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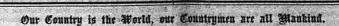
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 29.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

# WHOLE NO. 1595.

# Refuge of Oppression. LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

Marion, Alabama, June 20, 1861.

MARION, Alabama, June 20, 1861;

Editors Journal of Commerce:

\* \* Assured that our cause is just, and that we are fighting in defence of our homes and families, we will spend our last dollar and our last drop of blood before we will submit to the North to not misunderstand us. We mean that we will never recenter the old Union,—no. nor form a new Linion (whatever guarantees may be offered us) with the North, upon any terms. Concede our absolute sindependence, and we desire peace above all things. But we will not wear the Northern yoke under any conditions whatever. You cannot conquer us, any more than we could conquer you. We can send, if it has been accusted to the conditions of the sinconvenience, as the negrees make our crops for us. We have no fears of service insurrection. Our slaves are contented, and cared for as no other laboring appulation on the globe is cared for. They know that their masters are their best friends, and they know the hollowness of Abolition professions. We can send into the field all a million of men, unequalled as material for amies. Almost every man of them has been accustomed to the use of the rifle from early boyhood, and is a good rider. This we can do, and not only raise all the food we need, but also nearly three millions of bales of cotton. But this is not all. 'We could repeat! Yes, we could send another half million of men; and still raise enough to live on, and some cotton to sell. Can the North do as much, or do it without certain ruin? Cotton is the great source of the propercity; but we gan few without raising more than what we wear ourselves. Even this we are willing to come to, rather than yield. The North must not only conquer us—if it can—but must missibilate us. Nothing less will suffice. We are prepared to see our race extinguished and our enemies in possession of our fair heritage; prepared to a desert; prepared to see our race extinguished and our enemies in possession of our fair heritage; prepared to see our race extinguished and our enemies in possession of o

in possession of our fair heritage; prepared for everything but submission.

Judge for yourselves what kind of resistance you
are likely to encounter from men animated by such
a spirit. We are sending our best men to the war,
men who have everything at stake—character, position, wealth. I do not doubt that Northern men are
brave. But they are not fighting for home and all
that makes life desir, as we are. Surely, intelligent
men at the North cannot long remain under the delesson that the South is "accressing" upon the

that makes life dear, as we are. Surely, intelligent men at the North cannot long remain under the delusion that the South is "aggressing" upon the North. We seek only our own things; we ask but to be let alone. Prove, as much as you please, that you "have a Government." But it is not ours. We have a Government, too—a Government which exists by the only rightful title, that of the consent of the governeed. Our people pay ready and cheerful obedience to a Government chosen freely by themselves, and with a unanimity almost unexampled in the history of revolutions. It is a Government of the Constitution and of the laws. Our President does not claim the prerogative of suspending the habeas corpus, nor of disobeying the solemn decisions of the courts, nor has he ever set the military above the civil power. If he should attempt such outrages, we are not the people to submit to them. We ask no "higher law" than the Constitution. But if, by a righteous retribution, you have lost your own liberty in trying to subject us to your yoke, it is no concern of ours. Let us alone, and you shall have—all we claim the right to give—out best wishes for your deliverance from burdens such assacither we nor our lathers were able to bear.

I will not protract this communication, already too long, by any details respecting the cetter.

deliverance from burdens such assneither we nor our fathers were able to bear.

I will not protract this communication, already too long, by any details respecting the cotton subscriptons for our fifty million loan. Suffice it to say, that there is every prospect that the Government will obtain at least a million of bales in exchange for its bonds. The army supplies, too, will be furnished in the same way. Many of our planters offer half their cotton and corn crop. Some offer everything above necessary expenses. And if loans will not suffice, they are ready to give whatever Government may require, and whenever it chooses to ask. We feel that our all is at stake, and we are ready to sacrifice all. The embargo was a bad stroke of policy for the Northwest. They have lost their best customers, without injuring us at all.

When I am tempted to think hardly of the North, I call to mind your own noble endeavors in the cause of truth and peace and freedom. I dwell also upon the pieces of "A. B. J.," "J. M. B.," and many others of your correspondents, who have battled so nobly against prejudice, and fanatisism. For the sake of such spirits, I try to think well of all—at least, to hope that all will learn of them.

Rebel newspapers, in time of war, ought to be suppressed by the strong arm of the people, if not otherwise, as well as rebel flags. The flouting of such a flag in the face of loyal citizens is no more insulting to the community, than for such a paper to continue pouring out treason by the column, day after day, to encourage and stimulate an unholy rebellion against the government. The suppression of such a publication in a summary manner would not infringe upon the "freedom of the press," because the press has no more right to inculcate treason than it has to encourage and applaud arson, assassination, burglary or highway robbery. The press, in its boasted freedom, has no such right. If you find a vagrant picking, a friend's pocket, a burglar entering a friend's house, an incendiary firing a neighbor's dwelling, you will, without stopping for law, precepts, constitutions or bills of rights, stop his depredations at all hazards! So in case of treason, and the preachers and apologists of treason.

We are now in the midst of a war, big with the fate of human freedom and liberal government. Brave men are imperling their lives to suppress a rebellion that seeks to undermine the very pillars of civil liberty, and we insist that loyal citizens are not required to sit unmoved, and see audacious rebels at their base work all around them, spreading noxious and traitorous principles broadcast over the land, misrepresenting the government, exulting over its disasters, applauding the successes of its enemies, and glorying in a fancied prospect of its final overthrow. Self-pretection is the first law of nature—the "higher law"; and a treasonable newspaper, conducted with the ability which characterizes the New York Daily Nees, is much more dangerous in a loyal community than a score of treasonable individuals. Why should we suppress a pirate dag on our waters, and at the same time protect a pirate

conducted with the ability which characterizes the New York Daily News, is much more dangerous in a loyal community than a score of treasonable individuals. Why should we suppress a pirate flag on our waters, and at the same time protect a pirate newspaper on shore? The question of the freedom of the press is not involved in the suppression of a traitorous public journal.

In this connection, we may be permitted to remark that we have misjudged the loyal people of this city, if some of the Aldermen who gave their votes and their influence to continue official patronage to a press sustained by Southern subscriptions, which advocates secession treason, and prompts the reckless rebels of the South to spill the blood of our patriotic brothers and friends who have obeyed the call of our country, and marched forth to its defence,—do not bring down upon their heads a scorching rebuke in the just indignation of the people, when they shall again make an appeal for popular suffrage. The Daily News is constantly scattering the firebrands of treason and disanion with an unsparing hand, and yet it is retained as a "corporation paper," and is supported from our city treasury to the extent of \$20,000 a year! It is within the power of the Aldermen now to wipe out this shameful reproach. If they fail to do it promptly, let them not complain if their loyal constituents class them with the enemies of our country, and treat them accordigly.—N. Y. Allas.

# WHAT GUARANTEE?

Suppose for a moment that it were possible for the Government and the people of the country to agree to some pact with the Rebels, to make some bargain with them to bribe them back to allegiance, to

which it has denied to reason.

And any arrangement made with these conspirafors under arms would be a premium upon rebellion,
an invitation to every disappointed faction to appeal
from the ballot to the arbitrament of the bullet.
Suppose we are trimmers enough, suppose there is
in us cowardice sufficient, to fail of the duty which in us cowardice sufficient, to fail of the duty which Providence has imposed upon the American people. Suppose the dollar stands out so near our vision as to cover everything else. It behooves us simply as misers, as cowards, as trimmers, to beware lest a nominal settlement shall, while striking down the strength of the Government, make rebellion both perpetual and all-pervading.—Oneida Weekly Herald.

### HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR AND NEGRO CATCHING.

We take the following from a sermon preacher Mr. Beecher, on Sunday, to the members of the

by Mr. Beecher, on Sunday, to the members of the Brooklyn Phalanx:—

"Some people ask if this is to be a crusade of emancipation? No, it is not. I hate slavery intensely—as much as any other man. I detest it. Slavery of a white man or a black man, of the needle of the factory, of the shop, of the plantation. I love the family of man. I believe every man has a right to his liberty, his own freedom. Liberty is the birthright of every man, yet yours is not an army of emancipation. Why? Because the fifteen States of the South are guaranteed security in their property, and we have no right by force to dispossess them of that property. But, while we send down armies to quell insurrection, to keep the peace and crush out rebellion, the slaves avail themselves of the chance to cut and run, that is their lookout—not ours. (Laughter.) It is no intention of ours; but if, as a natural consequence, liberty follows, I shall be relad of it. I believe that before the indement.

liver they had. Skill two-thirds of the country, from counter to the dictate of produces in their regions. The control of the South, and none of his friends feel more than he the unseemly conduct of his associate, Boll, on the Presidential ticket—the superannuated dotard with whom our polished statesman allied himself. He merits the name of a good patriot, and no man living has done so much work for the nation that may be called patriotic rather than partisan, as Edward Everett. He is a kind-bearted, exemplary, conscientious man; and although having none of the grit of Douglas, he is, in his own way, very decided in his purposes, certainly needing no little steadfastness to sustain him in his conservative position among the hosts of radicals about him. He, like Douglas, is to be respected for not wishing to make the welfare of the nation secondary to the slave question, and for daring to oppose that narrow and destructive form of abolitionism that has been from the beginning disloyal to our nation, and ready to sell the country anywhere, at home or abroad, to the fanciers of its fanaticism. His Southern proclivities have been far beyond once, and he has met the usual lut of Northern politicians who have relied on such favor. It is well that he lives to do justice to himself and his betrayers, and to say such wise and uncompromising words as appear in his two recent papers on the criss. His oration at New York on the Fourth will, I believe, be worthy of him, and will, we hope, have the true ring against all treason against the country, and all base compromises in the service of traitors. A little honest anti-slavery from his lips would be refreshing, and without asking him to saddle the nation with the problem whose solution is by our laws and usages mainly left to the States, how stirring would be one of his graphic pictures of the relative workings of the two systems of labor, and the destinies of them both! Why do not our public men say with one voice, that whilst we leave slavery to the action of the States within constitutional limits, we cannot permit it to overthrow our republican government; and whenever it persists in being th

From your sister, Anna E. Straight.
Address Salem, Marion Co., Illinois."

We are teld that the Mr. Corvill above n

HOW THE NORTHERNERS ESCAPE. We have seen a letter from Mr. A. G. Matheartist of this city, describing a tedious and creak the made to escape the secessionists, all way from Texas to Illinois. At the time the St of Alabama seceded, Mr. Mathews was a resid of that State, where he was employed as a teas of a school. As he was ordered to join the re-

THE FEACH REGULTURG OFFIRED BY
OWN. EXPLANDE.

ST. The Peach of the town of the peach of the country of the peach of the country of the peach of the

deep rivers and heavy rains, continual arrests and persecutions, were his portion during the whole of the journey, until he reached the Missouri line. In many parts of Arkansas, Mr. Mathews found Union men, and in some places (Bateaville, for instance,) they were in the majority. These persons lived in perpetual terror, and were longing for nothing so much as a sight of a column of Federal troops to reinstate the supremacy of the laws.

The price of corn in that part of Texas where Mr. Mathews lived, was between three and four dollars per bushel, and all their supplies came from New Orleans by way of Shreveport. Among the poorer classes, there was great suffering for the necessaries of life, and he believes that in spite of all that is being done to increase the production of grain at the South, the blockade at Cairo will starve.

grain at the South, the DISCRETE as Call This south the rebellion.

Is there a reign of terror at the South? Apply to Mr. Mathews for an answer, and read it in his wan features, his swollen feet, his crippled limbs, his dilapidated clothing, and his shattered health."

A letter from Mr. Mathews to his brother in this

city adds —

"My body is covered with the most distressing sores, caused by the bites of poisonous insects, the wounds enlarged and irritated by being obliged to wear and sleep in clothing saturated with perspiration, rain and swamp water; but they are now commencing to heal. Mr. Medill (editor of the Chicago Tribune) kindly furnished me with means for the present. . . . When Alabama seceded, I was obliged to join the rebel ranks or be very heavily fined. So I immediately left, and went to Texas to stay until spring.

A. E. MATHEWS.

The Washington Star gives the following account

The Washington Star gives the following account of outrages upon loyal men in Prince William Co Virginia:—

of ottrages upon loyal men in Frince William Co., Virginja:—

"Citizens of the lower part of Prince William county are hourly making their way to Alexandria, some by beat and others on foot, to escape seizure, and God knows what afterwards, at the hands of the secessionist companies. Bands and gangs of them are scouring the country with lists of its voters against the ordinance of secession in hand, seizing and hurrying off towards Manassas Junction such of the supporters of the Union as they are able to catch. Among those residing between Occoquan and Dumfries, whom they have taken and carried off, are George Williams, John Hutchinson, William Maddox and Edward Bond.

Samuel Harrison, William Upton, Isaac Redmond, John Upton, Weslef Blands, William Harrison, Frank Gray and Robert Burch have, among others, been run off by them. Most of those last named escaped in one boat, their pursuers being so near at hand as that, ere they got out of their reach, they (the secessionists) fired some lifty shots after them, which were returned with seventeen shots in all—two or three of them being from a large ducking gun loaded with heavy shot, that made them scamper off, finally.

Such a reign of terror as the proceedings of these terrorists have inaugurated in Prince William, was never before seen in Virginia. Their object is, doubtless, to compel the Unionists to take up arms against the United States. They are mostly very poor, but, nevertheless, very patriotic men; and all of them that have escapted the clutches of their pursuers, swear vengeance against them. Their families, left behind, are utterly penniless, and un-

A young man who has reached Cairo, after perilous flight from Memphis, where he was imprisoned, and daily expected to be hung for the crims of being a Northerner, tells the following, among other incidents:—

other incidents:—

"About one week after his confinement, the Recorder of the city, I. M. Dickenson, sent for him, for the purpose, as he stated, of expressing his profound regret that it was not in his power to hang him.' And from his seat in court be denounced him as 'a damned abolitionist, who should not be allowed to live an hour. Had I the power, said the learned jurist, 'I would cut your ears off, and nail you to the door of my court-room, and probably I shall have the pleasure yet.' This is the man who has just been elected Justice of the fifth civil district of Memphis, one of the most important offices in the city.'

He describes some of the outrages inflicted on

"These indignities were of daily occur to some they went further, and indu

EXCITING SCENE AT FLUSHING.

celebration of the Fearth of July at Plu beautiful suburb of New York—gave rise

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

The celebration of the Fearth of July at Flushing—4 beautiful suburb of New York—gave rise to an unusual and exciting scene. An immense concourse of people assembled in a grove to listen to an oration by Treodore Tilton. The chairman was John H. Lawrence, well known as a prominent Democrat and Bank President in this city. On taking the chair, he made a brief address, preliminary to introducing the orator of the day, in which he went out of his way to utter an investive against men professing anti-slavery opinions; mentioning, with manifest bitterness, a class-of persons whom he stigmatized as "minguided abolitionists, fanatics, and agitators."

and agitators."

Mr. Tilton, apparently taking no notice of the gratuitoas discourtesy, not to say insult, which had thus been east upon him in the face of several thousand people, (to whom his anti-slavery opinions must have been well known.) proceeded for a full hour's length in a discussion of various aspects of the present condition of public affairs, when, suddenly turning toward Mr. Lawrence, he said.—"I feel bound, in good conscience, before I sit down, to pick up the grauntlet of criticism which you threw at my feet, at the beginning of the hour;" and, immediately quoting Mr. L's abuse of the Abolitionists, added.—"The shadow which you thus launched from your high chairman's seat upon those men, dropped midway upon me! I stand at this moment covered and darkened with it, not only in your preschee, but by your hand. And yet, sir, I accepted not unkindly the soverest word you spoke, for you honored me only too highly by the unexpected compliment of such reproach. I know of no nobler work for any man, not even, sir, for such a man as you—certainly not for such a man as I—than to give one's hand and heart, and brain to the cause of the poor, the down-trodden and the oppressed. Nor, sir, can you point me, even with your own finger, to any nobler fame in history than that of a man like Wilberforce, who "went up to Hearen bearing 800,000 broken fetters in his hands." So far as your words were a censure only upon me, I have forgotten them already; they vanished away like the breath with which they were uttered; but so far as those words brought obloquy upon many better men than I—men of true hearts, of pure lives, of noble aims—men of genius, of learning, of eloquence—nay, sir, men of whom the world is not worthy—I can only say, in reply, World to God so far as those words brought obloquy upon many better men than 1—men of true hearts, of pure lives, of noble aims—men of genius, of learning, of eloquence—nay, sir, men of whom the world is not worthy—I can only say, in reply, World to God that by taking to myself a share of their reproach, I might win to myself a share of their reproach, I might win to myself a share of their reproach, I might win to myself a share of their monor! Tell me, sir, have you ever heard of the legend of St. Humbert? After the good saint had been buried a-hundred years, his coffin was opened, and a branch of laurel, that had lain in burial with him all the century, was taken from his ashes in perfect green, unfaded as if newly plucked, fresh as if wet with morning dew! Perhaps, sir, when these men, whom you seek to load with dishonor, shall come to their graves to be buried, their laurels will, in like manner, be buried with them; but I believe the hand of Impartial History, before the end) of a hundred years, will reach down gently into gheir graves, and lift their laurels into resurrection, to bloom green and perennial before all the world!"

At these words, the entire audience rose to their feet, and shouted with spontaneous applause. The chairman also sprang to his feet, and exclaimed—"Since the gentleman has avowed himself an Abitionist. I must leave the chair"—and immediately quitted it, retiring at once from the platform.

Mr. Tilton said to the audience, "I charge you, good people, to remember, for my sake, that your chairman was exiled from this platform by no word from my lips which ought to have fallen unkindly upon his ear." The applause which followed this statement assured the speaker that he had gained what the chairman had lost, the sympathy of the entire multitude.

But, just at this moment, another episode occur-

what the chairman had lost, the sympathy of the entire multitude.

But, just at this moment, another episode occurred, which kindled the general feeling into still greater and almost indescribable enthusiasm. Sitting is a carriage near the platform, with his family, was the Hon. Lather C. Carter, ex-member of Congress—a venerable, white-haired man—who, as the audience had thus been deserted by their chairman, stepped gracefully dawn from his carriage, ascended the steps of the platform, and took his seat in the vacant chair! The outburst of applause at this hit of gallantry was thrilling. The orator, turning to the new presiding officer, bowed and remarked—"I need not say, sir, how I thank you for bringing your gray hairs to lend honor to a young man. I remember how it is written, 'A hoary head is a crown of glory!" Amid a storm of applauding voices the speaker then turned again toward the audience—the entire multitude of whom were still standing—and seeing that the highest possible climax of the occasion had been reached, drew his oration immediately to a close, adding only a few words prophetic of the sion and been reached, drew his oration immediately to a close, adding only a few words prophetic of the reign of universal freedom, and took his seat amid prolonged cheers.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

### CAN THE REBELS EVER AGAIN BE TRUSTED?

Under this head, the Atlantic Monthly for July very sensibly remarks as to the absurdity of again trusting the treacherous and rebellious South:—

"Take the seceded States upon their own showing, and it is absurd to suppose that they can ever resume their former standing in the nation. Are there any stronger oaths than their generals have broken, any closer ties to honesty than their financiers have spurned, any deeds more daming than their legislatures have voted thanks for? No one supposes that the individual traitors can be restored to confidence that Twiges can reduce his regulation. ceers have sourced, any ceeds more canning their legislatures have voted thanks for? No one supposes that the individual traitors can be restored to confidence, that Twiggs can redye his reputation, or any deep sca-soundings fish up Maury's drowned honor. But the influence of the States is gone with that of their representatives. They may worship the graven image of President Lincoln in Mobile; they may do homage to the ample stuffed regimentals of Gen, Butler in Charleston; but it will not make the nation forget. Could their whole delegation resume its scat in Congress to-morrow, with the three-fifths representation intact, it would not help them. Can we ever trust them to build a ship or construct a rifle again? No time, no formal act, can restore the past relations, so long as slavery shall live, It is easy for the Executive to pardon seme convict from the penitentary; but who can pardon him out of this sterner prison of public distrust which closes its discimbodied walls around him, moves with his motions, and never suffers him to walk unconscious of it again? Henceforth, he dwells as under the shadow of swords, and holds intercourse with man only by courtesy, not confidence. And so will they."

### HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN GEORGIA AMONG THE NEGROES.

The following is an extract of a bullately received in New York city:-

lately received in New York city:—

"We are all for the war here, and when the North subjugates the South, there will be yone left living; our women will fight; all we are forry for is that your folks don't come along, and give us a chance at them. We will show them that we all have sand in our gizzards. I will make out a list of blanks, &c., and send you so soon as I have time. I expect to leave in a few days for Virginia. I take with me three of my negro men, who will die by me. We are raising two regiments of negroes to act, as guerillas in Virginia, and Lincoln's tribe had best keep a good look out, for they swear vengeance against him and his crew; they say Lincoln can't fool them. We hung seven men in this place a few days since, and theres are several more to hang. Traitors had better keep away."

and there are several more to hang. Traitors had better keep away."

Judging from the number of niggers that are daily escaping in Virginia to the United States encampments and to Pennsylvania, Virginia can't be a very eligible State just now to take Georgia niggers to. The two nigger regiments that the Georgia man talks of might take up a quickstep march without waiting for the music, and not halt when ordered.

"We hung seven men in this place a few days since, and there are several more to hang," says the Georgia letter writer. These summary hangings are going on daily throughout all of the secuting States. Men are hung without judge or jury, and with as little ceremony as if they were nothing but so many "blind puppies, fifteen to the litter." And such papers as the Louisville Courier, while looking upon these atrocities with complacency and satisfaction, shrick aloud that the laws are outraged and the Constitution subverted, if the officers of the Government presume to enter the house of a notorious Virginia traitor and spy without knocking, and take possession of the written evidences of his treason.

Louiselle Journal.

DOES THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDE FOR

SECESSION?

On the 22d of January, 1838, Mr. Calhoun submitted a series of resolutions to the Senate of the United States, in which he denied that "the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, are now, or ever have been, united on the principle of the social compact, and, as such, are now formed into one nation or people, or that they have ever been so united in any one stage of their political existence," asserting that the Union, of which the "constitutional compets is the bond" is "a union between the States raisfy-

On the 16th of February, Mr. Calboun spoke in de-fence of his resolutions, and was replied to by Mr. Webster, not only in accordance with historical verity, but in a manner so masterly and overwhelming as to carry popular enthusiasm to its utmost height. The object of Mr. Calhoun, in urging his disorgan-izing doctrine, was Slave Sovereignty under the guise of State Sovereignty. It was not the democratic but the oligarchic principle that he had in view, though he affected to fear the establishment of a consolidated government at Washington as the result of the postu-late, that the Union was of the people, by the people, and for the people, and therefore designed to endure

What are the motives and aims of the Southern Se cessionists, in the course they are pursuing, no intelligent person doubts. They seek the extension and perpetuity of chattel slavery on an illimitable scale, and, consequently, the overthrow of all free institu-tions. The perfidy of which they have been guilty the numberless outrages they have perpetrated—the enormous thefts and robberies they have committed without even a blush—these are ineffaceably recorded upon the page of history, and indicate a thoroughly Iemoralized state of society.

Strange—almost incredible to say, there are some

at the North, even in the Anti-Slavery ranks, who, while condemning much that the Secessionists have done, insist upon the right of secession, ad libitum, on the part of any and every State! They claim that this is one of those inalicnable rights which are set forth as self-evident in the Declaration of Indepen-dence, and for the vindication of which its signers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacre-

It seems to us that nothing can be more fallacio than such reasoning; nothing more unjust to the memories of those who framed, and the people who dopted, the existing national government.

Let us turn to the Declaration, and see what idea

they expressed on the subject.

"All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalicnable rights, and which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines (2) "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."
(8) "Whenever any form of government becomes

destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new g nent, laying its foundation on such principles, and or eem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. So far, all who reject the despotic principle are

Let us next turn to the Constitution of the United States. By whom was it (in popular language) or-dained and established? By "the people of the Uni-ted States"—by one people, not by many—thus absorbing all sectionalism, and providing for no separa tion. Disclaiming infallibility, they made provision for the amendment of the Constitution, to any extent

laws to the contrary not it is that and ing.

Whether, therefore, the Secessionists of the South make their appeal to the Constitution or to the Declara tion of Independence, they find no warrant for their course, but, on the contrary, the strongest condemna tion; for they have no wrongs to show or redress Every act of theirs has been steeped in villany, and an indignant world will condemn them to everlasting

"But who are you," it may be retorted upon us "who are stoutly denying the right of the South to secede from the Union, and yet, for the last twenty years, have been advocating a dissolution of the Union on the part of the North !-branding the Constitution moral one, and based upon eternal justice and the law of the living God; and thus the ground upon which we stand cannot be shaken. For whether the Conwe stand cannot be shaken. For whether the Con-stitution be of the people, or a compact between the States, its pro-slavery guaranties are inhuman and iniquitous, involving the North in all the guilt of the slave system, and ought to be trampled upon with holy indignation, no matter where such a step may lead, or by what name it may be designated. The highest ce is due to God; and whatever stands in the way of this is to be met as was the decree of Neb inezzar the king, in regard to his image of gold, by Shadrach, Meschach, and Abed-nego; as was the decree of Darius by Daniel, "that every man that shall ask a petition of any god or man within thirty days, save of the king, shall be cast into the den of days, save of the king, shall be cast into the den of lions"; as was the command of Annas the high priest, and his associates, that Peter and John should "not speak at all, nor teach in the name of Jesus," by those intrepld apostles. Abolition Disunionism is, in spirit and purpose, the exact opposite of Southern Secession—being neither wrong in principle nor perfidious in action, but such as fidelity to the "Higher Law" has called for in all ages of the world against overanhas called for in all ages of the world against organ lution: but only a peaceful ret idiation of the "cove-

nant with death," because of its inherent immorality.

Now, then, when the Southern Secessionists can show that they have revolted against the national government on the ground of defending their inalienable rights, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, against a long train of abuses and intolerable oppres sion, then may they triumphantly appeal to the Declaration of Independence for their defence; or when they can show that they are resisting what they conscientiously believe to be an immoral compact, in the spirit of religious consecration to the God of justhe spirit of reignous consectation to the cool of jus-tice, then—and not till then—may they, and their apologists, claim to find their justification in the ground taken by the American Abolitionists of "No Union with Slaveholders!"

CLARENCE BUTLER, Esq., who was recently tarred and feathered at Bastrop, Texas, because he refused to join the ranks of the rebel Secessionists, and narrowly escaped hauging,—the rope having been adjusted round his neck for that purpose,—will deliver two lectures in Allston Hall, in Boston, on Sunday morning and evening next, in which he will trace the history of the Secession Conspiracy through the past six years, and give extended descriptions of Southern life, manners, &c. He is an earnest sneaker, a genlife, manners, &c. He is an earnest speaker, a gen-tleman of education and culture, and a native of England. He will doubtless attract full assemblies.

ar On Wednesday last was Commencement Day at Cambridge. The exercises throughout were of a very interesting character, and the graduating class acquitted themselves most creditably. The honorary sequitted themselves most creditably. The honorary degree of LLD. was conferred upon Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John A. Andrew—the announcement being received by the audience with great cheering. The prospects of Harvard are unusually bright.

ENERGETIO THOROUGHNESS Vs. COMPRO-

After repeated and important successes of the U. S. troops against the rebels in Virginia, the latter, with an impudence not to be paralleled outside the ranks of slavery, sent a flag of truce, asking an armistice of ten days, in schick to make up their minds whether to fight or retreat! The reply of Gen. Patterson was "Not a day!"

Whenever negotiation succeeds warfare, in this struggle between the government and the traitors, propositions as absurd and as impudent as the above will be made in behalf of slavery. Oh, that they might mee', a negative answer as prompt and decisive as General Patterson's!

The Slave Fower loses nothing for want of trying. It steals, without ceremony, what it can lay its hands on. Of things beyond the reach of plunder, it demands, regardless of any limitations of justice. And, when placed in a position which precludes demand, it asks, but asks an amount utterly and preposterously beyond reason. We need Senators, and Representatives, and Cabinet officers, who shall meet each of these, in turn, with the promptness of denial shown by General Patterson. To every deed, word, proposition, or insinuation, coming from the rebels or their sympathizers, urging that, after the war is over, it was sufficient to revenue he anglet to hear the interest the interest and continued to the results of their sympathizers, urging that, after the war is over, it was a sufficient to revenue he anglet to hear the interest and the results to hear the interest and the results to hear the interest and the results to hear the second to the second to the results of their sympathizers, urging that, after the war is over, it was a sufficient to revers he are

sympathizers, urging that, after the war is over, its sympathizers, urging that, after the war is over, in-cause be suffered to remain, we ought to hear the in-stantaneous response, from every person having power in any department of the government—Not a State, not a Territory, of those which have been plundering and outraging the United States, shall again be al-lowed, standing under our banner, to practise Oli-garchy under the guise of Republicanism! Not a these of the poisoners were from which this outresponse. fibre of the poisonous root from which this outrageous rebellion has grown must remain to prepare a new growth of corruption and disorder for our children's Since these States (impoverished by their adherence to slavery even before the beginning of the war) con-not give indemnity for the past, let them, at the very least, give security for the jutare by the utter abolition of slavery, each throughout its own boundaries, be-fore again being admitted to the exercise of their for-

feited privileges!

rattle, by the sound of that euphonious sentence of the United States Constitution which declares—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." A sad experience has taught us that this ambiguous ser ence is the defence, not of freedom, but of slavery That its actual operation, to the citizen of Massachu setts, has been, that if he sends a ship to Charleston of Savannah, he shall be entitled to the privilege of hav-ing his colored seaman or steward seized and thrust into jail without pretence of crime and be further into jail without pretence of crime, and be further entitled to the immunity of losing his labor and payentitled to the immunity of losing his labor and pay-ing his jail-fices! Or that, if he himself travels to either of those cities, he may be entitled to the privi-lege and immunity of not getting his Liberator or his Tribune through the post-office! of not lending his copy of Helper's Impending Crisis to the friend whom he judges to be most in need of it! and of not prac-tising the most obvious duty of humanity in aid of a suffering brother who asks it of him! It is time that this is travarant of the 2d section of the 8d Article this 1st paragraph of the 2d section of the 3d Article tution should be made clearly to say controvertibly to mean, that no right, nity, or privilege, belonging to humanity, justice or righteousness, and thus justly enjoyed in a man's own State, shall be withheld from him in any other! It is time that the man who prizes freedom for himself, and wishes it extended to others, should be able to act in conformity with those beneficent ideas in every portion of the country that he calls his country! And should be used to maintain and enlarge this liberty rather than that mis-named liberty which claims th

tretched his newly acquired power a little beyond it echnical limits. That part of the nation which stil remains loyal honors him therefor, and Congress has tens to confirm his acts and approve his boldness. I Governor Andrew had shown equal zeal when free dom of speech was trodden down in Boston at the emains loyal honors him nent of his term of office-if, on the righ side, he had ventured to "take the responsibility" t half the extent that others are constantly taking it o the wrong side-or if, when debarred by technicaliti from giving his "protection" to the right, he had manfully stepped forward to give it his "countenance" —he would have entitled himself, far more than now, to the honor and reverence of posterity. But the crisis of the struggle for freedom is yet to come every official servant of the public will yet have the power greatly to help, or greatly to hinder, the success of the right; and every lover of liberty should watch provide, first, that freedom and detriment and detriment, and next, that when these shall be victor ous, the guardianship of them be not again co ted to hands already found unfaithful.-c. K. W

# THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF THE TIMES.

Worcester, July 11, 1861.

ish there were no such thing as logi It has been the source of endless wranglings in th world, of dissensions, and implacable hatred through world, of dissensions, and implacance narred through-out Christendom, without ever settling a principle for either. Never did I attempt an argument upon any subject that one of apparently equal force did not rise up on the other side, leaving me to retire in confusion confounded, were it not for the decision previously made by my moral sense. This will doubtless prove tru world in general, and explains why the masse who can readily perceive a truth, fail to sustain it on its merits alone.

Take the question of war, for example. The in-

stincts of the whole civilized world, from Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Gen. Scott, condemn it as an unnatural and barbarous institution. The only difference between them is, that one makes this moral instinct th ized unrighteousness. We have counselled no appeal supreme controlling power, while the other loses sight to arms; no seizure of the national property; no overther with the existing order of things by a bloody revoture of the Abolitionists, which distinguishes them fro all other bodies is, that it subjects every man and in-stitution, whether civil or ecclesiastical, to this simple teat: Is slavery right, or is it wrong?

No matter how many arguments we may adduce to show that the path backward to hell through secession lies by the same route as the way forward to heaven through disunion, we cannot get rid of the simple fact, that one means freedom, and the other slavery and every force brought to bear upon either cannot detract from the virtue of the one or diminish the guils of the other. I cannot see a particle of analo-gy between them. Starting from a moral stand-point. gy between them. Sustang and suffers; it does not it is impossible. Truth acts and suffers; it does not surp and resort to arms. The theory of Disunion I suppose to be, either to avail itself of that loop-hole of the law which absolves one party from the obligations of a compact when the other violates it; or, by meeting in convention, to assert, according to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that this government had failed of the end for which it that this government had failed of the end for which it that this government had failed of the end for which it was instituted. It never proposed first to plunder the government, then to rebel against it, and finally insult it by sending commissioners to Washington after it had forfeited every claim of bonor and re-

Maiving here all discussion of the coercive policy, it is self-evident to everybody, that whatever the South may have said or done, she never meant to secode. It was only a pretext, under cover of which she was aiming at the control of the whole nation, to plant the Palmetto on Bunker Hill, and compel every Northern freeman to fall down and cry out, Great is Slavery, god of the South! In the face of the circumstances, whatever may be our own individual opinions, if Abraham Lincoln had done other than he has, he would have received, as he would have deserved, the execution of mankind for being himself a

he seeks to atone for suppressing slave insurrections by refusing to serve as "nigger-catcher," if they should chance to get away.

The people meant no good to freedom when they dropped Seward for Lincoln, but the act may prove the salvation of the nation. The world someprove the salvation of the nation. The worse stimes blunders into a truth, and it is better to accept it with thanksgiving than to condemn it because it was not done intentionally and symmetri-

I cannot see the justice, policy, or propriety of Mr. Foster, in improving the opportunity, every time we hold an anti-slavery meeting, to call Lincoln a slave-catcher. The circumstances that justified it six months ago do not now exist. We never supposed he would act in that capacity from the mere love of the thing, but because he supposed his obligations to the Constitution were greater than his obligations to God. He was elected President of the United States, pledged to execute the Pugitive Slave Law, and he lost no opportunity to make assurance doubly sure on that point. But he has never been President of the United States. The Republicans were not permitted this last grand halo with which they expected to encircle the closing act of the drama to circumvent the wisdom of the Almighty. I cannot see the justice, policy, or propriety of Mr.

the wisdom of the Almighty.

He is the executive only of the will of those States that acknowledge his sovereignty. It is true he talks about preserving the Union and securing to he talks about preserving the Union and securing to all the States the rights guaranteed by the Constitu-tion, but that question has passed beyond his control, and a mightier than he is shaping his policy. He now represents the government, and that, in times of revolution, never represents the people. Circum-stances have conspired to place him in a position never vouchsafed to his predecessors. The world is waiting with breathless interest to crown him with a waiting with oreatness interest to crow find with a greater wreath of laurels than ever graced the hrow of Washington, the moment he shall lift four million chattels to the dignity of God's own freemen. It, at time rolls on, he shall be so blind to his own interest as to ignore this, "our withers are yet unwrung." But emancipation may come in a very different manner from what we think. ner from what we think.

Convictions cannot be forced on any one, they mus come naturally. It seems to me, Mr. Foster would adopt a much wiser method if he would hold meetings of his own, and summon the tens of thousands who, he says, believe with him; when, if they are in the right, they would very soon swallow us up. It is inconsistent for him, who long ago announced his inconsistent of the control of the contro tention to secode from us, to make us the mouth piece of his own peculiar views.

I have heard a great deal of our con wealth that we could afford to export any of it ou of the country, until so informed by a motion to that effect in the *Liberator*. Nothing for Wendell Phillips to do here now?—then we'll set him up in Tremont Temple, a silent counteracting influence, s

ng as Joseph M. Wightman is Mayor of Boston Important as it is that the British masses should be kept right, it is far more important that our own masses should be kept where they ought to be. England will come round right, if we do our duty. If we take care of the slave, God will take care of us. Neg ecting that, no power on earth can save question of moral strength on our own soil. It would e well for us, as a nation, to pause before censuring issues involved in the contest, wh non-shot of Fort Sumter to tear the bandages from our own eyes, and teach us that there is something higher than the cotton interest. S. E. W.

### A MOVING SERMON. FRAMINGHAM CENTRE.

FRIEND GARRISON-Let me chronicle a little epi sode in my ministry, which took place at Framing-ham, the Sabbath previous to our glorious gathering on the 4th, in Harmony Grove, at the south part of this pleasant town. On the day mentioned, I consummated an exchange with Rev. S. D. Robbins, and occupied the Unitarian pulpit. In the morning, my theme was founded on Acts 28: 28—"The Christian character and claims." Every thing passed off pleas antly and acceptable.

I had made some preparation, with a few notes to speak on the "Worth and extent of Christian liberty." My text was 2d Cor., 3: 17: "For where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." I spen some twenty minutes in the consideration of our right, as Protestants, to worship God in the form that it was my purpose to discuss matters of a nation that it was my purpose to discuss matters of a notional bearing—the worth of liberty, applied to man as man, the wide world over. I took up the sad condition of our country—the civil war—and remarked that the flag, once ignominious to the lover of universal freedom, and which had been cast out by the South, was to be redeemed and made glorious in waving over four million slaves. At this point, I noticed a movement in some of the pews, and heard the muttering of a voice. I had touched forbidden ground, and was moropogensily—for which first I am shad distributions. of a voice. I had touched forbidden ground, and was unconsciously—for which fact I am glad—disturbing ject is talked of among whites, it is reviving the old Colonization theory of despair; men fall back on the gentlemen of the Bell-Everett party. One of these rose, took his hat in great indignation, and made a stampede for the door. In his haste, he forgot to take the lady by his side; so he returned, and being a man of authority, he promptly bade her follow. Some eight or ten others followed the example of this "gentleman of property and standing." I then remarked that this, to me, was rather novel; that if I were proaching to an example of convergence, as called I provided the convergence of the standard of t preaching to an examplical congregation, so called, I could better understand this. But I was addressing Unitarians, who professed to believe in the Father-hood of God and brotherhood of man—people who, I trusted, revered the name of Channing, whose last I trusted, revered the name of Channing, whose last labor on earth was a prayer for the suffering slave. Could they not bear an application of their own principles? But, however, I remarked, you have the same liberty to retire that I have to speak; hence, I wish that all who do not wish to hear me through will take this opportunity to leave. I waited a moment, and some two or three more left, and I continued and finished my discourse. I congratulated myself that I had preached, for once, a moving sermon, and that Framingham Centre, the stronghold of Hunkerism, dull and dead to Anti-Slavery, had been troubled in the right direction. So I thanked God, and took courage.

traitor to the government as well as an enemy to lib. where Chrisve little ones have been despised, and they could not, or dare not, rebuke the wrong.

"God of the poor and friendless,
Shall this unequalled group;
This agony be endless!
How long, oh Lord, how long!
Shall man set on his brother
The iron beel of sin,
The Holy Ghost to smother,
And crush the God within !" G. W. S.

### DUTY OF ABOLITIONISTS.

soul-stirring speeches made by Mr. Phillips and your self, at Harmony Grove, on the 4th inst. They have the true ring and spirit—they compass the whole question of the war, and the only radional object it can possibly effect. I write this in my capacity simply as a man and citizen, that I may, in short compass, convey to you the impression which your late meeting made on my mind; expressing the hope that the a man and citizen, that I may, in short compass, com-vey to you the impression which your late meeting made on my mind; expressing the hope that the So-ciety will adopt means to touch and quicken the pub-lic mind, at this momentous juncture, to a sense of grave responsibility for this crime of slavery, and, as Mr. Phillips says, in spite of parchments and red-tape, bring it up to a level where it can see, as by noon-day, the cause of our wees, to be coupled with a mighty determination to end the war only to liberating the the cause of our wore, to war, only by liberating the determination to end the war, only by liberating the stave; or, at least, to make it a far-beginning of the end. If the Abolitionists can thus make themselves instrumental in doing something towards this much-desired end, we may hope to see the dawn of a brighter day, fraught with hope and blessing, not only to the alave, but to humanity.

To an impartial observer, the government looks be-loaded nurseasless it wants discortion out of the

To an impartial observer, the government looks of the great head and heart of the people. The real meaning of the people, as it lies half conscious, half-uttered, needs to be written in characters of fire over the dome of the capitol, that the "powers that be " may comprehend their mission. The Abolitionist knows his function. I have been satisfied, for some time, that the people must push the government hard, or blood and treasure will be spent in vain. Pray, circulate the documents! Would to God I had, a pocket constraints with my wishes! How I should like to co-extensive with my wishes! How I should like to help you, by way of funds! But I am powerless

like many others these times, of all save sympathy.
One thing more, which it did my soul good to read
in your speech, viz. : that emancipation means a great
good to the white people of the South. I have never seen this thought so happily enunciated. It should be amplified, and made prominent in every possible way. Love, broad charity for all, should give the tone to all abolition speech, and Southern men will see, erc long, that the Northern Abolitionist is really his fast est friend.

was reading this part of your speech. I seized the occasion to read it to him. It was evidently a new thought to him. I watched the expression of his face as he attentively listened. An involuntary "Good!" crowned the conclusion of almost every sente and when I ended, he said with some surprise, "I want to know if Mr. Garrison talks in that fashion?" I soon found that what he knew of, Abolitionist arose through the projudiced channels everywhere around us. Let us take these young men by the hand, and kindly show them the truth which they have not been permitted to see. Hundréds of thou sands, whose attention has been heretofore engros with other matters, only need to be met aright, in the present comparative leisure, to be made as marked objects of political grace as even the conservative

Excuse me for this scrawl. I felt that a word from one, belonging to the rank and file, might even be of use to yourself, by way of showing you that we are waiting for instruction. I have felt the pulse in my own limited circle. There is fire there. It only needs the abolition bellows to blow it into flame.

### Yours, sincerely yours, HAYTIEN EMIGRATION.

The writer knows no question so puzzling to Aboli onists, at this time, as the plan of Haytien emigra

Except for a brief period of very angry and per sonal controversy in the Anglo African, there has beer little carnest discussion of the subject in the newspapers; and while the Pine and Palm presents carnestly the affirmative side of the argument, I have seen n able and candid statement of the negative.

I attach no importance to the flying reports as to

the discontent of emigrants. As well as I can judge, the liberal promises of the Haytien Government hav been thus far fulfilled, and the machinery of emigra-tion has been remarkably well manged. The whol thing is in the hands of men who sincerely believe in it, not of speculators or politicians, and the experi-ment will be fairly tried. Will it result for good or evil is the question.

On the one side, there is the advantage which may

inure to the emigrants themselves;—the enlargement of mind to all the colored people from the opening of this new subject of interest and action (just as Cali-fornia luss enlarged the horizon of all white Americans); and the grand idea of a powerful African na-tionality. These are good results which are possible

On the other hand, there are two bad results of the

whole scheme which are certainties, and which may or may not outweigh all this good. I 1. Wherever the emigration excitement goes, it is breaking up, root and branch, all the home-plans and ambitions of the best portion of our colored people,— transferring their aspirations to a different region, and making them regard their life here as merely a necessary evil, to be endured till they get to Hayti. It is thus sweeping off precisely those men and women who were before doing the most to win for their race an honorable position in this community. Now they have, almost instantaneously, given up all hope of that, and thus are helping to weaken and discourage

Commitation theory of despair; men mil back on the notion that the prejudice of color is insuperable, and there must be a separation. Pro-slavery or anti-slavery, the same is the effect; and it is certainly very unfortunate. "After all, it is a failure—it is hopless; let us send them to Hayti."

And, be it observed, these bad results are out of al And, be it observed, these had results are out of an proportion to the actual extent of the emigration. It is the mere agitation of the subject, in any community, which does the mischief. Let one family go, and it seems to infect all the rest with the desire to go,—while the whites immediately begin to fancy that it would be very convenient to have them go.

I have always believed that the only way to conquest to reside the actual.

I have always believed that the only way to conquor the prejudice against color was to recognize the actual fact, that the association is ineyitable. When Frederick Douglass said of colonization, "We have considered that matter, and decided not to go," it was worth whole volumes of argument. "What can't be cured must be endured"; but the moment you open a new plan of cure, however fallacious, the endurance is apt to vanish. I admit that the emigration looks alluring, but the injury done is a certainty;—and suppose that the hope of good turns out a fallacy—what then f. T. W. H.

Worcester, July 14, 1861.

Wendell Phillips once said, that a good anti-slavery speech in Framingham would be to the churches there like an earthquake. From my experience, as here recorded, I think "One lesson of the hour," from the eloquent lips of Mr. Phillips, would make the remark of the Hibernian prove true, that "great was the earthquake, considering the size of the place."

But we will rejoice that we have a Mecca in that beautiful Grove, to which we repair so joyfully on each returning fourth of July. And when the year of jubilee to the slave comes, none; perhaps, will be more exultant than those who have ministered at the altar cause of freedom and humanity. "THE LESSON OF ST. DONINGO."

THE CONTRABAND OF WAR DOCTRING

WATLAND, July 6, 1861. WAYLAND, July 6, 1801.

Drait Garrison,—I sent you sometime back as amended copy of an article, exposing in the first page the imposition practised upon the people by the supposititious and absurd doctrine set up by Bauter and half countenanced by the administration, toucking countenanced by the administration, toucking contraband of war. On the part of the former, who is supremely selfish and totally depressed, and so, well prepared to aspire to the first place in such a Repable, it is a tub thrown to the whale, to divert from his residual to the threshing and flouncing provided by the contract of the threshing and founcing provided by his inhuman, unmilitary and demagogical spread about leading the Massachusetts troops to cut the threats of our friends and the enemies of our enemies in this war. On the part of the administration, it is a shuffing and discreditable expedient to stave off the only question of exempled moral quaking. They do not indoor the exampled moral quaking. They do not indoor the doctrine; on the contrary, they give direction which focuring imply repudiation of it, inasmuch as those dureness are incompatible with the legal consequences of contraband of war; yet they intimate an approval of the contraband of their subordinate. On the other hand, other traband of war; yet they intimate an approval of the action of their subordinate. On the other hand, other subordinates, at other posts and camps, are pursuing a course directly opposite, and soldiers, here and there, without question or reference to or from any quarter, are taking their own more rational, more legal and manly way.

There is no consistency, dignity, justice or decency

in the conduct of any of the authorities on this vial subject. The aim of the article to which I have referred is to place it on a true, intelligible and breat foundation, just to the slave, just to the noble spirit of the people and the armies, and not ridiculous in the es of Europe. Instead of leaving it to the self-in-rest, the caprice, the prejudice, or the politics of the terest, the caprice, the prejudice, or the politics of the possible generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants that may turn up. I make it a matter of settled and universal law and unquestionable right, under the rules of wor, on the part of the slave, and imperative duty, and indispensable legal obligation on ours.

It is not in respect to slaves only, but also to all the interests affected by the structure, that the miserable interests affected by the structure, that the miserable interests affected by the structure.

interests affected by the struggle, that the miserable humbug of contraband is working wrong and injury. It is applied with equal looseness and ignorance, or inness and treachery, to trade and inte with the enemy. If it be understood that certain ar-ticles are contraband of war, it is equally understood that all others are not so, and that continued commerce with the enemy in them is lawful; whereas, by law no commerce, intercourse, contract or correspon with a public and national enemy is permitted. But not, in all probability, have kept a formidable army in the field for a single month. Why, the great West through the Mississippi, and latterly compromising, contemptible Kentucky, has been supplying the food and whisky, not only of the army, but of a very large portion of both masters and slaves (bating the whisky) for three months! Nothing can be more mad and demoralizing than this supplying strength and energy to traitors for cutting our Ever yours most truly, D. L. CHILD.

# A PIRATIOAL SEIZURE.

NEWBURYFORT, July 14, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND—I suppose you have seen by the papers, the account of the capture of the schooner Euchantress, of this city. She was owned by Messra. Benj. Davis, Atkinson Stanwood, John T. Page, E. Manson, E. M. Reed, R. Plumer, E. Evans, J. B. and W. J. Cresy. She was built on our river, of 100 tons burthen, and as good a vessel as ever sailed from this port. Captain Devereux, the command er, is a very capable man—one in whom the owners have entire confidence. She left Boston, bound to St. Jago, and when 150 miles south of Nantucket Shoals, while on his course, came in sight of what he supposed was a French brig, with French colors. From his appearance, Capt. D. supposed he was bound in to New York. As he came along very near to make inquiries, Capt. D. chalked on his quarte what he supposed this Frenchman wanted to accrtain

—viz: the longitude. When near enough to throw a biscuit on board, up jumped some one hundred men-the "long-tom" was uncovered—ports were openedand down came the French flag, and up went the Confederate! As the Enchantress was unarmed, and last a crew of only eight men and boys, what else could the captain do but submit to the one hundred, all armed, and ready for a fight? The E. was a clipse, and the fastest sailer in the States; and, with the least suspiciors on the part of the Captain, could esi-ly have sailed the piratical craft out of sight.

Well, what else can we expect? The new Southern Confederacy is founded on the doctrine, that one man has a right to own another; and that being conceded. I do not see that they are any worse for stealing schooners than for stealing men

stealing schooners than for atenting men.

The worst thing of the whole is this:—They took
the poor fellow who was cook, (a colored man,) and
sent him, with two others they took from the other
vessels, in the Enchantress, south—to sell into hopess bondage.

I find nine-tenths of all the people are in favor of

the government giving liberty to the bondman, in or-der to have this disturbing element of slavery settled. But we have a few here, who are with the Souththey are descendants of traitors, who furnished the they are descentants of traitors, who turnished the British with aid and comfort, and to-day would aid the South to defeat the North-if they were not afrait of their heads. This conflict well never be settled unless we "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." If we can do that, it to all the inhabitants thereof." If we can do that, it would be a good investment, in a money-point of view, if from no higher motive: for in ten years, the benefits of free laloy would be so apparent, that all would rejoice. That day is coming. When the war began, I did not think it possible for the slave to be released; but as these rebels are so amart in their deviltry, government; in addidefence, may yet heed the voice,

but as these rebeis are so smart in their deviltry, gorernment, in self-defence, may yet heed the voice. Let my people go, that they may serve me."

Last Sunday, on board this piratical privateer, religious (1) services were held! The Episcopal service. was read by the purser, who prayed that God would bless Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and them; and that Lincoln and the North be brought to confusion and shame! Before night they took a prize—vessel and cargo worth \$63,000 and thought God had wonderfully prospered then I have increasing faith that our go cut short its work in righteousness, and

be a free and happy people.
Yours, truly,

We regret to perceive that among the suffer we regret to perceive that among the success by this capture are our anti-slavery friends Plumer. Stanwood and Page. The same piratical craft this seized the Enchantress took some half a dozen other vessels the same day, and will doubtless imperil the safety of many others. Several vessels, armed for the purpose, have been promply sent out to capture her, if possible.

THE BOSTON DIRECTORY, for 1801, in seal issued by Adams, Sampson & Co., with their sast punctuality and their usual accuracy. The size of this useful work has necessarily increased year by yes, and it now forms an octave of 700 pages, stiffed as for yatunable information as that space will allow. About of valuable information as that space and about 16,000 added; the number of other ch of all sorts in the volume amounts to over ! The "Business Directory" gives a careful class tion of arts, trades, professions and employ showing you at a glance who keeps what this where; and to this is added a variety of value interesting information respecting Boston inst

and "notions."

Adams, Sampson & Co. publish Directories of forteen cities, and keep at their office, (91 Washingtostreet.) all the Directories published in the United
States. And they courteously invite all persons is
call who are steeking information in their department.

THE LESSON OF ST. DOMINGO.

I have just seen a small pamphlet, which was first "THE LESSON OF ST. DOMINGO—HOW TO MAKE WAR SHORT, AND THE PEACE RIGHTEODS."

The title attracted my attention, and I read the con The title attracted my attention, and I read the con-mits ragerly. The History of Hayti, so replete with useful instruction to countries wherein slavery still gorracts its horrors, is, unhappily, too little known by pericans. The author of the article in question is, of those publicists, so rare in this country, who war to have attentively investigated the subject. list boughtful language denotes that he has pondered deeply over the bloody catastrophes of that terrible listory. The parallel which he establishes between the actual statement which Saint Domingo found itself when the war of proposednee broke forth, is, unfortunately, too just. The lesson which he deduces from it may be of mall importance to the destinies of this great re-You that have read, reflect! for, in history, s in physics, like causes produce like effects.

as in physics, like causes produce like effects.

But, in the hasty caumeration which he makes of
the different events which signalize that period of
strife, bloody but glorious for Saint Domingo, the authat has, I believe unintentionally, reproduced certain false statements invented by the hellish malignity of the colonists, primarily for the culpable and sacril pose of sowing discord and distrust between of color and the blacks, in order the more the men of color and the blacks, in order the more easily to accomplish their subjugation. These ma-licious and lying assertions have since been complete-ly refated by history, and contradicted by facts. It would be hardly necessary to refute them here, were into that it may perhaps be of service to those who may have read the article to which I refer, not being all familiar with the history of St. Domingo, o

I. The author of the article says, speaking of the aking up of arms by Ogó—"He put himself at the read of two or three hundred of his class in arms, and made a modest demand upon the planter's assem-bly of the North, for the legal rights of his class. In this address, he took care to say: 'I shall not have recourse to any rising of the slave gangs. I never comprehended, in my claims, the negroes in a state of

ended the famous insurrection of blacks under the aid of Jeannot, Jn. Francois and Biasson, he adds: lead of deannot, Jn. François and Biasson, no ados:
"All classes of whites and mulatioes joined in suppressing this insurrection, and pushed their advantage of science and arms so far that they overdid it. By their wholesale shughter of slaves who had no part in the conspiracy, they widely roused the black population in all quarters, and pressed thousands of them to fly to he mountains, where they were organized in bands nder Jn. François, Biasson, and other chiefs, who

Now, listen! It is very erroneous to suppose that, in a slaveholding state of society, where the free men of color, all of slave origin, among whom could be bound many Africans "scho were not more contenued by the whites than were the lightest mulattices," and where the projudice against color seemed to have a strength inate to the difference of color between the parties,"—it is erroneous, I say, to suppose that those men, who, although free, suffered, on account of their execution, humiliations, persecutions, ofttimes worse than the tortures of slavery itself, could ever have magnetic, for a single moment, that their cause was distinct from that of the enslaved blacks. Let it be well understood, that at no time and no where, in regard to this question of negro slavery, have the mu-lattors and free-blacks falled to recognize the cause of the black and mulatto slaves are completely identified with their own. That hideous distinction which the colonists of St. Domingo were compelled to establish, norder to 'ortify and maintain slavery in the colonies, ran counter to the natural good sense of the people, both black and yellow, whose perpetual enslavement was desired, but whom interest and instinct naturally induced to unite, on the first favorable occasion, against the colonists, their common focs. For the rest, there is no doubt that the future of the United States will verify that which the past of Saint Domingo (1) has ro to this question of negro slavery, have the muverify that which the past of Saint Domingo (1) has

proven.

It is true that Ogé, compelled to resort to arms in order to rescue himself from the unjust persecutions with which he was struggling, did not contemplate an immediate and sudden emancipation of the slaves; nevertheless, his noble heart never ceased to sympathize with their condition, and, by laboring to obtain perfect equality, just and natural, among all free men of the colony, (blacks, whites and yellows,) he hoped, to prepare the way for that great work of by so doing, to prepare the way for that great work of humanity and justice, the object of his passion and of his most ardent vows. These sentiments of Ogé were too openly avowed to be justly denied to him. It was by his efforts and initiative, aided by Jules Raymond, by his efforts and initiative, aided by Jules Raymond, a mulatto, that the Argenson Club was organized at Paris in 1789, under the presidency of Mr. Jolly, a distinguished phllanthropist, to plead also the cause of the negroes before that French nation, which had just risen to bring to trial both peoples and kings. The Club, at its meetings of the 3d, 8th, 12th and 22d of September, 1789, drew up a memorial of grievances of the men of color and free blacks, and demanded of the National Assembly the activative of these discussions. the National Assembly the extinction of those odious prejudices against color, by proclaiming that there could be but two classes of men in the colonies: that of freemen, and that of men living in a state of serviof freemen, and that of men living in a state of serviwise. At the same time, the memorial proposed a plan
for the amelioration of the condition of the slares, and
the gradual abolition of slavery. (2) But even before
this memorial was actually drawn up, when Ogé, consious of his rights, dared to present himself alone, on
the 7th of September, 1789, before the Massiac Club,
composed of colonists, his enemies, to discuss with
them the cause of his brethren, in an impassioned discourse which he delivered he hurled furt their midst. was there concentrated, the men of color did not dare a yow, or could not manifest, their opposition as openly a those of the South and West had done. Mean speaking of liberty,—that word liberty which we do not pronounce without enthusiasm, that word which curries with it the idea of happiness, were it merely because it seems to make us forget the evils which we have suffered for centuries,—this liberty, the mental that a proposition as openly at those of the South and West had done. Mean while, although their apparent conduct might not indicate any hostility, their departure from the cities, curries with it the idea of happiness, were it merely because it seems to make us forget the evils which we have suffered for centuries,—this liberty, the mental the chief of March 1990 and 1990 and 1990 are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare aposition as openly with all the sacred enthusiasm with which his great on the cities, and the chief of the concentrated, the men of color did not dare aposition as openly at these of the South and West had done. Mean while, although their apparent conduct might not include the proposition as openly with all the sacred enthusiasm with which his great on the cities, are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare. Republic of Hayti, seized, like another Washington, with all the sacred enthusiasm with which his great on the cities, are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare. Republic of Hayti, seized, like another Washington, with all the sacred enthusiasm with which his great on the cities, are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare. Republic of Hayti, seized, like another Washington, with all the sacred enthusiasm with which his great on the cities, are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare any condition of the cities, are the concentrated, the men of color did not dare any condition of the cities, and the cities, are the concentrated of the color of the cities, and the cities and the cities, are the condition of the cities, and the cities the chief of blessings, is it intended for all machine so. Ought it to be given to all men? ht it to be given to all men! I believe But, as if to reassure the colonists, the document of the colonists, one of the colonists, of the coloni quoted in these columns: "I shall not have recourse to any haising of the slave gangs." Because Ogé, who had associated intimately at Paris with Robenjerre, Brissot, Gregoire and La Fayette, and had drank with them from the same cup of liberty, trusting to the principles of justice and of equality just proclaimed in Pance, hoped to attain the realization of his wishes without these and without sheet and without these and without the same to the force of France, loped to attain the resultation of its without shock and without violence, by the force of justice and reason alone. So, when compelled to oppose force to force for his personal protection, Charance, his friend, a mulatto, one of those valorous statements of the contract of the rance, his friend, a mutatto, one or more random liaytians-who voluntarily received the haptism of the fire of battle at Savannah, fighting under Count d'Estaing for American liberty, proposed to him to raise the slaves, to proclaim universal liberty, and thus 4 one blow to annihilate colonial pride, Ogé receiled at one blow to annihilate colonial price, Oge recom-before the blood and horrors which such an uprising

(i) It is well to remember, that the name of Saint Do-mingue used in this writing merely refers to the French party of the Island of Hayti,—at that time the French call-ing it "the colony of St. Domingo." The same constitutes now the Republic of Hayti, under the rule of Fabre Gef-frand, Trasident.

(2) Remy, Petion and Haiti, Sec. 1, p. 45, 43. T. Maios, Hist. d'Haiti, vol. 1, p. 54.

(2) Disquisitions on the History of Hayti. B. Ardonin. Vol. 1, p. 114. An account of the trumbles of St. Domings. J. P. Garran. Vol. 2, p. 167.

the whole extent of our revolution, before that great act of natural justice could be promptly effected,—so difficult it is to destroy the most horrible iniquities after they have become rooted in society. But Ogé was far from despising the rights of the negroes, or desiring, like the two colonial assemblies, that their perpetual bondage should be the basis of the colonial constitution. He had perceived the necessity of ameliorating their condition in the memorial which he had

annes were made to undergo in the city of the Cape, for having dared to assert the rights of their brethren, yet we see the men of color sending commis-sioners to Paris to demand these same rights before e and condition of the enslaved blacks : but they perceive, with you, the necessity of not pre-cipitating any innovation in their behalf. You will behold them, since, like the whites, they are unfor wisdom and humanity may dictate for the ameliora-

cient reply to the erroneous assertion made by Mr. Elizur Wright, doubtless through misinformation, "that the mulattoes of St. Domingo claimed the right of property in negroes, and joined the whites to fight them, and keep them enslaved," &c.

associates in Hayti did not, however, retard in France
the progress and triumph of the Revolution. Two
decrees, establishing the political equality of colored
men, were made on the 13th and 15th of May, 1791,
the Eastern part of the Island. (4) by the National Assembly. But the whites of St. Domingo, on the receipt of the intelligence, exhibited the most violent indignation. A thunderbolt, says P. de Lacroix, could not have produced a more sudden explosion than that which this intelligence produced in St. Domingo. All the parishes protested against the execution of that decree of the 15th May, and the colonists swore that they would perish beneath

the colonists were mat they would person beneam the heaped up ruins of their property, rather than submit to such an infringement of their rights. (4)

The men of color, however, who, since the sad and cruel death of Ogé and his companions were thought to be overwhelmed by fear, were, on the contrary, only the more firmly resolved to enjoy the liberty and equality which the legislation of France had granted them, or die (5). The assessimption of Lacomba the

with the execution of the liberal enactments of the National Assembly, and the colonists opposed to the execution of laws which, they said, violated their project of exterminating the entire colored castel (6) privileges—between the great planters and the petty whites—appeared to present a favorable opportunity for the men of color to rise, and shake off the yoke for the men of color to rise, and snake on the yoke under which they were oppressed. (7) In the months of June and July, 1791, several insurrectionary moveon the 21st of August, the very night prior to the ris ing of the blacks in the North, a formidable insurrec-tion of the men of color burst forth in the neighbor cahaye, took up arms, also at the head of men of color for the purpose of obtaining their rights. (8) But in the North, more directly under the eyes and

which almost immediately broke forth there. How ever, when that insurrection broke out, the revolu-tionary party (then the unionists) charged the conspirtionary party (then the unionists) charged the conspiracy to the colonists, (then the secossionists,) whom they accused of wishing by these means to frustrate, in the colony, the liberal changes which France had just instituted; and the colonists, on the other hand, attributed it to the revolutionists, whom they suspected of complicity with the blacks, for the purpose of destroying their authority and prestige in St. Domingo, (10) just as it has happened now, that the South, charging the whole North with abolition designs for having appointed a Republican President, have thought it best to secede from the American Union.

Mr. Beaubrun Ardouin, with that analytical ability which distinguishes him preëminently from all other

which distinguishes him preëminently from all other writers who have studied the History of Hayti, enters at full length, in the first volume of his Disquisitions, at the 6th chapter, into an enumeration of the various causes which are supposed to have led to that insurrection. At any rate, when the blaze of configration, and the cries of unfortunate wretches perishing amid avenging flames kindled by the slaves, had given the

presented to his mind. (1) He ardently dealred liberty for all, but conscientious, matured liberty, acquired peaceably by the law of justice. A liberty bloody and terrible, born amid fearful rendings of society and upon the smoking ruins of the colony, such as it was sometime after, was repugnant to his humane and generous heart.

Garan Coulon, sent to Saint Domingo by the National Convention of France to make a report concerning the troubles in that colony, and who is certainly a competent authority in the matter, asys, in speaking of Ogé— Finally, after having reproached him during his life with having wished to raise the slaves, they (the colonists) have made it a crime that he should have written that he did not desire to arm them against the whites. It'is true that Ogé thought in 1790, with the prominent philanthropists, and the friends of the blacks themselves, that liberty could not be given to the slaves all at once. He did not believe that the attempt was then practicable; and it required the whole extent of our revolution, before that great act of natural justice could be promptly effected—so ter they have become rooted in society. But Ogé was far from despising the rights of the negroes, or desiring, like the two colonial assemblies, that their perpetual bondage should be the basis of the colonial constitution. He had perceived the necessity of ameliorating their condition in the memorial which he had the impredence to present to the club Massinc." (2)

And Southonax himself, whose unjust prejudice agafist the free men of color of St. Domingo (the former emancipated slaves) signalized particularly his last mission to that colony—a prejudice unworthy his inconsistent character, and which Victor Scheller, and others after him, believe that they ought to espouse, without well knowing why—Southonax, I say, who was proud to have been the first to proclaim universal liberty to the slaves of St. Domingo or Hayti, acknowledged, notwithstanding, that the young

espouse, without well knowing why—some espouse, without the slaves of St. Domingo or Hayti, acknowledged, notwithstanding, that the young martyr Oge "died for the liberty of his brethren," (the men of color,) "and even for the liberty of the blacks." (3)

The remarks which we here make, concerning this young hero, apply to all the men of color of that period.

A first the terrible punishment which Ogé and Chavelet and the penalty of being prosecuted, and condemned as seditious and disturbers of public tranquillity." (3) And the penalty then was death,—death under its most horrid forms.

Thus, the men of color, far from having exhib an eagerness to unite with the whites in suppressing that insurrection, as Mr. Wright asserts, in his para-graph which I have quoted: "II. All classes of whites and sulatioes joined in suppressing the insurrecso far, that they overdid it, &c." So far from that be-ing the case, I say, history proves that they aided the insurrection to the extent of their ability. And it re-quired force, or intimidation, to compel a few of them to take part against the slaves; in the same manner as we see the sinfortunate slaves of the South, to-day, obliged to dig trenches and build ramparts to protec

most fervent prayers.

However, intoxicated with their success, these unestablishing their liberty. As yet, they even of that priceless liberty, man's natural attribute so much for the philosophy of the men of color:
So much for the philosophy of the men of color:
and we have the mortification to behold their most distinguished leaders, Biasson, Jean Francois, and even their Lieutenant, Toussaint L'Ouverture him

> The perpetration of such revolting abuses, together with repeated scenes of carnage and depredation, could only grieve the true friends of liberty, and very soon those whom a pure love for the sacred rights of man to their fate. At length, their chiefs, weary of car-nage, or doubtful of the future, made overtures to the civil commissioners, Myrbeck and St. Leger, &c., representatives of France in the colony, to put an end to the insurrection, and reduce the whole of the army to sla-eery, with the exception of four hundred of the princi-pal ones among them. (5)
>
> After these unpropitions events, order and peace

After these unpropitious events, order and peace were not reëstablished in the colony. The whites, puffed up with pride, and blinded by the prejudices murder of Ferrand de Baudieres, and that barbarous execution of Ogé, to which the article of Mr. Wright alludes, had only excited in them a justifiable hatred against the whites, whose privileges and pride they were resolved to crush down. (5)

The dissension which arose on account of the animosity cherished on both sides—between the representatives of France, or the revolutionists charged with the account.

black chieftain displaying itself, he thought to turn against his instigators the fratricidal weapon which their redoutable ally. Touissaint was taken, and con

ty, spreading its protecting wings over that unprotected land, carved with its puissant sword upon the blue firmament of Havti, to the astonished gaze of blacks and mulattoes, the magic and ineffaceable words:-"Linearry, Independence, or Dearn!"

the giorious night of the 13th of October, 1802, on the standard of the new country, which, together with Dessalines, (black,) he was about to bestow upon his brethren. And thus uniting their efforts, both colored and black, under the inspiration of those two reform chiefs, succeeded, at last, after the most desperate struggles, in attaining their liberty and independence. Behold the action of colored and black men of Haytil But, in order that the lesson which Mr. Wright's able pen has so wisely and so intelligently drawn

prejudices, as unjust as they are barbarous, induce the South to perpetuate slavery and its horrors in their States, the 500,000 free colored men, scattered throughout the Union in shame and dejection, eagerly waiting for an opportunity, will find means, some day, to inflame the souls of the slaves, and to execute, in the

the change of the sarve have even broken even by the hand of the masters!

Here, then, is a weighty lesson, as Mr. Wright very justly remarks, and one which God seems to have placed expressly in view of the Americans, to save their beautiful and flourishing country from the ruin and desolation with which slavery threatens it.

A. TATE,

Boston, June 19, 1861.

COL. COWDIN TURNED SLAVE-CATCHER The redoubtable Colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment seems to be winning an unenviable notoriety, not only for his unsoldier-like blunders and ignorance of the most trivial military matters, but for a deed more reprehensible than all else, and which native ignorance and stupidity can hardly excuse. We let the Washington correspondent of the Boston Trac-

"The members of the Massachusetts First have

sharing their rations with him, and giving him a lodging by night.

On Sunday, July 7th, the man pretending to be his master came into the camp inquiring for his slave. He was sent to various parts of the camp on such fools' errands as he deserved. While he was gone, the slave was hurried first into the woods, and then into the empty aqueduct of the Washington water works, and there hidden until his claimant returned home discouraged. Monday morning, however, bright and early, he was back again, still without papers, and the wagoners unfortunately being all away, he got track and sight of the fugitive he sought. When the poor fellow heard the voice of his master, he trembled like a frightened hare, and could hardly move, so extreme

Was his terror.

Capi. Snow, of Somerville, was the officer of the day, and a request was made to him that the slave might be given up and remanded to boudage. But on various pretexts, the Captain delayed action, like the true and noble-hearted man he is, hoping that the slave might again be smiggled out of the way.

His master, however, went at once to the Colonel, and stated his case, and the Colonel, mithout papers, or any legal action, whatever, without testimony even, save that of the slave and his owner informally given, and therefore not to be legally received, commanded Captain Snow, as he himself confessed in presence of the Captain and the Chaplain, W. H. Culdworth, to deliver up the slave to his master. From this order, there was of course no appeal. The slave was given up, trembling with terror, and is now in bonds. What punishment he has suffered, or will suffer, can only be conjectured."

MESSES. EDITORS,—I had my blood stirred while reading the account given in your paper of the return of a fugitive by order of Col. Cowdin of the First Mas-

The police of th Fourth Station, says the Boston Hendid, discovered early Sunday morning an effigy of Col. Robert Cowdin hanging from a tree. The figure had on a military cap, and was labeled with the following inscription: "Col. Cowdin, of Burns rendition notoriety, is now practising his tricks at kidnapping in Washington."

The effigy was cut down, and taken to the Fourth Police Station House.

was the property of a Union man in the District. Would merely state that much dissatisfaction exists here in regard to it, and that there is considerable doubt whether he is the property of a Union man. He is probably the so-called property of a secessionist, and don't be surprised to hear he is recaptured by the friends of justice and humanity of the 1st Regiment."

LYNN AGAINST SURRENDERING FUGITIVE SLAVES. be following petition is being circulated in Lynn:—

The following petition is being circulated in Lynn;

"To Hox. John B. Alley, M. C.:

Dear Sir,—The undersigned, citizens of Lynn, respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon your serious consideration the duty of using whatever influence you can exert, for the prompt removal of Col. Cowdin, of the Mass. First Regiment, in view of his gratuitous, sillegal and inhuman compliance with the demand of a rebel slaveholder to surrender to him one of his fugitive slaves who had taken refuge in the camp—where the compromised, the feelings of the people of Massach District of the compounded, the feelings of the people of Massach Unsetts grievously outfraged, and a damaging effect produced upon that popular enthusiasm which is so as sential to the support of the government in its efforts for the supports of the Southern rebellion."

Jr. Deare Peterk King Rev 15 S Militga Rev 15 S Militga Rev 15 Militga Rev 15

NEGRO REBELLION—Excitement at the Relay House,
—Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of
the Relay House during yesterday, owing to the circulation of reports that a service insurrection had occurred amongst the negroes in that neighborhood.

The facts of the case, as we have them from a resident of the neighborhood, are simply these: Early
in the morning, Dr. Hall, a gentleman largely engaged
in farming interests, directed a small negre girl belonging to him to proceed to the quarters and rouse his negro servants in order to commence work.

From some freak, the girl neglected to obey her master's bidding, and lay down on the steps and went to
sleep. At a later hour the doctor, discovering that
she had not compiled with his request, undertook to

ended to his wounds.

subsequently, Dr. Hall, accompanied by a magisre, appeared at the Relay, and demanded of Colone
res that his negro alrould be delivered up.

Colonel Jones was holding the matter under advise
ent, but it was thought that he would give the negre

Baltimore American, July 12th.

"While the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment was in the occupancy of Baltimore, a colored man, slave of William Dorbacker, Esq., proprietor, of the Three Tuns Tavern, absconded to the camp of the regi-ment, and was taken into the employ of some of the

Officers.

When the regiment returned to the Relay House, the man went with them, and continued there until a day or two since, when Mr. Dorbacker, discovering his whereabouts, sent for him. The messenger was somewhat maltrated by the soldiers as soon as he made his mission public, and had to leave the camp rather

his mission public, and had to leave the camp rather hastily.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dorbacker procured the services of officer John Wright, who, armed with an order from Provost Marshal Kenly, presented it at the quarters of Col. Jones, and claimed the property. Col. Jones said he did not recognize shares as contraband, and gave up the man at once. The officer, however, saw the propriety of making a circuitous route from the camp to the railroad depot, to avoid a possible rescue."

WISHINGTON, July 10. The following discast dispatch has been received by the War Department:—

"HUTTONSVILLE, Va., July 15.

Cel. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General:

Gen. Garnett and his forces have been routed, and his baggage and one gun taken. His army is completely admensalized. Gen. Garnett was killed while attempting to rally his forces at Carricksford, near St. George. We have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia. Our loss is but 13 killed and not more than 40 wounded, while the enemy's loss is not far from 200 killed, and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least 1000. We have captured 7 of the enemy's guns in all. A portion of Gen. Garnett's forces arcreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit. The troops that Gen. Garnett had under his command are said to be the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carollinans. Our success is complete, and I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country, (Signed,)

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General U. S. Army."

GRAFTON, Va., July 15. Garnett was Adjutant-

Grapton, Va., July 15. Garnett was Adjutant-General of Virginia. The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by Gen. Morris's command, consisting of the 14th Ohio and 7th and 9th Indiana regiments.

The rebels carried off many of their dead, but they were completely routed and scattered, Gen. Morris's command captured 40 loads of provisions, and all their horses, wagons, &c. There was no other loss on our side than the two killed and two mortally wounded of the Ohio 14th.

WASHINGTON, July 14. The following is the report of Gen. McClellan to Licutenant-General Scott:

BEVERLY, Va., July 13. I have received from Geo. Pegram propositions for a surrender, with his officers and the remnant of his command, say 600 men. They are said to be extremely pentient, and are determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have nearly 900 or 1000 prisoners take care of when Gen. Pegram comes in. The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels killed some 150.

The A large number of Arkansas troops were engaged against Col. Siegle in the battle near Carthage. The federal loss in the battle was ten killed, three wounded, and four missing. The rebels state their loss to be 700 killed. The guard of 120 left at Neoshe by Col. Siegel provious to the battle were taken prisoners by a large force of Arkansas was a large force of

against the Southern Confederacy.

A lady correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of the ferocious way in which they urge Southern troops in Northern Alama to carry on the war. "Soldiers," she says, "are everywhere greeted with bursts of enthusiasm along the whole route, taslies thronging to the stations, with flowers, baskets of provisions, waving their handkerchiefs, throwing kisses, &c., begging for "Lincoln's scalp," "s lock of his hair," crice of "down with the rall-splitter," "show the vile Northern hordes, the cursed Yankees, some Southern chivalry," "give them warm Southern hospitality."

The Raleigh Register, of the 10th says that steamer Winslow captured, off Cape Hatteras, on the 3rd inst., schooner Herbert Martin, of Barnstable, Martin, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at 830,000.

August 184, 1861, in commemoration of the Day.

Let all join to make this FERTIVAL OF FREEDOM worthy
of the occasion, of the long line of effective meetings
which have preceded it in honor of this event, and of the
mighty object in behalf of which it is held,—the cleaning
of our own land from the curse and shame of Human Sla-

Rioquent speakers will be present. Railroad trains will un at reduced fares, &c. Of all which, further particulars

W. L. GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, THOS. J. HUNT, ELIAS RICHARDS, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE,

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Anti-Slavery Cause at Framingham, July 4, 1861.

y Cause at Framingham, July 4,

1 00 Affred Woodman

1 00 H G O Blake

1 00 A S. Cook.

1 00 A S. Cook.

1 00 A W Selley

1 00 J M. Aldrich

1 00 Coo T Garrison

1 00 L D Gray

1 00 J M. Aldrich

1 00 Coo T Garrison

2 Mary Wickock

4 13 Caroline R. Patnam

0 32 Mary Wickock

1 00 E White

5 00 Cyras Cook

2 75 P W Morrill

5 00 T. Southwick

1 00 Geo Draper

1 00 S. O Fay

0 25 May T P Kuox

0 50 P. A. Chase

0 25 Rey Sella Martin

5 00 Hon. N H Whiting

1 00 Capt A Tate, Hayti

25 00 C C. Breek

25 00 O G. Cheever

1 00 John Winslow

0 50 J B. Oliver and ladies

0 50 Wm Bassett Jr

1 00 Charles Folien

5 00 Maria W Chapman

1 00 Rey M G Kimball

1 00 F H Hemshaw

1 00 Total, \$16

PLEDGES. Samoel Barreti
T R Rice
U K Whipple
Z Leonard
D Patrick
J A Nowell
J S Hayward
B Snow, Jr
A T Draper
M A Dutcher
L S N
Mary Willey
M B Goodrich

EF A. T. FOSS will speak at East Dennis, 17 4 1 0 1

PARKER PILISBURY will lecture in Source, N. H., next Sunday, 21st last, at usual l

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Monroe, Me.

The friends of freedom will calebrate West India Emancipation, as usual, by a mass meeting in the spacious Town Hall in Milford, Friday, August 2. Particulars

EF WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak af Rev. Mr. Grimer's Church, in Southae street, in this city, on SURDAY EVERING NEXT, with particular reference to the colorisation of the colored people in Hayti and elsewhere.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif-F. MERLY B. JAUNSON, M. D., saving and as-teen years' experience in the Homosopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References—David Thuyer, 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

DIED—At Alexandria, (Va.) July 7, Willie Richardson, sged 17 years, a private in Company P, fifth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was the only child of Henry and Emma G. Richardson, of Stoneham, and much beloved, not only by his friends and companions at home, but also by the officers and privates of the regiment, who speal of him as a young man of strict moral worth and integrit of character, and faithful and energetic in the porformanc of duty. His becaved parents and friends have the sympathies of many hearts.

His seal of silence. But there beamed a smile Eo fixed and holy from that marble brow, Death gazed, and left it there;—he dared not steal The signet ring of heaven."

His remains were brought home for interment, and with ppropriate funeral ceremonies were deposited in Linden-cood Cemetery.

In Mediori, (Mass., July), art. Unaltorm al., whee of Mr. Edward Richansov, aged 44 years. The sufferings of her last illness were borne with truly Christian fortitude; but from this state of trial, she has been translated to a home of reat and reward. She was sminently impressed with religious sentiments, and cherished a deep respect for the words and character of Christ. She was one of the founders of the Church, and was also

for many years a teacher in the Sabbath School in Medfe in which relation she was greatly beloved. Her prese

will be missed, out the remembrance of ser virtues will.

May God in his mercy sustain her disconsolate companion and motherless children in this hear of their despest serrow! May they know the supporting influences of Christian faith!

In Lockport, N. Y., July 9, Mary B., wife of Richard M. Hanosok, and daughter of Rev. A. G. Beman, of New Haven, Ct. \* ST. MARY'S LAKE

# WATER-CURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The affilted, requiries.

mediately surrounants, two sases, save perspective of the pleasure-grounds.

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

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

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

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

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

We intend, with the aid of competent help in every department, to make the Grunt the invalid's Hous, as well as a place for medical treatment.

Those coming as patients should furnish themselves with two comfortables, two linen or cotton packing sheets, one woollen blanket, and one half-dozen bath towels, or they can be furnished by the Cura at fifty cents per week extra-

TERMS—From \$7 to \$10 per week, for treatment, board, o., according to roomand care.
This funtition is accessible by Michigan Central Railcoad. Carriage always in waiting at the Battle Creek Deot to convey people to the Cuns.

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

Physicians and Proprietors,
To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Eacommunication, to insure an answer, should contain
postage stamp for return letter.
St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1861. J 21 PARKER Sewing Machines.

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of flowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grove & Bakers, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Sitter Medic at the last Pair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market. Sales Room, 188 Washington

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent.

Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sowing Machine work done at short notice.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

3m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Ma-Charitable Mechanic Association. "Four Parker's Sewing Machines. This Ma

"Four Pankru's Sewro Macuussa. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the various patents owned and used by Rilas Howe, Jr., Wheeler 100 to 1

of their slaves. Toussaint L'Ouverture sprang from this scandalou and unheard of scheme, which, even now, after a lapse of seventy years, makes us tremble with horror

Then, and only then, it was, that the Genius of Liber

tion. At any raie, when the blaze of conflagration, and the cries of unfortunate wretches perishing amid avenging flames kindled by the slaves, had given the "(1) History of Hayti. T. Madion. Vol. 1, p. 57. B. Ardouin. Vol. 1, pp. 134, 135.

(2) Report of the Troubles of St. Domingue. J. P. Garran. Vol. 2, p. 55.

(3) Notes of B. Ardouin. Hist. d'Haiti, p. 144, vol. 1.

(4) Protes of the Parish of Gres Mores.

(5) Letter of Labraisoniers, mulatto, to J. Raymond.

(6) Pamphilie to Lacreix, vol. 1, p. 124, 64. B. Ardouin, Etudes are l'Hist. d'Haiti, vol. 1, p. 274.

(7) Hist. Haiti, T. Madion, vol. 1, p. 177.

(8) B. Ardouin, Etudes are l'Hist. d'Haiti, vol. 1, p. 28, 69.

(8) Hist. d'Haiti, T. Madion, vol. 1, p. 177.

(9) Pamphilie to Lacreit, vol. 1, p. 85, 100.

through the operation of changeless law, work out human advancement,—

Springfield, July, 1861. E. W. TWING.

EVERETT ON SECESSION.

The oration of Hon. Edward Everett at New York,

respecting those provisions and laws for which powers have been expressly granted to the U. S. by the Constitution. Attempted laws of the Federal Government without those limits are not only not supreme but they are not laws at all—they are mere nullities

Such was the plain understanding of the framers of the Constitution; such the belief of the people at large such the decisions of the Courts; and such is the ex-

such the decisions of the Courts; and such is the ex-press declaration of the 10th Amendment, which plainly refuses all ungranted powers to the Federal Government. None of these authorities, supporting this opinion, can properly be accused of "trifling with

erious things."

The laws of the United States being then only pare

mount when made for objects for which powers are expressly granted, the question before us is, whether

the right of secession in a State, or of the preven-tion of it by the Federal Government, is a power granted by the Constitution to that government. I

presume there can be but one answer to this question.

No person pretends that there is any express power in
the Constitution relating to the secession of a State,
either in permission or prohibition; the Constitution

which the action is reserved to the States, or the per ple; and the President, in attempting to prevent so

It has, however, been gravely argued, even by a parently intelligent writers, that as the Constitution gives no power to any State to secede, they canno therefore have the right; but as this doctrine is plain

adopted, would annual all political power and right in all the States, and in every citizen, on which th

Constitution is silent, it is scarcely necessary to give

Constitution, made " to form a more perfect union

Constitution, made "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to the people of the United States, Mr. E. says—"Here it is evident, that there is nothing in the instrument which in the nature of things can be repealed." How does this appear? If he means that the good objects above recited cannot be repealed, nobody will dispute it with him; but this truism proves nothing to the subject. But if he means that the adhesion of the State to the Constitution, expressing those objects, cannot be

the Constitution, expressing those objects, cannot be repealed, I am obliged to differ from him. All politically appeared to the constitution of t

repeated, 1 am obliged to differ from him. All policial compacts, or ratifying enactments, are implied and necessarily conditional, especially when the pu

made by him, on the origin and character or the gov-ernment, the alleged parallel cases in other nations, whose principles of government differ from ours—all the former assent or decisions of the States, &c., accu-rate, eloquent, and in many parts highly instructive as they are—can have no force in their bearing on this

they are—can have no force in their bearing on unsquestion, until it is shown to the common sense of intelligent men, that the Constitution expressly prohibits secession, and that it is not left as a reserved

South Carolina solemnly assented to, and ratification

s silent or

the subject; it is therefore a question or

# Boetry.

For the Liber APOUALYPBE. All hall to the care and stripes?"—LUTRER C. LADD.
Straight to his heart the bullet crushed,
Down from his breast the red blood gushed,
And o'er his face a glory rushed.

A sudden spasm rent his frame, And in his ears there went and came A sound as of devouring flame,

Which in a moment ceased, and then The great light clasped his brows agai So that they shope like Stephen's, who Saul stood apart a little space, And shook with shuddering awe to trace

Thus, like a king, erect in pride, Raising his hands to heaven, he cried, "All half the Starz and Stripes!" and died.

Died grandly: but, before he fell, (0, blessedness ineffable !) Vision apocalyptical

Was granted to him, and his eyes, All fadiant with glad surprise, Looked forward through the centuries,

In the world's soil in cycles past, Spring up and blossom at the last : Saw how the souls of men had grown, And where the scythes of Truth had mown Clear space for Liberty's white throne:

Saw how, by Sorrow tried and proved, The last dark stains had been removed Forever from the land he loved.

Saw Treason crushed, and Freedom crowned, And clamorous Faction, gagged and bound, Gasping its life out on the ground;

While over all his country's slopes Walked swarming troops of cheerful hopes, Which evermore to broader scopes Increased, with power that comp

The world's weal in its own, and bends Saw how, throughout the vast extents

Of earth's most populous contin She dropped such rare heart-affi That, from beyond the farthest seas,

The wondering peoples thronged to seize Her proffered pure benignities ;— And how of all her trebled host Of widening empires, none could be Whose strength or love was upper Because they grew so equal there Beneath the flag, which, debonnaire Waved joyous in the golden air :--

Wherefore the martyr, gazing clear Beyond the gloomy atmosphere Which shuts us in with doubt and fear,-He, marking how her high increase Ran greatening in perpetual lease Through balmy years of odorous Pe

Greeted, in one transcendent cry Of intense, passionate extacy, The sight that thrilled him utterly,—

Saluting with most proud disdain -Of murder and of mortal pain, The vision which shall be again:

So, lifted with prophetic pride, Raised conquering hands to heaven, and cried, "All hall the Stars and Stripes!"—and died. CLARENCE BUILDE

TOUCH NOT THE TEMPTING OUP.

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy, Touch not the sparkling wine; Trust not the pleasures of the bowl, The glories of the vine; The bloated face, the bloodshot eye, Shall tell to you the reason why. Touch not the tempting cup, my boy, Beer, brandy, wine or gin; Let topers praise their foolish ways Who make a mock of sin;

Shall tell to you the reason why Touch not the tempting cup, my boy,
Though urged by friend or fee;
Dare, when the tempter urges most,
Dare nobly say, No—no! The joyous angel from on high Shall tell to you the reason why.

The drunken demon's maddened cry

Touch not the tempting cup, my boy, In righteousness be brave; In righteousness be brave;
Take not the first, a single step,
Toward the drunkard's grave; The widow's groan, the orphan's sigh, Shall tell to you the reason why.

SMILE, AND BE CONTENTED. The world grows old, and men grow cold To each, whilst seeking treasure; And what with want, and care, and toil, Not much to be lan Life rolls on gaily, if we will

If we are peer, and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No! steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silver lining. Are life's bright silver lining.
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest scale on earth are those
Who smile, and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart, And fortune hids us sorrow, From hope we may a blessing reap, If there's will rise where roses bloom,

WHAT THEY SAY. Woulds thou know what troubles man What annoys them night and day? Not a frightful myth, or robber, But the spectre, "What they say."

"What they say !" It haunts the maider

To the orator it elingeth,
Daunts the statesman in his dream,
With the pulpit-teacher stealeth
"Tween him and his highest theme.

"What they say?" Well, let them say it; Airy echo, fleet as dew; When they've breathed it, 'tis forgotten— They who hear forget it too.

Wouldst then know what rules the million? Themis, with her ancient sway? omp and tramp of bannered legions?
No,—the bubble, "What they say!

# PROCLAIM THE JUBILEE!

Go forth with a trumper's sound,
And tell to the nations round,—
On the hills which our heroes trod,
In the shrines of the saints of God,
In the ruler's hall and the captive's prison,—
That the slumber is broken, the steepers are risen;
That the day of the seourge and the fetter is o'er,
And earth feels the tread of her freemen once more.

# The Wiberator.

E. H. HEYWOOD-WENDELL PHILLIPS-

FRIEND GARRISON: I have just read the admira-ble discourse of E. H. Heywood, delivered at Music Hall. It is rich, necy, cogent and eloquent. May his days be long in the land, and time ever deal gently with him!

with him!

I failed to note in the discourse but a single instance in which the logic seemed to be lame; and that was his criticism on Wendell Phillips. He says—"I cannot agree with Mr. Phillips when he says that such a contest (our national one) can be settled only by arms. I most gravely dissent from that fatal concession. It denies the adequacy of the human reason to apprehend and obey the truth: "yet in the next paragraph but one beyond this, Mr. Heywood observes as follows: "I do not propose to discuss the alestract question of peace, this morning. Men have not the vision or the self-poise to weigh its tremendous issues amid the smoke of buttle and the roar of cannon."

Does not this declaration as strongly imply the do-

Does not this declaration as strongly imply the de-nial of the adequacy of the human reason to appro-hend and obey the truth, as does the statement of Mr.

Phillips !
Surely, Mr. Heywood will not claim that the smoke of battle and the roar of cannon are more effectual in beclouding the vision and weakening the self-poise of men on the peace question, than the clink of Mammon's box, backed up by the lust of political and ecclesiastical power, and flanked strongly by rampant contempt for a degraded and subject race is, rampant contempt for a organization and assignment of a contempt of the first of the contempt of the contempt

expressly to comment:—

"The Constitution contains the following express provision: This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made, or which shall be unade, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' Such being the express provision of the Constitution of the United States, which the people of South Carolina adopted in 1783, just as much as they ever adopted either of the State Constitutions, is it not trifling with serious things to claim that, by the simple expedient of passing a law under the name of ordinance, this revoision, and every other provision of it, may be mullifled, and every magistrate and officer in Carolina, whether of the State or Union, absolved from the oath which they have taken to support it!"

Here we see implied the radical error pervading all the newspaper writings, &c., denying the right of seis right; therefore, I think is clear, even riom in en-course of his able and cloquent critic.

As others of late have given their views of peace and war to the readers of the Liberator, I will, with your permission, after more than three decades of thoughtful years, give mine, as well as I can in a few thoughtful years, give mine, as well as I can in a rew words. Men, though progressing towards perfection, are, nevertheless, very imperfect beings; consequently, it is impossible for them to conform in all things to the standard of absolute right; infinite, perfection So it will be seen, that alone is equal to the task. So it will be seed, mar-hewing to the line of absolute right would cause chips to fly into the faces of all of woman born, too plenty by half for the comfort of self-complacent pharisecs, if not to the occasional disquiet of better developed men. It would prove a fruitless enterprise to under-Here we see implied the radical error pervading all the newspaper writings, &c., denying the right of secession. The Federal Government is spoken of, not as a delegated and limited government, but as one possessing, not only paramount, but complete, unlimited sovereignty, like that of any European government. The provision cited by Mr. E., that the Constitution and laws of the U. S. shall be supreme, without regard to the laws of the States, means only respecting those provisions and laws for which powers have been expressly cranted to the U. S. by the mouth of Vesuvius into a straw take to convert the mouth of Vesavius into a strav-berry patch. While the earth is progressing to a more perfect state, active volcanoes are indispensable; they perform an office absolutely necessary to the general good, though they occasionally do, in their un-reasoning zeal, what appears to be serious partial mis-chief. Time has been when they were numerous, and much more active than at present; and the per od will undoubtedly arrive in the distant future

mey will cease strongether; but the present state of the earth's development demands their action. Equally clear it is, to my mind, that the past and present state of the moral world demands such violent eruptions as war—such things must needs be; and, being a natural processity and in actions. being a natural necessity, are, in a certain and prope right, and more or less morally justifiable in parties engaged therein; and, being right, development, under certain circumstances, to engage Men under certain circumstances, can no more be non-resistants than crater-mouths can be strawberry beds. On the other hand, certain other men, under other circumstances, can no more fight and physically destroy their feliows, than the fruitful gardens and vineyards of Italy can produce the phe-nomena of Ætna and Vesuvius; both the vineyard and the crata have their office to perform in the omy of nature, and let not one say to the other. economy of nature, and let not one say to the other.

I have no need of thee. The hero of Harper's Ferry,
whose mortal career culminated in receiving a martyr's crown on a Virginia scaffold, possessed a heart as devout, as tender, as sincere, as loving, as truly devoted to humanity, as the worthy and peaceful demonstrator of non-resistance who still adorns the mortal sphere of human existence at Hopedale.

It seems self-evidently clear to my mind, that men, both individually and socially, have the right of self-preservation. If they are conscious of possessing that degree of moral power which will yield them all the e they need or desire, then it is their duty and in vindication of the principles of peace, all consid erate and just people cannot fail to honor them, and their example will not be without its salutary effect on the progress of mankind. So, when an individual, or unity, in their judgment find it necessary to the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, for themselves or others, in the use of the enginery of physical destruction, the unperverted in nanity and enlightened reason applaud the deed; and, with gratitude and admiration, men build monuments in honor of their names. And who shall say that life, and everything dear to life, are not are for such heroic, though sanguinary de-

ence of the rights of man?

But it is said that, "to defend war is to defend the dispositions that lead to war." Very well. What are the dispositions that lead a righteous man to war? a disposition to defend a righteous caus the assault of unrighteousness—civilizatio

against baraism—liberty against slavery.

To be led to war by a disposition to kill or plunder, or for the bubble reputation, or for the purpose of enslaving the vanquished, is quite another matter.

If civilization, when assaulted by barbarism with

physical force, neglects to meet it in the same way, its subjugation is certain, and it must itself relapse into

and necessarily continous, especially when the pur-poses of the contract are expressed in it: it is say-ing we will, on our part, support and obey the Con-stitution you have given us, for the purposes stated in it, if you, on your part, will execute or promote those purposes; and if we deem that those purposes have been violated or neglected by you, as regards us, (and we are the judges,) the contract is annulled, and we are at liberty to revoke it. of, which would justify, at the bar of enlightened reason, the refusal, under all circumstances, to take the life of a fellow-man: if a person really believed that all who depart this life have their condition fixed we are at liberty to revoke it.

I limit these comments to the question of the right of State secession, as discussed by Mr. Everett, because on this question hangs all the right or the wrong of the present war, on the part of the North, and the for weal or wo, for all eternity, according as they are prepared or unprepared at the moment of their exit if he has not the means of knowing certainly that his enemy has that preparation which will save him from eternal perdition, I can conceive of nothing that ought to induce him to take his life or

the battle-field, or elsewhere.

world than war. The spirit of acquisition in trade is worse than war. As this spirit is indulged in; and as ectised by the civilized world, it is more de trade is practised by the civilized world, it is more de-structive of human comfort, and more fatal to the tem-poral existence of man, than war. More die of des-titution than are slain in battle. What considerate person would not rather meet death by the quick in-strumentalities of the battle-field, than die by inches hibits secession, and that it is not left as a reserved power to the States.

I am aware that the President, and other opposers of secession, put the duty of coercing the seceded States into the Union on another ground. It is said the Constitution and his oath of office require him to protect the property, and execute the laws, of the Union, which, it is said, necessarily implies the claim to the continued allegiance of all the States, and that the enforcement of the laws is virtually an enforcement of that claim. But the President is under no i obligation to protect the property or execute the laws of the Union, in the seceded States: the injunctions of the Constitution and his oath of office can only apof utter want in loathsome dens, where the weak and poor are driven by the spirit of trade to famish? But war is objected to as wrong, because it is said that objected to as wrong, because it is said that begets like, and freedom is never the result." History does not sustain this assertion, and the maxim with which it is associated must be taken with many to the lower orders of creation came the savage; from savagelsm came barbarism; and from barbarism came awageism came barbarism; and from barbarism came civilization; and so on up the spiral ascent to supernal excellence. Like begets like in a certain general and qualified sense, in some things—not in all; fire passing over stubble does not beget a fire to succeed it. The pestilence that ravages a district does not beget a pestilence to come after it, but dies out, after exhausting the element on which it fed; thunder-storm and tenness do not heart this brief.

The oration of Hon. Edward Everett at New York, on the 4th of July, was one of his most able and instructive performances; replete with that immense historical knowledge, comprehensiveness of view, and impressiveness of expression, for which he is ever distinguished; but, as from the commencement, it proceeds upon assumptions, which, although made by almost all the Northern papers, seem to me fallacious, and as I am anxious that our country should not, in the eyes of all the exterior world and future posterity, appear to have entered upon all the slaughters, losses and crimes of war, for a fallacy, without any present rebuke, I beg publicity to the following comments. If they should be deemed erroneous, they will at least give occasion for such a reply as may quiet the minds of many who now think with me.

I quote the passage in the address, on which I wish expressly to comment:—

"The Constitution contains the following express let us venture on a few suggestions for calm consideration.

It is supposable that every true Republican is patriotic enough to claim a deep interest in this dispute, and to stake what he can to sustain his administration, as well as to put down the rebellion. At least, there is much lond asseveration and earnest gesticulation to this effect, especially in our public offices. Now, in two particulars, the services of this active class are really needed,—in men and in money. And what is most fortunate, at the present crisis, the stagnation of business, diminution of revenue, and great surplus of offices, afford them a grand chance to prove the sincerity of their professions by actual practice. Indeed, even if they are not individually disposed to volunteer their aid, the same favorable considerations enable the government to compel them to it as an indispensable duty.

government to compel them to it as an indispensable duty.

We contend that it is no way to raise an army for the field by running young men of undoubted leyalty into the safe and lucrative shelter of a salaried office, when the times eloquently hint that one-half of the offices can be absolutely suspended during this calamity. This course will not enable these pigeon-hole patriots to enlist and maintain the cause in which they profess to take so much pride, and to do battle agains the foes they so loudly and bitterly denounce,—for they so intolerably itch to expture and to hang. The scal, if it be genuine, would make them an invincib legion on the field; they might decide the contest, legion on the field; they might decide the contest,—
even shorten it. If not genuine, they should not remain in office; for, the hypocrite and the lakewarm
are more dangerous than the avowed traitor. Let no
salaried pigeon-hole shield any able-bodied man between twenty and forty five years of age from the
drafting requisitions. Older men can fill those places
just as well, while they cannot be so efficient in the
army or in the navy. Mr. President and Messrs.
Secretaries, ferret them out! The loyal heroes are
too valuable to remain ensonced within stone buildings.

We also contend that, at this exigency, the natione to assert that such is the fact; there are many since se as an example, we pretend to say that twenty money than equally employed inspectors, though they receive nearly half as much again; also, if tweive weighers were sufficient for the business, two years ago, six are ample now. They have assistants or foremen, while the inspectors must do their own work. We are speaking much within bounds. If the institu-tion were in the hands of six or twelve judicious and liberal proprietors, if it were their private property, the official corps would be reduced much below this standard in numbers and expense: mercantile firms

If we go among the clerks, it is the same. A ger eral listlessness pervades the rotunda and its nooks. Half the clerks are almost literally unemployed in legitimate, clerical business. They could be decima-ted in number and reduced in salary, with no public cession, or recovery from it, especially by force of arms, is acting on an ungranted, and therefore a usurped power, in violation of the reserved rights of injury. And as retrenchment and economy were the Democratic motto, and are now the Republican demand of necessity, what pigeon-hole patriot could consistently object! What outsider would refuse his Amen? If it be not known how to dispose of these Fund. This will help the cause. School teachers whose tasks are much harder than those of an officer untarily docked their own salaries. Contri butions for partisan purposes can pour from the Cus tom-House; but, how many have pursed off thousand

economy. If three deputies in the Collector's department, and two in each of the Surreyor's and Naval offi-cer's, were enough two years ago, what need of so many now? Absolutely, none. Then, as to their salaries, what entitles them to \$2,000 and \$2,500, when clerks with \$1,100 to \$1,500 labor quite as much, if not more? Why is it? Republican Administration, now is the time to administer equity and justice, as well as to practise economy and entrenchment, and profess pa-

who is almost always a smarter man than the Collec-tor, can do all the Collector's work for a salary of \$1,500 or \$2,000, what need of paying an inferior per-son, as to ability, \$6,400 a year? And what monstrous iniquity to have that man, whose principal business is to remove and to appoint subordinates, to sanction an occasional decision of his deputies, to take an annual trip or two in the cutter to visit the light-

His will is law. It is "heads off," if he says the word. It is an incongruity in a republic: sutcoracy within a democracy. Two or more hundred men at the nod of one man, and he, oftentimes, inferior in ability, patriotic services, he party services, merit, and other qualities, to many of those he summarily exiles, often for inferior successors, — swaps off the good family-horse for a bundle of worthless green spectacles. This is an evil demanding correction, and ought to be abolished. What is said of our Custom-House, to be abolished. What is said of our Custom-House, applies to other parts of the Union—New York, Philisdelphia, Baltimore, Washington, San Francisco, &c., &c. Visit the smaller places, and the post-offices. Go to the fand-offices and the navy yards; to the consulters and diplomatic corps. Curtail, economize, decimate, equalize! Now is the time to lop excrease. cences, to cauterize festers, to cut out rot-specks Now is the time to renovate and purify, to improve

or the Constitution and its eath of once can only apply to the States of the Union, as they were at the time of his inauguration, and his taking that eath they cannot apply to a foreign nation, or one which has escaped from the control of the Federal Government. As he is not bound to execute the laws of the Union in Canada or Mexico, so neither is he bound to execute those laws in the South.

tor now is equal to two or four, a few mo how many deaks can one efficient clerk at the present meagre amount of business ? And all suggest whether it would not be a matter of

RETRENCHMENT AND DECIMATION.

"Now is the time for Massachuselts to send forth ideas."—Pullipers.

We have now reached a singe of our national experience when it is necessary to devise ways and means to pilot us through the perplexities. And as all are professedly of one sentiment, with regard to opposition to the Southern rebellion, and party lines are claimed to be obliterated, it becomes all to unite in self-sacrifices for the public good.

The President now calls for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 to enable him to prosecute the was with vigor. As the country is under a Republican administration, and Republicans deem their success over other political organizations as decidedly asspicious, and perhaps tending to the salvation of the Republic, let us venture on a few suggestions for calm consideration.

It is supposable that every true Republican is patriotic enough to claim a deep interest in this dispute, and to stake what he cam to sustain his administration, as well as to put down the rebellion. At least, there is much lond asseveration and earnest gesticulation to this effect, especially in our public offices. Now, in two particulars, the services of this active class are really needed,—in men and in money. And what is most fortunate, at the present crisis, the stagnation of business, diminution of revenues, and great surplus of offices, afford them a grand chance to prove the sin success, when the cocan. This hints to the administration, and control of revenues, and great surplus of offices, afford them a grand chance to prove the sin most fortunate, at the present crisis, the stagnation of business, diminution of revenues, and great surplus of offices, afford them a grand chance to prove the sin most fortunate, at the present crisis, the stagnation of business, diminution of revenues, and great surplus of offices, afford them a grand chance to prove the sin most fortunate, at the present crisis, the stagnation of business, and part and the professions by actual practice. Indeed, even if they are not indi saved. Drops make the ocean. This finite to the head managers where they can help raise 400,000 additional men, and partially procure \$400,000,000 for the year. We point it out for their benefit; we ask for its practical consideration in behalf of the peo-ple. Our motto is, Reduce your expenses, and your income need not be so large; your treasurer's esti-mate can be much smaller. It is akin to the motto, An owner of prevention is worth a pound of cure. mate can be much smaller. It is akin to the motto, An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Statesmen and legislators of America, try it. The formula is simple and practicable. Economy is better than extravagance. Make the national debt small as possible, and husband our resources. We may need them for other purposes. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Now is the time for action as well as for deliberation. Let our guiding cardinal principle. be, Everything for the cause, and nothing for men.
Boston, July 14, 1861.

### LETTER FROM MAINE.

MECHANIC FALLS, (Me.) July 3, 1861. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

How I rejoice in the prospect that the cause of free

dom at present seems to present, and in the various upturnings and overturnings that seem to be taking upturnings and overturnings that seem to be taking place, whatever aspect is assumed by the Slave Power, and however the monster may struggle with impending fate. I read with a shark's appetite the Liberator, and all other papers which fall into my hands, and continue to envy, without any mixture of jealousy, those who are so fortunate as to be placed in the front of the battle. For many years, I have longed front of the battle. For many years I have longed, and still long, to be a voice crying in the wilderness of oppression and wrong; and as I read the Liberator, from week to week, my spirit bounds with a longing to seize the pen, and make what amends I can for the failure of the labor of the voice; but then I am re-ntinded that you have so many better correspondents, many of whom are in the active field of labor, and whom the readers of the paper love to hear from, and whose names are not only known by every reader, but whose every word is a power, while I am scarcely known beyond the walls of the Anti-Slavery Office, and no one is probably influenced by any thing I
write. I have felt strangely in reading the utterances
of English and Scotch Abolitionists; and while I am
aware how far honest men and women on the right
side differ, according to the stand-point from which side differ, according to the stand-point from which they take their observations, yet in reading their com-munications and speeches, I have been led to say of them, as Jacky says in the Gold-diggers—"White fellow stupid follow," "every ting before his nose, and he no see it: " and, while thus moved, it is re-freshing to receive an antidote to these feelings by he perusal of such a document as the speech of

But I have not yet approached the occasion which But I have not yet approached the occasion which led me to take my pen, which is the perusal of the letter of Rev. H. T. Cheever to the *Independent*. That letter ought to be published in tract form, and circulated broadcast wherever a tract can be made to go. I can procure the circulation of hundreds of them, and I have not the least doubt that nine-tenths of the members of the Convergentional churches in Maine and and I have not the least doubt that nine-tenths of the members of the Congregational churches in Maine and in New England, who never will see the letter in the Liberator, will take precisely the position that the Cheevers do; although I am aware that the influence of the Independent has had a bad effect upon the ministry, who are always afraid of going a little too fast, and look upon and speak of such men as the Cheevers as being eccentric in their moral perceptions. Here I have to repeat, "White fellow stupid fellow," as applied to the multitude of wooden-heads who try to do the thinking for the people. I have lost all respect for the editors of the Independent. Give me an open, declared foe, like the Observer, rather than a false and unreliable ally, who will play into the enemy's hands, Border-State like, when a decisive blow is to be struck.

Yours, for truth, freedom and fairne

# THE STUDY OF LATIN.

DEAR SIN,—I was glad to sed Dr. Lewis's circular in your columns last week, and would now ask you to let me say a few words to your readers on another important educational movement. In former times, Latin an annual trip or two in the cutter to visit the lighthouses as clerks visit the appraisers, to attend public banquets, processions, &c., &c., draw upon the government, after he has left his office, for thousands of doilars more for extra services, while he was receiving nearly \$20 a day! As good men can be procured for \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, without posthumous perquisites, as sually cost some \$10,000 or more, under the present system. The Naval Office and the Surveyor's Office are, almost without exception, unqualified sine-cures,—each draws his \$5,000; and one of the deputies in each is a superfluity.

We will not examine the Assistant Treasurer's Department, nor the Post-Office, with its lucrative incovers he would be a superfluity.

The young man is though the stifted for college, who partment, nor the Post-Office, with its lucrative incovers he would be a superfluity. We will not examine the Assistant Treasurer's Department, nor the Post-Office, with its lucrative income. The Custom-House is a fair sample for consideration. Its Collector is always a monarch, either unlimited, or limited by some oligarchy or clique. His will is law. It is "heads off," if he says the word. It is an incongruity in a republic: autocracy within a democracy. Two or more hundred men at the nod of one man, and he, oftentimes, inferior in ability, patriotic services, party services, merit, and other qualities, to many of those he summarily exiles, often for inferior successors, —swaps off the good family-horse for a bundle of worthless green spects. and the life of classic literature is Greek, not Lath; and the writer bitterly regrets having been compelled to divide between Greek and Latin, time which would have yielded him far more precious results if he could have concentrated it on Greek. The progress of the race has brought up new subjects of study—natural and intellectural science, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and several modern literatures, perhaps inferior to Greek, but certainly equal to Latin.

Where is your Latin Shakespeare, or Goothe, or Dante, or Consin? These various atudies certainly have their place in popular education. They all do something to discipline the mind. The practical question remains, How much attention should be given to each? What relative rank should science and the modern languages hold to Latin? This question it is and reform.

Fifty-six inspectors receive \$1,005 each. Twenty-five good officers are ample to do their work, and twenty-five good ones are obtainable. Twelve weighers and gaugers receive \$1,485 each. Six good ones are obtainable. Twelve weighers and gaugers receive \$1,485 each. Six good ones can fill their places now. Thirty-five clerks receive and the modern languages bold to Latin! This question it is reported that the patrols are strengthess, and I could not help hearing a charming young bid is proved that the patrols are strengthess, and I could not help hearing a charming young bid is proved to the plantation. The patrol with auch a good will that blood flowed, at the catalgation.—Washington, (Faydte Coanty, Faydte Coanty, Faydte

that Latin should be sometimes valued more for its traditional than its real importance; that it should be raditional than its real importance; that it should be studied to the disparagement of modern science and spin modern thought; that young men's ldess and spin tions should thus be directed backwards instead of saverals; and that educated men should thus be easier to the past, rather than the present. This is retainly possible, and the consequences are bad emost to make it well to hear all sides of the question. I to make it wen to hear an sides of the question. I would therefore recommend to your readers a very able and original essay which has been stately pellished, and will be freely given to all who write for it, by Rev. A. Bordman Lambert, Salem, Washington county, New York.

PHILOLOGUS.

# PUBLIC PEELING IN ENGLAND.

The following private letter, written from Paris o a friend in New York by Mr. Harvey, our Minner to Portugal, was received by the last steamer

to a friend in New York by Mr. Harvey, or Miniter to Portugal, was received by the last steamer.

"PARIS, June.11, 1851.

My Dear Sir,—It has occurred to me that the results of some of my personal observations, in passing through England, might be acceptable to passing through England, without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all, to see personally the leading writers in the Tome, Pong, Neus, and Herald, and to convince them by metical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remotenes from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to reliaduced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to reliaduced them to form. Some of them is presented to the people of the fact of the desired promptly and creditably, others were slow to reliaduced them to form the people.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland and have now almost come over to our side.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland and selection of the government. All the people I met in cars, steamboats, hotels and institutions, and with whom I had an opportunity of conversation—which I always sought when it was prore—were ardent for the Union, and anxious for its preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the Southern more ment. Supregeon preached to a congregation of over six thousand people, last Sunday, and closed with preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the Southern more ment. Supregeon preached to a congregation of over six thousand people, last Sunday, and closed with preservation at any areas before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England and which no Ministry dare resist.

The public men whom I have met in Europe lock to t

and.

If I can be of any use at Lisbon or elsewhere,
issue an edict. Commend me very kindly to you
household, and believe me to be, plainly, your friend JAMES E. HARVEY.

# A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.

Just returned from Caprera. I can give you the assurance that Garibaldi, whom foreign papers described as sick, is in the best of health, full of hope for the cause of freedom, and ready to take part in the imminent struggle. I had the opportunity of conversing with him on political events, past, present, and future, and found him well informed as to all questions in the West as well as in the East, giving his clear and unbiased judgment about men and events in telling words, in which the cheerfulnes, and dignity of his character find a most happy expression. Mentioning America, he spoke with the greatest sympathy for the rights of the Nation, but he could not conneal that, for the present momest, he takes the struggle to be a great political way, not a war of liberty, though the cause of freedom imsultimately be advanced by the victory of the Union, of which he has not the slightest doubt.

"I know the difficulties," he said, "which prevent the Federal Government, even now, from preclaiming the liberty of the slaves; but so long as the legal existence of slavery is acknowledged, the waremains a political war. Had it been otherwise, I would have offered my sword to those who are willing to put down that degrading institution, which know sufficiently from experience in Brazil."

I expressed my opinion that he might probably soon find an occasion nearre home once more to wield his powerful sword for liberty.

"I hope so," said he, "and am fully aware that the cause of liberty is the same all over the well I am ready, with my friends, to go to the assistance of any people fighting for freedom, as soon as I me called, for I do not wish to be an intruder. I pouly where I know that I am welcome."

"And how do you desire to be called?" asked l. TURIN, June 22, 1861.

called, for I do not wish to be an intruder. If only where I know that I am welcome."

"And how do you desire to be called?" saked I.
"There is but one way of calling me," be asswered, "by the sound of muskets. However deperate may be the struggle, I will go to assist how who rise for liberty, whether in Greece or Hungar,"—Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

# CONTENTMENT OF THE SLAVES.

Mr. Russell, Correspondent of the London Time, writing from New Orleans under date of May 2, says:—

writing from New Orleans under date of May 2, says:

In the course of my journeying southward, I have failed to find much evidence that there is any aprehension on the part of the planters of a service insurrection, or that the slaves are taking much is terest in the coming contest, or know what it about. But I have my suspicions that all is not right; paragraphs meet the eye, and old sentence strike the ear, and little facts here and there come to the knowledge, which arouse curiosity and doubt. There is one stereotyped sentence which I am tire of: "Our negroes, sir, are the, happiest, the most contented, and the best off of any people in the world."

The violence and reiterance of this formula came one to inquire whether anything which demands

The violence and reiterance of this formula case one to inquire whether anything which demands such insistance is really in the condition predicated, and, for myself, I always say, "It may be so, but at yet I do not see the proof of it. The negroes of not look to be what you say they are." For the present, that is enough, as to one's own opinions. Externally, the paragraphs which attract attention, and the acts of the authorities, are inconsistent with the notion that the negroes are all very god, very happy, or at all contented, not to speak of ther being in the superlative condition of enjoyment, and, as I only see them, as yet, in the most sperficial way, and under the most favorable circumstants. and, as I only see them, as yet, in the most sperical way, and under the most favorable circumstances, it may be that when the cotton-picking selon is at its height,—and it lasts for several mostly when the labor is continuous, from sunrise to salved,—there is less reason to accept the assertious as olargely and generally true of the vast majorit of the slaves. "There is an excellent gentleman over there," said a friend to me, "who gives his overseen a premium of \$10, on the birth of every child on his plantation." "Why so?" "Oh, in order that the overseers may not work the women in the flaw ly-way overmuch." There is little use in this part of the world in making use of inferences. In where overseers do not get the premium, it may be supposed they do work the pregnant women to much. Here are two paragraphs which do not lock they are the causing of the premium, it may be supposed they do work the pregnant women to much. Here are two paragraphs which do not lock the premium is the state of the premium of the pre

"Those negroes who were taken with a subde-leaving on Sunday night last, will save the county the expenses of their burial if they keep day fine these parts. They and other of the 'breed freely' is be permitted to express themselves quite so freely regard to their braggadocio designs upon virtue in the absence of volunteers."—Wilmington (Climbed Ca)

"Sawyen Him Repir. One day last wear colored individual, living near South Plymouth, make a threat that, in case a civil war should occur, which would be one to ravish the wife of every Demont, and to help murder their offspring, and wash his last in their blood. For this diabolical assertion, he shauled up before a committee of white cliness, in adjudged him forty stripes on his naked back, was accordingly stripped, and the lashes were last of with such a good will that blood flowed, at the call the castigation,—Washington, (Foyette County,) Equations of the control of the castigation,—Washington, (Foyette County,) Equations of the control of the castigation,—Washington, (Foyette County,)