The soreness repeatedly manifested by the Inde-podent towards this Society, and the captious spirit miformly evinced on your part in speaking of it, are owing, we think, to our having taken and maintained the position that slaveholding of itself should be a lar to church-fellowship and communion. This is the ground on which we hold that the Christianity of the ground on which we hold that the Christianity of the auton ought to plant itself. But yourselves, and not-a few other leading minds of the New England minis-try, have rejected this as a dogma of uncharitableness, and have accused those who hold it as denunciatory and malignant, and as siding with infidels. In your late article, entitled "Per Se—Per Saltum." which, it may be presumed, is that especially which has led the Boston Liberator to say of the Indepsheta,

has led the Boston Laterator to say of the Integration, whose moral basis, in every direction, is a slippery see —in that article you characterize this view as the "sin-per-se dogma, applied by a narrow school of chies and a most inconsequential style of logic to certain practical questions of morality." And you very self-complacently add that "minds unskilled jn legic have declared slaveholding, undefined, to be sin e, making this dogma the text and test of opposi tion to slavery."

Here, if you mean anything, you mean to say that

Here, it you mean anything, you head to say that what you call the sin-per-se school in this country (we have never favored that designation, nor have we dealt at all in Latin scholastics) have all along been dealt at all in Latin scholastics) have all along been resemble about slaveholding without knowing what they meant. "That ambiguous and evasive term slaveholding," you have said before, "makes all the mischief." Now, we deny that the term slaveholding either ambiguous or evasive, or that we have ever attempted to establish any "new anti-slavery vests and definitions." on the contrary, we assert, with entire confidence

that the ecclesiastical, historical and dictionary meaning of that term staveholding, together with slave ing of that term slavensom, together with slave have and judicial decisions innumerable, and common usage in the English tongus, have long since been sgreed in making the term slaveholding to be and to sapress the holding of human beings as proporty. And that only is what Abolitionists have meant by it according to your own virtual confession, in quoting the resolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1845, which declares "that by slaveholding this Society understands the holding and treating of hu man beings as property, and maintains that to hold and treat a human being thus, is universally and al-ways sinful, and ought to be everywhere immediately abandoned." This is what the sin-per-se school, as you designat

This is what the surper-se sencor, as you designate it, have, invariably meant whenever they have used the term; and it is high time that the religious press in our country should have done with verbal leger-demain, puerile disputation, and hypercritical hair-

New York Observer type, in the pulpit, the Church, the editorial chair, and in the great associations of benevolence, have before now confused facts and confounded moral distinctions by the prefixes applied to slaveholding? What if, when the subject has been up by some honest Abolitionist in Synods, ies, Ministers' Meetings, and Boards of Mis sions, learned brethren have straightway fell to talk ing about benevolent slaveholding, involuntary slave holding, legal slaveholding, Christian slaveholding, unselfish slaveholding, inpocent slaveholding, and all to shield the slaveholder from having guilt charged home upon him? Yet the fact stands that the rea meaning of slaveholding, by itself, is the of a human being as property, as a thing-merican slavery; that is what Garrison and Goodell and their eloquent associates have been mov-ing heaven and earth for, the last thirty years; and that is what, in the all-wise providence of God, this country is in arms about now. And pleased as you might be, Messra, Editors of

And pleased as you might be, Messra, Entitors of: the Independent, to have "our per-se friends come over upon our side by a single hop," and much as it would suit you to "waive all past controversies of logic," it is not going to be waived, that Abolitionists have been all along in the right, and are in the right still, in their principles, their premises, their terms, their logic, their conclusions, their warnings, and their

W. Claffin, of Newton, Rev. J. C. Webster, of Hopkinton, and Lewis Tappan, of New York, it is not for a Christian minister in my humble position to keep first two c

and it awakens at once an outery of indignation in my own soul. Nor can I tamely submit to wrong treat ment in the case of a neighbor, or in my own case without an indignant protest. The wrong itself I can

"With temper, look to Heaven, no To think my injurer my foe."

But to oppose oppression, is a part of my religion.
Nor can I help resisting tyranny and domineering in Church or State, in a clique of ministers and editors, a committee of trustees, or an Ex-Parie Council, without doing violence or treachery to my own moral nature. In so acting, I know no fear of man, while I least the courses.

But I should be untrue to the revered maternal example and lessons of youth and manhood, did I not detest injustice in every shape. For this it is that the poor man and the slave—the one often, the other always the victims of injustice—have my warmest sympathics and prayers. For this it is that I am an Abolitionist, and that I have always declared myself such, and have stood by that worthy name when it was purposely used in opprobrium, as a synonym for fanaticism and infidelity.

For this it is that, without asking how it will affect my interests when I see a desperate effort made to

For this it is that, without asking how it will affect my interests, when I see a desperate effort made to put down a man, a Church, or a Society, I spring to the defence; and I am ready to answer those who meet me as Fluidius Priscus, a Senator of Rome, answered the Emperor Vespasian, when he threatened him with death if he spake anything in the Senate but what he, the Emperor, would have him speak—"Do what you will, and I will do wint I outer."

Alas, that at this solemn season, under the manifest judgment of the Most High God for our great national sin of oppression, there should not be evinced by editors, ministers, and Churches, a clearer knowledge of the time of our visitation! Alas, that we should not all be taking occasion as one man, from our papers, our pulpits, and our prayer-meetings, quitting

pers, our pulpits, and our prayer-meetings, quitting all our past antagonisms, to press home upon the suf-tering Nation its guilt in the matter of slaveholding, and to urge now, by the authority of God, upon the people and the Government—not the wretched pre-tence "that we have no right directly to interfere with the institution of slavery"—but the peremptory duty of the immediate national abolition of the nulsance of slaveholding, and the proclamation of LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHAB-ITANTS THEREOF, in the name of the people of the United States, and by command of the only living and

true God.
Unless we do this very soon, I greatly fear that the angle of Divine forbearance will have been rounded by us, and that the decree will ge forth, not then to be arrested from execution by "many prayers" from an apostate and rotton Church-Actum Est DE TE-TU PERLISTI-It is all over with thee-thou hast per HENRY T. CHEEVER. Jewett City, Ct., June 11, 1861.

THERE MUST BE NO COMPROMISE. Boston, June 19, 1861.

W. L. GARRISON, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I wish you would carefully examine article fourth of the "Crittenden propositions" enclosed herewish, and expose the diabolical intention contained therein.

It may be a work of supererogation to refer to these

old and (in the present condition of public affairs) comparatively trifling matters, but I notice that the sleek Mawworm of slavery has been nominated for representative to Congress as a Union man from Kentucky. He will no doubt be elected, and will be ready at the meeting of Congress with his eternal and infernal compromises. I refer to the subject now to show how necessary it is that Northern representatives should critically scrutinize any and all propositions coming from the Border States, in order to detect the

hidden meaning and real intent of the slaveholder.

The dealers in human flesh and blood always mast their cruel designs under a specious and apparently their cruet designs under a spectods and apparently harmless paraphrase of words, which, when examined in the light of reason, and with judicial care, will be found to cover the most dangerous and criminal purposes. This charge can be sustained by re-ference to the article in question, (No. 4,) which reads

the transportation of slaves from one State to another, (mark you!—a stop there,) or to a Terrairon, in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea."

' Now, Sir, it seems to me that the first ch article would authorize the slaveholder to carry hi chattela from South Carolina to Massachusetts, or from Kentucky to Ohlo—in fact, from slave State to free State, and back sgain, and from one free State to another, at his will and pleasure. You will observe that the words, "in which slaves are by law permit-ted to be held," refer not to the State mentioned in the first clause, but to the Territories solely. The words, "whether that transportation be by land, nav-igable rivers, or by the sea," could and would be held igable rivers, or by the sea," could and would be held to grant the slaveholder the power to send his slaves to colonize Lower California, New Mexico, and the Southern American States by water, and also to ship his refractory bondmen to Cuba to be sold, and to carry them to Europe with him in his travels, there to be a source of constant contention between this and foreign governments. All the clauses in the WCalthandar Compromities" or are other recentification. to the right the right that it is the solemn duty of all the members of Congress

in the right the remanating from the Border States, will warrant a sustheir terms, picion of foul intent, not apparent on their face;—and it is the solemn duty of all the members of Congress

at slavery.

If the North would now assert free speech for Liberty, under constitutional guaranty, and by the authority of manhood, it would not require "eleven months" from the firing of Sumter to quell rebellion in the whole country.

Slavery has made a conquest in this country by the

aimed at the very essence of the government, repudi-ating the authority of manhood, and deceiving, "if

I have never labored a month in the cause of human freedom with so much acknowledged result as during the last just past. Our four Sunday meetings have been immense gatherings of the most candid, influential, thorough men, coming from the most remote parts of the county. Yesterday we held two meetings three miles apart, and so very intense was the interest that no time for refreshment was allowed between the meetings! An old Revolutionary solds with the result was to the second walked these miles to the babes in their arms, were in meeting from 11 till 4; and though nursing their babes all day, without food, said to me at night, they were neither tired nor hungry.

At both these meetings, the churches were

by very small majorities, and by trick, and the people listened in God's great temple. • Never was I so sensible of power, and never did a

Never was 1 so sensition of power, aim never that a people seem to me so lifted up, and enabled to com-prehend the "critical doctrine." They voted to re-quire the trustees of the township to open every school-house to free discussion, and pledged them-selves to open the churches, or withdraw from them, solves to open the churches, or withdraw rom them, and called for an indignation meeting at the courtroom, with sufficient time to notify the whole county.
The superintendent of the Union Sabbath school, who
was shut out of the church, after preaching, (with his
school,) for fear that we might go in, gave a hearty
and public invitation for a meeting in his very large
new barn, and, with eyes suffused with tears, said he thought he had a right in the church, but he knew he had one in the barn; and he would invite Sojourner Truth, and everybody else there for the support of Truth, and everybody else there for the support of free speech, regardless of consequences. At all of our meetings for three weeks, we have been told that armed men were in our midst, and had declared that they would blow out our brains. But the battle of Sojourner is nearly fought; and thuy know whom they have to dread till the end of this war of the negro, and whose fiery indignation is kindling for a more dreadful combat, to secure the rights of woman; and when that is done, I promise them and you I will seek rest only in the quiet of the grave.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FRANKLIN HALL.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-The building just taker down from the north corner of Franklin and Washington streets, to make way for modern improvements, has a historic interest, anti-slavery wise, which

for "auld lang syne," you perhaps may deem worthy of record in the Liberator.

In the third story of that building was a room, called Franklin Hall, which, though not so large as called Franklin Hall, which, though not so large as the present business office of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, (directly opposite, and in which I indite these lines,) was yet capacious enough to hold meetings for addresses and discussions, by yourself and the few other kindred spirits who rallied around you in that early dawn of the anti-slavery movement in Boston (1831)—preceding even the formation of the New England Anti-Slavery, Society—the pioneer or-

combatted there your idea of immediate emancipa-tion; and, in reply to his argument for gradualism you told him that he was thus sustaining the slave system, with all its abominations; that he was virtually saying to the merciless slave-driver, "Put on the arrive for him to unloose his unholy grasp, and set the captive free." You urged him to put himself in the position of a plantation slave, &c.—to remember those quoted in your public addresses :-

"Oh, where's the slave so lowly, Condemned to chains unholy, Who, could be burst his bonds at first, Would pine beneath them slowly?"

ne flesh the realization of their hopes and prayers, he slaves 'emmucipation, the nation's jubiles!

May you be among this favored number!

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM C. NELL.

Boston, June 28, 1861.

JOHN BELL. John Bell addressed a secession in Knoxyille, Tennessee, on the 5th instant, we utterance to these treasonable sentiments:
"For himself he had taken his position. The na probably around his neck, but he was frank to

regiment arrived here Sunday—strong, with plenty of Indians among them, and howle-knives ever so long. They can "whip their weight in wild cats," and are letermined to average five Yankee soldiers apiece.—Frederickstory (Va.) Arena.

Division "."

Predericksong (Va.) Areas.

During the Revolutionary war, our countrymen charged that Great Britain was guilty of a revolting violation of all the laws of civilized warfare in employing the Indians to fight for her, and the same opinion in regard to her conduct has prevalled ever since. We think that the Southern Government makes a serious mistake when it enrols Indians in its service. We see from the papers that Albert Pike, assuming no doubt the costume of a savage, painting his face, wearing a ring in his nose, and hanging wampum about his neck, has gone into the Cherokee Nation to raise a regiment there to fight the North.

When that eloquent and famous Indian, George Copway, a few weeks ago, raised a regiment of Northern

there to fight the North.

When that eloquent and famous Indian, George Copway, a few weeks ago, raised a regiment of Northern Indians, and offered it to the U. S. Gerenment, the offer was instantly rejected. Perhaps, however, General Scott may reconsider his decision. He may think that Copway and his Indians may do very well to fight Pike and his Indians. It would be well if the whole fighting of the war could be done by the two savage regiments, and still better if it could be done by their two commanders. Whoever has seen Pike knows that he has a tremendous head of hair. Copway would fight like the devil to secure such a wonderful scalp to tickle his squaw and adorn his wigwam.—Louiseille Journal.

TERRORISM. We receive hardly a copy of the Memphis Bulletin which does not bring us some account like this, which we take from last Friday's

count like this, which we take from last Friday's paper:—
"Abolitionist Hung.—John Beman is the name of the watchman on the steamer Morrison, who was yesterday hung near Mound City. He was a native of Norway, came to this country in 1811, and lived in Boston, where he has children. He was first examined by a committee, was proven to have said that he hoped Lincoln would ome down the river and take every thing; that he would die rather than live in the Southern States, and much more of the same sort, that it is needless to repeat. The committee proposed to forgive him if he would take an oath to support the Southern States. He indignantly repelled the proposition, and said he would die first. Finding that he was determined and malignant, they threw a rope over the limb of a tree, and strung him up twenty-five feet, where he was hanging last night."

Honor to the name of the loyal man! Boston will

Honor to the name of the loyal man! Boston will are for his children.—Providence Journal.

WOLLD Nor TOUGH IT. A great Union meeting was held in San Francisco a few weeks ago. Some 25,000 people took part in it. Patriotism and Union were manifested in every way. An incident is related illustrating the feeling of "Young America." A company of boys were being marshaled to earry the banners representing the names and arms of the thirty-four States. The Northern States went off lively, but the Southern States dragged; it required a great deal of persuasion to get the boys to carry any of them, but finally, one by one, they were shouldered, until it came to the last, which was South Carolina—here the feeling broke out into open mutiny. Not a boy would carry it, or buch it — persuasions, commands and bribes were alike disregarded. Finally, an "outsider," a boy who was not "posted," was enlisted, and by a cash payment of fifty cents and large prospects shead, was bired to carry South Carolina through, and the boy stood manfully by it all day, malgre the jibes and jeers of the remainder. WOULD NOT TOUCH IT. A great Union meeting as held in San Francisco a few weeks ago. Some

Deers of the temans.

A case of poisoning with pies filled with pounded glass was discovered at the encampment of Col. Howard's Third Maine regiment, Friday. Three of the men were seized with violent illness. The symptoms were called in consultation. Upon interrogating the sick men, it was found they had all eaten pies purchased early in the morning from a pievader about the camp. A part of one of these pies was examined, and was found to be filled with pounder glass. One of the men is expected to die, and the other two are in a dangerous condition. The pie wender has not yet been discovered. Patrols were detailed for that purpose, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

cessful.

27 It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal Capital. The army on the right and left banks of the Potomac, distributed so that it can all be concentrated at one point in less than two hours, now consists of fully forty-five thousand effective men, comprising two infantry and one cavalry regiment of regulars, twenty-one regiments from the city and State of New York, five from Pennsylvania, four from Maine, three from Connecticut, three from Michigan, two from Ohio, two from Massachusetts, one from Rhode Island, and

Ten thousand more men will be added to this immense body, early next week. Ten thousand, with the District militia, will be sufficient for the defence of the Capital, so that a grand army of forty-five thousand as spirited troops as can be found anywhere can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of Gen. Patterson's corps d'armes, they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels, and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

on the opposite corner and B. Mar-

MILWAUKER, Wis., June 25th. All quiet t Constant guard is kept at the jail and in the s No disturbance is apprehended to-day.

BALTIMORE, June 24. The Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad at Martinsburg has arrived, and reports a great destruction of the property of the company there by the rebels. Forty-eight locomotives and a large number of gondolas and coal cars were surrounded by piles of wood, and fired, and all the surrounded by piles of wood, and the iron damaged. A large hotel there, occupied and a large number of gondolas and coal cars were surrounded by piles of wood, and fired, and all the perishable portions consumed, and the iron damaged perhaps beyond repair. A large hotel there, occupied by H: B., Carpenter, was with great difficulty saved. The agent says he and the master mechanic were arrested and carried before General Johnston for trying to stop the destruction of property.

ALEXANDER, Va., June 23d. A cr. tain of one of the companies of the 2d Connecticul reg.n. ent was abducted by the Secessionists yesterday. A lady requested him to provide her with an escort to her house, as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him.

of him.

The Mr. McDonald; a native of Worcester, Mass., who was working as a carpenter in Mississippi, has escaped. He was three times imprisoned on his way. The last time was at Aquia Creek, from whence he field at great peril. Swimming eight miles, he reached the Pawne at Maryland Point, completely exhausted, the states that the rebels at Aquia Creek had been reinforced 3000 strong, and that in the late engagements with the Freeborn and Anacosta, they had fifty men killed, and many wounded.

men silled, and many wounded.

PRIEES CAPTURED. A letter dated on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, at Koy West, June 8, confirms the report that she had captured a steamship, which was loaded with shot and shell for the rebels. She was sailing under false papers. They also took a large brig the day before.

The skirmish that occurred on Monday last in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry proves to have been a serious affair for the rebels. A few shells were thrown across the river by the battery attached to Col. Stone's command, and one of them struck in a boat in which a party were crossing a small creek, and nearly twenty of them were killed.

and nearly wenty of them were killed.

It seems that S. W. Clark, of the Third New York regimen, deserted the night before the affair at Great Bethel, and, obtaining a clizen's dress from trailors, gave the trailors full information as to our movements. He is now at Richmond, the rebels refusing to receive him into service.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says —Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, with three friends, was fired at on their way here by fifteen Virginians at Camberland Gap, but they all escaped without injury. Mr. Johnson thinks that, with a fair carvas and six weeks' time, the whole of Tennessee would be carried for the Union.

carried for the Union.

The A private letter from Minister Corwin, dated Mexico, May 17th, says the accounts reaching there of matters in the United States are confused. He expresses an earnest desire to know the facts, it being reported through secession channels that President Lincoln had been driven from Washington, and that Gen. Scott was at the head of the Confederate army! Gen. Scott was at the head of the Confederate army!

A Washington special dispatch to the New
York Evening Post states that gentlemen from Paris
say they saw a letter there from Senator Mason, dated
February 20th, declaring that arrangements had been
made to secure the passage of the secessism ordinance
in Virginia, and that Washington would be seized at
an early day. Mason was then sitting in the Senate.

A force of the enemy's cavalry have returned
to Harper's Ferry, and destroyed much of the remaining property. They arrested eleven Union men, and
fired without effect on fifty others who were escaping
by swimming across the Potomac.

Among letter captured by General Lyon at
Booneville were orders for the destruction lof bridges
on the North Missouri and Hannianl, St. Joseph and
Pacific Railroads, and instructions to different persons
respecting the organization of troops.

Pacific Railroads, and assume the respecting the organization of troops.

The is reported that five important towns in the interior of St. Domingo have been fortified, and, assisted by the Haytiens, the inhabitants intend to resist Spanish progress there—that the inhabitants of one village there have been massacred because they refused to swear allegiance to Spain—and that the Spain—the troops have been defeated in a small engagement. Additional troops are being sent from Havana to reinforce the troops.

inforce the troops.

The Madrid Correspondencia referring to a dispatch stating that President Lincoln had declared that if Spain occupied San Domingo, she would do so at her own risk and poril, anys that the Government has received no official notice of any such declaration, but it is prepared to defend the integrity of the territory which it has annexed to Spain.

will, in their principles, their conclusions, their terms, their conclusions, their concl

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif-en years' experience in the Homeopathic treatment

en years' experience in the Homeopathic discases, offers her professional services to an Children of Reston and vicinity. Reference. — David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clechn M. Tarball, M. D.; Boston. Eliphalet Cl. uns No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

FF PLEASANT BOARDING, ON PAVORABLE leman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with leman t rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 (formerly 33) seech street, near the Worcester Depot, Boston. A few transient boarders can also be accommodated.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—PARKER PILLS stry will attend Anti-Slavery Meetings on Sunday, 30th inst., at the usual hours, at Cummington.

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachu Sunday, July 7.

A. M. POWELL, an Agent of the American A. S. lety, will speak at
South Bend Mills, N. Y., Saturday,
Martindale,
Sunday,
June 30.
Red Rock,
" July 7.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in the niversalist Church in Duxbury, Sunday, June 30, fore-

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Music Hall, Sun-lay, June 30, on "The Present Crisis."

The P. O. Address of Mrs. Caroline H. Dall is changed from Bradford street to No. 5 Ashland Place, Boston. The Anti-Slavery Standard and the New York Christian Inquirer will please copy.

ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE.

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

THE Proprietors of this Institution take pleasure in an-nonneing to the invalide of Michigan and its neighbor-ing States, that they have opened their WATER-CURE 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 lake, four inlies North of the City of Battle Creek.

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

are large, and fitted up with hot, cold, vapor, chamical, and electrical baths.

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

Several hundred acres of the grand Old Oak Forest, immediately surrounding the lake, have been reserved for pleasure-grounds.

The afflicted, requiring surgical treatment, will find this a most desirable establishment, where they can be placed in the best possible condition to bear an operation, and receive the best of care afterwards.

Particular attention given to the treatment of diseases of the Eye. All operations performed that warrant a prospect of restoring sight to the blind. Our treatment for Cataract is entirely new, and in advance of anything hitherto known.

A supply of beautiful Artificial Eyes kept constantly on hand.

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

The Ladies' Department is under the care of Mrs. S. A., Peterman, whose long experience in the treatment of the diseases incident to the female constitution renders her treatment unsurpassed by that of any physician now practising in that department of the medical profession.

There will be a competent Music Teacher in attendance, to give instruction in Piano, Gnitar, and Vocal Music to such as may wish to take medical treatment and pursue the study of Music at the same time. For such, this will be study of Music at the same time. For such, this will be found a most distinctle location, where the mental and physical systems may both be developed; the one in the nursic room, the other in rambling through the leafy woods, in the Gymnasium, and in boat-rowing, than which no better exercise can be found.

We intend, with the sid of competent help in every deartment, to make size Crust the invalid's Hours, as well as a place for medical treatment, the throat search of the study of t

pan be furnished by the CURE at fifty cents per week cura-TERMS—From \$7 to \$10 per week, for treatment, board, &co, necording to roomand care.

This Institution is accessible by Michigan Cebtral Rail-road. Carriage always in waiting at the Battle Creek De-pot to convey people to the CURE.

H. P. PETERMAN, M. D.

MRS. S. A. PETERMAN, M. D.,

Physicians and Proprietors, To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Eac communication, to insure an answer, should contain

ostage stamp for return letter. St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1861. J 21

PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

IMIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of tlove, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charlaphe Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere.
All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.
3m.

Charitable Mechanic Associa

"Four Parken's Sewing Machines. This h so constructed that it cubraces the combinations of the va-rious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to make it a continual anathum. Large are some it for age at 120 cash. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, vis: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in which the distribution of the operator, and therefore no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that account."

Batha T. Boston, June 7, 1861.



THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.

Twill entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following I distressing complaints: Dyspapaia, Dropsy, Diarrheas General Debility, Nervoussess, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysoutery, Neuralgia, Lirce Complaint, Brysips las, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a tow state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet, and reed it.

JEWETT & COMPANT,

No. 28 Summer M. Boolen.

For sale by all Druggists.
April 19. 3mis.

"THE NORTH ABOUSED AT LAST." The North aroused at last!" What read was it the bendman's miseries untoid—
The mother shricking for her children sold, ty her own children made to pass through fire to this great Southern Moloch? Alas! no! Shame be upon her! Still, in calin content, Forth to her merchandise or toil she went; Ummoved by such dire tales of shame and woe, Methiaks would thrill the Eternal Heart! But when The traitors' ferry rain of shot and shell Poursel fast on Samter's battered citadel,

Poured fast on Sunter's battered citadel, sending the flag that o'er its walls did wave Ruraing with vengcance, sprang a thousar

ning with vengeance, sprang a the mor of that soulless rag to save, one was found to mourn the wron

sin, June, 1861.

For the Liberato "WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

To w. L. GARRISON.
Tell us, is it the morning light
That brightly gilds you mountain h
Or is but a meteor biase
That on is lofty summit plays—
A sudder splendor, false as bright,
To fade and leave a darker night?

Ah! our hearts beat wild and fast! Has the morning come at last? Thou who on the mountain long red the darkness with a song

In the valley's darkness praying
For the Dayspring still delaying,
Waiting through the weary years,
Painting with our doubts and fears,
If the morning drawns not nigh,
What have we to do but die?

From the New York Independent "EIN PESTE BURG IST UNSER GOTT! [LUTHER'S HYMN.]

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

wait beneath the furnace blast The pangs of transformation Not painlessly doth God recast And mould snew the nation. Hot burns the fire Where wrongs expire; Nor spares the hand That from the land Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feare The hand-breadth cloud the sages is
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
East, West, South, North,
It curses the earth;

All justice dies, And fraud and lies Live only in its shadow. What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?

What gives the wheat-hald mane?
What sets the rearing rabble's heel ! On the old star-spangled pennon? What breaks the oath Of the men of the South? What whets the knife For the Union's life !--Hark to the answer :-- SLAVERY!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes In strife unworthy freemen; God lifts to-day the veil, and shows The features of the demon! Can ye hot cry, Let Slavery die!"

What though the cast-out spirit tear
The nation in his going,
We who have shared the guilt must share
The pang of his overthrowing!
Whate'er the loss, Whate'er the cross

And union find in freedom?

Shall they complain Of present pain Who trust in God's hereafter? For who that leans on his right arm

Was ever yet forsaken? What righteous cause can suffer harm, If he its part has taken? What rights Though wild and loud And dark the cloud, Behind its folds His hand upholds

The calm sky of to-morrow ! Above the maddening cry for blood,
Above the wild war drumming.
Let Freedom's voice be heard, with good

es Freedom's voice be heard, with g' The evil overcoming. Give prayer and purse To slay The Curse, Whose wrong we share, Whose shame we bear, Whose end shall gladdon Heaven!

In vain the bells of war shall ring In rain the belts of war shall ring
of triumphs and revenges;
While still is spared the ovil thing
That severs and estrangea.
But, blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the knell
Of slavery forever!

Then let the selfish lip be de

Then let the selfah lip be damb,
And hashed the breath of sighing;
Sefore the joy of peace must come
The paine of purifying.
God give us grace,
Each in his place
To bearshis lot,
And, mornarring net,
Endure and wait and labor!

TIME AND ETERNITY.

It is not time that files;
"Tis we, 'tis we are flying:
It is not life that dies; The we, 'lis we are dying.

The we, 'lis we are dying.

Time and elernity are one;

Time is eternity begun;

Life changes, but without decay;

Tie we alone who pass away.

It is not truth that flies ; It is not truit that nee;

Tis we, his we are flying;
It is not faith that dies;

The we, his we are dying.
O, ever-during faith and truth,
Whose youth is age, whose age is youth; Twin stars of immortality, Ye cannot perish from our sky.

It is not hope that flies;
'Tis we, 'tis we are flying
It is not love that dies;
'Tis we, 'tis we are dying. Ye glide in gentle joy through earth, We fade, like flowers, beside you sown;

Yet we but die to live,
It is from death we're flying;
For ever lives our life;
For us there is no dying.
We die but as the spring-bud dies,
In summer's golden glow to rise.
These be our days of April bloom;
Our July is beyond the tomb.

The Liberator.

AN EXPOSURE OF PRO-SLAVERY SOPHIS

tion and diffusion of pro-slavery literature tained, besides the Preamble and Constitut

our political faith"—a disparagement of the Declara-tion of Independence as grossly erroneous in its doctrine of human rights—a representation that action by Con-gress in defence of such rights in slaves would be an infringement, altogether unjustifiable, of a re-

and fairness in its memod of arguing ine supers.

In conclusion, this pamphlet announced that a second publication by this Society—"Bible Views of Slavery," by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont—would soon appear, to be followed by other works of similar character as soon as funds and other circumstances.

solutely necessary for this Reviewer to speak of the

work with commendable directness, as follows:—
"Sophistry, however, for minds unaccustomed to logical thought, and especially sophistry skilfully addressed to ignorance for the very purpose of deception, cannot be counteracted by mere demonstration of the truth. There is thrown upon the defenders of the truth the ignoble and nasty necessity of uncoiling all the snaky folls of the sophistry itself, so that it may be visible and palpable to all men. That these remarks are applicable to the character and purpose of the Bishop's letter, I mean to make undeniable before I have done with it. The time for soft words is past."

The Reviewer fully establishes what he has the

The Reviewer fully establishes what he has mus intimated. He shows that the Bishop has practised gross and palpable falsification of history, ecclesiastical and other; that his statements, wherever plausible to the careless reader, are made so by shameful misunterpretation of Scripture, and by false arguments and assumptions: that, in his treatment of the "waree of Canana" and other passages of the Bible—"instead of

an unconscious self-delusion, there is a conscious pur-pose to deceive others by reasoning known to be false"; that the argument (from the example of the patriarchs) used by the Bishop of Vermont in de-fence of slavery is identically the same, perfectly par-allel in every point, with that of the Bishop of Salt Lake in defence of polygamy; that the latter of these Bishops, who holds this method of interpreta-

these Bishops, who holds this method or interplecta-tion to justify both slavery and polygamy, shows him-self a better reasoner than the former, who takes one and rejects the other; that if what was permitted to the Jews is therefore permitted to Christians, then what was prohibited to Jews is also prohibited to Chris-tians, and what was commanded to Jews is also com-

sity, except by the gre

work with commendable directness, as follows:

and fairness in its method of arguing the sub

om the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, D.D. Bishop of Vermont, on the Bible View ry." Printed at New York, by the Society

he first of the three pamphlets above mentioned which announced the establishment of a new Society

tion and diffusion of pro-slavery literature. It contained, besides the Preamble and Constitution of the
new Society, five pages of names of "proposed" Vice
Presidents and Honorary Members, most of them already known as men favorable to the continuance of
slavery. In a subsequent issue of the same pamphlet,
there was substituted, in place of these names, an address of the Executive Committee "to their fellowcitizens," aigned by Samuel F. B. Morse, Chairman
of the Executive Committee, and Hubbard Winslow
and Seth Bliss, Secretaries. The chief features of
this address are an assumption that slavery, as now
practised in this country, is approvingly ordained of
God—snother assumption, kindred to this in falseness,
that opposition to slavery proceeds from infidelity—an
admission of the fact (directly opposite to the assumption last named) that the Anti-Slavery movement "is
a religious war against sia"—a declaration that their
own course of policy must be to "divest the AntiSlavery organization of its religious feature" (!)—an
exaltation of the Constitution as "the true rule of
our political faith"—a disparagement of the Declaran aditate and encourage, the instruction of their similar to the principles and duties of the Christian religious the instruction of their attend on the present of the Gospel, when they have opportunity; by favour the control of the cont

CRUELTY" TO SLAVES!

"We enjoin it upon all Church Sessions and Fres byteries, under the care of this Assembly, to discoun tenance, and, as far as possible, to prevent, all cruelty of whatever kind, in the treatment of slaves."

How they LICENSE THE SALE OF SLAVES WITHOU VEN INQUIRT ON THE PART OF THE CHURCH, UNL THE SLAVE AS WELL AS THE MASTER IS A CHURC

"And if it shall ever happen that a Christian professor in our communion shall sell a slave who is also in communion and good standing with our Church contrary to his or her will and inclination, it ought im mediately to claim the particular attention of the proper church judicature."—See Assembly's Digest, pp. These pro-slavery provisions follow the anti-slaver In compilance with the request of the Committee, Bishop Hopkins accordingly wrote the "Letter" forming the second pamphlet above named, which, before appearing in that form, was printed in the New York Observer, with high commendation. My purpose now is to notice the very able "Review" of that Letter, subsequently published in Burlington,

These pro-slavery provisions follow the anterastricture talk at the commencement of this famous document of the Presbyterian Church. How are we to account for the combination of ideas so opposite in the same instrument? Plainly, thus:

A minority in that Church were strong and earnest opposers of slavery, constantly troubling the majority by their opposition. When these pressed for action of the Church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon this subject, and it was found that the church upon the church upon the church upon the combined that t

the Church upon this subject, and it was found that some action was necessary to avert division, the saga-cious old leaders of the General Assembly tried the policy of compromise, giving, in the same document, excellent anti-slavery talk to the protesting minority, and a continued allowance of slaveholding to those who wished still to hold slaves. The latter, or course took the practical concession thus made to them, re-joicing that their opponents were quieted by merely serbal concessions. The former made the enormous mistake of accepting the anti-slavery talk as satisfac-tory, in a document which allowed the indefinite con-tinuance of slaveholding. The result of their error is clearly manifest in the fact that Presbyterians now clearly manifest in the fact tran Presoyternan how are among the most pertinacious of slaveholders; that the "New School" are largely contaminated with it, while the "Old School," for the most part, give a licarly support to Jeff. Davis's atrocious rebellion

against the government.

The double-faced Presbyterian Decl which has allowed slavery not only to exist, but to in crease in corruption, from that time to the present ought never to be quoted as an anti-slavery docu

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The Abolitionists have labored years long to cor the Stave true, and the fectual resistance to its aggressions. The events of the last ten years have taught them that the nation was sunk too low in the scale of morals to look forward with even a forlora hope to such a result, until some overwhelming stride at once to seize the whole function of government should wake them from their death-filte lethargy to defend their own rights. That hour has come. Shall they repudiate the child they have prayed for so long? True, it is not to their liking, but they could not control the laws of its parentage. Born of the whirlwind, it will not exhibit the character of the lamb. It is the highest product of the prevailing Christianity which says, "Defend the Union, (not the slave,) government is divine, and it is the highest duty of the Christian and the patriot to protect the Constitution at all hazards." Ab, Mr. Clergyman, a diviner power than the government ion of all the rules of honest reasoning.

The Reviewer proceeds to show the grossness and undacity of some others of the Bishop's gratuitous assumptions, such as that, wherever the English Bible asses the word sevent, the original means slave; that because it may be right, and sometimes a duty, for because it may be right, and sometimes a duty, for the slave to suffer wrong, therefore, it is right for the master to inflici it; that the slaveholders pretend to no property in the slave other than the right to his labor; and that the axiomatic statement of the Declaration of Independence respecting the equality of men is proved false by the unlikeness of men in size, color, weight, health, property, &c. In these, and many other par-ticulars, the Reviewer skilfully uncoils the snaky folds of the Bishop's sophistry, making plain to every reader both the fact of mis-statement and the intent of deception. This exposure is made, not only with masterly ability, but with much-needed plainness of speech, except for the blunder, inexcusable in os skill-ed a reasoner, yet repeatedly made, of calling this to protect the Collegyman, a diviner power than the government stands behind the throne to settle this question. The people hate slavery some, from principle; but far more because it touches their pride, and disturbs their more because more peace and prosperity. They liked it well enough at a distance, when it concerned only another race; but when it comes to their own firesides, they loathe its horrid presence. So Herod and Plate have Joned hands to extirpate it, if it will not keep its own side of the fence, in order to ensure quiet; under the Constitution, if they can, over it, if they must. This involves another issue not presented yet; a conflict between the people and the government, which must necessarily be anticipated and provided for; but, of course, it will be deferred till the last extremity. So far Union is concerned, it will be a sham fight, for One other musiake, into which our feviewer has failen, has misled so many persons, and been used so extensively by ecclesiastical deceivers as a white-wash for pro-slavery character, that it needs to be corrected. This is the position taken in regard to slavery by withered parchment of the Constitution which they are vainly striving to uphold—vainly, for the sceptre they have so long wielded to perpetuate oppression they have so long wiscute a property of the has been wrested from them by a higher Power, and they are being made the blind instruments of deliverance from the most villanous tyranny upon which the sun ever shone. Whether viewed in the light of the General Assembly of the Presbyter-1818. Our author says, p. 6—

"In 1818, the General Assemby of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, declared manimously and Church is utterly inconsistent with Christianity."

that slavery is utterly inconsistent with Christianity." able of the Presbyterian Church in ance from the most villanous tyranny upon which the sun ever shone. Whether viewed in the light of facts or philosophy, we could have no possible reason to expect the present contest to assume any higher form than it now presents. Never yet was a war waged in behalf of justice and humanity. The moment the soul rises to the sublime height of giving freedom to This is perfectly true, but it is only half the truth. This is perfectly true, but it is only half the truth. The same document expressly permitted the indefinite continuance of slaveholding among Presbyterian ministers and church-members. And the combination, in that famous document, of anti-slavery language with a manifestary policy. soul rises to the subtime neight of giving freedom to the slave for his own sake, saide from any selfash in-terest, it catches a glimpse of the glorious banner suspended from the eternal throne of God, "Peace on earth; good will to men." Such always has been, and still is, the position of the American Anti-Slaveguage with a pro-slavery policy, is only another spec guage with a provided in the provided and provided which the Reviewer has exposed in Bishop Hopkins's pamphlet. A very large number of the people who adopted that Presbyterian Declaration in 1818 were adopted that Presylverian because in according to the slaveholders; and they have remained slaveholders ever since; and a considerable proportion of them and their descendants now declare slavery to be whol-

ry Society.

Let no Abolitionist think that he does God service or helps the slave by enlisting in the war. His is a far higher and holier mission; to deepen the growing or helps the slave by enlisting in the war. His is a far higher and chief descendants now declare slavery to be whole by right and Christian, and have joined that atrocious Southern rebellion which hopes to perpetuate and extantile. How are these inconsistencies to be explained. Let me first give the evidence that this Declaration of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1818 did allow the continuance of slaveholding. Here are passages from that document, which I emphasize by italics, and to which I prefix appropriate headings:—

How the slaveholding of Presenterial many that the coupled of the South, in refusing to come to terms. Neither will the hydra-headed monster die with one death. Long after he is thought to have yielded up the first and the critical many we not at the same time recognize, without inconsistency, or inflictly to our cherished principles. How the Greenell Assembly discounted in a remain to serve the purposes of Heaven; and observe how, in the seething caldron of war, which never settles any principles, but is merely the raging of the human passious brought into conflict with the everlasting right, the selfishness and craftiness of

American civilization for a recognition of his birth-right, instead of a court-house in chains, and a Massa-chusetts Judge crouching beneath them, there had been enough moral life to have sounded forth from church-spire and hill-top, work-shop and valley, the

bugie-blast of the poet,—
"No slave-hunt in our borders—no pirate on our strand
No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!"
we would not now be treading the bloody fields

But, accepting the present for what it is, the first breaking up of the powers of darkness, it is a glorious time to live. The clashing of the elements is soul-stirring music to the ear. It is the sound of the demons coming out, to be followed by the sweet songs of the angels of peace.

Worcester.

MAJOR WINTHROP'S LAST ARTICLE.

We copy from advance sheets of the July number of the Allantic Monthly, portions of an article contributed to that magazine by the lamented Major Winthrop, late of the Seventh Regiment of New York ety. The following is his account of the temporary quarters of the soldiers at the Capitol:—

York eity. The following is his account of the temporary quarters of the soldiers at the Capitol:

"They gave us the Representatives Chamber for quarters. Without running the gauntlet of caucus, primary and election, every one of us attained that is acred shrine.

In we marched, tramp, tramp. Bayonets took the place of buncombe. The frowzy creatures in ill-made dress-coats, shimmering satin waistcoats, and hats of the tile model, who lounge, spit, and vociferate there, and name themselves M. C., were off. Our neat uniforms and bright barrels showed to great advantage, compared with the usual costumes of the usual dramatic persons of the scene. It was a dramatic business, our entrance there. The new Chamber is gorgeous, but ineffective. Its ceiling is flat and panneled with transparencies. Each pannel is the coat-of-arms of a State, painted on glass. I could not see that the impartial sunbeams, tempered by this skylight, had burned away the insignia of the malcontent States. Nor had any rampant secessionist thought to punch any of the seven lost Pleiads out from that firmament with a loug pole. Crimson and gold are prevailing hues of the decorations. There is no unity and breadth of coloring. The desks of the members radiate in double files from a white marble tribune in the centre of the semicirche.

In came the new actors on this scene. Our

of coloring. The desks of the members random diouble files from a white marble tribune in the centre of the semicirele.

In came the new actors on this scene. Our presence here was the inevitable sequel of past events. We appeared with bayonets and bullets, because of the bosh uttered on this floor; because of the bills—with treasonable stump speeches in their bellies—passed here; because of the cowardice of the poltroons, the imbecility of the dodgers, and the arrogance of the bullies, who had here cooperated to blind and corrupt the minds of the people. Talk had made a miserable meas of it. The uttered ratio was now appealed to.

Some of our companies were marched up stairs into the galleries. The sofus were to be their beds. With their white cross-belts and bright breast-plates, they made a very picturesque body of spectators for whatever happened in the hall, and never failed to applaud in the right or the wrong place at will.

Most of us were bestowed in the amphitheatre. Each desk received its man. He was to scribble on it by day, and sleep under it by night. When the desks were all taken, the companies overflowed into the corners and into the lobbies. The staff took committee-rooms. The colonel reigned in the Speaker's parlor.

Once in firstly, we washed.

committee-rooms. The colonel reigned in the Speaker's parlor.

Once in, firstly, we washed.
Such a wash merits a special paragraph. I compliment the M. C.'s, our hosts, upon the water privileges. How we, welcomed this chief luxury, after our march! And thenceforth how we prized it! For the clean face is an institution which requires perpetual renovation, at Washington. "Constant vigilance is the price" of neatness. When the sky here is not travelling earthward in rain, earth is mounting skyward in dust. So much dirt must have an immoral effect.

After the wash, we showed ourselves to the eyes of Washington, marching by companies, each to a different hotel, to dinner. This became one of the

d the Southern d. "Mud-sills" and. By repeat-man in a glazed

States stock! If they should go low among the nineties, we felt that our eleven dollars per mensen would be imperilled.

We stayed in our palace for a week or so after April 28th, the day of the oath. That was the most original part of our duty, thus far. New York never had so unanimous a deputation on the floor of the Representatives Chamber before, and never a more patriotic one. Take care, gentlemen members of Congress! look to your works and your actshoustly and wisely in future! don't palter with liberty again! it is not well that soldiers should get into the habit of thinking they are always to unravel the snaris and cut the knots-twisted and tied by clumby or crafty fingers. The traitor States need the main de fer—yes, and without the gant de velours. Let us boware, and keep ourselves worthy of the boon of self-government, man by man! I do not wish to hear, 'order arms!' and 'charge bayonets!' in the Capitol. But this present defence of free speech and free thought ends, let us hope, that danger forever.

When we had been ten days in our showery barracks, we began to quarrel with luxury. What had private soldiers to do with the desks of law-givers? Why should we be allowed to revel longer in the dining-rooms of Washington hotels, partaking the admirable dainties there?

The May sunshine, the birds and the breezes of May invited us to camp, the genuine thing, under canyas. Besides, Uncle Sam and Abe wanted our room for other company. Washington was filling up fast with uniforms. It seemed as if all the able bodied men in the country were moving, on the first of May, with all their property on their backs, to agreeable, but dusty lodgings on the Potomae.

The article closes as follows:

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The article closes as follows:

"Under Providence, Washington owes its safety, 1st, to Gen. Butler, whose genus devised the circumvention of Baltimore and its rascal 'crew, and whose utter bravery executed the plan; he is, the Grand Yankee of this little period of the war. 2d, to the other Most Worshipped Grand Yankees of the Massachusetts regiment who followed their leader, as he knew they would, discovered a forgotten colony called Annapolis, and dashed in there, asking no questions. 3d. And while I gladly yield the first places to this General and his men, I put the Seventh in as last, but not least, in saving the capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had established its fame as the most thorough militia regiment in existence. Its military and moral character were excellent. The mere name of the regiment carried weight. It took the field as if the field were a ballroom. There were myriads eager to march; but they had not made ready beforehand.

Yes, the Seventh had its important share in the restrue. Without our support, whether our leaders tendereds it eagerly or hesitatingly, Gen. Butler's position at Annapolis would have been critical, and his forced march to the capital a forlorn hope—heroic but desperate.

So honor to whom honor is due.

Here I must cut short my story. So good-bye to the Seventh, and thanks for the fascinating month I have passed in their society. In this pause of the war, our camp life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent pic-nic.

Good-bye to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, could have been.

war, our camp life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent pic-nic.
Good-bye to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands, and recruits verdant but ardent. Good-bye to our Lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness. Good-bye, the Orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off. Good-bye, everybody.
And so in haste I close."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

For the clean face is an institution which requires perpetual renovation, at Washington. "Constant vigilance is the price" of neatness. When the sky letter is not travelling earthward in rain, earth is mounting skyward in dust. So much dirt mush have an immoral effect.

After the wash, we showed ourselves to the eyes of Washington, marching by companies, each to a different hotel, to dinner. This became one of the ceremonies of our barrack life. We liked it. The Washingtonians were amused and encouraged by it. Three times a day, with marked punctuality our lines formed, and tramped down the hill to scuffle with awkward squads of waiters, for fare more or less tolerable. In these little marches we encountered, by-and-by, the other regiments, and, most soldierly of all, the Rhode Island men, in blue flannel blouses and bersagilizer hats. But of them hereafter. It was a most attractive post of ours at the Capitol. Spring was at its freezent hours, to whole the work of the country who are cast of the building. Old soldiers found that they rattled through the manual twice as alert as ever before. Recruits became old soldiers in a trice. And as to awkward squads, men that would have been the veriest louts and labbers in the piping times of peace, now learned to toe the mark, to whisk their eyes right and their eyes left, to drop the butts of their muskets without crushing their corns, and all the mysteries of flank and fife—and so became full-fledged heroes before they knew it.

In the rests between our drills we lay under the first throught the manual the rests between our drills we lay under the whether it was voted up or voted down," though beyond this indifference he was with the South, pormise. The rest between our drills we lay under the whether the south portion of the south portion of the first of the south portion of the south portion of the first of the south portion of the south portion of the first of the south portion of the first of the south portion of the first of the first of the south portion of the

their corns, and all the mysteries of fank and file—and so became full-fledged beroes before they knew it.

In the rests between our drills we lay under the young shade on the sweet young grass, with the odors of snowballs and horse-chestnut blooms drilling to us with every whist of breeze, and amused ourselves with watching the evolutions of our rinds of the Massachusetts Eighth, and other less experienced soldiers, as they appeared upon the field. They, too, like ourselves, were going through the transformations. These sturdy fellows were then in a rough enough chrysalis of uniform. That shed, they would look worthy of themselves.

But the best of the entertainment was within the Capitol. Some three thousand or more of us were now quartered there. The Massachusetts Eighth were under the dome. No fear of want of air for them. The Massachusetts Eighth were under the dome. No fear of want of air for them. The Massachusetts Eighth were under the dome. No fear of want of air for them the state in the Senate Chamber. It was singularly fitting, among the many coincidences in the history of this regiment, that they should be there, tacitly averaging the assault upon Summer, and the attempts to builty the impregnable Wilson.

In the recesses, caves and crypts of the Capitol, what other legions were bestowed, I do not know. I daily lost myself, and sometimes when out of my reckoning was put on the way by sentries of strange corps, a Reading Light Infantry man. or some other. We all fratternized. There was a fine enthusiasm among us; not the soldierly rivalry in discipline that may grow up in future between men of different states acting together, but the brytherhood of ardent fellows first in the field, and earnest in the cause.

All our life in the Capitol was most dramatic and sensational."

Taking the oath is described as follows:—

"We raised our right hands, and, clause by clause, repeated the solemn obligation, in the name of God, to be faithful soldiers of our country. It was not quite so comprehensive as the beautiful knightly pledge administered by King Arthur to his com-

If it was right to oppose it then, it is now, man personally, his personal friends should and mourn. The public have relation only as a politician. Republican editors who, him six months ago, only stulify themsel haddations of him now. He has not clamp his friends and the world know that he is Then do not the Republican papers now in ing for him and lamenting his death, and the have hung flags at half-mast for him, only as world that they falsely represented him to the era in October last, that they lied about him cused him untruly? How will the public re a paper that last year denounced as the men, the man whose death it now language public calamity, and an irreparable loss to tion?—Ashtabula Sentinel.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

Mr. Russell, in his sixth letter to the London 7 mg

in advanting Front Front

Mr. Russell, in his sixth letter to the London Time, written from Charleston, says:—

Nothing I could say can be worth one fact vital has forced, itself upon my mind in reference to the sentiments which prevail among them for several state. I have been among them for several this State. I have been among them for several days: I have visited their plantations, lare covered with them freely and fully, and I have rejoyed that frank, courteous, and graceful interessive which constitutes an irrresistible charm of their seconds which constitutes an irrresistible charm of their seconds of the same voice; it may be from the echoes of the same voice; it may be from the echoes of the same voice; it may be from the echoes of the same voice; it may be from the derful strength and monotony all over the country. Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of all who contended aggainst the great rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of Miron. Sumter and Finckney, and not clap your phosiphands in triumph? That voice say, "If we could only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race of England to rule only get one of the royal race and the content that the means to such an end are wantle to a content. Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a

WHY THE SOUTH BELIEVES MR. LINCOLN TO BE A DRUNKARD, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1861.

There must be some adequate cause for the impression which prevails among the less intelligent and least informed classes throughout the Southern States, that Mr. Lincoln is an habitual and confirmed drunkard. It is well known that the publications of the Harpers have an extended girculation there. In that regron their Magazine is the standard of classic literature, and their Weekly, with its profuse illustrations, is regarded as the very mirror of the times. that region their Magazine is the standard of classificerature, and their Weelty, with its profuse liberatuons, is regarded as the very mirror of the times. Both of these periodicals are—or were until quite recently—received as gospel by those of our Souhern brethren who indulged the taste for reading. No longer ago than the 2d of March, when Mc Liacoln was proceeding toward Washington, Happer Weekly appeared with a couple of illustrations, so outrageous in character and purpose that the felicity outrageous in character and purpose that the felicity outrageous in character and purpose that the felicity were not published, in the hope that the pease might pass into oblivion, doing no harm. That how has not been realized, and it is proper now to remember the immediate source of this vol. What President of the United States, regularly elected by the people, is represented as lying dead drunk in the Executive chambers, it becomes us to know via started the lying story. The following is a brid-scription of an illustration in Happer's Weelly of March 2d, the fidelity of which many readers of a Democrat will recognize. It is entitled: "Our Pacidential Merryman." Here Mr. Lincoln is caratured in a state of maudiin drunkenness; hair ad clothes disordered, glass in hand, and surrounded by a group of loafers, grinning and drinking.

There is not the semblanee of truth as a pallities for this miserable lie; wherever known, Mr. Lincoln is regarded as the most temperate and abstensions dimen, and the brothers Harper were fully aware of this.

In the distance is seen the Union and Constitution.

men, and the brothers Harper were fully aware this.

In the distance is seen the Union and Constitution in a hearse, going to their burial. All this is founded in a quotation from a daily paper: "The Presidential party was engaged in a lively exchange awit and humor. The President elect was the neriest among the merry, and kept those around his in a continual roar."

A picture teaches a thing a thousand times mer effectively, and leaves its impress a thorsand time more lastingly on the mind, than the nost wind and graphic language. It matters not shat position the Harpers may assume now, they cannot escape the responsibility of a falsehood which belongs especially to them. Let the whole country remember that is to them we owe the invention of that charge at the content of the charge of the false and elegant fiction, that the Chief Magistrate of the Prespondence of the Missouri Democrat. -Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

THE STANDARD BEARER OF THE SITE

Rev. Mr. Hepworth, in writing from Bak the Boston Journal, pays the following trib hitherto unapplauded hero:—

The standard bearer of the Sixth regim The standard bearer of the Sixth remires, is a march through Baltimore, as noble a fellow near wore the uniform of the old Bay State, an International County Crowley. His two aids were sensing Derrill and Marland. Unused, as indeed all possible of the county of the co shown some signs of fear. Indeed, he might has rolled up the colors which would inertially address the color which would inertially address to the colors which would inertially address the color which would inertially a down upon him the hatred of the rest and mind on the colors which by his standard, and if him it was either succeed or die in the steer. It is not not work their bead that standard proudly leading him at their lead that standard proudly leading him at the company law in the colors of a regiment keep his force. We have the colors of a regiment keep his force troops flad lost their band, they did not have so troops flad lost their band, they did not have seen that they had a fift and drum, and so they kept their elist in the standard. Tramp, tramp, tramp, kramp, kramp DEAR eltement. Christian said, "B be called inquire it ent lame was to contain the contain said, "B be called inquire it ent lame was to contain the contain said sont in this treeponsit in this influe are satisficted in the contain the contain the contain procession in the contain procession in the streeponsit in the streeponsit in the streeponsit in the streeponsit in the contain the streeponsit in the contain the R. G. THE

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