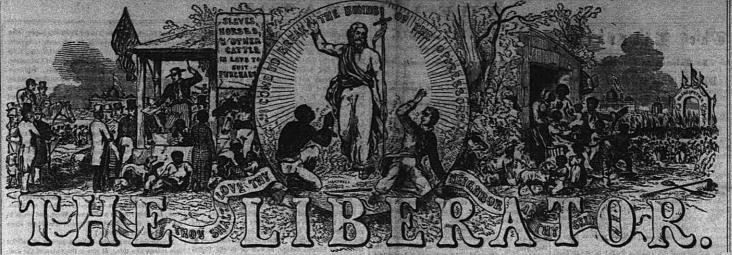
B' All remittances are to be made, and all let All remittances are to be ming to the paper are to be celed (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

ements inserted at the rate of five

on Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies and to receive subscriptions for The Lebenator The following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the ager, vir :- Francis Jackson, Edutud Quincy, Edutum

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

with death, and an agreement with he

VOL. XXXI. NO. 27.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1593.

Refuge of Oppression.

A SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN (1) APPEAL.

How large an amount of plous cant, shameless of scrupulous mendacity can be compr d in a brief appeal, may be ascertained by the following Circular from New Orleans :—

Rooms Young Men's Christian Association, NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1861.

Table Young Men's Christian Association of North America:

DEAR BROTHERS,—In these times of hostile excitement, we feel constrained by a sense of duty as Christians, to address you in the spirit of Him who sid. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God." We do not wish to inquire into the causes which have produced the present lamentable state of public affairs. We are will-spot concede to you the same sincerity which actates us. We wish to appeal to those principles and sentiments in your bosoms, upon which the religion of our Divine Savior is based, and to enlist war active, carnest exertions in the cause of peace, we wish you to feel with us, that there is a terrible responsibility now resting upon us all as Christians, at his trying time of our country—that we who profess to be the followers of the Prince of Peace, of lim who has said, "All they that take the sword all perish with the sword," as members of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America must have a fearful account to render, if we do at analyst have a fearful account to render, if we do at analyst have a fearful account to render, if we do at analyst have a fearful account to render, if we do as analyst have a fearful account to render, if we do as analyst have a fearful account to render, if we do set and only practise and enforce the principles we to the Young Men's Christian Association of North America usly practise and enforce the principles we or of brother against brother, of father agains

ivar of brother against brother, of latter against of father-in-law against son-in-law, is now upon Whoever or whatever may have caused it, we we it to be an unnatural and unrighteous war, that it is the solemn, imperious duty of every Christian in the lead to throw all the weight of influence in favor of peace. We in the South and that it is the solemn, imperious duty of every true Christian in the land to throw all the weight of in influence in fayor of peace. We in the South are stiffied in our judgments, END IN OUR HEARTS, that the political severance of the Southern from the Northern States is permanent, and SHOULD BE SATIFACTORY. We believe that reason, history and knowledge of human nature will suggest the folly and futility of a war to re-establish a political union between the severed sections. And we call upon you as Christian brothers to raise your voices, in your own section, for the establishment of peace and of Christian fellowship with us of the South. We implore you to believe that we are men and Christians, and that while we are firm and conscientious is our position, we sincerely desire peace, and the restoration of friendly relations. We believe if our Christian Brother's of the North will firmly, and in the strength of God say, "There should be peace between the two confederacies," and will unite with us in prayers and efforts for that purpose, that much, ow will incline the hearts of men to peace. Its it not occurred to you, brothern, that the hand of God MAY BE in this political division, that both prements may more effectually work out His desira in the regeneration of the world? While such a possibility may exist, let His people be careful not have against His will. It is not pretended that he war is to maintain religious freedom or extend the kingdom of Christ. Then, God'speople should beare how they wage or encourage it. In the same of Christ and his divine teachings, we protest was might be the Government at Washington is waging against the territory and people of the Southern States; and, we call upon all the Young Ma's Christian Associations, in the North, to unite with us in this solemn protest.

Fraternally,

R. K. HOWELL,
W. C. RAYMOND,
H. T. BARTLETT,
R. G. LATTING, Sec. 9th Dist. Fraternally

THE COUNTERMINE OF THE SOUTHERN

We are permitted (says the Buffalo Courier) to publish the following circular, received yesterday by llon. Millard Fillmore, and bearing the postmark of some office in South Carolina. We bespeak a careful reading:—

READ, PONDER AND DIGEST "READ, FONDER AND DIGEST.

"It is thought, by many at the North, that we at the South are standing over a magazine of stupendous magnitude, that only wants the application of anatch to spread ruin, disaster and death, throughest the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy. Northern papers of wide spread popularity, that may be supposed to reflect public sentiment, the same extent at least, are suggesting, in unmistakably terms, the propriety of applying the match. Men of the North, beware! You who would spare the sedding of occaus of blood, stay your ruthless hands, bid in check your envenued tongues, restrain your the property of applying the match. May the property of applying the match. But while the complete the transfer of the city of the property of

Selections.

LETTER FROM HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. To the Editors of the N. Y. Independent:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Independent:

In our letter last week, we took up the cause of England, so fur as her Christian good name was implicated, in the report of her sympathy with a Southern slaveholding coup & ctat. We pleaded ignorance for her—ignorance fostered by the long inaction and apparent imbecility of the free North. There is great cause to stretch both this plea and our patience when steamer after steamer brings in the news of one after another who have wheeled into the train of secession, or stand in an attitude of suspicion and rebake toward the North. The London Anti-Slacery Reporter out with an article, showing small sympathy with the North: Lord Shaftesbury allowing his sympathies for the South to be awakened by her evident proclivities for monarchical institutions: Exeter Hall silent, or gone by the board, when they think they see the United Republic dismembered, and a slaveholding empire resing on its rains!

awarened by her evident procrivities for monarchical institutions: Exeter Hall silent, or gone by the board, when they think they see the United Republic dismembered, and a slaveholding empire rising on its ruins!

Well, as for us, we do not need sympathy, and can very well afford to dispense with it; and the universal annoyance and soreness with which these demonstrations have been received are evidence, not of our sense of the need of England, but of the disappointment of that growing esteem and friendship which years of kindly intercourse have established.

Nations, as such, are unsentimental affairs, and exhibit the hard, unadorned, horny selfishness of human nature in all their official acts. But the people of a nation have a thousand unofficial channels of showing sympathies which outflow the cold hesitancies of mational organization. Thus the Government was cool toward Kossuth, but the people were warm, the Government was cool toward Kossuth, but the people were warm, they always find means of showing it.

The fact is, all the Christians of foreign nations who have stood aghast at the complicity of Northern Christians with slavery, fall into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the same net the first time they come into exactly the

ter Hall looks on without a cheer for the free States! We mean to verify our words when we say that the flag-staff of the Southern Confederacy is PLANTED THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SLAVE. They have published their status to the world in language the most salient and unmistakable.

Let us quote the language of Vice President Stephens in February, 1861, in a labored attempt to show to makind the character and motives of the Seceding Confederacy:—

Seceding Confederacy:—

"Though last, not least, the new Constitution has put at rest for ever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African stacery as it exists among us, the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture, und of the present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the rock upon which the old Union would split. He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But, whether he fully comprehended the great truit upon which that rock stood, and stands, may be doubted. The meaning the state of the

us the whole civilized world." And, truly, consider-ing the abolition meetings and anti-slavery protests poured in from England for the last fifty years, they had a right to suppose one nation, at least, would raise a simultaneous shout of horror and reprobation when this black flag of slavery was raised to mast-head as a distinctively national banner.

ce two facts in juxtaposition, and let the world look at them:
The Confederate States the first political uni

Place two facts in juxtaposition, and let the world look at them:

The Confederate States the first political union built on negro slavery—England the first State to raise the question of recognition.

We have been waiting for the hot and heavy disclaimers of oppression and robbery wont to come from British hearts; for crowded meetings and earnest resolutions; for words of sympathy and cheer to Northern armies from synods and presbyteries, from churches, from ladies' societies, and all ranks and orders, equivalent to the protest and relukes and exhortations, which, for years, have admonished our slothfulness in allowing slavery.

These protests and rebukes have formed a part of the very public sentiment which has brought on this crisis, and set in array this battle. It has spurred up our flagging zeal, and backed up our fainting energy, many a time, with the consciousness that all Anglo-Saxondom, with its great lion heart, was pressing on behind us, and cheering the fray. And now that the great battle is set, and the trumpet blowing, and we are sending our very heart's blood out of our homes and from our hearths to do battle against this slaveholding Babvion, where are the voices of our former friends in England? We will not say where—we only ask.

Are we to think that if this Slaveholding Confederacy could put us down, and bury us and the principles of human equality deep in a thousand graves, that England would meet them in a love-feast above our heads, and Pilate and Horod be made friends over a crucified humanity?

In all this contest relating to American slavery, hitherto it has been the part of English Christians to talk, and of American Christians to make sacrifices. Now the time has come which brings the question of sacrifice right through the British camp. How do they meet it?

Our merchants are Josing their millions in this war—but steadily saying, "Go on, go on—we will spend our last cent;" and those who are losing most by the war are most forward to promote it. O England I England! What! could ye no

land! England! What! could ye not watch with us one hour?

But be it so: though all the world deny us—though we stand alone, yet in God's strength we of the free States of the North will fight this battle through to the end. While there is a brick in our chimneys, a tile on our roofs, a drop of blood in our hearts, every man, woman, and child of us are of one mind to give it all to this cause—for it is the cause of God and liberty—the cause of human rights and human equality; and if any have no sympathy with it, so much the worse for them.

It is our firm belief that the prayers of many generations are hastening to a fulfillment, and that, with or without the help and sympathy of foreign nations, the year of Christ's redeemed has come, and that this war will emancipate the slave,

If English Caristians would follow the triumphal procession when the bridegroom comes, let them trim their lamps, and put oil in them now.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE ENGLISH PRESS

I have been a careful reader of the English weekly press since the war with the Slaveholding Confederacy began. It represents the more matured and thoughtful conclusions of the British educated classes. With the single exception of the Spectator, I have scarcely found one journal that seemed to have an intelligent appreciation of our contest. One favorite view of the question is that this is a struggle between opposite parties in political consequences.

Let us recall briefly to our English readers what this was really is. And in the first place let us have done, once and forever, with the talk about its being a war of rival tariffs.

Protection and Free Trade have nothing to do with it. The Protective System originated with the South. Every tariff has passed by Southern votes. There has been no session in which the South and the (so-called) Free-Trade Democracy of the North could not have controlled the legislation of Congress. More than two-thirds of the Free States are agricultural and commercial, and of course fully as much inclined to low tariffs as the South.

Probably questalf of the Republican party be-

course fully as much inclined to low tariffs as the South.

Probably one-half of the Republican party believe that the passage of the Morrill Tariff, at that particular juncture, was a stupendous blunder; though this fact does not diminish our appreciation of that morality whose sympathies for a struggle in behalf of Human Rights rise and fall with the scale of duties on iron ware and woolen goods.

How did this war originate, and what could have prevented it? Six months ago, the people of the Free States need only have said to the slaveholders, "Your slaves are property, in the eye of the Constitution, and you can take them where you wish!" and this whole fearful struggle might have been saved. The Border States were ready to accept this compromise; North Carolina and Arkansas would have probably allowed it; and the few feeble Galf States, divided among themselves, would have soon yielded and taken—which was all they could desire—unlimited libetry over a whole continent, and through generations yet unborn, to extend human slavery.

Here was the crisis. Here, our English friends

and through generations yet unborn, to extend human slavery.

Here was the crisis. Here, our English friends must remember, was the question to be determined. On one side was offered, slavery made national and extended over all that now belongs, or should here after belong to the United States; and on the other, the legal restriction of slavery and the sustaining the will of the people, as manifested in the election of an arbimistration opposed to slavery. Every one saw that the choice was between universal slavery and the awful chance of civil war and rebellion. And to the glory evermore of our Anglo-American race, be it said, we deliberately and quietly chose the latter. Henceforward, there was but one course possible: the putting down the rebellion, sustaining the Government, and holding slavery in with the iron hand. The apparent weakness and vacillation of the Administration was due partly to the consciousness of strength, and partly to the deep conviction at the North that the South would yet return to its allegiance.

consciousness of strength, and parely to the deep conviction at the North that the South would yet return to its allegiance.

To the question put so often by Englishmen, "Why not let them go?" an American finds it difficult to answer with proper patience.

We certainly believe in "government resting on the consent of the governed," but it is not a necessary corollary that discontent dissolves the Government. The governed, under our Constitution, must change their rule in a legal, constitutional, assigned mode. Our Charter has provided the method of alteration for a dissatisfied minority.

To "let the South go," is atterly impossible; not because we need their cotton, or their territory, or their population, or their civilization, but simply because then we should have to "let everything go." New York might "go." from New England; Pennsylvania separate from Wisconsin; Staten Island from New York City, and Five Points seceed from the Mstropolitan Police District. In other words, it is simply awarchy. Besides, separation is civil war dragged along for generations: war for frontiers, war for territories, for the Mssissippi, for the Potomac, for the Tortugas, for Kay West, for the Galf; war for and against slavery. All that now urges to arms, and tenfold more, would be spurring on these two confederacies to incessant hostilities. Still more, slavery would go forth with its piratical flag over all the islands and the new provinces of the Southern hemisphere.

A republic would then rear its arrogant head, confessedly based on human slavery, and whose great design would be to extend over new fields and through unknown centuries the infinite wongs and cruelties and degradation of American chattel-hood.

Is not war, English friends! civil war, fratricidal

18 not war, bosons war, botter than this?

We must, of course, admit that there are difficulties of a most formidable nature, as to the final settlement of this question with the South—such as relate to the peculiar form of our Government and the dangers from military successes and standing armies. Without discussing these, we can only say here that they are less, by far, than the dangers and difficulties from any peaceable secession—and of

SLAVERY HAS DONE IT.

Let us not for one moment lose sight of this fac

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES EMANCIPATED BY WAR?

The popular instinct, which goes right to the truth of the unatter, says, "Slavery male the war; let it take the consequences of war." We expect that nothing more just than that could be proclaimed from Sinai itself. But politicians in office have but little faith either in the popular instinct or in eternal justice. Why should mon, who are conscious of their own weakness, have faith in the popular instinct which elevated them to office? Therefore, the question with them is, how to avoid these great, self-evident traths. To this want of faith is added another demoralizing element, in the common political idea that the more that truth and justice are violated, the better our constitutional obligations are fulfilled; and that the sacrifice of the great popular instinct of truth is a patriotic sacrifice to the country.

riolated, the better our constitutional obligations are falfilled; and that the sacrifice of the great popular instinct of truth is a patriotic sacrifice to the country.

Heaven help a country where to crush out the instincts of right, and to sacrifice manhood, is set up as patriotism;—that is, nothing but Heaven could save such a country, but it would not be worth saving. How much better would such a people be than those who set up the most hideous reptiles and all manner of beastliness as objects of worship?

Is the Government which we are supporting a legitimate, constitutional and just Government? Then to rebel against it is the greatest crime known to humanity. It is guilt for all the horrors of the war. It is the sum of all iniquity, for it includes all possible crimes. The rebels have forfeited all right to life, liberty and property, and only hold either at the morey of the Government, after complete submission. This is the natural and universal law of all ages and Governments. They who take up the sword must perish by the sword.

Are we to carry on this war as if it was for a just government against rebellion? Are we justified in using the most efficient means to crush rebellion? Have we even belligerent rights? Or is it only another and a desperate effort to fulfill what, in the slavishness in which the people of the North have wallowed until it has become second nature, is called "our obligations to the South"? We ake this, because so far our attitude in this war seems to indicate this motive. Our citizens are robbed of their daes, property and ships, themselves abused with more than savage ferocity, and hundreds of their daes, property and ships, themselves abused with more than savage ferocity, and to show that they have a country worthy of the lives of its citizens, are informed at the outset of the campaign that their first duty is to eath fugitive slaves for rebellion; yet our brave volunteers, who have tendered they have a country worthy of the lives of its citizens, are informed at the outset

The extent of treason and rebellion is exactly defined by slavery. Where there are few or no slaves in the South, a majority of the people are loyal. No slave insurrections are possible in such districts. So it is not for the loyal people of the South that our army has assumed the office of patrol to suppress negro insurrections.

No negro insurrection is possible, except in the great slaveholding districts; and these are the very hotbeds of rebellion. It is for these that the armies of the North have assumed the office of slave overseer, to keep the negroes in the ranks of the emery, or drive them to their agricultural abor, to support their masters in carrying on the war. In the nature of the ease, it can only be for the traitors that we have assumed the duties of slave-driver and slave-catcher—a business regarded as degraded by the slaveholders themselves, but which our brave volunteers, who have offered life, fortune and honor in the service of their country, are called upon to carry on for the very men who are lighting against them with all the resorts of the assassin.

The rebels boasted from the outbreak of the rebellion, that they could carry on the war without exhaustion, for their slaves would do the agricultural labor while the whites did the fighting. It is hardly probable that they expected the government to assist them in carrying this out; but our Northern men who have left their fields and shops to defend the government, or who have been cut off from labor by the war, are informed that their first daty is to keep the slaves of the rebels at work, while their masters are carrying on the war. No war can be carried on successfully which begins with a position so demoralizing to the troops. No rebellion can ever be suppressed which the government first sost up as more sacred than itself; nor ought a rebellion to be conquered by a government which recognize it as sacred.

If our government intends to carry on the war, it is high time for it to assume belligerent rights. So far, it has been done as if

and the glorious right of trial by jury, with the chance of aid from some jodical traitors, by one of whom the Administration has already been cowed.

From the Administration has been applying applies are continually transported from the North to the rebel army, and the government reserve to no efficient measures to prevent; but, on the other hand, is quoted by conditional rebels as indorsing a neutrality which is protecting and supplying the rebel army, and doing more to aid it and destroy, the government, than could be done by its active hostility.

The war has never yet been recognized as an existing fact, by our side. We have endured every act of war as if it was a right which belonged to the rebels. It may be that nothing but some serious disaster to our cause will establish just distinctions, and force us to the exercise of beligerent right. But if we have not a right to crush this rebellion as a crime, and to hang the ringleaders as traitors, we have no right to resort to force at all. If they have the right to make war upon the government, and are nothing but prisoners of war when taken, then their independent rights are conceded, and we have no right to carry on the war on our part. The present treatment does nothing but strengthen und extend the rebellion. Until our forces treat the rebellion as treason, and resort to every belligerent right to cripple its power and crush it into submission by every penalty of war, we shall make no progress against it.—Cincinnali Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 11th. Three slaves were taken into one of the camps yesterday. A Mr. Webb, of Virginia, claimed to be their owner, and demanded them. The Colonel refused, deeming them contraband. They were sent over to General Sandford's quarters, upon his order. There Webb again presented himself, and General Sandford sent

SLAVERY UNDER THE WAR POWER.

Professor Theophilas Parsons sends to the Boston Doily Asteribe, by request of the editors of that paper, an abstract of what he recently said to the Law School at Cambridge on the subject of Martial Law. We give below that portion of it which relates to

Many of you have asked of me what would be the law or the legal rights which an army, advancing by order of the President into a State in organized rebellion, would carry with it, as to the claves. I will endeavor to answer this question.

In the first place, that army must have the rights, and all the rights, of war. Because, if a State puts itself into that position with reference to the United States must necessarily accept that position while carrying on the conflict, although the General Government prosecute the war with no desire of subjugation, but only for the purpose of bringing that State back to its original position.

There are four ways in which that army might deal with slaves. One is, to scize and use them in its military labors. That they might do this seems to me as certain as that they might seize horses or oxen to draw their wagons, or shovels to dig their tenches. How far compensation should be made must depend upon circumstances. It is a common opinion, that modern civilization has so far mitigated war, that it is no longer one of the laws of war, that it is no longer one of the laws of war, that it is no longer one of the laws of war, that an invading army may seize, use, or destroy private property. This is a mistake, according to all authorities on the law of nations. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the modern usages and propricties of war—and there are such things—would justify the exercise of this right only on the ground of military necessity.

The second way is to receive and harbor all runaway alavas. And the third is but a step further in the same direction, although it may seem to be a wide step; it is to liberate them, not, as it were, passively, but by proclamation, or rother active measures. As matter of law, I have not the least doubt of the right of an invading army to do this. It would, regarded as a mere question of law, stand on the footing of a destruction of private property in an enemy's country. And like that, it would be an uquestionable right; but, if the usage

THE SLAVES TO BE MURDERED.

The occupation of Virginia soil by our troops is throwing the secession journals in a paroxysm of rage. In their blind fury, they are conjuring up spectres of the most horrid description. The gen eral reader will have been prepared for the utter ance of very considerable amount of falsebood and eral resider will nave occal property and or falsebood and bombast, sundry rare specimens of which have already appeared in the columns of this paper. But the Mobile Register of last Saturday out-Herods Herod in this respect. After announcing the invasion of Virginia, that journal observes:—

"Servile insurrection is a part of their program ut they expect no great amount of practical goo "Servile insurrection is a part of their programme, but they expect no great amount of practical good to result therefrom—consequently, it is contended that it would be a far better course of policy for the Abolitionists to murder the slaves, and thus exterminate slaver. A more monstrous proposition could not emanate from the most hearnate fiend among the damned. But, infamous as itigs, it finds an advocate in the Abolition press. The slaves are to be indiscriminately slaughtered, and when the last one is butchered, then it is thought the institution will cease to exist. The soul recoils in horror at the idea of an unscrupalous war upon the innocent and defenceless elave. The Syrian massacre of the Christians and all the crimes of its bloody participants pale before the proposed atrocities of the Black Republicans. Their masters, however, in this as all other instances, will be their protectors and saviors. With this much of their published programme, we must not be surprised at any act or threat as the campaign advances."

It is unnecessary to say that no Northern journal.

any act or threat as the campaign advances."

It is unnecessary to say that no Northern journa.
"Black Republican" or any thing else, has ever recommended any thing of the sort. We let it pass The extract given above shows the rebel leaders be gin to realize clearly the danger of a slave insurrection. A previous paragraph had cracked the whip over the planters' heads, telling them that the "object of the foeman, in addition to that of subjugation embraces confiscation of property, and the entire annihilation of the institutions of the South." This was very good to begin with, so far as the alavabed. annihilation of the institutions of the South." This was very good to begin with, so far as the slaveholder might be concerned. But it was evident that, unlike the fable of the frog, what was sport for him might not be death to the negroes. So, to keep the latter in the traces, they are threatened with extermination. The Abolitionists mean to murder them all!—New York Commercial Advertiser.

OUR BAD EXAMPLE.

letter from Rev. Dr. Cheever, (who still remains a-broad, doing good service,) on the opinions in Great Britain concerning the war, in which he says:—

Britain concerning the war, in which he says :—

It is impossible to measure the prejudice produced here against the cause of the North by the people reading that Massachusetts regiments are offered to put down slave insurrections, that poor fugitive slaves are thrust back into the hell of slavery by Northern commanders, that the Governor of Rhode Island had returned escaping slaves to their owner from a Bhode Island regiment, that Governor of Pennsylvania had forbidden colored troops to go from Pennsylvania into Virginia, for fear of a service war, and that all purpose of liberating the slaves' is constantly denied. It is these pro-slavery indications on the part of the North that do more than anything else to make the people here believe that the war is not at any rate a war against slavery, and therefore they are as ready to sympathize with the South as with the North, if neither party mean to obey God, and set at liberty those that are bound. There are other evil influences. I met recently a colored minister of the Gospel from the United States, who showed me his passport or protection, for passport he could not obtain; the only document he could get from the American Government in February, 1861, being a sheet of paper, setting forth that he was a native of America, but no citizenship certified, nor any protection guaranteed as a citizen of the United States. We have the sympathy of Great Britain, or of any country in Europe, such injustice as this must be brought to an end. Let the Republican Administration in our country show that they hate slavery, and they will have the dod-will and fervent sympathy of the people everywhere. If the Government of the United States are also and fervent sympathy of the people everywhere. If the Government of the United States are and mercy to the oppressed, and therefore the cause of God.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Extract from a Letter to a Representative in Congress.

Among the matters marked, in my attentive reading of the speech, delivered in February last, which you had the kindness to send me, were these two

You think that the action of Congress and of the people should be directed to "restore the ancient fraternal feeling" between North and South, and to "settle forever these questions which disturb our peace." As to the "fraternal feeling" of which you speak, I now send you [in three pamphlets] a compilation of very convincing evidence, consisting of words and deeds of Southern men, that that feeling (as far as these people are concerned) is dead, without hope of resurrection.

In saving that the metter and the service of the s

resurrection.

In saying that the matters copied in these pamphets from Southern papers are the words and deeds of Southern men, I have greatly understated my case. They are the words and deeds of the dominant party of Southern men; of the people who despotically rule the South, and whose rule is submitted to without remonstrance by the remainder, small or great of the of Southern men; of the people who despotically rities the South, and whose rule is submitted to without remonstrance by the remainder, small or great, of the Southern population. No doubt the class of people exists, at the South, to whom Mr. Helper addressed his admirable book. No doubt hearty and genuine "Repablicaua" exist there. But since those worthy people dare not appear for what they are—since they dared not vote, last November, for Lincoln, the man of their choice—and since they dare not buy, nor keep in their bouses, nor give away, a copy of Helper's book, for fear of immediate Lynching by the dominant party—we must leave them out of the present question. You cannot hold open negotiation with people who sneak in holes and corners, and when they come into the light put on a secession cockade to save their lives. The only South there is now, to hold open intercourse with, is the Rebellious South. And these men (and women too) hate the North with perfect hatred. In regard to any portion of the South these men (and women too) hate the North with per-fect hatred. In regard to any portion of the South which has a voice and a visible existence, we may as well dismiss the fiction of "fraternal feeling." Yet these are the people we have now to deal with. And, as you most justly say, we ought so to deal with them as to "setlie forever these questions which dis-turb our peace." How shall this immensely impor-tant work be done?

turb our peace." How shall this immensely important work be done?

Can it be done in any other way than by accomplishing the utter annihilation of slavery, as far as the
United States are concerned? Have not all our national troubles sprung from this source? Is there
not, indeed, an "irrepressible" conflict between freedou and slavery? Is it not secessarily true, that he
who holds a slave is himself held-limited—cumbered
—restrained, by that very act, of a portion of his
own natural liberty? And that he who is allied with
the slaveholder, for the purpose (among others) of the slaveholder, for the purpose (among others) of holding the slave securely, is himself also, to that ex-tent, cumbered, limited, deprived of a portion of his

may as well recognize and acknowledge th We may as well recognize and accurately the truth, that our fathers committed a sin and a folly in trying to incorporate slavery with their freedom; and that it is allike our duty and our interest to repair their error without further delay. We have neglected several eminently good opportunities to do this; not to aspeak of the fact that the constantly increasing evils of always were calling upon us every year to abate of slavery were calling upon us every year to abate that horrible nuisance without a moment's delay; bu that horrible nuisance without a moment's delay; but now, when slavery is threatening the very existence of the Government, and compelling the raising of immense armies for the protection of the Capital, is it not suicidal folly to think longer of concession to this Minotaur? Can we, as reasonable beings, think of, plan for, bend our whole energies to the accomplishment of, anything less than its entire destruction?

Individually, (such is my sense of the enormous and increasing evil, as well as wickedness, involved in the toleration of slaveholding,) I should rejoice to let every slave State go, immediately and finally, from this Union, joyfully giving up, for the advantage of their absence, the stolen property

the advantage of their absence, the stolen property which they might carry off. But the United States Government cannot do this. By Abraham Lin-coln's election as President, he has been put in charge coin's election as President, he has been put in charge of the property of the nation, and when it is plundered, he must seize the robbers and recover the property. Neither can he negotiate with rebels who are also robbers. He must first make them lay down their arms and give up their plunder. But it is the business of Congress, wisely regarding the past, the present, and the future, to provide remedies for present grils and securities for future, walfare. present, and the future, to provide remedies for present evils and securities for future welfare. And, for both these purposes, it seems to me absolutely indispensable that they should take measures to free the United States from slavery. While one particle of this monstrosity remains in actual existence within our boundaries, while one word actually contriving at it remains in our Constitution or our laws, we are constantly exposed to a repetition of all the present evils. A new rebellion would spring up after the overthrow of the present one. We must strike at the root; we must cradicate and extirpate it. This is our "one thing needfal"; and, for this thing, now, now, NOW is "the accepted time."

In your speech in February last, you spoke of the government of this country as "a system of government which unites the utmost capacity of national power and renown, and the most perfect protection of social order, with the highest degree of individual liberty." I hope the events of the succeeding months have taught you that which your own observation and reflection ought, even then, to have made plain to you,

roism and divine integrity, I most gravely dissent from that fatal concession. It denies the adequacy of the human reason to apprehend and obey the truth; severn bever that fatal concession. It denies the adequacy of the human reason to apprehend and obey the truth; severn bever the succeeding months have taught you that which your own observation and reflection ought, even then, to have made plain to you, namely, that our nation has never displayed, either the most perfect protection of social order," or "the highest degree of individual liberty"; and, moreover, that a system of government including something so inherently vicious as to have nourished discord up to open rebellion, and something so base as to have kept but the "Reaven-tipped virtue" of Abolitionism. merenty recome as to making so base as to have kept the finger of scorn pointed at us through the last quarter of a century by every civilized nation, cannot possibly represent "the utmost capacity of national power and renown." Our system has proved taself weak, and vicious, and shameful; and it has manifestly become such through the intermixture of slavery. It is time to begin the experiment of a popular government founded upon freedom; a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, doing the duty of the strong by protecting the weak. If this Congress shall fall to enter vigorously upon this work, if it shall commence no provision for the utter and speedy eradication of slavery from those States which are to call themselves ultimately "United," it will not only have lost one of the noblest and most auspicious of themselves ultimately "United," It win not cany have lost one of the noblest and most suspicious opportunities, but will have violated a manifest duty, and incurred an ineradicable disgrace. That no such guilt and disgrace may rest upon your head is the earn-est wish and prayer of your friend, c. K. W. C. K. W.

*"The New 'Reign of Terror' in the Slaveholding States for 1859-66, "A Fresh Catalogue of Southern outrages upon North-ern Citients."
"The Spirit of the South towards Northern Freemen and Soldiers."

THE PRESENT ORISIS. A DISCOURSE.

red at the Music Hall, Boston, St BY E. H. HEYWOOD.

It is our good fortune to live in a stirring p

one exceedingly interesting to le ent, being the conflux of two etc oful, but times like the present

One seeks help for himself and in himself. Outs authority doffs its hat to inside authority. Such moments are the inspired periods of race—the only ones that history thinks it wo while to remember. The problem of life is to something, to think and kick; to pass from the marial to the ideal; from what is partial, relative, tem rary, to the universal, the absolute, the eternal. To organic forms of society—politics, commerce, schools and the church—are methods of transit; tempts to bridge the chasm. Your social evil—valuators in themperance, woman's wrongs, or the like tempts to bridge the chasm. Eour social evil—war, slavery, intemperance, woman's wrongs, or the like—is the slough of despond, in which the race sticks by the way. Inspiration, poetry, philosophy, the dreams of lovers, the intuitions of women and children, are prophecies of that perfectness of which we are capable.

And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sums."

And the thought of men are widened with the process of the suns."

I Just now, this upward movement is energetic, volcanle; it is the historic feature of the present period. Human nature is insurgent. Titans toss and Ætnas
tumble here and there. It is the dawning millennium of "mud-sills." War results. Graduates from
"bloody instructions," the people clutch the weapons
next their hands, wherewith to strike down the oppressor. They have not yet learned to trust the soul
and the truth; they have not yet faith to rise into
celestial orbits, into those great circle truths which
enfold all nations and all ages, as the sky the earth.
Men say, "Your idea is right; the human soul is adequate to its functions; the reign of Reason and Love
is the ideal of democratic, Christian civilization; but
the world is not ready for it yet." That is, it was
rash in Copernicus, on discovering the true theory of
astronomy, to transfer the centre of observation at
once to the sun; he should have stopped a few centuries on the way at Mars. The divine martyrdom of
Calvary, the love doctrine of Jesus, was a mistake.
He should have enfisted a regiment of Zouaves in
Jerusalem, and marched against Pilate and Nevo.
Your model Christians preach Jesus, and practise
Joshus; and in this terrific sweep of unionism, that
takes the sturdiest reformers off their feet, I must put
most of the "infidels" and "fanatics" into the same
category.
Christendom has not yet begun to fathom the

category.

Christendom has not yet begun to father ethics of the Cross in respect of humanity. The word "War" sticks like a barbed hook in the throat of every discourse from this desk.

ord was
of every discourse from this desk.

They tell us that the war principle is horrid; its only
moral light flashes from the sword; it "repeals all the
commandments," casts away all the anchors of religion,
to drift darkly before the most irresponsible and vindictive of the human passions. I believe it; nor am I
able to separate the sin from the sinner, the evil from
the causes. Viewed from the plane of absolute truth, able to separate the sin from the sinner, the evil from its causes. Viewed from the plane of absolute truth, in the last analysis, [I weigh my words, and mean every letter,] the life-taking doctrine, (the life-giving doctrine is its antipodes,) the war principle, is a borrid immorality;—fashionable, constitutional, orthodox murder. A virtuous war is as impossible as a truth-ful lie, for the right to life is the basis of all other where there is no life, there can be no liberty. rights. Where there is no life, there can be no liberty, no law, no humanity, no religion. 'This theory, however, does not (as Dr. Solger, a few weeks ago, from this desk, ably, though erroneously, argued) make mere animal life ultimate; it makes the human soul ultimate. Instead of marching against Jerusalem and Rome with murderous weapons, it goes to Calvary, and wins the Where there is no life, there can be no li

highest inspirations of the human soul, yet incarns upon earth. Their essence is quite as unpopular

highest inspirations of the human soul, yet incarnated upon carth. Their essence is quite as unpopular now as in the days of Jesus; and no man is worthy to take the name of the beloved Nazarene into his lips, who has not a Sinal and Calvary of his own.

Iknow it is great cause for distrusting one's own opinion, to differ from our Demosthenes; but I cannot agree with Mr. Phillips when he says, that such a contest as this can be settled only by arms. As I revere his peer-less intellect and unrivalled cloquence, his Spartan heroism and divine integrity. I most gravely dissent from that fatal concession. It denies the adequacy of the hubut the "Reaven-tipped virtue" of Abolitionism would have cast all its bolts harmless into the earth, if the nation had but obeyed its higher instincts. By the faith of the Nazarene, by the universal consciousness of the race, I never will subscribe to that theory of deprayity which despairs of human redemption. The music of the spheres is echoed in the shell under the leaden sea; the sky loves to be microred in the most democratic puddle of the streets; so, underneath this burden of social evil, there is always a moral response, which, if trusted, will become the diapason of universal melody. sal melody.

sal melody.

It is very convenient to say, We are all right, and the South is all wrong. It is not so. The North is responsible for this state of things in the country, as well as the South. It is because we have supported the system of slavery, that it has risen to such gigantic proportions that now it strives to drag down the pillars of heaven. You cannot thus baptize yourselves into an imaginary faith in an imaginary God of Battles. Oh, no! The Christian God was always an abolitionist, always the "Prince of Peace."

The only theory, then, that can explain, or in any

States for 1859-60."

"A Fresh Catalogue of Southers outrages upon Northern Citiesta.

"The Spirit of the South towards Northern Froemen and Soldiers."

"We publish two more communications from our illinois correspondent, B. G. Wrioure, relative to the right of Southern eccession. Our answer again is, that he fails to show any analogy between that accession and the right of rebellion as laid down in the Declaration of Independence; or between it and the ground of Disunionlam as advocated by the Abolitionist. We sare surprised that he fails to make a discrimination where the contrast is as great as that between light and darkness; and, failing to do this, he is bringing upon himself unnecessary popular edium. We will make a fresh effort to clear up the mist in a future number.

Battles. Oh, no! The Christian God was always an abolitionist, always the "Prince of Peace."

The only theory, then, that can explain, or in any reasonable manner justify, this war, is the retribution upon the North for seventy years complicitly with slavery; retribution upon the South for attempting to bailed a State on immorality, infidelity and atheism. But I do not propose to discuss the abstract question of peace this morning. In the vision or self-poise to weigh its tremendous issues amid the smoke of battle and the abolitum method to this discussion, which makes this pulpit the Plymouth Rock of a new civilization,—were I to bew to the line, ever gow would not reliab all the chips that might fly in your faces. There are thunderbolts in the quiver of truth for war as well as for slavery; but they will keep. "Time makes more converts than reason." When Non-Resistance

ble. If it is a man's religious duty now to second his ballot with bullets. These rebel slaveholders are raifors to human nature, as well as at the traitors to human nature, as well as at the traitors to human nature, as well as at the heart of the Republic; and Mr. Lincoln, as President, is bound to give them "Hisil Columbia." (Applause.)

For, honestly President, (it seems odd to have an honest President once, does it not it religiously believing in the necessity of such a government as this he ir bound to stand by his outh, the honor of his party, and the integrity of the government, or resign and go up to Garrison's position; and if, to do this, he were obliged to send every slaveholder in the land to that safest of all prisons, the grave, the public senting that the necessity of such a government, or resign and go up to Garrison's position; and if, to do this, he were obliged to send every slaveholder in the land to that safest of all prisons, the grave, the public senting that the necessary of politics, as such, has seen an utter failure in this cause. You comment of the age would supporthim. (Applause.) This secession is utterly without excuse, and for the baset of purposes—high treason to justice and liberty, and a damnable insult to the heroes of '76. (Applause.) South Carolina never had a government. The "sor-creign State" which is making so much ado, is only piracy in white kids and patent-leather, plus the bloodhound for a constable. Her first government will have the consent of black faces, not of black hearts only. This federal government is not a gingerbread compact, to be toppled by a whim; it is the consolidated popular heart; it is a confederacy of the people, by the people, for the people, and dissolvable only by common consent. Granting your premises, voters.

Weald assent to every word of Webster in the Hayne debate; for that argument yet remains the Gibraltar of union.

A word upon the peace method. The the proper is a transman of the word in the proper is a transman and the transman does

debate; for that argument yet remains the Gibraltar of union.

A word upon the peace method. The American Peace Society does not represent it. They are inspired by a noble impulse, but are not anchored in any definite idea or purpose. They "see men as trees walking." They believe in peace, except when there is war. They have not learned of St. James yet, that purity, by repentance and reformation, is the only path to peace. Hence they endorse the establishment, with all popular crimes and respectable injustify, smother volcanoes, and call that peace. I would not utter a word of discouraging criticism upon humane and generous efforts; but those gentlemen must have, the compass of principle, and faith to launch, if they would reach the desired haven. The only possible peace method, in a contest like this, is illustrated in this thirty years' war of abolitionism, as conducted by its eternally beliligerent pioneer—the very Achilles of moral fighters. The peace method is not an acquiescent, hat-in-hand, begging policy, but a moral revolt, whose earthquake tread shakes the planet,—at denunciation of oppressors and all their accomplices revolt, whose earnquake treas analysis in place, and compiled denunciation of oppressors and all their accomplices—
"whose every word draws blood." Slavery is not peace. Samuel Hoar, kicked out of Charleston, is not peace. Your court-house in chains is not peace. Summer bleeding in the Senate is not peace. John Brown "justly hung" is not peace. Jeff. Davis, President of rebels in ragg and rebels in ruffles, compiled to the place of the printies who did not take Washington, is not peace. (Applause.) Oh, no, Mr. Burritt! This nation has sown the wind, and it must reap the whirlwind. It has sown fire and gunpowder, and it must reap explosion. Peace will come either by love or blood, by light or lightning. It will come only by the removal of the cause of war. It will come by Northern freemen pouring out their blood in glad atonement for seventy years of injustice to the slave. It will come by confederate armies swept like autumn leaves before the sublime wrath of the North. It will come by Davis, Wigfall, Toombs, Rhett and Wise dropping to hell from the same halter whence nder-in-chief of all the pirates, who did not take Wise dropping to hell from the same halter whence John Brown rose to heaven. (Loud applause.) It will come by Garrison "ascending to the right hand of God, with four million broken fetters in his hand," as proof that America had a conscience. Our great pioneer will live to see his anti-slavery purpose accomplished. The world will not come up with his peace principle for some ages yet. But "let the galled jade wince, his withers are unwrung." He has launched and lived his idea; he has solved the riddle, and, like Kepler, he can "afford to wait centuries for a reader, since God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

This war—it is only a cutaneous exuntion of the hid. hand," as proof that America had a conscience. Our

This war-it is only a cutaneous eruption of the hid This war—it is only a cutaneous eruption of the hidden disease of our body politic. We have had peace in the shell, but war in the egg. Causa latet, vis est notissima—The cause is latent, the effect notorious enough. For seventy years, this nation has been organized war upon the black man,—a conspiracy against his rights. When John Adams came home to his wife from the Constitutional Convention, the irrepressible justice of woman's heart exclaimed, "You have asserted your own rights, but you have enslaved the blacks." When Joff. Davis spoke in Fancuil Hall, and waltzed with the beauty of New England, he was as really a pirate as now, for every thread of his garpiracy just as much when it robbed the black as now, when it robs the white. Hence the negro, for six generations, has been the victim of our civilization. In the temple of Neptune, the tablets of those who were drowned were not hung up. At present, the North, who have been accomplices of the slaveholder against who have been accomplices of the slaveholder against to-day in the insurgent States. They have trodden to the same in a death-grapple with him, and of who nave been accomplices or the slavenoncer against the slave, are in a death-grapple with him, and of course the slave, with his friends, is jubilant. "When regues fall out, honest men come to their own." This is the reason why this ball shook with enthusiasm when, two months ago, our great orator blew that mar-tial blast with which the empire still rings from side to side. This is why, I hope that this roll of federal drums, crossing the continent with the morning light, will yet end in the grand chorus of the negro's re-demultion. (Applause.)

decirie, how will you, Republicans, account to the conscience of the North, if you receive this new batch of slave States into the Union? If you are not degenerate sons, you will seize this opportunity, and let the same spirit—property or no property—that dumped the British tea in yonder harbor, now barry already outgeneralled politics. It has more two into inside the same spirit—property or no property—that dumped the British tea in yonder harbor, now barry already on horseback. It has now revokultonized the globe, by the ounipotence of the religious sentiment alone; sgainst the convenment, against the government, against the more property—that the popular prejudice. It this country, it has come up through great tribulation. Thirty years ago, the slave aystem was entrereded in all the strongholds that command the public mind—the public the property against the popular prejudice. It this country, it has come up through great tribulation. Thirty years ago, the slave aystem was entrereded in all the strongholds that command the public mind—the public the property against the government, against the government, against the government, spainst the popular prejudice. It this country, it has come up through great tribulation. Thirty years ago, the slave aystem was entrereded in all the strongholds that command the public mind—the public the property of the slave against the government, against the government against the government against the government against the government

the Old South, again true to its ear on, as that of Rome with Tully, "this still breathes and burns," the modern Luight of the flying legions of Austria, asc banks of the Arno, and Parker is immedom in Europe and America. (Loud

is a man of his word.

Now let war try its hand. Since last November, we have lived a century. The man who was the South-side candidate for Governor of this State, Gen. Butler, is now chief conductor on the under-ground railroad. (Applause.) Massachusetts soldiers in Fortress Monroe hymn the praises of "old John Brown." The American Anti-Slaver, Scalets Componently reciliume upon its shield, wif-"old John Brown." The American Anti-Slavery Society, temporarily reclining upon its shield, winnesses the grand spectacle of 250,000 freemen in one embattled emancipation Society, marching Southward. It is "all up" with the Bell-Everetts; for every body is a "Wide-awake" now (applause); while booming cannon bring to the surface of our sea the dead carcasses of Halletts, Winthrops, Cushings, Everetts, mission boards, tract societies, and doctors of divinity, to protest that they "still-live," and out-Gartison Garrison in execrating slavehölders. Surely. or divinity, to protest that they "still they and office Garrison Garrison in execrating slavehelders. Surely, it is a blessed gain to see this rotten politics, and a church "dead in trespasses and sins," hurled against the bastile of the South. Before mitre, give us nitre. before St. Peter, saltpetre. They said the Abolition ists did not pray, were not devotional. Well, the have been helping the Lord answer the prayers of the church, and have they not done admirably?

But do not let these hallelujahs take you off you feet. We are not yet out of the woods. The Government still clings to the shade of the old Union ernment still clings to the shade of the old Union. The Tribuse, the most courageous and powerful of our partisan press, the Napoleon of this gigantic struggle, still adheres to its policy of forgetting the negro, and daily assures posterity that we shall not be guilty of a disinterested motive in this matter. Mr. Seward, hat in hand, "with bated breath and whispered humbleness," begs Miss Specssion to return to more tender federal embraces. Strange to say, the hope of freedom is yet in slavery—in the madness of the South. The maxim of the ancients yet holds true—"Evil is good in the making"; and South Carolina continues to be the most efficient agent the Anti-Sla-"Evil is good in the making"; and South Carolina continues to be the most efficient agent the Anti-Slavery Society ever employed. Still, "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." A higher prescience presides at this checkerboard. This thirty years' struggle marshals the nation now, first into those who think slavery an evil to be girdled with non-extension—represented by the Republican party, and the framers of the government; secondly, those who think slavery a benefit, the corner-stone and capital of republican liberty—fathered by Mr. Calhoun, the Aristotle of slave philosophy, the Richelieu of the South, whose dead hand clutched those cutton stars from the federal firmament; thirdly, those cotton stars from the federal firmament; thirdly, those who think slavery a sin and a crime, to be immediate rebels against all constitutional and unconstitutional servitude—in the Roman maxim, "As many slaves, so many enemies"; secondly the slaveholders, now in defiant revolt. The government can subdue these only by emancipating the former from their chains, and the latter from their insolence and tyranny, or, by the adoption of the prophetic '42 doctrine of John Quincy Adams, settle this question by the war power under the Constitution, in removing the cause of the disturbance, slavery.

the Constitution under foot, with its pro-slavery compromises; and if the administration proceeds to receive them on the basis of the old Union, it will not only be bargaining with rebels and pirates, but with newly constituted slaveholders. Now, holding the government by virtue of the non-extension doctrine, how will you, Republicans, account to the conscience of the North, if you receive this new batch of slave States into the Union! If you are not

"man's extremity is God's opportunity." "An once
of mother is worth a pound of clergy," tays the
English maxim. Men fall, mankind triumph, ture now tries her hand. These its knees in gratitude to the Liberoter, and Ohlo Cushing and Richard S. Fay, "clothed in the right minds," will joyfully sit at the feet of Westell Phil-lips. (Applause.)

The only party tont can succeed in this ments is the one that plants itself on human nature, and make for liberty to the black man. As in the Prins pet, a single sigh may overturn the world; as in the pli-losophy of the New Testament, God always incranses himself in the "little ones" and the despised to release himself in the "fittle ones" and the depleted in release the age, we have trampled on the agenous the ruled us. The proscribed rules the proscribing class It is the negrow who has similared churches and are societies, raised and rulated parties, made and usual Presidents, worked and wrecked the government, in marchials these opposing armies, caliset, canaders cless. Why, Garrison, after all is only the negro

Clays, Everetts, Sewards, the nerre has stood and ruled, because he alone stood for justice and libert. The black shine of his countenance alone reflected the smile of Heaven. "Pharach sits upon the draw, but Joseph is governor over all of Egypt." (Appane.) It has unless taken to countervail justice; and I vara ye not a expect Mr. Lincoln to succeeded, unless he charge his policy. It is an effort to unite Parallies and Pelition. Tous know Satan tried that, and according to Milton, the last we heard of him he second, and heels, over the battlements of Heaven down in South Carolina. (Applause.) Well, he is type; a once more, and I don't think he will succeed; em I he has Mr. Seward to help him.

This Union has dwarfed and demonlined all year ablest men. Seward upon the prairies was a Thankard.

ablest men. Seward upon the prairies was a Tital under the low roof of the Senate, he was Tom Thunk One large-hearted Pillsbury, planting moral earth-quakes all over the West, is worth acres of polticians, whose goal is political distinction at the capital. If you want to take the crooks out of an award man, let him walk under a high ceiling. Trest politicians in the same way.

'Take Mr. Seward. You remember his speech in

January. We expected great things. It was a mat man, on a great occasion. Treason springing is also at his very feet; one-half the States bristling with ntellion; the "columns of the Republic falling near direction"; thirty millions of people waiting for in word. It was the occasion of a century. Was in we see? We looked for the renowned chi the "higher law"; we looked for the man at whe word, in the Nebraska fight, the Republican pur-leapt from a million of Northern hearts; we look for the Lord High Admiral of all the fleets of Libry, in the "irrepressible conflict"; when, lot a back carrier, bringing in a new load of the unexpost mortar of compromise, wherewith to plaster the opening seams of this "glorious Union"! For what is he propose to betray the horse. rights of the North? For the Union? That was ready broken. It was for thirty pieces of is Union. Do you think he intended to return facinishaves, to put down insurrections, to hang less Browns? I will not believe it. Id not think it hase enough. He would sink the continent first like there are his promises. Say not I am banh. It Junius' phrase, "I have not called his lordship six, Junius' phrase, "I have not called his lord only proved him one." Take another case—the man who firm

Take another case—the man wan memarate heart of the Republican party; with a moral person moveless as the Alps; with a soul white as an appli wing,—Charles Sumner. (Applause.) He provide by an argument impregnable as Gibraltar, that sizes is five-fold barbarism; and then admitted, in a size of the control quent speech, that the Slave Oligarchy is reco by the Constitution, and that it can remain in the ernment as long as it chooses. So he stood there the Senate with Garrison in one hand, and South Ca the Senate with Garrison in one hand, not sound olina in the other, trying to make then lore or other. He might as well attempt to well Pansal Babylon, Gabriel to Jezebel. It was the expense of a bachelor, who does not understant pains match-making. (Laughter,) It is no job. In match-making. (Laughter,) It is no pat. a satire of the picture is in its truth. I do not now ridicule. I would not use it upon the purest make ever represented New England in Congress, quad heaviest brain of the Empire State. You can be included to the processibilities. heaviest brain of the Empire State. You ear, a impossibility; for, assuredly, where the incided Webster, the eloquence of Clay, the statemanky Seward, the scholarship of Everett, and the concision of Summer could not succeed, the gods the same must fail. (Applause.) If you mean thee justice opportunities, and either ascend to the barrel plane of Garrison, and allow slavery, whelmed mat its own falling ruins. to dron to the pit, or, respect falling ruins, to drop to the pit, or,

believing in the popular method, erry Busher Blaster B however. Many of you will assemble at a pro-on. Thursday. Others, with Harrard Colley, is Courier, and Mayor Wightman—all now relost put of the Anti-Slavery Society, will continue the suc-here. Meanwhile, and ever more, you will put your souls in patience. This is not anardy; and your souls in patience. your souls in patterner retrogression. Never was Liberty so laveus, fixed and defiant. Never was Slarery so had a desperate. Upon this opening of the sixth so glory of impartial liberty, pea, of reason and feel tions, which even now greets me with jocun for the misty tops of distant centuries, when junt at the misty tops of distant centuries, when junt at the misty tops of distant centuries, when junt at the one with gravitation, love with light, and trail God. (Loud applause.)

SOUTHERN SECESSION AND NORTHERN

DEAR SIR-With your permission, I will make a extracts from "Disunion Abolitionists," and there

Legislature in 1892, sain :
"In the first place, gentlemen, I shall step behind
the U.S. Constitution. I remember that you,—Maisschusetts,—were a sovereignty before the United
Santa existed. Massachusetta is not to me a mere
to the kine of the Constitution of 1789. Massaton in a navigate assessment is no navigate assessment. de U.S. Constitution.

Le schuse existed. Massachusetta is not to me a mere by the kite of the Constitution of 1759. Massachusetts is no private corporation, under the great national organization. I claim more for you than that. You were a government in 1530; of that living thread I take hold. God planted you a civil society. Our takers came here to set up a government. They did so; and you exist as its representatives. We do not address you,—the Legislature of Massachusetts,—as a stordatoste. Committee of the U.S. Government. We address you as the civil society of Massachusetts, planted by the children of the Mayflower and the Arabella, and existing here to-day a civil government. As such, as a civil government, we remind you of your obligation before God to execute justice between man and man. No matter that one man colfs another man his property and, pointing to a parchument, claims your aid in holding him as a brute; we remind you of your own words, 'All men are born free, and that the covereignty which claims submission fellopiance, see Mass. Constitution] owes proceeding for the Constitutions of the United States. We deny your right. You clut us, 'The unlighted sovereignty of the Old Colony, bound to execute justice between man and man, we have put away by the so-called slave clause. We deny your reparability to do it. We assert that you sit here at the legislators of a sovereign State. If any body, either by you or before you, has agreed to limit that sovereignty by an unhaly compact, it is not binding, and you have no right to regard it. Civil governments, it is stated in the preamble to our Constitution, is a voluntary association, a social compact. So it is; but compacts, when they become civil government, it is stated in the preamble to our Constitution, it a voluntary association, a social compact. So it is; but compacts, when they become civil governments, have a peculiar character.

This is a wont remove a sociation in it. There may be a thousand banks in Massachusetts; they may have be not one wi

reignty of Massachusetts, and, taken in connection with her constitutional oath binding her citizens to bear true faith and allegiance to the State," is an manswerable argument in proof of her sovereignty, the basis upon which the whole controversy about the right of "secession" reats. Unless the terms, "sovereign" and "sovereignty" have some technical meaning not given by our best lexicographers, there can, by no possibility, be any human tribunal above an independent sovereign member of this confiderace, and, consequently, there can be no earthy tribusal rightfully endowed with the power to call in question. her sovereign will, as exhibited in her political

ing the "Address of the Free Constitutionalists," you say "It may be convenient, and it is certainly very cesy, to ignore all the historical facts pertaining to the formation and adoption of the Constitution—such as the various hostile interests of freedom according to be appeased, and, as are as possible, reconciled, so as to bind the North and Seath (each composed of independent State sovereignatics) in one Union." Here is an unqualified assertion of the sovereignity of the States of this confederacy, as one of the "facts" States of this confederacy, as one of the "facts" which Mr. Spooner finds it "very easy to ignore," in ot so easy to refuie. In fact, nearly every writer in the Liberator, so far as my memory serves me, speaks of the States as sovereign communities.

This question of the Union being "composed of independent State sovereignties" having been conceded, will you do me the favor to reply to a few important questions!

If Massachusetts is "an independent State sovereignty" to which, as her Constitution asserts, her citizens

ty," to which, as her Constitution asserts, her citizen "one allegiance," can these same citizens "owe allegiance" to any other human authority whatever!

Judge Blackstone says: "And this maxim of the law proceeded upon a general principle, that every man owes natural allegiance where he is born, and can

are correct, as to sovereignty and allegiance, can a citizen of Virginia, by obeying her ordinance of secssion, commit treason against the federal govern-ment! These questions are important to every man who aims honcetly to perform his duty, as a good cit-

ty were admitted to be a possible event, that a party might succeed and take the reins of national sove reignty," &c. &c. Here you take the ground of Gen. Hamilton, namely, a "divided sovereignty," or rather, two sovereignties, each claiming the alle-giance of the same citizens. If these two sovereign ties come into collision, as in the secoded States, how is the citizen to know which to obey ! If this old Hamiltonian theory does not exhibit a "confusion of Inlad" in its advocates, I shall never know where to

sonian theory of "independent State sovereignty," by asserting that "The pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution will continue to be recognized as hith erto, until the time shall come when this 'covenan with death shall be annulled,' and this 'agreemen with hell' shall terminate in a Northern secssion."

But there are other proof of "recession." The

following is from a "series of resolutions," headed "In plain English," and discussed at the A. S. Conventions held at Buffalo, Auburn, Utica, &c.

"Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperious day of the Senators and Representatives of the non-lare States and Territories to return, at once, to their respective constituencies, and take immediate measures for the formation of a new Northern Re-

No one can mistake this language. In 1859, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society asserted the right of "secession," or withdrawal, as

"And, therefore, they [the people of Massachusetts] can and ought, in common with the people of every other five State, to withdraw from a government which, by both practice and intention, is a grand conspiracy against justice, and a bulwark of the slave system."

At the same meeting, H. C. Wright offered the fol-

lowing:—
"Resolved, That if the government of Massachusetts cannot and will not protect its clitzens from kidnappers, that government has ceased to answer the end for which it was created; and it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it."

with your quotation from Webster, that "Secession, as a revolutionary right, is intelligible," and that, "as a right to be preclaimed in the midst of civil commotion, and asserted at the head of armies, it can be understood." Now if this doctrine of "Absoluteism" be true, will you give your readers the programme of your "Northern Secession," and show them how you expected to get the free States "peaceably" out of a "perpetual" Union, and "at the head of armies," as this is the only way to make secession "intelligible"; It really seems to me that the savage determination of the Federal Government—your "national sovereignty"—to wipe out your "independent State sovereignties," and to hang for treason the leaders of secession, has opened the eyes of the mass of "libit union Abolitionists," and induced them, from some motive, to ignore the secession policy which I have proved them heretofore to advocate.

Yours, for humanity, B. G. WRIGHT.

Rural, Ill., May 25, 1851.

THE RARE ORISIS.

"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation." "Now is the accepted time; Now is the day of saleation."

Never, since the discovery of America, and we might retrospect further than that, and say, never since the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, has the world seen, and if this be neglected, it will not soon see another such an opportunity as the present juncture affords for the extermination of the hideous incubus which so troubles the repose of this continent. So close union of parties and seets, in their views on the absorbing topic of the day, their readiness and eagerness to volunteer for the promotion of the enterprise, the immense army of willing young men aircady harnessed in the field for action, the inexhaustible resources to maintain them, the great corps de reserve prepared to advance if needed, the supply of arms, ammunition, food, and clothing, the adamantine fortess of course todged in the soldier's breast, with an impregnable wall of approbation among the service impregnable wall of approbation among the serried masses at home, the co-operating Administration, with masses at home, the co-operating Administration, with an experienced general at its command, and a certainty of much loyalty even at the South,—all conspire to raise a pyramid of coincidences rarely, if ever, witnessed by the human mind. In connection herewith also, at the very crists itself, yeaterday commenced the session of our Congress, specially called for the extraordinary occasion, to give its counsel and aid, to reflect the popular wish through the representatives, and ordinary occasion, to give its counset and and, oreflect the popular wish through the representatives, and
to crown the enterprise of liberty with its sanction.
The strong arm of flesh, iron, and gold, guided by an
energetic will and a cool judgment, and nerved with
a determination to shake off the stagnating incubus in
the gigantic struggle, unless palsied by some compromising treachery within our own citadel, will decide
the day is favor of freedom and human rights—the

freedom of speech, thought, and action.

Now seems to be the time to do the work, and not to await the meshes of foreign interference, the discouragement of the soldiery, the diminution of resources, the discord of opinion in the home ranks as well as in the camp and among the officers there; now while we are unanimous, and zealous, and anxious. Let us not wait till we become lukewarm, and lose our Let us not wait till we become lukewarm, and lose our interest, become weary of the tedious monotony of delay and suspense. Our men are in the field, others are ready with uneasy swords, muskets, and cannon to join, money we have in abundance, the enemy are close at hand plotting our overthrow and hoping for foreign interposition, our legislators are in the Capitol, and the American army is within and around the meanily of the protection. Let the work then begin tropolis for its protection. Let the work then begin proceed, be pushed forward thoroughly and unfinch-ingly till the fangs of the black incubus have been dis-

the day in favor of freedom and human rights,-the

of speech, thought, and action.

As we are at present, one thing is quite certain, that we have not only a republican form of government, but a republican government. It is not, however, quite so certain, if we yield an iota, either in diplomacy or in arms, to the foe, under what form of govremment we shall be, in a very short time hence. Let the dictator prevail, and how far shall we be from a military despotism. Some may smile just, did they not once smile at the idea of disunion? A virtual despotism, under a false name, is more uncomfortable than an iron-baund, professed one. The former would be full of traps and pit-falls; the latter would have the eternal and infexible creete stamped upon its brow. Let us then strive to keep what we have, and even improve upon its former condition, that it may be an asylum for other people, a safety-valve for foreign na-tions, as well as our own home, a true land of the free, and a home of the brave. Let us secure for posterity and a home of the brave. Let us secure for posterity a homogeneous republic. Let us not wait till our armies are withdrawn, and our appropriations have impoverished us, till the popular spirits flag, and new national issues arise to distract us, to engender reaction; if so, we must do it all over with treble toil; trouble, and expense, even if we can ever do it again as we now have things. Let us do it well; we have means, disposition, ability, occasion, and public harmony with us. Let us settle the question now and forever; atrike valiantly home for the right, for the Union, for liberty, and for the world. Union, for liberty, and for the world.

Strike for your hearthstones and your altars, Strike for the banner of the free, Strike traitors now deserving halters, Strike for the cause of liberty.

TROY, N. Y., July 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Dear Sir,—A plain man, who has followed the mind
of Theodore Parker closely and far enough to be himself one of the most thoughtful men in our midst, said to me, this morning, "Where is Wendell Phillips! I am not satisfied that he should be in this lips 1 I am not sammed unat in the same of and what could sel he not do, both for America and himself, if he were in ger England, just at the present time! It is very important that the British masses, who are right now, regarding us, should be kept right. Who, could have vantage of present popularity among them? He should rusticate there, this summer."

To me, these remarks seemed wise. I am too are dent, and, I trust, too appreciative an admirer of the great, good man in question, to conceive that I can proclaim to him the smallest part of his own mission; and I have too much faith in the anti-slavery thinkers of our country, to feel the least confidence that I can suggest to them anything that their reflections and conclusions have not anticipated. Yet I venture—too which arise means the without standing in the way of the accomplishment of God's drive purpose. Ever since from youthful ardor, perhaps—to submit to you the this war con remarks of my friend. E. C. opposed it,

180. We desire to express our warmest commenda-tion of this new enterprise, in regard to which all necessary particulars may be found in the Circular we

THE WAR AND ITS PHASES.

Some one has said, "Ask the stupidest Englishman question on politics, and you are sure of getting a maible answer"; and I had come to regard it as a ettled fact.

The English press has seemed to me the Sir Oracle resilite.

sensible answer"; and I had come to regard it as a settled fact.

The English press has seemed to me the Sir Oracle of politics, whose speech no slaveholding dog, or dog with cotton in his mouth, could interrupt, with any credit to himself or satisfaction to his friends. But I have lived to hear the wisest oracle of them all utterling the stupidest things in regard to our national affairs, even half threatening us with a refusal to recognize our nationality, while the dog aforesaid becomes the noble mastiff, guarding his master's firesida from privateers or private robbers of all kinds, and waking the echoes of Albion with his deep bay.

We have marvelled at the breadth and solidity of that throne,—on which a good fair woman site as on a rock whose base the mightlest of waters wash without disturbing,—and, at the same time, looked with a shudder at the terrible volcano sleeping under our own Government. But we have lived to see that throne yield a hair's breadth to the pressure of cottos, while our own dear but guilty country seems about to vindicate her honor through the last, saddest alternative, and prove herself great enough to meet the last issue of the contest, which must be Liberty.

So much is slavery at war with all the instincts of humanity, that the least pulse-beat disturbs it. It is not a living, mortal fee, but a monster—a loathing corps, falling away at the least motion of living and healthy blood. Nothing but complete national torpor or speedy death can now save it. On the door of that great charnel, the American prison-house of slavery, our whole American people had thrown themselves, a heavy weight, to keep down the grim shapes that ever and anon peeped forth, and to shut in the stench which mover rise, held there as they were by self-interest, even by the semblance of nationality isself.

But an hour came when the keepers said, "Here shall be your grave also! Upon your prostrate forms we will hurl a mountain that will crush you, and you shall never rise again!" Not till then did the people "r

n with the darkest treachery, the most in conciliation with the darkest treachery, the most in-human hatred 1 It is the great conflict between good and evil, ever going on, through storm and sunshine; the great law—"No compromise with sin"—working its own fulfillment, spite of all our selfish devices; vice hating and punishing with uttermost torture its vice hating and punishing with uttermost torture a selfish abettor.

You and many others would have saved our people to the selfish abettor.

You and many others would have saved our people from the bloody baptism of war, (or without it,) but they "would not"; no, they would not. The insolent voice is hardly silenced that threatened anti-slavery people with every penalty of the law, for refusing to join in the unnatural hunt of men, ere we behold the spectacle of slaves sheltered in our national forts, and the same voice sternly refuses to give them up. It is time that all begin with online other promises. time they all begin with quite other promises.

Our General McClellan offers to aid in "suppress

"We protected your detestable system; we threw over it the Northern agis, and shielded it from the detestation of the world; now go your way, and see what will become of it." And the South, with a madness inconceivable to any but the Anti-Slavery seer, refuses to acknowledge Northern friendship, and to accept Northern help; refuses to believe in the monstrosity; and they are right.

No, superstition is not the word and the monstrosity; and they are right.

No, superstition is not the word and the monstrosity; and they are right.

No, superstition is not the word and the monstrosity; and they are right.

It was been with indescribable feelings of thanksgiving and hope, that I have watched the reception given to Mr. Phillips's speech. The Ohio State Journal, the most high-toned of our Republican journals, copied and emphasized its most anti-slavery portions. The Tribune did it justice. I think the smaller fry of journals are not up to the mark of seeing anything but that the great champion of disunion now "goes for the war", but they will, in time.

By the way, many people seem to labor under a chronic disposition to find war tendencies in the Liberator, and in the teachings of Abolitionists. I am often reminded of Miss Murdstone's haunting suspicion of a man in dark corners, closets and coal cellars, and her clapping to of doors, under the impression that "she had him." For twenty years have I heard of this gallant-hearted gentleman as the bravest defender of the doctrines of Christianity, the truest foe

that "she had him." For twenty years have I heard of this gallant-hearted gentleman as the bravest defender of the doctrines of Christianity, the truest foe of those evils and of those unregulated passions which culminate in war; and I confess that never has he seemed to me to plant himself on broader ground, and sweep with freer, grander vision the whole field of humanity, than in that speech in Music Hall. Perhaps he was a little carried away by the martial apprit that was bred in his veins, but did it make him forget his fealty to justice and truth? I think not. No one thinks so, I am bold to say. For one, I own to being proud that anti-slavery people show themselves capable of that love of country, so native to all selves capable of that love of country, so native to all gentle souls, and that large magnanimity which is

OUR DUTY AS ABOLITIONISTS.

The great question upon which the friends of hu nong them! He manity, the advocates of the abolition of slavery, seem to differ at the present time, is this:—Shall we countenance this war—a war which is waged ostensibly for of our country, to feel the least confidence that I can suggest to them anything that their reflections angest in them anything that their reflections are completed by a first proposed in the way of the accomplishment of God's divine purpose. Ever since this war, without standing in the way of the accomplishment of God's divine purpose. Ever since this war commenced until now, I have conscientionally opposed it, even when surrounded by a brutal, unressoning and infuriated mob; opposed it, because I hoped and believed that the bitter cup of retribution might pass from us—that the dark pall of sorrow and mourning might not be spread over our land—that the recessary narticulars may be found in the Circular value of the processor proposed in the way of the accomplishment of God's divine purpose. Ever since this war, without standing in the way of the accomplishment of God's divine purpose. Ever since this war, without standing in the way of the accomplishment of God's divine purpose. Ever since this war commenced until now, I have conscientionally opposed it, even when surrounded by a brutal, unressoning and infuriated mob; opposed it, because I hoped and believed that the bitter cup of retribution might pass from us—that the the dark pall of sorrow and mourning might not be spread over our land—that the sound of wailing and lamontation might not be heard tion of this new enterprise, in regard to which all duty of the people to alter or abolish it."

These extracts prove, beyond the power of controvery, that these "Disunion Abolitionists," mean what they might, used the strongest language in favor "excession."

The government of Massachusetts is made up of two organic laws,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Constitutions; and of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Officers. This government, H. C. Wright truly asserts, "the people of Massachusetts have a right to abolish," and, consequently, they have the right to precede the second proposed that they may also be qualified to others. The field of two sets of agents,—the Federal and the State Officers.—The following are the names of the President and Directors:—

The following are the names of the President; His Excellency against the pricks "of God's retributive justice. It was all plain—the State officers.—The following are the names of the President; His Excellency of God's retributive justice. It was all plain—the State Officers.—The following are the names of the President and Directors:—

The following are the names of the President; His Excellency of God's retributive justice. It was all plain—the State of the Window of the way of the second proposed that the way of the second proposed the free States out of the Union, which would involve the abolition of slave-type. But at all this could be avoided by a dissolution of the Union, which would involve the abolition of slave-type. But at a providence; that they may also be qualified to others. The field to there. The field of the Union, which would involve the abolition of always.—The field of the Union, which would involve

The Northern people were accessories in the great crime of slaveholding: it was not possible that they could part from the Southern people as did Abraham and Lot on the plain of Jordon, and they be left alone to suffer the punishment of this terrible sin. No Even though fighting against God and humanity, yet are they instruments by which we shall be punished for transgressing his covenant and his law; even as a nation of idolators was the instrument by which the chosen people of Israel were punished for transgressing the covenant of their fathers, and hearkening not unto the voice of their God.

Then, let us not oppose this war; let us not attempt to shield the wrong-deer from the mevitable consequences of sin; but, rather, let us strive to make it a solemn and instructive lesson to future generations to stand as a monument of our shame, to warn posterity to shun the rock upon which the bark of our national peace was shattered, and to remember that, if they will but do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, they shall spend their days in pleasure, and their years in peace.

O. F. H.

West Parish, Mariboro', Mass.

A WORD FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

WEST CHARLESTON, (Vt.,) June 22, 1861.

DEAR PRIEND GARRISON,—I left the smoke, and dust, and excitement of the city, last month, to see if I could find some peace among my native hills in

This is one of the towns in which that distinguished friend of the slave, Sallie Holley, lectured when she was on her tour through Vermont. Her noble words left a good impression, I think, but there is a great deal to be done here yet.

The war seems to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation here, as with you; and as with you, some think there will be a reconstruction by some mean compromise; and others, that slavery will be abolished. I have less faith in the latter than I had the complexity of beginning. Refection and the tome

mean compromise; and others, that slavery will be abolished. I have less faith in the latter than I had at the opening of hostilities. Reflection and the tome of the press confirm me, more and more, in the opinion that there is not virtue enough in the American people to maintain a republican form of government any great length of time. Intelligence without virtue is worse than heathendom. The whole talent of the South, and a great portion of the North, is enlisted against a government of just and equal laws. There is a feeling among the rich and influential, all over the world, that the laborer should be owned, instead of hired. The feeling is by no means confined to the South. The love of command is the ruling passion of all nations. To be a modern Democrat is to be a tyrant; to be a Republican, what is it? Aak the poor fugitives who have been sent back to bondage by Republican office-holders. "Cotton is king" yet, I think, and the duty of Abolitionists is still the same as it has been, whether we succeed or not. The country has not been warned enough yet of the fearful retribution that overhangs the land. A long and bloody contest is inaugurated upon us; devastation stares us in the face; and, as sure as effect follows cause, eighty years of oppression and crime will not be atoned for in a few short months. A million dolcause, eighty years of oppression and crime will not be atoned for in a few short months. A million dollars a day is no small amount of money to pay for shooting each other; and the demoralizing, dehuman-izing effect of camp life cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just"!

Yours, for the "irrepressible conflict,"

J. LEONARD.

P. S. The hard times are not felt so bad here as Massachusetts. Grass looks well, and farmers are in hopes to have good beef to feed the soldiers on but I fear the soldiers will have hard fare. J. L.

THE BLACK LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

Nona, (Ill.) June 9, 1861.

ry has a few friends in this part of the West, who feel destrous that the Black Laws of Illinois should be "wiped out."

No colored person is allowed to stay in the State (if

born out of it) over two years, without being subject to fine and imprisonment, and no person with negro blood in his veins is allowed to testify in a court of justice. Who shall be the means of blotting out from the statute book of Illinois this infamous law? of justice. Who shall be the means of blotting out from the statute book of Illinois this infamous law? The Republicans will not do it; their time is all taken up in taking care of their party. Who, then, ans the men and women to take hold of the Anti-Slavery cause in Illinois, and carry it through to its sure triumph? The answer to my mind is plain—the old "Garrisonian Abolitionists." I know something about this class of Abolitionists. Having been born and bred in the old Bury State and having been subscriber to in the old Bay State, and having been a subscriber to

in the old Bay State, and having been a subscriber to the Liberator for twenty-five years, "I know whereof I affirm." As old Deacon Kent, of Danvers Port, used to say, "I can stand as a witness to these things." At an early period, we used to go into the school districts, and hold our meetings in the school-houses, and there preach the unsearchable riches of immediate emancipation; and the people heard us gladly, and be-came converted. I speak of Essex county; other counties did the same thing, and the State was re-deemed. deemed.

Now, this is precisely what is nee

Now, this is precisely what is needed to be done in Illinois, and it can be done; but the Garrisonians must do it. One object of my writing is to speak of the visit of Judge Tabor, of Independence, Iowa, (formerly of Shelburn Falls, Franklin County, Massachusetts.) The Judge gave us one lecture here in Nora on Anti-Slavery, in the Congregational church, to great acceptance. He is an excellent lecturer, and an excellent man—has great knowledge of history—states facts in the best possible manner, and backs them up with unimpeachable testimony—is witty, and tells an anecdote at the right time. Now, we want just such a man as the Judge is to go through the State of Illinois, and do the work thoroughly. It is rarely that we find a man in the West of such large talents as Judge Tabor, who is willing to take hold of the Anti-Slavery cause, and labor in it with such ability as he does. His whole soul is in the work. C. B. Camp—Two regiments of Alabamians and some Missiphars reached Harper's Ferry this morning, and Slavery cause, and labor in it with such ability as he does. His whole soul is in the work. C.B. Campbell, of Clinton, Iowa, accompanies Judge Tabor, and was here with him. Brother Campbell is a real work. ing Abollitonist, a good speaker and singer, plays well on the melodeon, and sings Anti-Slavery songs very finely. Friend Campbell was formerly a Congregational minister, and settled over a good society; but he was too free a spirit to be bound by sectarian cords. He is an excellent man to get up a meeting, and work in the cause of the slave.

I believe, friend Garrison, that the old, fearless and pure Anti-Slavery work ought to be carried right straight along, notwithstanding the war seems to take up the people's attention just at this time.

J. P. HARRIMAN.

J. P. HARRIMAN.

A SCALFING PARTY. The Hessians at Columbus transled and spit on our flag. This was an insult to us, and is our quarrel. Our brave Tennessee boys want the opportunity to attend to the vile Cairo cowards, when they return to make the people of Columbus rue their devotion to the secession cause. They will scale very one of them, if there is hair enough on their stupid pates to grab.—Messphis Aculanche.

on their stupid pates to gran—acceptor a territorio their stupid pates to gran—acceptor a territorio there of Brig. Gen. McLoun, Col. Prentiss Ry, and Col. Jeff. Thomson of Mo., for White Rive Arkansas, taking with them a large quantity of arm A special despatch to the same paper says Bish-Polk has been assigned a command as Major-Gener of the Lower Misatasippi 1

The Lower Misaissippi I and the Lower Misaissippi I are to the population of France, so far as it has been pronounce has been, in the main, all on the idde of the Americ Government. The only journal which has considered the presidently taken the robel side is it for the presidently taken the robel side is it for the presidently taken the robel side is it for a stready stated to your readers the ground of his lofor slavery and slave governments. His anteceden are understood here, and his assertions and argument pass for very little."

PARTICULANS OF MAJOR WINTHROF'S DEATH.
During the battle at Great Bethel, Major Winthrop
was distinctly seen for some time leading a body of
men to the charge, and had mounted a log, and was
waving his sword, and shouting to his men to "Come
on!" when a North Carolina drummer-boy borrowed
a gun, leaped on the battery, and shot him deliberately
in the breast. He fell learer to the enemy's works
than any other man went during the fight. Among
the enterprizes in which the Major had previously
participated, was the celebrated expedition of Lieut.
Strain, in Central America, the hardships and privations of which are historical.

RECOVERT OF THE BODY OF MAJOR WINTHROP.—
The Baltimore Clipper gives the statement from one who went out with the flag of truce for Major Winthrop's body.—
"After waiting some hours, a file of soldiers were seen approaching, bearing with them the body of Major Winthrop. It was inclosed in an India rubber cloak, and very much decomposed. Upon examination, it was found that the Major's death had been caused by a Minnie bullet wound in the left breast. Col. Magurder informed the friends of the deceased that he had been buried with all the honors of war by the Confederate troops, and that they had also buried with millitary honors thirty of the federal troops who had been found upon the battle-field. When the body of Major Winthrop was placed in the coffin, Col. Magruder and his men removed their caps, and appeared to feel keenly the solemnity of the moment. After the coffin had been secured, Col. Magruder and Lieut. Butler, We part as friends, but on the field of battle we meet as enemies. Each party then retraced their steps to their quarters. The body arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this morning, and was immediately dispatched to New York."

Lieut. Greenle's Last Letter. On the Sunday

LIEUT. GREELE'S LAST LETTER. On the Sunday before his death. Lieut. Greble wrote as follows:-

before his death, Lieut. Greble wrote as follows:—

"I hope that I may be given courage and good judgment enough to do well my duty in any circumstances in which I may be placed. As far as I can see, there is not much danger to be incurred in this campaign. At present, both sides seem better inclined to talking than fighting. If talking could settle it, by giving the supremacy forever to the General Government, I think it would be better than civil war; but that talking can settle it, I do not believe."

Just before starting for the battle in which he was killed, he wrote on a piece of paper, in pencil, for his

killed, he wrote our ""
wife:—
"May God bless you, my darling, and grant you happy and peaceful life. May the good Father prote you and me, and grant that we may long live happi together. God give me strength, wisdom and courag If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable man; I no stain of dishonor hang over me or you."

no stain of dishonor hang over me or you."

The Proceedings in the East Tennessee Convention have been received here. All the counties of that portion of the State, except Rhea, are represented. A declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffige, has been obstructed by a dismining overnment; that they had been subjected to insults, the flag fired on and torn down, houses rudely entered, families insulted, women and children shot by merciless soldiers, citizens robbed and assassinated, and in view of these facts it is resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing the Declaration of Independence and forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy, is unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial, asking the Legislature to consent to the formation of East Tennessee into a separate

Arrangements are being made for holding elections in the counties of East Tennessee to choose delegates to a General Convention to be held at Kingston.

Baltimore, July 1. Since 2 o'clock this morning, startling proceedings have been going on here. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections in the city, and are now posted at Monument square, Exchange place, and 8th ward, Broadway, and other points. Before daylight, all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, had been arrested, and sent to Fort McHenry. There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but there is nothing definite. It is said a plot was discovered of an intended outbreak.

ing definite. It is said a plot was discovered of an intended outbreak.

27 Marshal Kane, of the Baltimore police, was arrested, on the morning of the 27th ult., by General Banks, for giving aid to the enemies of the Government. Gen. Banks issued a proclamation naming John B. Kenly as Provost Marshal, and superseding the powers of the Police Commissioners. Kenly is to exercise complete control over the Police Department until some known loyal citizen is appointed to act as Marshal. The Police Commissioners have issued a protest, and virtually disbanded the force, and Kenly has sworn in a new force.

Acuty has sworn in a new force.

ARKEST OF A FRMALE STY. A young damsel of eighteen years has been arrested by the Michigan Regiment, near Washington. She gave her name as Alice Kingsbury, and said she was a native of Washington City. Upon her person was found an accurate diagram of the fortifications on Shorter's Hill, the position of the guns being marked, as well as the weak points. She had been permitted to remain in the vicinity for some days, but suspicion being aroused, was arrested. She is in close custody.

Minintry. The redes is a spectra as a way of the washington are obstructed by cuts, burricades of trees, &c. The rebels were in hourly-expectation of an attack by the Union troops, and slept on their arms for ten days.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. Five thousand soldisen route to Washington, have been provided we collations by our citizens during the last 24 hours.

The Gen. Pillow has issued a proclamation, decling that by the law of the State of Tennesse, debts due the North are seized and sequestered the State.

The Memphis Avalanche has an account of the seizure of the steamer City of Alton, and the probable capture of a large number of Cairo troops.

The recent repulse of the rebels at Edwards's 'erry is said to have been a serious affair for them, and it is reported that 60 were killed by Lieut Hasrock's howitzer shells.

proof a nowher seems.

A dispatch from Washington states that a pay was arrested in the Rhode Island camp, and a quantity of arsenic found in his pockets. It was with much difficulty that the officers saved him from the sammary vengeance of soldiers.

The Government can now concentrate 70,000 nen in the vicinity of the Capital in three hours.

FATAL AND DISASTROUS TORNADO. A late nade at Campaign city and county, Ill., destroproperty of the value of nearly half a million dells while five persons were killed, and a number serior recognited.

Shocking Railboah Accident. The express train from New York to Boston, over the New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Saturday, crushed three boys who were on the track at the depot in New Haven, so badly that two of them died.

Mn. Russell's Report Computation. The Northead Creent gives us an account of no less the five murders and several shootings and stabbings that city in one day, together with robberies and assalts innumerable.

une condition of society in New Orleans:—
"Personal security is fast becoming a matter of
doubtful assurance. Men of high and low estate
are met upon the street, assaulted, and in many case
murderonally used, with an insolent disregard of law
which argues a conviction of escape from punish
ment."

ment.

27 Mr. Davis, an artist employed by the pers, who has been travelling through the South W. H. Russell, of the Londou Times, is likely to perience some incurvenience in his further perej tions through that country. The Charleston Cof. the 7th ult. says:—

"The courtesies and facilities properly extended the gentleman who represents the London Ti should not be abused and prostituted by a parahireling of such a contemptible New York Piet Magazine. Let the people of the South, in welcoing Dr. Russell, inform Mr. Davis that there is roof or him elsewhere."

Judge Liery, 72 years of age, and a strou Unionist and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by som of Gov. Jackson's men, in Missouri, and his bot literally riddled with bullets.

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

Collections by E. H. Heymood.

Weymouth, \$5; Music Hall, \$0; R. H. Obser, to redeem periors, 10. Deborak Kimball (domestion,) 1; Charles Baboock, (do.) 50c

EDMUND JACKSON, Tressurer.

Boston, July 1, 1861.

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

Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

PLEASANT BOARDING, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—Mrs. H. S. DENHAK can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at 75 (fermerly 33) Beach street, near the Worcester Depot, Boston.

A few transient boarders can also be accommodated. Sunday, July 7.

Hyannis, Osterville, Centreville, Tuesday, " 16. Sunday, " 21. 57 WM. WELLS BROWN will speak upon The Present Crisis and "The Irrepressible Nogfo," at West Wrenham, on Sunday, July 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at heldonville, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A. M. POWELL, an Agent of the American A. S. Red Rock, N. Y.,

EF The P. Q. Address of Mrs. Caroline H. Dall is shahged from Bradford street to No. 5 Ahland Place, Boston. The Anni-Slevery Standard and the New York Christian Isquirer will please copy.

New Dress Goods

HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street.

Figured Irish Poplins, 62 or cost 87 etc.
French checked do. 50 etc. " 62 etc. Figured Irish Poplins, 62 ogs cost 87 ets.
French checked do. 50 ets. 62 ets.
French striped and figured do. 50 ets.
Double with Mozambiques, 37 & 50 ets.
Double width Grey Goods, 5 & 10 ets.
Best American Prints, 62 ets. 482 ets. Best American Prints, 62 cts. 3 cts.
Berages, silk and wool, 17 cts. 3 cts.
Grgandie Muslins, 13 cts. former
27 cts 62 cts. " 82 cts. 17 cts. " 32 cts. price, Common Muslins, Double width Challie,

Look at the Prices!

HEBBARD'S 365 Washington Street.

Black French Laco Mantillas, \$4 took \$8 Black Silk Mantillas, 6 " 10 Black Silk Barquence, 12 " 16 Cloth Garments, 5 % 10 Cloth Garments, 1 " 1.50 Heavy Plaid Silks, for Mantillas, 1 " 1.50 Heavy Plaid Silks, 60 cts. " 90 cts. Rich Chene Silks, 75 cts. " \$1.00 Plain Silks at like discount. Boston, June 7.

Marking Down

HEBBARD'S.

Look at PRICES!

erning Pine Apple sets, lanciene Medallion sets, \$2.50 cost 3.00 2.50 ' 5.00 1.00 " 2.50 25, 37, 1.50 cost 50, 62, 1.75 Valanciene Medallion sets, Cambric and Muslin sets, Collars, Collars, 20 cts.—Collars 6ts. Boston, June 7.

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STRE

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to curse in nine cases out of ten, as she has
or many years made the hair her stedy, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one slee, being
nade from the roots and herbe of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
sing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
arming groy.

using the Retorative, and will prevent the hair from arming grey. She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also pucked for her constoners to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them. Call and zee some of the best references in the country. No charge for information.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNIST

TWO PICTURES OF THE SOUTH. " Look on this picture, and then on this."- HAMLET.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

DEAN SIM—I take the liberty to send you a couple of songs. One is from the pen of Gilmore Simms, an exquisite production, but full of that hyperbole for which the "sous of the South" are famous. Probably you may have met with it before. The other is a different version of the same subject, in which I have endeavored to present a more truthful pletter;—and I think that you will admit that, if my production is inferior; in petry, it sufpasses that of journal of truth. Thinking this might be of some interest to your readers—as giving the "lights and shadows," the bright and the dark side of the picture—I send them to you for insertion in your paper, or otherwise, as you may see fit.

SONG OF THE SOUTH.

Oh! the South, the sunny, sunny South,
Lasd of true feeling, land forever mine!
I drink the kines of her resy mouth,
And my heart swells as with a draught of wine;
She brings me blessings of maternal love;
I have her smile, which hallows all my toil!
Her volce persuades, her generous smiles approve,
She sidgs mb from the sky, and from the soil!
Oh! by her lonely pinos, that wave and sigh—
Oh! by her myriad flowers, that bloom and fade—
By all the thousand beauties of her sky,
And the sweet solace of her forest shade;
She's mine—she's ever mine;
Nor will I saight resign
Of what she gives ms, mortal or divine;
Will sooner part Will sconer part
With life, hope, heart—
Will die—before I fly!

Oh! love is hers : such love as ever flo Oh! love is here: such love as ever flows
In souls where leaps affection's living tide;
the is all fondiness to her friends; to foes,
Else glows a thing of passion, strength and pride;
She feels no tremers when the danger's nigh;
But the fight over, and the victory won,
How, with strange fondness, turns her loving eye
In tearful welcome on each gallant son!
Oh! by her virtues of the cherished past—
By all her hopes of what the future brings—
I glory that my lot with her is gast,
And my soul flushes, and exulting sings;
She's mine—she's ever mine;
For her will I resign
All precious things—all-placed upon her shrine;
Will freely part Will freely part
With life, hope, heart—
Will die—do aught but fly!

SONG FOR THE SOUTH-[PARODIED.]

Oh! the South, the summy, summy South, Land of slavery, land of waits and we; I hear the curses issuing from her mouth, And my heart swells with indignation's glow She brings me team from the maternal eye, She brings me tears from the maternal eye, And piteous means that harrow up my sent; Her barbarous deeds offend the gracious sky, And her fair name illumes the accurated relized: by the myriad tears of sundered kin,—Oh! by the miseries that on her wait,—By all the thousand horrors of her sin,—And the dreas interve of her fate;
Bhe is not mine;—no, no, not mine;
Give me the indeposit clime
Where Freedom rains and I Where Freedom reigns, and I
Will envy not the chivalrous sons
Of sunny South, those valiant (?) ones
Who never fly:

At! Hate is her; ruch hate as ever springs From wretched hearts deprived of Freedom's joy; And round her all the horrors alsvery brings, And barning wrongs accumulate to destroy. Nor long shall retubblish allamber in sepond Nor tong shall retaction interests as the con-for falsome boasts pollute th' indignant sky; Fate's ominous clouds, surcharged with dreadful woo Thick gathering round, proclaim her doom draws nigh Oh ! by the fate of the unhappy blacks,— Oh! by the rate I how, and broken ties,—
And by their greans, and lacerated backs,—
Ry these, and more, that load for vengeance
the is not mine; no, no, not mine;
Thank God! the inchement clime Where Freedom reigns sublime, And manhood swells the breast,

These lines were written shortly after the Brown epide, and the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth lines of the cond were were originally written thus:—

8. She quakes with terror whenever danger's near;

7. The color fled her checks when Brown was nigh;

7. The danger past, and nothing left to fear,

8. Her fulsome boasts pollute th' indignant city!

The consequence of later events, the lines in the text have een substituted in their stead.

3. G. E. D.

For the Liberator.

one, give us your hand, ye down-trodden million, You've well earned your freedom from every-day toil; Jome, now, take your seat in Nature's pavillon,— Mechanic, and seaman, and son of the soil.

Come, give us your hand, your weary back straighten;
Stop up on that stair; now, up on another;
Continue your rise, and your stand daily heighten,
Assert yourself equal with mankind, your brother,

ome, give us your hand, let us help you yet higher; Look around on the scene fabricated by you; his spectacle grand, which all nations admire, To both labor and art is assuredly due.

ome, give us your hand, step up a notch still:
The spade and the chiesl, the steam and the pen,
re the powers that move both mountain and mill;
The laborer's the cream of all living men.

Come, give in your hand, you've reared up this huge pile You've built us good houses, and cleared up our land; Your created wealth has made all the world smile; Stand erect on the platform, and give us your hand.

Come, give us your hand, you keystone the arches, The structure of nations reposes on you; You keep up the many in life's rugged marches, While the reins have been seized by the indetent few.

Come, give us your hand, come, sovereign brothers, Here's the signal of welcome to all of true worth ; We've one common Parent, the God of our mothers, The great master Mechanic of heaven and earth. Boston.

THE VICTIM OF SLAVERY.

Sits the negro in his cottage,
Long by Slavery's hand opprest;
With the star of Freedom lighting
Up his sad and aching brens. Round he locketh on the chosen Of his young and tender years; And follows his swarthy features Stream the bitter, burning tears.

Stream the bitter, burning tears.
Rost his glances on his children,
Gathered fondly round his knee,
And his heart itself is nerving
To be happy, to be free.
Sons, too long onleast and trodden
Mid the cannon's deafuning rear,
There is heps the hour is coming
When your saffering shall be o're.
It must die—that monator hugest—
though by Westlin and Power fed,
For the sons of Freedom hato it,
And will trample on its head.

SYLVESTER

The Tiberator.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

DEAR SIR—As you have given your readers the two sermons of Mesers. Beecher and Phillips, in favor of the war, and against the "right of accession," and also referred them to the article of William Goodell, as "a thorough refunation of the doctrine," will you do the few Abolitionists, who take an opposite view of this vital question, the favor to republish, (from a pamphlet sent to your address,) "A Northern Plea for the Right of Secession," by my friend, George W. Bassett, of Oitawa, Illinois?

The "Plea" would occupy about the same space in the Liberator as the two sermons of Mesers. Beecher and Phillips. We would be thankful for its publication, even if divided to suit your convenience as to space.

The articles, which I requested you to publish from the Inti-Slavery Bugle, it is frankly admitted were below the medicerity of the communications from your numerous correspondents, in style, arrangement, &c. I make no pretensions, whatever, to scholarship, as all the schooling my worthy, though poor, pioneer parents were able to bestow upon their children was acquired, ragged and barefoot, in a "log cabin" in the wilds of the Northwestern Territory, and of the State of Ohio.

Now, is it any wonder that our lives are in immenent peril when the Republican journals, which so lately professed to be the champions of "free speech, free soil, and free nen," unblushingly incites the ferocious spirit of the mob, in a whiskey-drinking community, to the perpetration of the vilest crimes that diagraced humanity during the "Reign of Terror" in France?

In order to show the predominance of mobocracy in this region, let me state that a reliable individual, residthe vicinity, has informed me that the ladies (I ing in the vicinity, has informed me that the ladies if will not disgrace the name of woman by associating her with a mob) of Deanington and vicinity have threatened to tar, feather and rail-ride a military captain, one of their own professed anti-slavery Republicans, about some difficulty in the organization, or the acceptance by the Governor, of a military com-

acceptance by the Governor, or pany.

Two years since, I lectured, by invitation, for a "Harmonial Association," in an adjoining county, and, of course, chose my subject, which was, Anti-Slavery. Taking the position that the Federal Constitution was, according to the "plain sense and intention of the words used in that instrument," an anti-slavery document, I admitted, on the other hand, that, as always administered it was "a covenant with death and an Taking the position thas use and intention of according to the "plain sense and intention of the words used in that instrument," an anti-elavery document, I admitted, on the other hand, that, as always administered, it was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." And I urged upon the consideration of the audience the fact; that every man, who did not believe the Federal Constitution to be an anti-elavery document, and voted accordingly, was unquestionably bound, if slavery be a crime, by the most solemn obligation to God and humanity, to trample it in the dust, and to go for "secession" from a Union which bound the free States to be the "jailors and constables of slavery." At the close of the lecture, the gentleman, who brought me the invitation, informed the guidence, respectable for both numbers and intelligence, "thought that they got more than they bargained for." They, however, treated me courteously. Since the commencement of this war to maintain the "covenant" which I then denounced, the amount intelligence, "thought that they got more than they bargained for." They, however, treated me courteously. Since the commencement of this war to maintain the "covenant" which I then denounced, the amount intelligence, "thought that they got more than they bargained for." They, however, treated me courteously. Since the commencement of this war to maintain the "covenant" which I then denounced, the same individual, a professedly anti-alvery Republican, informed me, in no very flattering, if not in unfriendly terms, that if I ever came back to Red Oak Grove, and lectured as I had done, they would lyrad, me. And, in fact, so changed are the times, and so terrible is the "reign of terror," that it would cost me. And, in fact, so changed are the times, and so terrible is the "reign of terror," that it would cost me. And, in fact, so changed are the times, and so terrible is the "reign of terror," that it would cost me. And, in fact, so changed are the times, and so terrible is the "reign of terror," the rema me. And, in fact, so changed are the times, and so terrible is the "reign of terror," that it would cost me my life to attempt to lecture and distribute Anti-Slavery Tracts, as I did last winter. The remainder of the Tracts seat to me by Mr. May are, however, uscless, as "others are doing the work of the Abolitionists" so thoroughly, that they, impatient of results, like the "Liberty," the "Free Soll" and the "Free Democratic" parties, have taken tickets in the Republican consolidated national lottery at Washington, under the management of Wendell Phillips's "SLAVE HOUND, Seward & Co. The advertised scheme of this mammoth lottery consists of the enormous and alarming capital stock of eighty millions of dollars,—"Almighty Dollars,"—with the rare capacity of nearly doubling its capital every decade, while the "covenant with death and the agreement with hell" can be maintained. The grand capital prize in this magnificent lottery scheme, "conceived in sin and brought forth in linquity," is the perpetuation of the above "covenant," and the consequent perpetuity of slavery as a "State Right," which the owners of this lottery told us at Chicago was "essential to the perfection and endurance of our political fabric." The capital money prize is \$100,000 to the fortunate holder of the ticket endorsed, "The keenest-scented blood-hound North of Mason and Dixon's line."

The other primes are in a descending scale until they reach \$10 to the holder of a ticket endorsed, "Seat the fugitive back to the held of slavery, right or wrong."

The blanks in this lottery are "Secession and the

ates at their word, are unconsciously adding the oclavery managers to turn the wheel so as to draw e grand prine, which will necessarily perpetual every, and chest them out of the "blanks," which ey have heretofore coveted as the noblest prize the humanity could win.

B. G. WRIGHT.

been warned by a man, who passed through that place and vicinity, and heard the threats from numerous individuals, that this heroic company intends to give me a call next Saturday, and by the terror of a noseed rope, to force me to retract my belief in the right of State accession, and to compel me to swear to support the Union, when they know, from my lectures at their Lyceum, that I have always declared the Union, as the Constitution is administered, to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," which every man, who is not a Radical Abolitionist, should indignantly trample in the dust.

Did I not intuitively and implicitly believe in the unlawfulness of even defensive war, and had I not an abiding faith in the philosophical and heroic virtue of Jesus, that "whose loseth his life shall eare it." I would arm myself to meet this heroic military mob. Nay, more, I would not visit one of our villages, or even one of my Republican neighbors, without being armed with a bowle knife and a six-shooter.

Rural, Ill., June 2, 1861.

rents were able to bistow upon their children was as quired, ragged and barefoot, in a "log cabin" in the wilds of the Northwestern Territory, and of the State of Ohio.

But this objection will not hold good against my friend Bassett. He is a scholar, and this production of his pea, so far from being a digrace to the columns of vern the Alfostic Manhly, would, if published therein, add another literary and political garn to the many which already adorn its pages.

But you will perhaps ask, "Why aboutd secession Abolitionists acket through a loyal anti-avery journal to publish their unpopular views?" I unswer, because we seek—axiously seek—to reason with our fallow abolitionists, and, if possible, to retain their good opinion, by an honest effort convince them that, so far from being traitors, the Union, based upon the limmuts being principes of eternal justice and mans imprescriptable right to self-government, has no firmed friends and the being of the principes of the principe

cameron amongst its supporters is lacking in both, and the poor slaves must shortly suffer for it. He calls them 'persons,' but orders them to be retained as 'contraband.' Were he candid, he would say:

To surrender the 'persons' to deale the would say:

these are in arms against us would be too outrageous. and would excite discontent among the soldiers therefore, we will postpone the rendition till the 'masters' have been reduced to subjection, in order to console them for their fate. But we must restore—capital and interest. Hence the keeping of accounts."

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 16, 1861.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I was much cheered by reading your article in the last Libertor, headed, "What of your Peace Principles now?"—for it seems to me that there has been a sortowful departure from those principles by many who have, heretofore, professed to believe in them. I believe there never was a time believe in them. I believe there never was a time when it was more necessary to hold up those principles high—especially now that we are all hoping that, in the contest now going on, in some way the liberation of the slave will grow out of it; and, therefore, a great temptation is presented for the lovers of freedom to take part in it.

When I adopted the principles of Peace, it was from a conviction that human life is too sacred to be taken away, under any pretext; that the strongest power in the universe for the doing away of moral evil is moral truth; and that human life and human liberty will never be secure, so long as one human be-

PEACE TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of the Liberator: It seems to me that, if ever there was a time when the true friends of peace should "report themselves," low is that time.

with all my soul, I respond a hearty "Amen!" to brother Love of Philadelphia. I also feel it my daty to say, that I have not a particle of sympathy for the principles of brother Madox. I hope to hear extensively from the true peace men and women everywhere. Thank God for "another sifting"!

Yours, for the redemption of man,

SEWARD MITCHELL.

Cornville, (Me.) June 20, 1881.

A PACKITOUS SOUTHERN STATE PAPER. The committee on Foreign Affairs of the Confederate states, in a recent labored report, perpetrate the following excillent official joke: "Our late associates in the Government of the United States have seized by whole of the United States have, one half of rhich belongs to us, and design using it against a price to the United States have given by the Confederate with the

wrong."

The blanks in this lottery are "Secession and the overthrow of alavery"; and yet the "Disuming Abo-littionists," instead of consistently taking the slave of a Section (formerly a secession sheet.

LEWIS'S NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR PHYS-ICAL TRAINING.

and all of them so arranged that both sexes participate in each.

Competent judges, acquainted with the corps of Professors attached to this Institution, will deem it no hyperbolism to say, that an abler, a more caracest corps could be furnished by no other city in the country.

The chair of Anatomy, will be occupied by Dr. Thomas H. Hoskins, author of the invaluable work, entitled "What we Eat." His fectures will be abundanced. Markets and be abledged to the country of the country entitled "What we Eat." His lectures will be abundantly illustrated by skeletons, manikins, models, paintings, and diagrams. To a judicious leadership in
physical culture, a knowledge of anatomy is much
more important than to the practice of medicine. If,
in a class of pupils, one is very stooping, has a lateral
curvature of the spine, an ugly galt, or is otherwise
deformed or enfeebled through some muscular imperfection, the teacher, if not knowing anatomy, will
proceed like one in the dark. On the day following
the delivery of each lecture, a quiz will be held on
the subject thereof, and all the pupils required to attend the same.

tend the same.

The chair of Physiology is to be filled by Dr. Josiah The chair of Physiology is to be filled by Dr. Josiah Cartis, whose State Reports and other writings occupy so large a space in Medical Libraries. His pupils will derive special advantages from the varied means of illustration employed by him in a course so important to those who would become gaides in physical training. Each pupil in this department will be required to join a class for recliation, and will come under the Professor's direct personal examination.

The chair of Hygiene will be occupied by Dr. Walter Channing, who held for so many years a high professional position in the Medical College of Harvard University; who is so well known to the profession for the largeness of his observation and experience in all departments of Sanitary Science; and whose pro-

all departments of Sanitary Science; and whose pro-found interest in the success of this movement could alone induce him to leave his well-earned retirement

teacher of gymnastics. And each with have two drills a day; in no instance, however, to be so protracted as to fatigue; will be made familiar with at least two hundred different exercises, all suited to develop both strength of muscle and symmetry of form; and will be allowed, every one in turn, to lead a small class, in order to learn more perfectly the arts of leadership; a point, this latter, of such prime importance that it

Tickets for the course, . . .

Matriculation fee, 5.00
Diploma, 10.00
Ladies will be charged twenty-five per cent. less than the above prices, and that reduction is made because of the unjust disparity of compensation which everywhere obtains between male and female labor.
Good board and room can be procured in Boston, during the summer, for \$3.00, \$8.50, and \$4.00, per week.

The demand for teachers has risen to fever-heat. At the commencement of the antumn terms of our schools and colleges, it would be easy for Dr. Levis to effect engagements for one hundred ladies and gentlemen, should so many be found, as all who had faithfully availed themselves of the facilities offered by this Institution might well be found, competent to teach gymnastics. There is not a village of five hundred inhabitants, in the Free States, in which it would be difficult to open a class of ladies and gentlemen dred inhabitants, in the Free States, in which it would be difficult to open a class of ladies and gentlemen that would pay, for two hours in the evening, at least three times as much as is generally received for the six hours of rather unhealthy labor in the public schools. Indeed, any qualified teacher of these nevy fascinating modes of gymnastic training would, in any part of the Northern States, manage badly, if the earnings were not five times as large as are generally received in those schools. And unless, by some miracle, the physical condition of the American people shall be altogether revolutionized, the demand for teachers will rapidly increase. As no permanent fixtures are used, any hall with good light and ventilation might be occupied.

July and August have been selected as the time, and Boston as the place, of holding the first season of the Institute, for the following reasons:—The long vacation in schools occurs at that time, and teachers, so much interested in the work, are then at liberty. It is also the season of leisure with Dr. Lewis, in which he can give his undivided attention to the task of drilling the pupils. Boston is favored with almost uninterrupted sea-breezes, while the altitude and ventilation of the Institute building make it a very desirable place during the warm months. Persons in bad health could exercely spend two months in relations more favorable to its restoration.

It is believed that "The Lewis Normal Institute of Passical Education" to person the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the public content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the public content of the Passical Paracitor it opens and the public c

MR. RUSSELL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

have taken place in the open day and in the streets of New Orleans. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British, subjects. Fortunately, their friends bethought them that there was still a British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish, or Scotch. Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after some, exactions of the content of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after some, exactions of the content of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after some, exactions of the content of the thirty-five British subjects whom they had taken from their avocations. The Mayor promises that it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts about he put a stop to, and that the mob of New Orleans should be taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations. There are some strange laws here and elsewhere in reference to compulsory service on the part of foreigners, which it would be well to finquire into, and Lord John Russell may be able to deal with them at a favorable opportunity. As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom kers, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadon of either exists. It may be as bad in the North, for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rubble, who stife themselves citizens. The national failing of curiosity and prying into other people's affaire is now rampaint, and assumes the name and airs of patriotic vigilance. Every stranger is watched, every word is noted, espionage commands every key-hole and every letter-box; love of country takes to caves-dropping, and freedom shaves men's heads and packs men up in boxes for the utterance of "Abolition sentiments." In this

appeared in last night's paper: "Only three corporound interest in the success of this movement could alone induce him to leave his well-carned retirement to engage in a work so onerous.

The chair of Gymnastics will be occupied by Dr. Dio Lewis.

Besides the services of the distinguished gentlement above-named, those of several others, among the best thinkers in New England, have been secured for a course on the Ehilosophy of Education.

The class will also be taught the principles of the institution, devoted to the treatment of curvature of the spine, paraylas, and other chronic maladies, at focility is methods in treating such forms of chronic disease. This special use of muscle-culture has won a reputation so world-wide, that a course of instruction in Physical Education which should omit its development would be seriously defective.

Each pupil, on being received into the Institute, will be placed at once under the most thorough treatment, for the double purpose of illustrating the process of such treatment, and of more fully preparing the pupil himself for the duties of his profession. Each will be drilled by Dr. Lewis in person, with such care that he or she cannot fall to become a competent teacher of gymnastics. And each will have two drills a day; in no instance, however, to be so protracted as to faigue; will be made familiar with at least two

RETURNING FUGITIVES.

We trust that the order transmitted to Gen. Butler, to harbor no more slaves at Fortres Monree, was based upon the fact that he is not prepared, by the condition of his quarters and the state of his commissariat, to give them a resting place; and that it is by no means an indication of the policy which the Government will order its commanders to adopt. The country needs and demands a practical assurance from the Government, that the war, brought upon the Republic by the insanity and folly of the South, is not on our side to, be conducted with the gentle courtesy that marks the conducted with the gentle courtesy that marks the conduct of a man in his treatment of a rebellious and erring child; but that, as long as the Southern army wars upon the material interests and political prosperity of loyal men, striking at our trade, our manufactures, our commerce and our agriculture, with the venom of a seppent; issuing letters of marque, threatening the safety of our commercial towns, and doing whatever else their malignity and ferceity may suggest—as long as they do these things, the blows-simed at them should be such that, when they fall, they will tell upon the general result, and tend to bring this conflict to a speedy close. This is not a war of bulletins and proclamations—not a context between cologne water on one side and sugar-plums on the other; and if we enter into it, and carry it on, under the impression that the enemy will restrain their hands when they have the power to cripple our resources, destroy our property, or take our lives, we fight at the disadvantage which would attend the man who should attempt to tame a hyena by pelling him, with soap-bubbles. War means quick destruction. It means death to combatants by any of the means which civilized nations may employ. It means exhaustion of the resources of the parties engaged therein, in such a way that one or the other will confess inability to carry it on. Now, if there is any method by which the right arm of the enemy against whom we contend may be sooner paralyzed, or his intolerable boasting and arrogance be sooner subdued, than by striking at the main resource upon which he relies for his bread—the labor of his slaves—we should be happy to have some one wiser than we are point it out.

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It is believed that "The Lewis Normal Institute of Physical Education" is opened under anaptes which will insure its permanent success; that it will one day become the Harvard of many kindred celleges. The educational public will resally concelle to Boston special advantages for the realization of all desirable placed a

ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE

H. A. PETERMAN, M. D.

The Proprietors of this Institution take pleasure in an nouncing to the invalide of Michigan and its neighbor of States, that they have opened their WATER-CHE at St. Mary's Lake, and are now in readinces to receive

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Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusta Charitable Mechanic Association. "FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is occustracted that it embraces the combinations of the relicus patients owned and used by Elias Hows. Je. Wheie & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties py tribute. These, together with Parker's improvement, make it a beautiful Machine. They are seld free \$80 \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanis, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such amoner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, whis 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 tendes, avail as other parts, is well arranged. There is another faster which strikes your committee favorably, via: there is a wheel below the table between the standards, to come a contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore as contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore as danger from oil or dirt. This machine maked the doubt lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge syes the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a grat

Boston, June 7, 1861.



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LINDA.

TNCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE CIL.

Seven Years concealed in Slavery; marrased by tending the state of the