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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to b

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1596.

Refuge of Oppression.

PREMATURE EXULTATION.

One of the most disgraceful of the acts which have baracterized the present Administration in its brief

The part of the performant, and the services of the first bear the performance and the three are performed to the performance and the performance and the three are performed to the performance and the

Selections.

LETTER FROM PETER SINCLAIR, ESQ.

SCENES IN THE CAMPS.

A Runaway Negro Pursued into the Garrison Hounds in Human Form, and Shot-Arrest of Parties by the Guard—the Mayor and Postma of Annapolis want the "Nigger."

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REG. N. Y. S. T ANNAPOLIS, July 13, 1861.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, conside excitement was caused throughout the garris the repeated discharge of firearms, and the of the sentinets, posted at the railroad gat the corporal of the gward. Many of the so

"Born in Souf Caraline; massa Allston's.

"Sam; cook for massa; got pass to go out an chickons, and come right straight down, sir. got one hundred and fifty head of niggers de Columbia district. Don't want to go back wouldn't go back no how, if I could help rather go thousand miles up North, than down gain, sir; knock me about down there; when for talking with the niggers last week abou war; don't like to have us talk together, si they will whip the Yankees; they is kinder wto have you come; they have been packing up trunks to-day; reckon they are going to toward Manassas; right smart chance of ereckon they has ten regiments; Gen. Bonh command; Souf Caroliniaus kinder mad at the kees; think they are going to whip ye easy."

since the 13th of April. They first went to Pensacola, and had stopped along at Montgomery, Richmond, Manassa, and were now encamped a mile the other side of Fairfax Court House. He said they had six regiments there, and a few pieces of artitlery, but some of them were going away. This man had been severely flogged, last Sunday, for some trifling offence, and showed me his back, which presented a horrid sight, being cut every inch from his hips to his neck, and was still, in some places, rate and bleeding. I turned away, sick at heart to think that such attrocities were permitted in a FIRE AND CHRISTIAN LAND. This man was intelligent.—Washington cor. of Boston Traveller.

CHIRSTIAN LAND. This man was intelligent—Washington vor. of Boston Traveller.

A friend of mine, just from Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Newport News and vicinity, tells me that he has had a great experience, particularly as to the colored bethren. He spent a great deal of time conversing with them, having gone over the matter with at least fifty of them. They atter but one sentiment; they want to be free, and they say the same feeling pervades their brethren throughout Virginia. He tried in every case to get the current of their minds, before letting them know his own opinions, saying, "I suppose-yro are sorry our masters had to leave; that, you prefer to be slaves." Their denial of this was very earnest and indignant. He would say to them, "Your masters say you are lazy, and will not work without a master;" they resented the imputation with great energy and feeling. The more he saw of them, the better he liked them, and he spent hours with them. At Camp Greble, Hampton, sixty of them, were at work in the trenches and doing noble service, and doing it willingly, under charge of Edward L. Pierce, Esq., a Boston lawyer, who went out as a private in the New Bedford company. They are made to take the each of allegiance, and are told they will be treated as white men are treated, and the promise is carried out, for one of Brigadier-General Pierce's staff interfered the other day to keep one of them from being flogged. They are entered in the order book, not as slaves, but as colored men, and various things of this sort not according to Virginia ideas have happened.—Boston cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

At the presentation of a handsome, rich white silk Standard to the Regiment commanded by Col. Fletch-er Webster, (son of the late Hon. Daniel Webster,) in Boston, on the 18th inst., the Hon. Edward Everet ma le the following address:-

Colonel Webster — Our friend, Mr. Debon, to whom the pleasing duty of this day had been assigned, having been compelled, by a domestic betavement, to forego its performance, it has, by his particular request, devolved upon me. I regret, in common with you all, that his duty could not be discharged by one who has watched the formation and common with you an, that his day count no see an eharged by one who has watched the formation an progress of your corps with such friendly solicitud from its first organization to the present hour. O his behalf I beg to assure you that this interest an that of the other friends of the regiment will remain undiminished after your departure; will follow you to the field of daty; and that duty stremuously bravely performed, as I know it will be, will deligh welcome you home. (Applause.)

to welcome you home. (Applause.) of

I need not tell you that no ordinary degree of
public expectation goes with you to the seat of war.
Competent judges have pronounced most favorably
of the material of which your regiment is composed;
of the spirit of discipline which pervades the ranks;
of the patriotic zeal which animates your brother
officers; of the manly sense of responsibility evinced
by yourself. I have been informed, especially from
Colonel Fessenden, who has taken so active an interest in the regiment, that its condition—officers
and men—is in all respects highly satisfactory, and
such as cannot fail to do credit to the service. As
fair as we can judge from its appearance at this time,
these favorable representations are fully merited.
(Cheers.) We sympathize with you, sir; we know
what no ordinary devotion of time and labor will be
needed, on your part, to fulfill the hopes of your
friends, and the demands of the public; but let the
sharlow of that great name which you bear—megni
remains. sunbra—be, under Divine Providence, like
the pillar of cloud which guided the chosen people,
and lead and cheer you in the arduous pathway of
duty. (Loud applause.)

You are entering, Sie, with your patriotic associates, upon an matried field of duty; but you are
descended from a stock, which, in more than one
generation, teaches lessons of loyal devotion. Your
grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Webster, a grave
and thoughtful man, was one of those brave fronter
rangers, who bore the brunt of the seven years war.

grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Webster, a grave and thoughtful man, was one of those brave frontier rangers, who bore the brunt of the seven years' war, in the wilderness which separated our then feeble settlements from Canada; and he stood with Stark, at Bennington. (Cheers.) Your noble father, in defence of the menaced Constitution of the country, led those mighty conflicts of the Senate, not less arduous, sot less decisive, than the conflicts of the field. (Applause.) Your only brother, following the impulse of a generous ambition, left his young life on the sickly plains of Mexico. On the family record that bears these sacred memories, nothing less worthy than duty faithfully performed. daggraphes. that bears these sacred memories, nothing less worthy than duty faithfully performed, danger bravely met, and the country heroically served, will ever, I am confident, be inscribed in connection with your name.

and the country heroically served, will ever, I am confident, be inscribed in connection with your name. (Loud cheers.)

This with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that, on behalf of the patriotic ladies who take a friendly interest in the regiment, I now present you with this beautiful banner, well assured that you and all in your command will regard it with grateful interest, as a token of their kind wishes, and a phedge of their sympathy; and that you will look upon it with particular reverence as the symbol of the Union; the emblem of the cause you defend, of the country you serve. It bears upon its field, as a motto from the immortal speech of you father, the soul-stirring words, "Not a stripe erased or polluted—not a star obscured." (Loud applause.) It is to maintain their bright significance that the contest in which you are embarking is waged. Those emblems of our Union, I need not tell you, were first displayed in the camp of Washington on yonder opposite shore, on the first of January, 1776. They have been borne by the afmics of United America against a foreign enemy on hard bught fields, from the snows of Canada to the burning plains of Mexico. With our navies they have circled the globe. They are now displayed in defence of the Union itself, in this most unrighteous and fratricidal war, and, like that holy symbol, which the first Christian Emperor saw

now displayed in defence of the Union itself, in this most unrighteous and fratricidal war, and, like that holy symbol, which the first Christian Emperor saw in the heavens, they shall marshal its loyal defenders to victory. (Cheers, Victory, Cheers, Victory, Victory, Cheers, V ld gladly have avoided,—we would all glad-voided,—the stern necessity, which

imperative as it is sad, which that principle devolves on all good citizens, each in his appropriate sphere. You would gladly have avoided,—we would all gladly have avoided,—the stern necessity, which it laid upon as. We spoke the words of conciliation and peace, till they inspired nothing but contempt, and invited ever new exaction on the part of our brethren to whom they were addressed, and it was not till they themselves had cried "Haroc, and let slip the dogs of war," that the outraged spirit of a loyal people was aroused to a hardy resistance. (Applause, Not upon us is the dread responsibility of the unnatural conflict. (A voice—"That's so!")

Go then, sir, my young friends all, to the field of Honor and Duty. Place yourselves cherfully, zeal-ously, wherever the orders of your noble leader,—our matchless Commanderia-Chief,—shall summon you. (Cheers.) Deem yourselves above all things footunate, that you are to serve under the supreme command of a chieftain, as wise and prudent as he is skillful and brave; (cheers,) who has the fortitude to resist the ardor with, which an impatient country is pressing for the bloody arbitrament of baitife, and who deems it the greatest of victories to spare the lives of his own gallant men. Honored alone of all our meritorious officers, with the title and rank conferred but once before, and then on the Father of his Country, Lieutenant General Scott remembers how Washington lay seemingly inactive for mine long months within the lines (of which on yonder heights you still see the remains) which encircled Boston, from which he allowed the enemy at last to depart without the loss of a man. He remembers that the campaign of 1779 and 1780 passed without a blow struck by the force under General Washington, and that after the power of the enemy was broken, and the hostile suny remained undistroited in his tronghold at New York. General Scott remembers this, and he knows that it was precisely these Fabian delays,—this courageoug deliberation,—by which alone the revolution could have

with it.) on behalf of the friends of the regiment, on behalf of this favoring and sympathetic multitude, bid you, with your officers and men, Goo Srace. The best wishes of those whom you leave behind will bear you coupany. The memories of Lexing ton, and Concord, and Bunker Hill will hover round ton, and Concord, and Bunker Hill will hover round your march. The example of the Massachusetts troops who have preceded you will kindle your emulation. Let the fair banner which I now confide to you (presenting it to Col. Webster) be seen in the front of the battle. (Applause.) When it returns, in God's good time, with your regiment, it may come back torn and faded; but it will not, it shall not return disgraced. Dust and blood may stain it,—the iron hail of battle may mar its beautiful blazonry, it may hang in honorable tatters from its staff, but loyalty and patriotism shall cling to the last shred,—treachery shall blast it NEVER, NEVER, NEVER! (Long continued applause.)

Col. Webster's Regiment departed for Washi on Tuesday afternoon, having arrived from Fort ren, and were escorted through various streets of the city, the whole line of march being densely throwith applauding multitudes.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

Again the Anniversary draws near of one of the most be-neficent and memorable events in the history of the world,—ancient or modern,—the Peaceful Emancipation of 800,000 Slaves, the beginning of a great Act of Justice and Humanity, whose wisdom has at length compelled the acknowledgment of the world at large, even of the unwil-ling and prejudiced. The Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West India Polyade on the late of Annual the British West India Islands, on the 1st_of August

the British West India Islands, on the 1st of August, 1831, ranks now in history as an event not less remarkable for its cheering results than for the benevolent and humane motives which inspired it.

The Managers of the Massachuserts Arti-Slavers Scentry invite the friends of freedom everywhere, all who are interested in the great events of human progress, and all who desire to see the barbarous, inhuman, and unchristian Slavery of our own land give place to the reign of Freedom, Justice, and Peace throughout our borders, and throughout the world, to meet with them, at the well-known and beautiful grove in ABINGTON, on Thursbay, August 1st, 1861, in commemoration of the Day.

Angust 1s, 1861, in commencation of the Day.

Let all join to make this FESTITAL OF FREEDOM worthy of the occasion, of the long line of effective meetings which have preceded it in bonor of this event, and of the mighty object in behalf of which it is held,—the cleaning of our own land from the curse of Human Slavery.4
Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmun

QUINCY, PARKER PILLSBURY, Hon. N. H. WHITING. H. C. WRIGHT, FARCH THESON, A. C. C. WAITEN, A. C. WALLEY, A. C. SARU UEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, Dr. John S. Rock, E. H. HET WOOD, and other speakers are expected.

The public are cordially invited. An Excursion Train, on the Old Colony Railro will leave Boston at 9 1-4, and Plymouth at 9.20, A. M., stopping at the usual way stations. Returning, leave the

FARE AS FOLLOWS:
Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Port Norfolk and Quincy, to the Grove and back, for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Plymouth and the way stations not already mentioned

to the Grove and back, half the usual rate. Excursi Tickets good on other trains. TOWN HALL, contiguous to the Grove.

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

Committee of

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES DEFEATED!

On Sunday last-(" there are no Sabbaths in Revo utionary inse," said Mr. Webster, or some one else)
—the first general engagement with the rebel army
took place at Bull's Run, not far from Manassas June tion, in Virginia-the result being the discomfiture of the Government forces, with great loss of life on both sides. This change in the aspect of affairs, though wholly unexpected, is not surprising, in view of the great disparity between the contending parties—the rebels having an immense superiority in point of numbers, and every advantage in choice of position with masked batteries in all directions. There wa evidently no lack of courage or determination on the part of the Northern troops; but in such circum stances, every step of the way openly exposed to the murderous fire of concealed ene rate valor is unavailing, especially when there is great inequality of forces. It is true, a panic at last took place in their ranks, and a disastrous retreat followed but not until nine hours of almost incessant conflic

It is evident that, cost what it might in the sequel. Jefferson Davis and his generals saw the vast im-portance of gaining the first victory in a general en-gagement, in order to inspirit the rank and file of their own army, and to affect European sentiment favora-bly to a recognition of the independence of the Conerate States, if not with the expectation of dis heartening the Government at Washington; and so they brought nearly their whole immense force into action, and decided the fortunes of the day by one tremendous if not absolutely exhaustive effort. tremendous, if not absolutely exhaustive effort.— An invading army inevitably labors under great em barrassments from lack of that familiar knowledge of localities, which is worth a host of men to the in vaded, who know precisely where to decoy, to mine to ambuscade, to plant their secret batteries, to choose the most available position of defence and attack often making it a massacre rather than a conflict Under such disadvantages will the Northern soldier labor every inch of the way; and no amount of valor can overcome these, unless accompanied by a greatly preponderating numerical force. From the responsal ready made, that force will be speedily obtained, for the power of the North has scarcely yet been touched; and then a very different result may be confidently looked for, though not without the most sanguinary

sented to the world of a powerful nation rent with civil feuds, and millions of its people stimulated to the highest degree of hostility to each other! What des olate households-what wide-spread bereavementswhat wailings of widows and orphans—what heaps of the dead, the dying, and the mutilated! And all this because of SLAVERY—accursed SLAVERY!

We predicted that the most demoniacal acts would se perpetrated upon the Northern soldiers falling unpower of the Southern Sepoys; and alread; ar of the wounded on the battle-field thrus through and through with bowle-knives and bayonets, and otherwise mangled—in some instances their bodie quartered, and in others their heads cut off, and made like these, and in every conceivable shape, may be expected in every encounter where the day shall be sed and dastardly minions of the is sickening to think of what is to by these d come; for the struggle is evidently to be more pro tracted, and more formidable, than any have yet an-ticipated, unless it be cut short by a quick and an annihilating blow at the whole slave system—the sole cause of all this complication of horrors.

ne revolution could have been conducted to a line been deemed advisable to omit the celebra-tion of this Great Act of Justice, at Milford, (Mass.) And now, sir, (taking the banner and advancing on Friday next, August 21, as advertised hat week.

ADDRESS OF MR. GARRISON.

[Reported for the Liberator.]

A crowded audience of the colored people of Boston,—a considerable number of white persons being also present,—assembled on Saturday evening last, in Rev. Mr. Grimes's church in Southac street, in this city, to listen to an address by William Lloyd Garrison, with reference to the state of the Anti-Slavery cause and the question of colorization. Mr. Garrison, bears and the question of colorization. Mr. Garrison, bears and the question of colonization. Mr. Garrison be arking that upwards of thirty years had ince he dedicated his life to the work of en by Petasang many parties of the work of emancipating every slave in the United States—a period covering the average life of a whole generation. Of
those who had started with him in the struggle, the
aged, of course, had long since seen "the last of
earth"; those then in their prime were ripening into
venerable years; while the youthful and infantile lad
grown up to manhood and womanhood, themselves
being now surrounded by the pledges of wedded life.
It had been a long and fearful struggle, full of startling viciositudes, heavy trials, and cheering victories.
At no time had the Anti-Slavery movement been driven back, or even temporarily defeated. Animated by
a divine presence, its course had been steadily upward
and onward, till at last the nation was shaken by the and onward, till at last the nation was shaker tread of hostile armies, summoned to decide the ques-tion by the dread arbitrament of arms, whether Lib erty or Slavery should control the destinies of the re-

public.

Mr. G. then proceeded to take a retrospective view of the state of the country as early as 1823, at which time an Abolitionist, in the modern sense, was un known; the right of slaveholders to their slaves was known; the right of slaveholders to their slaves was every where the passport to special consideration; the free colored people were universally despised, and without hope or prospect of relief; and complexional prejudice existed in its intensest form. Every avenue to the public ear was closed; the press, the publit, the forum, the legislative hall, were all implications are relief to articles a very thing had to be chossed, inclination. cal to agitation; every thing had to be changed-opin ion, feeling, sentiment and action. Well might the non, recting, sentiment and action. Well might un nation, under such circumstances, deem him, or an one like him, without means, position, influence of friends, fanatical in thinking to effect a radical alter tion in these particulars. But we had apostolical at thority for the declaration that "God chooses th weak things of the world to confound the things tha are mighty, that no flesh may glory in his presence";
and its veracity had been singularly demonstrated in
the amazing growth of the Anti-Slavery cause. He
had something better than wealth, strenger than pubopinion, mightier than numbers; it was the Right
and the Truth, and the arm of the living God.
To show why such progress had been made, Mr.
Garrison said he had from the beginning repudiated
all considerations of wordly expedience and

all considerations of wordly expediency and carnal policy, and adhered to the principles of justice in an uncompromising spirit. He began by declaring, not only slavery as a system, but slaveholding per se, always sinful and criminal, and by demanding its immediate abandonment. In vain the slaveholder pleaded that he had a divine right to hold his slaves, under Moses and under Christ; or that he bought them a Moses and under Christ; or that he bought them a their market value, in a legal manner, and therefor his title could not be questioned; or that he had in herited them, and thus rightfully became their pos sesor; or that freedom would prove a curse to them and not a blessing;—to these and a multitude of othe similar pleas he sternly gave the lie, and constantly affirmed the right of the slave to his liberty, in view of his God-given nature and immortal destiny. Mar created to be herded with br accounted as perishable property. The keen instinct of the slave-owners instantly led them to perceive that such treatment of the question was "the ning of the end "-laying the axe at the root of tree; and they lost no time in violently endeavorin o suppress the promulgation of such sentiments—b

Next, he had faithfully declared Christia Slavery to be irreconcileable, and, consequently, that a slaveholding religion must be spurious. Christ was the great Emacipator, whose mission it was to open the prison doors, and to set the captives free. He (Mr. G.) desired no stronger weapon to conten against any form of tyranny than what was furnishe identified with justice, humanity and freedom. To the Christian name, and they had retorted by branding him as an infidel! If, to be a Christian, it be came necessary to sanction slavery, and to connive a the traffic in human flesh, he did not wish to be one but such a thought was a libel upon Christianity which condemned the proud and rapacious, and es-poused the cause of the poor and the oppressed.

Again—he had placed the emancipation of the slave

above all parchments, constitutions and laws—above all parties and sects—putting them in one scale and the slave in the other, who was seen to outweigh them all: for their only value was to be found in develo man, and when they beca and elevatir and a means of his degradation, it was time to change

or repudiate them altogether.

The same infallible test he had applied to the Amer ican Union, and it was found wanting. The pro-si very guaranties in the Constitution had made it covenant with death, and an agreement with hell and how could be do otherwise ising representative of the slave, than to

For the free colored people he had insisted on equal rights and privileges, and was early led to protest against the scheme of their colonization in Africa as shaped and enforced by the American Color snaped and emorced by the American Colonization Society. This was not owing to any lack of interes in the civilization and Christianization of that benight ed continent on his part; for he longed to see the day when Ethiopia should stretch out her hands unto God and the light of science and true religion penetrat through all her vast domains. Nor was it because he was opposed to really free, spontaneous emigration The world was wide for men to choose their abode, ac cording to their taste and inclination. But he de-nounced the Colonization Society, among other reans, because of its Southern origin, its slaveholding management, its operating as a safety-valve to the surplus slaves; and especially for its immoral and un christian doctrines, that slavery was not a crime, that slave property was as sacred as any other property, that no slave should be set free until he could be colonized, that laws should be made yet more rigorous to compel emigration, that complexional prejudice could not be removed even by the power of the Holy Ghost max me free cooree people were more agraced and worse off than the slave population, and yet that they, and they only, were qualified to act as missionaries to reclaim Africa was the mative country of colored free-born Americans; but it would scout the assertion that America was the home of native-born Afri-cans—one position being as rational as the other. It also bitterly assailed the Anti-Slavery movement, and nstigated every form of opposition to it, even to nobocratic violence in repeated instances.

Such were the grounds of his opposition to it. I took years of persistent and strenuous effort to destroy the evil power of that Society; but the work had been effectually done, and it had subsided into a comparatively harmless missionary enterprise.

First of August. The anniversary of British West India Emancipation, to be commemorated by a mass gathering of the friends of impartial liberty at Island Grove, Abington, on Thursday next, August Island Grove, Abington, on Thursday n urged upon their consideration, and in regard to which there is some diversity of opinion among them. It bore no resemblance whatever to the old colonization

scheme, in spirit, design or origin. It was not devised by Southern slaveholders, but by the Haytian government, and was a commendable effort on its part to augment its population, increase its strength, and enlarge its prosperity. That republic had his warmest strength and the heartest wishes for its success; it deserved the independence it had won, and he took a deep interest in its safety and welfare. The overtures made to colored emigrants by President Geffrard were of a liberal nature, and he had no doubt would be honorably carried out. Mr. G. here bestowed a warm culogium upon the character of the Haytian President. He also spoke of Mr. Redpath, the General Agent of the Haytian government, as animated by no other than a friendly feeling and an anti-slavery purpose—as heartily opposed to slavery, and having done essential service to the cause of freedom in Kansas as against the Border-Ruffians, and also in reference to John Brown and his martyr-associates. He saw no ground, therefore, for impeachment of motive or bitterness of feeling. Still, he did not repommend the acheme, and doubted its utility; for it was a diversion from the one great work of attacking the slave system, and demandaring justice for the colored race here—here where no neclimating was needed, no strange language to be learnt, no new customs and habits to be formed. The intelli-iction or only ing justice for the colored race here—here where no ac-climating was needed, no strange language to be learnt, no new customs and habits to be formed. The intelli-gent and enterprising could not well be spared, and the ignorant and shiftless would be of little service. He ignorant and shiftless would be or time service thought its tendency would prove injurious by thing the minds of the colored people as to their destiny, and by reviving and strengthening the old persecuting spirit, and perhaps stimulating to yet more unfriendly legislation in certain parts of the country. He was hopeful of the speedy downfall of slavery; and that being taken out of the way, prejudice would soon disappear, and all the precious rights and immunities enjoyed by the whites would ultimately be granted to them or their children. Just as had been the case in the British West Indies, where, before emancipation, colorphobia was as rabid as it had ever been here; but since that glorious event, it had drapidly disappeared, colored men having become eminent as merchants, lawyers, doctors, members of the Assembly, and officers of the government.

Mr. Garrison referred encouragingly to the altered state of public sentiment, within the last twenty-five years, toward the free colored population, as well as destiny, and by reviving and strengthening the old

state of public sentiment, within the last twenty-five years, toward the free colored population, as well as slave, throughout the North. In Massachusetts, under the State Constitution and before the laws, there was no complexional proscription whatever; the public schools (an inestimable privilege) were open to all; public travel was on equal terms; the lecturing field had been ably and eloquently occupied by colored lecturers, who had won for themselves distinction and supplayes, the learned professions were gradually beapplause; the learned professions were gradually be g reached by colored aspirants; and th of feeling was growing more and more sympathet and friendly. There was, then, no cause for despot dency, but, on the contrary, the future was full of promise. He would have his colored brethren stand promise. He would have his colored oremen summifirm in their lot, and await the issue of the tremendous conflict now going on between the hosts of freedom and the powers of darkness. The flag had ceased to sym crated and trampled upon by the dealers in human flesh, it began to look handsome in his eyes! General Butler's doctrine of "contraband" he regarded as Confederate States, as fast as the Northern army pene trated south of Mason and Dixon's line. But emancipation would have to be secured by an official decree of the government before the war could be suc-cessfully ended; in which case they might all joyfully

excisim—
"All hall the day when, o'er our land,
The sun of freedom shone;
When, dimmed and sunk in Eastern skies,
He rose upon our own,
To chase the night of slavery, and wake the slavery

free :May his light shine more bright,
May his orb roll sublime, till it warm every clime,
And illume from sea to sea!

"The Pine and Palm," of this week, pullished at Room No. 8, 201 W. Room No. 8, 221 Washington Street, contain a full report of this speech, as made by Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton expressly for that journal.]

THE "PIONIER" AND THE MAYOR.

In an article on the freedom of the press as affected by the war, Mr. Heinzen, in his last issue, reports the following conversation between himself and the Mayor of Boston. In his prefaced remarks, he argues tha y necessity, in the actual presence and war, can justify interference with the only military nece freedom of the press; and that, away from the war and from military authority, the press is as free as in times of peace, subject only to the discretion and good sense of its conductors, and to the civil laws (as that of treason, for example). He continues:—

"As early as the 5th inst., we received from Chief of Police Amee, of Boston, a written invitation to call on him at his office. In our business walks, we called three times at the City Hall without finding him; but since we were eager to learn what the police could have to do with us, we did not grudge calling again last Saturday. This time we had the good fortune to meet the Chief of Police, but were informed that really it was not he who wanted to speak with us, but his superior, the Mayor. We were therefore intro duced by him to Mr. Mayor Wighiman, in whos office, after the customary shaking of hands, the fol-lowing conversation ensued:—

Mayor. How is your name pronounced?

Editor of the Pionier. Heinzen.

M. Mr. Heinzen, my attention has been directed

to an expression in your paper, which I cannot over-look. [Producing the *Pionier* of June 27, together with a written paper, and pointing to the following paragraph: 'No greater service could this instant h done the Republic, than for the troops to revolt, and chase Mr. Lincoln, with all his Cabinet, and General Scott to boot, out of Washington, or hang them to the first lamp-post, for in fact they are all traitors.'] Mr. Heinzen, is this paragraph editorial?

E. It is.

M. Do you suppose it is allowed you as a foreigner

also my rights. This is a question of the press, Mr. Mayor. M. No, it is a question of treason.

E. May I be permitted to know who is my in

That is of no consequence. I inform against

E. Do you understand German ?

E. I ask for the informer only because he must be a thoroughly mean creature. Every one who under-stands German knows, that no paper in the country contends against the treason and rebellion of the

contends against the treason and rebellion of the slaveholders more zealously and energetically than the Pionier. Probably it has been informed against for that very reason. The informer has counted upon your ignorance of the German language, and has laid before you a paragraph torn from its connection. In this case, the tendency, not the letter, determines.

M. The tendency is as plain as can be, if you make it the duty of the soldiers to hang the President, &c. Thereby you render aid to the enemy.

E. Stick to what I have written. That says nothing of the duty of the soldiers, but only of my conviction. Let me, for the rest, enlighten you by an illustratioo. You and the Chief of Police are in duty bound to help bring criminals to justice in Boston.

Now, imagine the case of a common rowdy or other

knave murdering an innocent person, and you, instead of arresting him, assisting him to escape. Do I, now, render aid to the murderer when I say, that Mayor Wightman deserves to be hanged, or, that no greater service could be done the city of Boston than to tie

service could be done the city of Boston than to tie him up to the first lamp-post!

M. You cannot apply that to the government. That must be treated with respect, and to excite fil-feeling against it is to succor the enemy.

E. Respect is as free as the press. What I have said is my conviction, and to publish my conviction, by means of the freedom of the press, is my right. If, in so doing, I offend against a law, in your opinion, you may bring me to justice. I am always ready, for every letter which I write, to answer at the proper place; but I do not allow my right to be called in question.

question.

M. But it is my duty, as Mayor of this city, not my hare but to stop your paper, if language here, but to stop your paper

to suffer such language here, but to stop your paper, if you persist in it.

E. I am not to be intimidated by that. I shall continue to express my convictions, and am ready at any moment to go with you before a judge.

M. You don't discriminate between liberty and license. If you claim the right to express any conviction or opinion you choose, you might, under cover of your conviction, slander everybody; for example, me, and rob them of their good name.

E. I have the right to "slander" everybody, even you, in the expression of my "monion" or "conviction, slander" everybody.

you, in the expression of my "opinion" or "convic-tion," but you have the right to bring me to court fo-it, and that shall decide whether I am really a slan derer or no. If you want to set bounds to the dom of expressing one's opinions, you establish a cen-sorship, you remove freedom utterly in principle, and make it impossible even in those cases where its use is a recognized right. Can you not, for instance, con-ceive the possibility of the President of the United States being an actual, intentional traitor? And would you, is such a case, out of respect for the corrould you, in such a case, out of respect for the government, bid the press be silent, and sacrifice the public, or yould you help bring the traitor to accoun For my part; I would not only say in the Pionier, t he must be hung, but would proclaim it openly in the streets, and if no one else would hang him, I would hang him with my own hand.

hang him with my own hand.

M. You are using strong language.

E. Very likely. But the question all the time is only of truth and right. Moreover, other papers too, (as the New York Tribune,) have already informed the gentlemen in Washington that they might "pack their trunks," if they continued to act as heretofore. Those papers merely expressed themselves somewhat more gingerly and prudently than the Pionier, but they have had exactly the same intent, to wit, to admonish the government of its ruinous policy, and to try to spur it on to vigorous action against the traitors and rebels.

M. I could not overlook your case, because should otherwise have incurred the suspicion of agreeing with your expressions, and of being indifferent to the voice of the city of Boston. I am no Reent to the voice of the city of Boston. I am no ne-publican, and do not approve altogether the policy of the administration, but I cannot tolerate your language against it. Besides, I suspect that there is a different interest at bottom from that which appears, and there-fore I advise you as a friend, for the sake of your paper, not to compel me to proceed against it.

E. I thank you for your friendliness, but I leave

you to do what you deem your duty. As for me. shall not yield a hair's breadth of my rights, but sha employ hereafter, as hitherto, the freedom of the press as my convictions bid me.

(The scene closes without the shaking of hands.) So far the police examination of the Pionier.

Whether Mr. Mayor Wightman is a Know-nothing and fancied he could manage and intimidate us as a foreigner, is here a matter of secondary imports the chief point lies in the idea he has of the right a free press, and which is not peculiar to him. Mr. Wightman is the very same Mayor who, with the consent of Boston aristocracy and mobdom, suppress-ed the right of free speech by a forcible dispersion of an Abolition convention. According to the same prin-ciples which guided him then, he appears now to be inclined to suppress the right of free publication. He did not tell us he would bring us to court under the law relating to treason, (when the freedom of the press would be entirely out of the question,) but he threatened eventually to stop the Pionier. On what legal ground, or in what way, he thought to do that, he did not divalge, and since we, with our faulty Eng-lish, were glad enough to be able to tell him briefly our mind on only the leading points, we were obliged to give over more precise discussions. We supp he will confiscate the *Pionier*, if it contains such fensive matter again. Well, we shall not be so child ish as to aim at obliging him, according to his idea, to seize an opportunity of "stopping" us; but we shall all the less conduct the Pionier as if it were under a censorship, and with joy test with him the guarantic of a free press, if Mr. Mayor is pleased to enter upor the trial. Although a "foreigner," alone and un supported, we shall know how to show him that for eigners understand American freedom as well as the supporters of American freedom appear sometimes to understand foreign despotism."

That our readers may not mistake Mr. Heinzen's position, we translate the two paragraphs which pre-cede the one objected to by the Mayor. They were under the head of the "Revolutionary Bulletin."

"June 25. Lies and nullities as every day.

June 25. All quiet and drowsy. Not even lies. It is evident they are aiming in Washington at letting all excitement slumber, in order to pave the way for a compromise in Congress.

No greater service, &c.

We say this from cool conviction."

Whether Mr. Heinzen was mistaken or not, in the grounds of his conviction, no one at least will accuse him of wishing the President and Cabinet removed because of their activity against the rebels As for Mayor Wightman, we hope be will "inform Mayor Wood against the Journal of Commerce, th Day-Book, and other accession prints in New Yor city.

to use such language in this country.?

E. First of all, sir, I must beg you not to address me as a foreigner. The point between us is not of my birth, but of my right. I am a citizen of this Republic, as well as you, and flatter myself to be as good a Republican as any one.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for 1001, contains the following articles:—1. Trees in Assemblages.

Miss Lucinda. 3. A Soldier's Ancestry. 4. Fibrilla. 5. Nat Tarner's Insurrection (a timely and admonitory article by Mr. Higginson). 6. Concerning Veal. 7. Reminiscences of Stephen A. Douglas. 8. M. Then you ought to know, I should think, that

Our River (by Whittier). 9. Agnes of Sorren

Our River (by Whittier). 11. Parting Hymn. t is n't allowable to attack the government in this

10. Mail-Clad Steamers. 11. Parting Hymn. 12.

Where will the Rebellion leave Us? 13. Theodore

E. As a Republican, I know my obligations, and
Winthrop. 14. Dirge. 15. Reviews and Literary
Notices. Recent American Publications. A most interesting and valuable number. Ticknor & Fields Publishers, 135 Washington Street, Boston.

Recent numbers of the Star of Liberia mention Leo Lloyd as having created some excitement there nderstand German ! by efforts to cast suspicion upon Ex-President Roberts, with a view of advancing the political interests and this paragraph (by means of the five). that a desire exists among a faction in that country (Liberia) to accomplish the destruction of the repub-lic, and establish a monarchy. The aforesaid Leo Lloyd is either "half-cracked," or "no better than he should be," as we had frequent occasion to show in our columns before he went to Africa.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONTRABAND OF WAR

PART II.

Col. Henry Lee, of the Revolu Col. Henry Lee, or the Revolutionary Army, after-wards General and Governor of Virginia, was an-noyed during much of his life by the importantly of creditors and the pursuit of bailiffs. He was a not gallant officer, and a genial and hospitable gentlems; gallant officer, and a genial and hospitable gentlema: but, like most Southerners, not overscrupulous in Exepting contracts and paying dotts. He was ingenties and skillful in the art and stratagems of wst, and once entrapped and captured a Tory stader and for hundred and fifty of his followers, by sending him as order in the name of the British Colone, Tarke, to be in a certain place at an appointed time. Lee was a favorite of Washington, and presumed to far me be in a certain pance at an appointed time. Lee vas a favorite of Washington, and presumed so far was his friendship and indulgence as to sell, as his wan, leeven hundred acres of wood and timber lind beeleven numered series of wood and tamper and be-longing to the General, passing a formal title and al-ling the money. After a while, a rumor of his "raise" reached the Father of his country, and he interregated the adventurous Colonel on th atter replied that "he wanted money badly, and as it

latter replied that "he wanted money bally, and as it was a will out-o'-the-way lot, he supposed his General would n't want jt." To which Washington recined, "Perhaps not; but I have one request to sake of you, and that; that you will not sell Mount Verson". This distinguished soldier and author, father General Lee, now commanding in chief the Virgin insurgents, procured a ledge to be built for him on the Maryland and Virginia line, with a room is rest insurgents, procured a souge to be built for him on the Maryland and Virginia line, with a room in sah State, so that from whichever the officers of the law came, he could take sanctuary in the other! To the slave-breeders and drivers the slave-dualty dodge has been as convenient, as his dual lodge to

Harry Lee.

Having in the first part of this discussion stopped Maying in the arx part of this discussion stopped up, for the present, one of the rooms, I now propose to stop the others.

To the end of augmenting their ability to abuse their wretched bondmen and women, govern and fleece industrious and opulent free States, and main-

tain a gigantic monopoly of slave-manufacturing and trading, protected by us with the death-penalty, our tte masters have no longer under this government any occasion to count their slaves as "persons." Now any occasion to count their slaves as persons. Now they would doubless renounce "with alacrity" that wonderful constitutional privilege, so prolific of power nd profit in times past. But this shift e their human chattels, any more than the Constitution
—whose protection, with their accustomed modest,
they invoke at the gates of our fortresses and the pickets of our camps, after repudiating all its obligations, and trampling and spitting upon its banner—can save either their chattels or themselves from being grasped and molded by the hand of war.

By the laws of war, the victors in a just cans may seize, appropriate to the uses of the war, carry off, confiscate, distribute or destroy every species of property, public or private, belonging to their ene The Rules and Articles, established by Con gress for the government of our armies, recognize this principle in all its breadth; for while they guard by swift military penalties, in addition to the ordin civil ones, the property of our own citizens, they make no provision for the protection of the property of our enemies, evidently intending to leave the latter to the law of nations, the exigencies of the service, and the integrity and discretion of those employed

It is certainly and fortunately true that private property is usually respected, but that strict law per mits its seizure at the discretion of the conquerors i a position which cannot be successfully controverted.

This right, though available at discretion, is not to be abused. It cannot be used to sate private avaried and mere lust of plunder. The just ble grounds of all seizures of enemies property, are the crippling of their resources of every sort, replenishing and sustaining our own, promoting the success, securing the objects, and expediting the cor clusion of the war. Thus all captured property is to be faithfully applied, or carefully preserved, for the service of the conquering nation.

Instead of taking moveable goods, or conficating

real estate and selling it, or receiving the rents and profits, the victors may levy contributions, and lay and collect duties on the importation, exportation and consumption of goods, both foreign and donestic.

And in a war, clearly unjust and unprovoked, it is
immaterial whether the aggrieved party strike the first blow or not, though it usually happens that the wrong-doer is also the first assailant

These restrictions, prescribed by the laws of war, and based on equity, humanity and good conscience relieve the strict right and discretionary power of taking enemies' property, from the invine nance which every just and generous mind must feel to the unlimited and indiscriminate plunder even of the most unjust and odious aggressors.

the most unjust and odious aggressors.

The conqueror has a right to seize on all the property of the enemy that comes within his power, and it matters not whether it be moveable or immoveable. These seizures may be made,—I, In order to obtain what he demands as due, or an equivalent; 2. To defray the expenses of the war; 3. To force the enemy to an equivable peace; 4. To deter, or, by reducing his strength, hinder him from repeating, in future, the injuries active have been the cause of the soir. And with this last object in view, a power at war has a right to destroy the property and possessions of the enemy for the express purpose of doing him mischief.—

Martin's Law of Nations, pp. 257-8.

The above is a supmary of the principal rules, are

The above is a summary of the principal rules, ap plicable to this point, as they have been established by the highest authorities on the law of nations.

By what right did our Sixth seize the arms of the

secessionists and assassins of Baltimore! These were private property in a private warehouse. The justification is that they belonged to enemies and traiton By what right did Ellsworth take the tag, or a res-ment its camping ground, in Virginia! By what right does our army raise an intrenchment there, or even win a field of battle, if that be its fortune what right are we seizing scores of vessels and boats in the Chesapeake and Potomac, and thousands of barrels of flour in mills and on freight trains, and trains and railroads themselves? These were all private property. There can be but one answer—the right in war of stripping, weakening and vanquishing the enemy; supplying and strengthening ourselve, and winning the palm of victory and the blessings of peace. By that same right, the chained chattel was taken from the Alexandria slave-pen and destroyed, i. e., converted into a man, protected and employed by the Michigan regiment. He is now performing inportant service to his benefactors and to the people of the United States; while to a certain, though so the same extent, the loss of a commodity, capable of making an ash-cake, dressing and roasting a pig, and brandishing a pickaxe, shovel or firelock, impairs the efficiency and amount of the forces and means of en-mies and traitors. Suppose it had been a roasting jack or washing machine in the Marshall House at Alexandria, and our men needed those articles, could they by the laws of war take them, and be forbidden by the same laws to take a thinking locomotive, aughing, sympathizing, thankful article, containing is tself those same machines, and many more it an insuperable objection to the exercise of an or dinary and undoubted right, that thereby we shall is cidentally do "the will of God," and make the Mogan Charta of our fathers a reality ! "All mer ated equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain le rights."

"God wills man free, Man wills him slave; I will as God wills; God's will be done."

"Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition?" Are you fools, or stricker with madness, or incurable poverty of spirit? O are you the slaves of custom, or email the old slave oligarchy? If these be the fruits of free schools, I, for one, go with the redoubtable Pryos, against them and the whole "free list."

We have got to hating everything with the prefix free. Free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children, free schools, all belong to

The capture and possession of the property of ene-mies taken on land, divests the owner of his right, mies taken on iand, divests the owner of his right, and vests it in the conquering nation; and it is imma-terial whether it be captured or voluntarily surren-

deny that we have a right to seize, or receive, when only untarily surrendered, those moreables, "which have been the cause of the war," and whose capture, re-ception and conversion into men are, not merely direct and emeters in the war, and, at any rate, of speedy and permanent peace—they utter an absurdity too self-erident to require any other refutation than its state-

ment.
What! has property in human blood and bones—
the right to, exact work without wages, to sell and
tear from kindred, home and country, to torture the
body to death and brutalize the seul—grown so sacred
in this enlightened age and Christian nation, that it is

John Randolph, the Fitzhughs of Maryland, the Clays, the Thomes, the Rev. Drs. Nelson and Bris-bane, James G. Birney, Cornelia Barbour, Angelina and Sarah Grimké, John G. Palfrey, John G. Fee Matthe Grintin, George washington I. Castis, and thousands more, who, for the love of God and man, and the good of their own souls, renounced the bale-ful possession, and divested themselves, and those dearest to them, of legal inheritances, only commit a by the most solemn transactions that periain to and around it! There are other principles of the law of nation

which lead to the same result of arming the injure belligerent with discretionary power over the person and property of the aggressors. A war begun and without just cause, from selfish, rapacious, ambitious, envious and malicious motives, and for un-justifiable ends, authorizes the aggrieved party to inflict at discretion, upon its authors and supporters,

It is implied in every social compact, that those islate it shall be reduced to submission, and ever eath, if that be necessary to secure society again disturbances, and the sacrifice of new victin rwise, human society could not exist.—Isomorical View of Public Law and the Lawy of Natio

-Judge Story, Enc. Am.

Whether the State or its subjects be the offending party; if the State refuse to make satisfaction, the property of each of its subjects, coming within the each of the injured State, is liable to soizure; and ven the persons of such subjects may be seized, but he life of an innocent person cannot be taken, unless a extraordinary cases, where there is no other means floorating the satisfaction due, and of preventing future violations.—Martens, p. 288.

nure violations.—Martens, p. 298.

**Martler, or unnecessary personal violence, of any unit committed upon enemies by a people at war, assifies and requires retaliation, either upon prisoners?

**var, or indiscriminately upon any individuals of the fifty wation.—Grotius.

Mazzier or personal outrage is greatly aggravated when, to the title of stranger, which should be suffi-cient, is supermidded that of fellow-citizen travelling or tarrying for health, friendship, commercial inter course, or local business, to which he has been invited under the guaranties of contract or pledges of hospital-ity, a claim which the wildest aborigines and Arabs hold sacred. In this case, not only are public faith honor, mutual oaths, and a common allegiance. Yet what scores, what thousands of our brethren and sisters, trusting to these and to conscious rectitude, have been meanly and basely defrauded and robbed barbarously tortured, and, with horrid refinements o ruelty, murdered, by dastard and ferocious multi-

Vattel is of opinion that there are cases in which a

ordinary means of establishing justice and peace. The repeated insurrections to restore the Stuart dy

masty, having always their chief incentive and aliment in the patriarchal system of the Highlands, brought the British nation at last to the solemn conviction that the interest and safety of domestic peace and good government necessitated the extirpation of that "bar-barism." Therefore they ravaged with fire and sword several thousand square miles of the insurgent territory, and put to death many thousand traitors and rebels in the field of battle, on the block and gibbet, and by shooting them down like wild beasts, as the Southern rebels often do their slaves, for no oth-

er offence except the desire of liberty.

The punishment of the obstinate and sanguinar insurgents of the Vendee was still more memorable the conquerors are armed in a just and unavoidable war. :Yet the guilt of the Vendeans was far inferior to that of the American traitors. Their position was

subsided in face of her threats, and let her alone I The United States have often laid waste Indian corn-felds and villages, diving off their horses and cattle, and not unfrequently slaughtering the inhabitants This very year we pay more than three millions from the national treasury for doing such work in Oreight to stay it as unnecessary, unjust and mercenary on the part of the Oregonians, appears to have been discredited by the late administration on that account Why his tried valor, skill and experience have called into the active service of the country in this great crisis, is matter of surprise and regret.

Gen. Jackson hung and butchered prisoners of war, Indian chiefs, women, and British subjects, because he red their offence in making war on the United ites as meriting it; and his acts received the sancion of the government and people.

In 1854 Gen. Harney massacred one hundred and lifty men, women and children, at the instigation of

lefferson Davis, upon a charge, not proved, of com-ming hostilities against the United States by steal-ing—not mints, sub-treasuries, ships and arsenials, but a poor stray and lame Mormon cow!

a poor stray and lame Mormon cow!

Virginia reduced prisoners to slavery in her wars
with the noble natives of her happy clime, generous,
hospitable and forbearing as they had been to the riotosa, rash, and bloody wretches, who effected the first
landings and settlement on the soil of the Old Domining. ion: And she recorded her sense of the guilt of those "barbarians" in rising in arms against her, by statutes offering premiums for their scalps, and awarding, as stares to her soldiers, all the captives that each might [To be concluded.]

THE ACTUAL ISSUE.

What shall be the sign of the end of the acon or dispersation?"-Matt. xxxiv. 8.

Remove slavery, and the stock of the Abothat of the Abolitionist and the slaveholder. Indeed

the rising generation and the oppressed in foreign lands, nor our own posterity nor theirs; let us take

harmony. That will place us only where we were be-fore, with even a divided democracy,—almost an in-credibility, certainly an absurdity. Northern officemisrepresent their constituents. Southrons must be our experienced army and navy officers, liable to desert our collision will argue the points, indicate the trouble, but a series of wars may be required to unfuri to the entire world the actual and eloquent signal of the

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

BATTLE CREEK, (Michigan,) July 16, 1861. BATTLE CERER, (MICHIGAN,) July 10, 1001.

DEAR FRIEND—I have in my hands several well-filled potitions, asking for the abolition of slavery by Congress, that were circulated in Marshall and Kosciusko counties, Indiana.

What shall be done with these petitions 1 The voice

What shall be done with these petitions! The voice of the people should be heard, and Government must hear it. [Send them to Washington at once.]

If the expression of the people, for the abolition of slavery, could be taken to-day, what an immense gain we should see over the past! The morbid sentiment

and prejudices of the more ignorant are giving place to the stern necessity of self-defence, and the intelli-gent conservative is forgetting his dislike for the negro gent conservative is forgetting his dislike for the negro in his hot hatred for the rebel against the government and liberty. So, from necessity and spite, these two classes are becoming desperate for emancipation. What a pity that from high and holy motives this simple act of justice could not have been accomplished years ago, and civilization and Christianity, not the lowest and most atheistic power, have borne aloft the standard of Liberty, and the flag of the Republic!

There is, to my mind, a terrible incongruity in this mode of warfare, to establish the grand centre of a free government. Indeed, I am unable to see how it can be done at all, with an internal foe hostile as The Win. Wells Brown intends spending a few weeks in Canada, and will lecture at Teronto, and other important places, on the elevation of the colored population. This will be his first visit to the Production. This will be his first visit to the Production of the colored population. This will be his first visit to the Production of the Windows for many years. Success attend him!

All that government can do under this administra-tion—taking Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural for their highest policy with regard to slavery—is to feed the troops and bow to the authority of manhood.

I thank Congress for relieving our soldiers of the

the freedom of the country."

Truly yours, J. S. GRIFFING.

To the President of the United States:

The Lord has a controversy with this people and their government; and as we are now astonished at the judicial blindness of the Jews, so will future ages be astonished at our blindness and obstinacy of unbelief. night as the apocalyptic seer saw when but two witnesses remained; such as the Saviour saw when he is warned, and the people are warned, that the voice of God is in the thunder of the booming cannon around marts of business and overthrown palaces of pride,

Newport, R. I. COLORED CITIZENS OF CANADA.

At the recent city election in Toronto, C. W., the colored citizens have borne quite a prominent part through the agency of lectures, public meetings, ques-tioning of candidates, and activity at nominations and

Rochester, N. Y., he referred to the Anderson case as having furnished the colored people with an admirable eye of the whole world was upon the colored men of the United States and of Canada, and it was their duty zens of Toronto had been most grossly misrepresented and libelled in a paragraph which had appeared in that

was also published, relative to public questions involing rights of the colored people in Ca

WASHINGTON, July 22.

SENATE. The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels in arms was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment, providing that any person held to service, embloyed in any way in adding the rebellion, shall be forfeited.

Mr. Breekinridge called for the yeas and nays. A greed it.

Agreed to.
The amendment was agreed to—yeas 32; nays 6—
The amendment was 32; nay

The bill then passed.

HOUSE. Mr. Vandevere asked leave to offer a resolution that the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow and punishment of rebels now in arms.

arms.

Mr. Crittenden introduced his resolutions of last
week, which passed. Messrs. Burnett of Ky., and

against the remainder.

On motion of Mr. Train, of Mass., a resolution was adopted, tendering the thanks of the House to the Mass. 6th regiment, for their alacrity in responding to the call of the President, and their patriotism and bravery on the 19th of April, in fighting their way through Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, a resolution was adopted that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the 520 Pennsylvanians who passed through the mob at Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April.

Mr. Wright, of Penn., offered a resolution, declaring that the reverse of our army on the 21st at Bull's Run has in no manner impaired our ultimate success; that we love the Union and the Constitution; that it is dear to twenty millions of people; and calling on all loyal citizens to respond by furnishing men and money. Laid on the table.

Mr. Vandever's resolution was then taken up and passed.

passed.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution,
Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution,
calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House
whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State
thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if
so, their number and tribe.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, objected, on the ground
that we have no knowledge of a Southern Confederacy.

racy.
Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois. Say rebels.
Mr. Wickliffe modified his resolution by saying the
'so called Southern Confederacy.''
Mr. Dunn moved to extend the inquiry to negroes.
Mr. Wickliffe. I have not been informed that they

have negroes in service.

Mr. Dunn. I have; and they shot down our men Mr. Dunn's amendment was adopted.
The resolution then passed.

The resolution then passed.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Burnett of Ky. said he had seen niggers in uniform, with rifles, bayonets and revolvers.

Mr. Lovejoy. Did not niggers aid Gen. Jackson at New Orleans!

Mr. Burnett. I am aware of that. I understand that you are not opposed to their fighting.

Mr. Lovejoy. I am for employing any muscle that can fight. (Laughter.)

this manner.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Porter, with a flag of truce, was
fired on by the rebels, while endeavoring to obtain the
body of Lieut. Smith, of the 1st Massachusetts Regi-It is reported that Elisworth's Zouaves met the

It is reported that Elisworth's Zouaves met the Louisiana Zouaves, and routed them, and took their colors; also that the 69th New York Regiment stripped to the skin, except pants, and pitched into the fight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

The editor of the New York Times telegraphs from Centreville, dating his dispatch Washington, midnight. He says the battle was one of the severest eyer fought on this continent.

me march of nine nours, and immediately on the enemy.

The enemy's batteries and infantry were all concealed, which made it exceedingly difficult for our men, as they were moving steadily forward. They could not see the enemy, and consequently could not direct their fire with a telling result, as they could have done had they been in an open field.

The army while in retreat was compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions, ammunition, and about forty army wagons, which fell into the hands of the rebels.

about forly army wagons, which fell into the hands of the rebels.

A private dispatch, dated Washington, via Baltimore, July 22d, says: Have spent eight hours questioning returned solders. Our loss is less severe than at first reported—probably not 300 killed; perhaps not 200. For example, the 21 Connecticut regiment were reported badly cut up—they lost but six. The New Haven Grays have all returned unharmed; yet this regiment was exposed to frequent volleys of cannon and musket. Again, two hundred Fire Zonavas were reported to have been surrounded in the road, and an initiated by the Black Horse Cavalry; on the contrary, they cut down, and destroyed the cavalry that the tittle loss to themselves. The Tist New York regiment suffered a little, and so of others. Few of the balls fired by the robels took effect on the contrary, in all instances detailed by our men show that the enemy sufficed severely. Three Fire Zonaves, sconting in selvance, killed 25 rebels. The Tist New York regiment came upon a rided gun and lost eight men, but killed the whole eighteen robels secreted.

Capt. Downey was wounded on the field, and his body was atterwards found literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

A Zonave who was taken prisoner with six others, and who subsequently effected an escape, arrived at Washington Tuesday night with a broken handculf on one wrist. He reports that the Zonaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, many being pinioned to trees, and tormented with bayonets threat at them.

DETEOIT, July 23d. A private dispatch from assas, via Richmond, says Col. Wilcox is the orisoner, slightly wounded.

A large number of our troops on their retreat fell the wayside from exhaustion, and were scattered

a, to repair to

reorganized and increased. The orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised and being made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished.

now stated at 100.

New York, July 23d. Our losses have been greaty exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the tilled fell short of 1000.

The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after passing Bull's Run.

Let the the the theorem of the Pennsylvania 25th, returned to the chall of the till 10 clock Sunday night and brought

forces.

The whole battle was on the centre column, and within the radius of a mile.

The men marched on the battle-field after a fatiguing march of nine hours, and immediately on the enemy.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY SAFE. Lieutenant Noyes, of Sherman's Battery, has sent a dispatch to his father, residing in Chelsea, Mass., that the battery is all safe. Its capture by the rebels had been reported.

Ammunition for Washington. An immense train, freighted with 200 tons of powder and 1,000,000 cartridges, left Watertown at an early hour this morning, by the Western Railroad, for the seat of war,—Boston Traveller, 22d.

Gen. Scott has sent a dispatch to Gov. Fair-banks, to hasten on the Third Vermont Regiment, and it will start from St. Johnsbury for Washington on Wednesday, via Springfield and New Haven.

Large reinforcements from various districts are al-ready on their way to Washington, orders for them having been telegraphed yesterday, while the battle was progressing.

Kansas Curr, July 22. On the 18th, Major Van Horn's command, numbering about 100 men, were attacked by 500 rebels under Capt. Duncan, three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted from hours, when the rebels withdrew. The loss of the rebels was fourtien killed, including two officers, and several wounded. Our loss was one killed.

several wounded. Our loss was one killed.

Sr. Charles, Mo., July 22. The report is confirmed that Colonel Ben Sharpe of Montgomery county, and Lieutenant Jaeger of the federal troops, were wounded by the rebels, and subsequently hung.

Fortness Moyrow, July 221. Mr. Whitney, Quartermaster Sergeant of the Vermont Regiment, was shot this morning by the rebels at Newport News, only a short distance from the Camp, while searching for a stray bullock. The body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An infernal machine, intended to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads, washed ashore this morning, within a few rods of Floyd's house. It is of an ingenious construction, and is the second attempt of this kind.

Columbia College has conferred the

CONTRIBUTIONS

200 Garmo
0 50 Maria J. Porter
1 00 S. Porter
1 00 Asa Anthony
1 00 General Collection

Grove, South Foxboro', on Sunday next, July 28, at half-past 5 o'clock, P. M., on the Present Crisis and its connection with the Slave Es A. T. FOSS will speak at Sunday, July 28.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at Quaker Hill

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homocopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

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

DIED-In Somerville, (Mass.) July 13, Mr. Green N. Thourson, aged 22, for many years a resident of Boson.

N. Thourson, aged 22, for many years a resident of Boson.

The Prince Hall Lodge of Colored Masons accompatied the remains of their brother to his last repting place.

In Taunton, July 1st, Mrs. Bruser Fr. Pienne, aged 33

NOW READY.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, July 19.—4t No. 121 Nassau street, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S LAKE WATER-CURE.

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

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

ionts.

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

H. F. PETERMAN, M. D.

To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Eac communication, to insure an answer, should contain postage stamp for return letter.

St. Mary's Lake, Michigan, May 20, 1881. J 21

PARKER Sewing Machines. PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

PRIOE FORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machino, made and licensed under the patents of Hardy and the patents of the tensor, wheeler & Wilson, and Groyer & Baker, and its results of the tensor of the various patents of the parker Saving Complete Style of the Parker Saving Complete Saving

Agents wanted everywhere.
All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice.
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.
3m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

"Four Parker's Savine Machines. This Machine is o constructed that it embraces the combinations of the va-ious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay rious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler et a. Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are seld from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in sech a manner that they cannot get deranged. The field, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The appearant for gasging the length as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee factorably, vir: there is no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and the value of the operator operator of the operator of the operator of the operator operator of the operator of the operator operator operator operator operator operator operator operator operator

Poetry.

TRIBUTE TO A DEPARTED FRIEND, om one who kneto her from child

She is gone! yes, gone forever, From the friends who loved her well; sed through Death's mysterious portal, a the summer land to dwell!

We shall miss her gentle presence Miss her tender, helpful hand; Miss the blessings that she scattered Through each little household band.

But if God, in years long vanished, Keener far had been our anguish Than the pangs we feel to-day.

For, though still life's morning fr omed unfaded in her heart, Mid the chequered lot of mortals Hers had been the sufferer's part.

And we feel that Love Eternal Has erased each weary pain, And that, clothed in bloom imm

And her free and happy spirit,—
Here so patient, true and kind,—
There, a wider field of action,
Nobler work of love will find.

Upward, then, may Faith point, ever, To her life in that bright land, And sweetly sing of God's uniting

> From the New York Independent COMPROMISE.

Inscribed to the Congress of the United States, in Extra Session, July 4, 1861. BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

> Compromise? who dares to speak it On the nation's hallowed Day, When the air with thunder echoes And the rocket-lightnings play Compromise? while on the dial
> Liberty goes ages back—
> Scourged and bound, for our denial,
> Firmer to the despot's rack?

Compromise? while angels tremble As we falter in the race? Cringe, and flatter, and dissemble— We'! who hold such royal place? omise? It suits the craven! Have we lost our ancient at Face to face to meet the foe ?

Compromise is Treason's ally, Traitor's refuge, coward's raid;
All the wrongs that Justice suffers
Flourish in its deadly shade. Compromise is base undoing
Of the deeds our Fathers wrought— They, for Right and Freedom suing-We, disdaining what they bought

No! by all the Mayflower's peril On the wild and wintry sea;
By the Pilgrim's prayer ascending
As he knelt with reverent knee; By that fairest day of summer .
When the tried, the true, the brave, Name and life and sacred honor

By the tears, the march, the battle, Where the noble, fearless ded— Wild around the cannon's rattle, Waiting sugels at their side— By our children's golden future, By our fathers' stainless shield, That which God and heroes left us We will never, never yield!

To the Roll of Freedom gave ;

Hear it! ve who sit in council, We, the People, tell you so!
Will you venture "Yes" to whisper
When the millions thunder "No"? Will you sell the nation's birthright, Heritage of toil and pain,
While a cry of shame and vengeance
Rings from Oregon to Maine !

Compromise—then Separation— Who admits the first temptation Has the second's work to do. For a moment's baleful quiet, Will you risk that rending hour?

Who would sail the Mississippi ? Who the mountain ranges hold? Win Ohio's fertile borders? Sacramento's, sands of gold?
Whose would be our banner's glory?
Who the eagle's flight would claim Whose our old, illustrious story,
Patriot graves, and fields of fame?

Compromise—we scorn the offer! Separation—we defy; "Firm, and free, and one forever!" Thus the People make reply. While the chorus swells and echoes

IN THE RIGHT BE STRONG. Go boldly forth, and fear no ill. When flerce opposers rise;
Let mental strength, abounding still, Such puny foes despise ough stung with many a bitter word, Yet let them pass as if unheard, And in the right be strong!

"WE WILL NEVER, NEVER YIELD."

II. The brave, though journeying alone, Go onward-up the rugged steep, Beyond the lagging throng; And in the right be strong !

ugh grown weary, strive not less Nor duty leave undone; Soon will opposers join to bless The deeds thy daring won. The strife once over, then will earth Send forth her sweetest song. To laud and bless the noble worth That in the right was strong.

The promise is in sight;
The lamp of Truth is shining clear,
To banish Error's night.
Though trials gather thick and fast,
And sil the world be wrong,
Onward, sild onward, to the last,
And in the right be strong!

God gives us love. Something to love He lends us: but when love is grown o ripeness, that on which it throve Falls off, and fove is left alone,—Tou

The Diberator.

of married life, we, the undersigned, assembled on this tenth day of April, 1861, to celebrate their Golden Wedding, joyfully record here our names in loving and respect-ful tribute to them who have given to us, and to the world, another illustration of the beauty and glory of true mar-

Among the pleasant and appropriate poetica butions on the occasion were the following:—

TO JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT. ON THE PIPTIETH ANSIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE

Side by side you've walked together, Fifty stages on Life's road; To each other nearer growing, And both nearer unto God.

Outward charms and outward graces
Win the love of early youth;
But the bond that lasts the longest
Is the mutual love of truth. What a world of thought and feeling

Faith in God, and in that Presence Ne'er in manhood wholly lost,

Ever bore your spirits upward, Whispered hope when tempest-tost. Yet, not sad has been your pathway; Not by storms have ye been driven, When all other hope has failed you, As a last resort, to Heaven.

But in gladness, and in sunshine, In the tie of friends and kindred, Ye have seen God's loving hand.

And though Comfort, and her handmaid, Simple Taste, have decked your home Never were your hearts unmindful Of the suffering millions' moan.

Not as slaves, compelled to labor,—
Not as hirelings, seeking pay,—
But as free and willing workmen,
Ye have labored in your day.

Looking back to years long vanished, Few the coming ones appear, Ere the angel opes the portal Leading to a higher sphere;

Where the joy of knowing—loving— And imparting truth and good. Oft in measure here dispensed you. Still shall be the spirit's food In old story, where Elisha At Elijah's mantle caught, All the power of bright examp Is the lesson we are taught.

Thus, when all your work is ended, In this earthly harvest-field, Some will catch the falling mantle, And their hearts to duty yield.

In years gone by, when you were young,
And times were good and olden,
When copper weddings never dream'd
Of turning into yolden;
How little thought you of the joys
This day is gladly shedding
Around the autumn of your life—
Your happy "Golden Wedding"!

Happy—for the good are blest
In doing good to others,
In loving those who are distress'd,
And "all mankind as brothers"
Happy indeed—for He has made, He who alone is able,
Your children, like the "olive plants,"
Around about your table. G. T. B.

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

DUBLIN, June 18, 1861. these parts, that when an American statesman wishes "to make political capital," he picks a quarrel with England; and if he succeeds in making himself particularly disagreeable on our side of the water, he is sure to be a great favorite on his own. Nevertheless, sure to be a great favorite on his own. Nevertheless, we sere surprised when we heard what an outery was made in the United States by Lord John Russell's admission of the seceding States to the position of belligerents, and by the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. These measures seemed so inevitable and so reasonable, that we did not know what to make of the anger they excited. Whether the whites in the South number sight, nine or ten millions we do number eight, nine, or ten millions, we do not know. At any rate, they are nearly three-fold more numerous than the thirteen original colonies when they revolted in 1776—and no matter what our opinion of them may be, we cannot hang them, even if we wished to try. They are belligerents, and must be admitted to be what they are. In England, people don't understand enough about the value of the Union war for its maintenance has nothing in it to stir our blood. The South appear to the English to be anxious for slavery pure and simple—while they suppose the North wishes for the Union and slavery together. When we read in the correspondence of the Times of the ferocious hatred with which Northern men are regarded by the slaveholders, and then meet with stories of fugitive slaves being sent back by Northern men to their bitterest enemies, how is it to be expected that we should look upon this as an anti-slavery war, or that we should be able to comprehend your delicate distinctions? I have always regarded this secession business as a sure, certain and speedy death-blow to the American slave system. Its power and its pres-tige are gone. No matter how indifferent multitudes of Northern men may be to its atrocity and its foolish-ness, as part of the social system of a free people, it never can again have their confidence and hearty support as heretofore. Notwithstanding this astorishing outburst of indignation against us, I am per suaded there is not one man in five hundred in the three kingdoms, who does not wish well to the North in the present struggle. Sympathy with the slave States and their objects is not whispered by any and this is a pretty sure test of an honest public and this is a pretty sure test of an honest public opinion in this country, where individual sentiment is expressed with much less danger from the anger of one's neighbors than is the case with you. It might be supposed that the danger to the cotton crop would be greatly felt in England. I have been amazed to remark how little concern is expressed about it. I believe it is generally known among those most concerned, that the world is wide, and that in India, in China and in Africa there may be obtained a supply cerned, that the world is wide, and that in india, in China and in Africa there may be obtained a supply a hundred fold greater than is required by our wants, if only sufficient means of transit to the respective ports of shipments be provided. Besides, it is known

that in the chief cotton-producing districts of the slave States, the soil in the neighborhood of the great river and the readjest ports is being greatly deteriorate by the wasteful and destructive application of exhaust A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Golden Wedding of James and Lucherta Morr was celebrated at their residence, Roadside, Chilton Hill, near Philadelphia, on the 10th of April, 1861. The occasion was one of rare interest. Surrounded by their numerous descendants of three generations, and the central attraction of a large assembly of relatives and friends who had gathered in honor of the day, our venerable friends presented a picture of beautiful old age, which thrilled the hearts, and impressed itself indelibly on the memory, of those who had the privilege of witnessing it.

Of the one hundred and wenty-five persons who, fifty years before, had signed their marriage certificate, twenty were still living, three of whom were present. That venerable document was produced, and examined with interest; and the guests desired, and were permitted, the privilege of endorsing it with the following testimonial, to which they appended their names:

"James and Lucreia Mott, having completed fifty years of married life, we, the undersigned, assembled on this testh day of April, 1861, to celebrate their Golden Wed-

pugnacious disposition would at the present time (as for many years past) be sure to lose his popularity. War is known to be immensely expensive, and is not to be lightly undertaken. When it appears inevita-ble, no people fall to more heartily than the English, or spend their means with more cheerfulness to gain tionists think it possible that England is only hyperitically anti-slavery, after all. The English people

critically anti-slavery, after all. The English people are, by no means, Abolitionists after the fashion of Stephen Foster or Parker Pillabury. They are not thoroughly principled, or deeply grounded, or well indoctrinated. They are apt to be somewhat conceited, on account of their ignorance of and indifference to theories of any kind. Still, they know they gave twenty millions sterling to abolish West India slavery, and they are of opinion that they did a good stroke of business then, and have got value for their money in reputation, and peace of mind. as well as in pounds, reputation, and peace of mind, as well as in pounds, shillings and pence. They cannot comprehend a shuffling politician like Mr. Seward, or what the North has to gain from the South if slavery is not abolished.

Events march so rapidly on your side at present that if, when this reaches you, it is out of date, I hope you will throw it into your waste-paper basket.

I heartily congratulate you on the near appro of the day for which you have so long, so ably, and so

am sure you feel to be an ample reward indeed. Yours, ever, RICHARD D. WEBB.

THE BATTLE OF IDEAS.—THE BATTLE OF

BULLETS. ROCKLAND, (Me.) Sunday, July 14, 1861.

DEAR GARRISON: I came from Framingham on
the 4th, directly to Maine. Have lectured three
times in Union Centre, once in East Union, and once
in Appleton; am to lecture twice in this place to-day;
to be in Camden, Tuesday evening; to go to Belfast
on Wednesday, the 17th, and to Monroe, to speak

nere, Sunday, the 21st.

This region has ever been the strong-hold of the Democratic party in Maine. It is wonderful to see how party lines are obliterated, in State and Church! One thought seems to animate all minds—the war, in defence of the government—and by this it is almost universally meant, war in defence of free labor, free schools, free thought, free speech, free soil, free insti-tutions, free men and free women. Whatever dema-gogues may say about it, I am sure the great mass of the people in Maine, and all over the North, understan they are waging this war for liberty, and against slavery; for the declaration that "all men are created equal, and with an inalienable right to life, liberty and

How can they think otherwise? Jeff. Davis, Ste-phens, Wigfall, Yancey, Toombs, Rhett, Mason, Tyler, and all who have forced this war upon us, have done it, solely, to sustain slavery and the slave trade. They all declare, in these words, that "SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IS THE ONE IDEA THAT UNDERLIE THE SECESSION MOVEMENT." They have also de-clared that, "but for the support and perpetuity of sla-very and the slave trade, they had no cause for se-cession and a separate confederacy." This being the sole cause of the war on the part of those who have forced it upon us, the people all see and feel that every blow aimed at the overthrow of the rebellion is aimed at the overthrow of slavery. As the President's Message says—"NO COMPROMISE CAN BE A CURE" for the war that is forced upon the Message says—"NO COMPROMISE CAN BE A CURE" for the war that is forced upon the North by the South. Slaveholders would not submit slavery and the slave trade to the decision obtained in the primary assemblies of the people and at the ballot-box—to that decision given on the great Battle-field of Ideas, where you and your behaves have been fighting for thirty years—but o-laborers have been fighting for thirty years thrust upon the North a war of bullets, and slaveholders had their choice—to settle the question of slavery by a battle of ideas, or a battle of bullets. This was the only alternative offered them by Nature and Nature's God. It must be settled by a war of and Nature's God. It must be settled by a war of thoughts or a war of swords. They choose the latter, and have appealed to the battle of bullets. And every body knows that this war of bullets, as well as the thirty years' war of ideas that preceded it, is undertaken, by the North, in effect, solely for Liberty, and against Slavery. The entire South so regard it. The masses in the North so regard it.

It is the universal sentiment of the nation, that the

conflict between Liberty and Slavery can be decided only by a battle of bullets. I believe it can be truly and permanently settled only by a battle of ideas. Bullets may kill slaveholders, but an idea, alone, can kill slavery. Liberty, as an idea, is infinitely more potent than Liberty as a bullet. The idea is instinct with the life of God; the bullet is instinct with death to man. Liberty, as an idea, brings death to slave ry, and life to the slaveholder; Liberty, as a bullet The idea carries death to tyranny, and life to the ty rant; the sword carries death to the tyrant, and life to tyranny—for the sword is the basis of all tyranny the bullet, the very corner-stone of slavery.

But the battle of bullets must soon end; the battle of But un. ... ideas, never. Yours, H. C. WRIGHT.

THE PEACE PRINCIPLE.

The peace principle is pure and holy, but can b practically realized only on its own plane. War, in the abstract, or in itself considered, whether offensive the abstract, or in they considered, whether offensive, or defensive, is an evil. No cavil about this. So, too, pain and sickness are, in the abstract, an evil; and yet none the less beneficent in their purpose, as correctives for the violation of the laws of health.

rectives for the violation of the laws of health.

Call slavery a judyneer on the land—upon the North
for its complicity with slavery. Slavery has forced war
upon the country; and thus the North is chastised for
being particeps crimints. But this chastisement is inseparable from what is now a duty—to wit, foreble
resistance, as a dernier resort, to the absolute dominaion of the Slave Power.

tion of the Slave Power.

I say the peace principle can be practically realized only on its own plane. War, though an evil in itself, may be reformatory; and, through the different stages of progress, tending to the plane of the peace principle, by teaching, as in the case of the present war, "the impossibility of oppressing the poor and the needy, or consenting thereto by entering into 'a covenant with death, "tihout desolating judgments following in the train." Such are the laws of progress. And the Supreme Intelligence being inseparable from its laws, this armed reaistance to the domination of the Slave Power may be regarded as providential,

A. HOGEBOOM.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE LIBERATOR.

Contraband is derived from contrabande, a Spanish word, formed of contra, against, and bande, a proclamation or law. In a general sense, it means all goods imported or exported contrary to law. This is the contraband of commerce, and depends upon the regulations of each particular nation within its territorial jurialiction.

general, any articles, destined for the military or naval use of an enemy, though susceptible of other uses. These a nation at war may prevent neutrals from carrying to its enemies; and, if neutrals are caught in making such conveyance, they may be punished, either personally or by the confiscation of the hostile goods, together with the vessels or vehicles employed in their transportation.

peace; and the adverse party as an equating to search, if he can, and confiscate them, not as contraband of war, but as the property of an enemy. In the present case, it would also be the property of traitors, waging an unprovoked and unprincipled war against their unoffending and only too patient fellow-citizens, against the contrabation of the property of the contrabation of the co

There is but one other party who can convey any thing to these enemies, and that is, a citizen of our own. By the laws of war, all traffic, contract, inter-

izens, is liable to capture and connection, not as con-traband of war, but as enemy's property.

Such presumptuous, sordid and disloyal citizens, besides sufficing such forficiture, remain amenable to the laws of their country for high treason or misde-meanor, according to the nature and aggravation of

between beliigerents, and it is immaterial whether the war be foreign or domestic. It follows that slaves cannot be taken under this title.

Is there any right arising from the state of war, by which, without violation of the Constitution or

Slaves must be considered either as persons or pro perty. Mr. Madison, in "The Federalist," maintains that they are both. On their personality he justifies the provision of the Constitution giving, on at, to the slaveholders, a heavy additional representation in the national legislature and execu-tive. Upon their chattelism is based the provision for hunting them as partridges, and requiring the people of the Free States, not to abstain like poor English-men from poaching, but to bag the game, and send it back to the lordly owner, when it flies from his war-

The Constitution affects to deal with slaves as per sons only. But it gives Congress the "power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, between the sev-eral States, and with the Indian tribes."

In execting this power in behalf of the victims of the foreign slave trade, as Congress did the first moment that the Constitution untied their hands, they encountered no constitutional difficulty in treat em as a subject of commerce. No other idea ap pears to have been entertained or suggested on that occasion. But when the question of the power of Congress to prohibit the slave trade "between the several States" came before any S. Congress to promint the saive trade between the several States" came before our Supreme Court, ("supreme in mischief,") it was discovered by that learned tribunal, that slaves being named in the Consearned tribunal, that slaves being named in the Constitution as persons, cannot be considered, in a legal sense, as property, but as persons only; and inasmuch as persons cannot be a subject of commerce, they decreed that Congress have no authority to prohibit the American slave trade! They forgot, or did not pause to reflect, that under this construction, Congress co not have touched the foreign slave trade; and that not have touched the foreign slave trade; and that our freaties with Great Britain for its suppression, and our fleets on the coast of Africa, would all be unconstitutional! Because the term "foreign nations" is annexed to the same enabling words as the term "several States". How the South would have yelled, if such an absurd and monstrous inconsequence had been committed against any interest of hers, or in favor

of any interest of the North!

It does not, therefore, lie in the mouths of the slaveholders to object to viewing slaves as persons, as under that title they have enjoyed, in entire security, for more than twenty years, the lucrative luxury of slave-breeding, and a vast commerce in slaves. And if they do object, it is of no great consequence; for I to please and proplitate them, as would seem to be the case with many of the public servants entrusted with the administration of the government and the conduct of the war.

As persons, slaves stand in the same relation to an

enemy conquering and occupying the country of their residence, as their masters do. It is a principle of the residence, as their masters do. It is a principle of the laws of war, perfectly settled and unquestioned, that conquerors have the right, to the extent of their conquests, to establish such government and laws as they see fit, subject to the "higher law" alone. It is true that they usually permit the civil laws of the vanquished to remain in force, and they do so remain as a matter of course, until expressly altered or abolished by the new sevencion. From this rule however, is necessarily From this rule, however, is necessarily excepted that portion of the territory in the actual oc-cupation, and the area of the operations, of the victo-rious armies. There, martial law invariably super-sedes all constitutional and municipal law, so far as the treatment of the vanquished. Indeed, is as much a part of the common law as the law merchant, or parliamentary law. But, however it may be considered in this respect, its scope is confined to be considered in this requirement the hostile and the vanquished; except in the case the hostile and emissaries in our bosom, in which Conenmies and emissaries in our bosom, in which Conenmies and emissaries in necessary, may suspend the privilege of the author enemies and emissaries in our bosom, in which Congress, if it deems it necessary, may suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, and thus give to the authorities, both civil and military, the power of restraining, at their discretion, all disloyal, dangerous or sus-

In all the conquered territory, the orders and proclamations of the commanding generals, or of the sovereign pouer which they serve, are, for the time being, the supreme law;
and, by the direction of that power, or with its approval, the commanders of armies may prescribe such
changes, and initiate and consummate such reforms
and measures of every kind, as they deem best for
the satisfaction, security and indemnification of the
conquering nation, for the interests of justice, peace
and liberty, and for the general welfare of all concerned. They may dissolve the system of society
which they find, and substitute any other which they
deem more conducive to the improvement and happiness of the vanquished, and the peace and safety
of the conquering people, and of mankind.

Thus the British nation, of which we were a part,
in the war with the Pretender in 1745, totally abolished the patriarchal constitution of the Highlanders.

There was much that was painful, and some things
unnecessarily harsh, in this radical and enforced refor-

There was much that was painful, and some things unnecessarily harsh, in this radical and enforced reference or the control of the control of

most effective means, of eliminating from its polity wn incongruous and dangerous element.

The eastles of the rebels were sacked and burned, cattle, provisions and other moveable property carried off, the inhabitants disarmed or pursued, and sternly shot down; the hereditary jurisdictions, services, customs and costumes of the clans, abolished; the traitor chiefs convicted attainted and executed to the number of the convicted Contraband of sour comprehends such articles only as a roused directly, and sometimes those which may be used directly, in carrying on war. Of the first class are arms, munitions, soldiers' uniforms, ships of war, etc.; of the second are saltpetre, chemicals for making fulministing powders, and, under some circumstances, provisions, money, ship-timber, naval stores, and, in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and, in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and, in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and, in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and, in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and in general, any articles, destined for the military or naval stores, and in the second are subjected to imprisonment, and her moveable property carried off, although she was not brought to trial, and notwithstanding that her husband was actually in the service of the socrement. Of course, this was the subjected to imprisonment, and her moveable proper-ty carried off, although she was not brought to trial, and notwithstanding that her husband was actually in the service of the government. Of course, this was the

use of the war power.

In 1797 Napoleon I., having beaten and neutralized the King of Sardinis, conquered Lombardy, and broken and driven from Italy the powerful armies of Austria, was occupied in pursuing the remnants thereof, and pushing his conquests toward Vienna—when the usurping oligarchy of Venice, called a Republic, but in reality one of the foulest and cruelest despotbut in reality one of the fourest and cruetest despon-isms that ever oppressed a nation, or disgraced human nature, broke the peace with France, and stirred up insurrections in his rear. Thereupon he turned sud-denly upon that accursed and effete aristocracy of as-assisms, and at one swoop swept them out. He sub-stituted a democratic Republic for the ancient sham. This was the war power, and so far from being deemed This was the war power, and so far from being deemed a mistake or a reproach, it has always been considered lawful, just and beneficent; and celebrated among the honorable and redeeming traits of the great but too ambitious warrior and statesman, who did it. In crushing these insurrections, he thought it necessary to resort to military executions, as some of our Southern commanders did in the "war of pretexts," against poor distracted and unoffending Mexico!

In 1829-30, the French conquered a piratical and slave State, for centuries the scourge and opprobrium of the Christian nations both of Europe and America, who, through terror of its audacity and ferocity, had for centuries tolerated and even subsidized the blood and slave-hunting conspiracy against the human race.

Its area was just equal to the island of creat Britain.

Its chivalrous conquerors annihilated the government,
dissolved the State, expunging its laws and social
forms, its piracy and slavery; and substituting a polity
to which the vanquished were strangers, and against
which they entertained a mortal antipathy. One slap,
dealt by the Dey of Algiers, in the face of a French
consul, moved a mighty and Christian people to wipe out under the laws of war that detestable and too long fight and exterminate? if not only their ministers of peace had been threatened with outrage and chased ignominiously away, but also thousands of their peace-able and unoffending fellow-citizens, travelling and socourning under the sacred guaranties of oaths and com acts had been horribly lacerated with whips, plun pacts, had been horribly lacerated with whips, plun-dered, mutilated, hung by the neck, hung by the heels, to die slowly by torture, which tortures the imagina-tion; coffined alive and east into the sea, or tarred and then lit like a candle—for no offence except that they were Frenchmen, and would not consent to commit treason, and join in parricidal war against their country? It was among the most damning crimes of Nero that he crucified Christians with their heads down-ward, and daubed them over with combustibles to burn alive as lights in the night!

In the Revolutionary war, the British received some two flousand fugitives from Southern bondage, and never gave up one of them. With these refugees they peopled Sierra Leone, and the island of Trinidad.

The descendants of those forlorn creatures, victims of the shipping and other property of that opulent island. It is often cited as an illustrious example of an honor-

able peace, that the Roman victors imposed upon the Carthagenians, as a sine qua non, that they should abstain in future from human sacrifices to their God-

From the foregoing principles and examples it re sults, that war and conquest, (supposing always the cause to be just,) confer upon the conquerors the right of making as they advance, and confirming in the con-ditions of peace, any change which they deem condurive to the good of society, in the political and social state and relations of their vanquished enemies; that they may level up and level down castes, orders and degrees; annihilate constitutions and governments, establish democratic Republics in lieu of Oligarchies, enfranchise the enslaved and abolish inhuman customs. withdraw, or while they are in possession, the sover-eign nation whom they serve may abolish, alter, ordain and establish laws for any and all purposes, which to them may seem good, subject to the laws of God alone. For it would be the height of iniquity and absurdity

for a country, forced by cruel, wicked and unprovoked aggressions, to sacrifice tens of thousands of the lives of its sons, and hundreds of millions of their hardearned treasure-to confer at once and without proba tion upon subdued trainors, all the political and personal liberties, immunities and privileges of brave, loyal and untainted citizens, thus especiating them either to renew their treason and hostility, or to thwart by sharing and abusing those liberties and privileges, all wholesome and necessary measures of prudent and safe restraint, and perhaps of rehabilitation.

The Constitution of the United States im The Constitution of the United States imposes no necessity for such imbeclifty, absurdity and injustice. It does not extend proprio right over a conquered territory. That is an arch-heresy, which has too long survived its inventor, but cannot, it is hoped and believed, long survive its late distinguished advocate. But whatever may betide in this respect, the slave, see freed by the way never will be free foreyer.

once freed by the war power, will be free forever. slaves, captured or escaped, in building fortifications, to enlist them in our armies, or let their go ree under their protection, but it is their positive duty to these and the country, and they will be guilty of a high misdemennor for which immediates. Not only has our government a right to employ attempt to return a white refugee, who has had the good luck to escape hanging, burning or burying alive, and to reach Fortress Monroe, or the left bauk of the Potomac, or city of New York—would any judge hesitate to issue a writ of habens corpus, and this too with indignation at so daring and heartless a violation of law and justice, and to discharge the intended victim ! The case of every black or brown refugee from the enemy is the same in law, and vastly more us fact. He would go back to assured and inhun ne in law, and vastly more urgent in ture or death.

An American Cleroyman in England. Rev. William Henry Channing, a nephew of the eminent Dr. Channing, is pastor of a church in Liverpool, England. The Uniterian Journal for the current month publishes a letter from him, dated May 18, from which we make this extract:—"In this day of our nation's trial, I wish to prove that unchangingly I keep the star-spangled banner nailed to the mathead. Never was I so proud and glad to stand under that fing. But I can assure you that the past six months have been a dark time for a thorough-going American—as, thank God, I am, in every pulse, nerve and fibre—to be in a foreign land. I have had many a sore battle to fight; but all the better, for we have soon them. Among them, I trust, is this business of the 'commissioners' from the 'Confederates'. A few weeks since, prospects looked black enough; but means have been taken to enlist the sympathies of members of Parliament, and to my certain knowledgy. Yancey's infernal slave-trade scheme, &c., have been fully exhibited before the Government. If the perjured traitors are recognized, it will be a monstrous outrage: I tell them all that it will be a declaration of war against the Republic of the United States of America. Ah, how glorious this resurrection of resistless certy. Republicanism has sprung from

W. J. WATKING ON THE AMERICAN REVO-LUTION.

Mr. Watkins, last night, delivered a lecture in the Mechanics' Institute, upon the causes of the Americap Revolution and its ultimate results.

Mr. Watkins, after an eloquent opening, said, there were certain men in the United States who firried to hide the real cause of the present strught, but they could no more do it than whistle the tail off the comet. One man told us it was been a convenient pretest for secsion; that was all. It was not Lincoln the Seession; that was all. It was not Lincoln the Seessionists feared, but that all-controlling sentiment which battered down all opposition, and wafted him into the Presidential chair. It was this sentiment, which, like the blessed and invigorating sun-light, would ultimately dispel the darkness of slavery, and amid the hallelujah chorus of redeemed humanify drive it to its native hell. This the slaveholders understood well, and it was because they understood in that the rebellion had been commenced. (Chern.) We were told by others, that the present state of things was but the natural sequence of the sake of argument, that the Constitution agreement of the sake of argument, that the Constitution was established for the purpose of securing slavery to the people and their posterity, hid asked the question, what constitutional right has the North invade? Not one. There never was a more causeless relelion on the score of constitutional right has the North invade? Not one. There never was a more causeles relelion on the score of constitutional right has the North invade? Not one. There never was a more causeless relelion on the score of constitutional right has the North invade? Not one. There never was a more causeless relelion on the score of constitutional right has the North invade? Not one. There never was a more causeless relelion on the score of constitutional right has the North hard everything to hope and not have the subject of the subject of the subject of the Northern States have passed Personal Liberty Bills." But who suffered by the loss of slave? The Bor THE VISION FULFILLED. In the Liberator of March 10, 1857-four years and

our months ago—we published an account of a re-narkable spirit-manifestation, through a medium, in a neighboring city, purporting to have been made by the late N. P. Rogers and Professor Follen. Here is a portion of it, which finds its exact fulfilment in the

the late N. P. Rogers and Professor Follen. Here is a portion of it, which finds its exact fulfilment in the present civil war now raging in the country:

Charles Follen then indicated his presence by spelling out his name, and said he, too, had a message to Henry C. Wright. A test was called forates that might be unmistakably recognized. One of the mediums present directly became cold, and much agitated, shuddering greatly, and seemingly suffocating as one drowings, and said, "I am chilled through—but my head is on fire. I am dreafully distressed." The chest heaved convulsively. "I am surrounded by fire and cater." The extremities were cold as if life was indeed passing away. This state lasted but a short time, when the communication continued, the following questions being put, and answered mostly by alphabet:—

"Do you and your associate spirits interest yourselves in the present struggle between the North and South in regard to liberty and slavery?"

"Yes, most deeply we do—ever watching the Anti-Slavery movement with deepest interest."

"Can you tell the result of this conflict?"

"We can—the certain dissolution of the present slaveholding Union, the formation of a Northern Republic on the principle of 'No Union with Slaveholders, and the abolition of slavery."

"How is this to be done?"

"ONLY BY BLOOD!"

At this point, one of the mediums 'saw, with the clearness of light, in a trance state, the fearful scene of conflict, and became greatly agitated—wept bitterly—threw up her, arms, and exclaimed, "You have never seen A FIELD or BLOOD! This is fightful! This influence must be removed, or I shall die." Soon a sound trance-like state succeeded, and the following was written with a pencil:—

"This vision shall surely be realized. Waves of desolation shall roll, in quick succession, over this devoted nation. They set at nought all the laws of justice, and defy the Supreme Judge of all the earth, and are filled with their own devices. They have drunken in iniquity like water. I Tuttl GIVE THEM BLOOD TORINE."

those who shall fall in the conflict between the North and the South—between Liberty and Sla-

North and the South—between Libery and severy—will be required at their hands."

This, in substance, and by far the most part in words, is what was given by Charles Follen to II. C. Wright. A presence filled the room while the above was being communicated, that deeply impressed, even to tears, those who were in the circle.

COFFEE AS A REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH

COFFEE AS A REMEDY FOR WHOOFING COURT. In Dr. George D. Gibbs's work on whooping cough, published in London in 1854, he recommend strong coffee as a specific for the cure of this disease. We have tried it in several instances with marked effect. In one case, the patient was a little girl six years of age. There was not a single "whoop after she began to take it. She took a table-spoofful and a half of very strong coffee, sweetened, but without milk, three times daily. A young child the same family was well of the disease in three weeks; no other remedy was used in either case. In another instance, in which we have recently tried it, the same happy result followed, the "whoping" symptom being at once arrested, and the complant econing to a speedy termination. It is difficult to fix the dose definitely, and this may accomplete the massifiance of the whole we have heard of, in which a small dose was given. Another important consideration which should not be lost sight of its, that three-quarters, probably, of what is drank for coffee, is made from nothing be peas or beans. The only sure method is to get the coffee berry itself, and have it burnt and ground under one's own eye. The decection should be given as strong as possible, and in a quantity and though to the following the patients of the content of the notice berry itself, and have it burnt and goals under one's own eye. The decoction should be given as strong as possible, and in a quantity only short of enough to cause the unpleasant stimulating effects of this beverage. Children take it very readily. The last patient referred to above we only eighteen months old, and took once a day half a cup of coffee thus prepared, without the least noticeable injurious effect.—Boston Medical Journal.