

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 31.

Refuge of Oppression.

LET THEM BEWARE.

The Irish citizens have been first and foremost in oming forward to uphold the Constitution, and let be world know that we have a government. They are praised for it. Even from the pulpit, to y nothing of the press, their readiness to fight for *s tars and strips* has been enlogised. And, sure-they deserve it. For, if there was any class of citizens who might el disposed to keep aloof from the struggle, they After all the Jeich have

the Irish. It is have no reason to thank the distates for any prosperity they may have at-the rail, the Irish have no reason to thank the distates for any prosperity they may have at-l in this country. They have worked more is improvement of Uncle Sam's Farm than have for themselves. The Américans will say that if the Irish have not did more, as a body, it is their own fault. This true. Because if we take only one section of eld of labor in which the Irish- have been em-

ed, that of the building of railroads, it can be en that, of every one hundred laborers, seventy at the lowest calculation, have been ruined, and to despair by the American (i. e. Yankee)

driven to despair by the American (i. e. Yankee) contractors. The PILOT has frequently and most uniformly aised its voice against the persecution to which the rish have been exposed in this country. "Trich or Catholic " is the greatest obstacle to an imgrant, aye, more, to an American citizen. For, f a man is a Catholic and born of Irish parents, he sill be sure to meet with opposition. Things are somewhat changed now. The frish element has proven indispensable in the research organization of a band of warriors to op-see rebellion. The Irish element has entered the enion with an overwhelming power. The Irish are provided and greeted for their readiness. They are see found to be good, indeed. We have reason to think that a great majority of us links people believe that henceforward their ciphts respected.

espected. from it! If they had turned Protestants arpect fair play. But because, with a promptness, they have volunteered ito lives in defence of this country, this not avail them. Japoleon I. said the Italian soldiers (and he

Napoleon I. said the Italian soldiers (and he raised hundreds of regiments of them fools that they were 1) were good *fask*, for the enemies cannon. Precisely thus do the Americans now look upon the myriads of Lishmen hurrying to the battle-field. Unfortunately, the Irish are too ready to trust their enemies. Touch the Irish heart's mellow spot, we have commerced.

from us to regret that the adopted Irish

at. But we wish to put them on their guard, not to s too much, not to think that, after their struggle wer, there will be a terrestrial paradise for them this country. Far from it. As long as the Irish ynonymous of Catholic, they must be persecuted. s in the interest of bigotted protestantism to keep m down.

them down. It will form the brightest page of Irish history in this country, that the Irish Catholics have shown so firm and tender and noble an attachment for their slopted country, forgetting their distranchisements, their persecutions, the burning of their churches; but let no Irishman think that, because he has ex-posed his life in the defence of the country, and let an arm, an eye, or a leg, they will be respected or treated decempty henceforward.—*Boston Pulot.*

THE OIVIL WAR:

THE CIVIL WAR: Thus far Congress has not shown any disposition discharge its whole duty to the country. While ery intelligent man in the free States admits that people of the slave States have cause of com-int against the acts and words of Northern men, against the deliberate action of several of the other Legislatures, the present Congress has re-ed to entertain any proposition assuring the South tits constitutional rights shall be respected. The son for this refusal is that the South is in arms, 1 therefore out of the pale of conciliatory legisla-be the state of the shall be respected. The son is pursued in a majority of the free States, is being the case, the part of wisdom is for the with to retrace its steps, and give assurance for the use, there is a controlling influence at Washington favor of enlarging, prolonging and intensifying war without regard to loss of blood and treasure, a just remodelling of the government. It is, or sof and he, well known that we do not belong to the sof ananyp-naby philanthropists who would be the magistrate bear the sword in vain. We ald give to Jefferson Davis and his accomplices That the second second

STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION. The time draws near for what all Union

A set time traves near for what all Union men are longing to see, the complete triumph of the National Flag over all its enemies. Let it be signalized by a determination, in every locality, to stand solidly by the Constitution; and to resolve to save our noble country from the descerating hands of mad-ena Abolitonists. There is need of such determinations now. The

how control into the determinations now. The cap Abolitonists. There is need of such determinations now. The Philadelphia Inquirer is an Administration journal, which, in good faith, is standing by the President and the Constitution. Its Washington correspon-dent, in a letter dated July 13, in which the resolu-tions of the hot-headed Lovejoy are commented on, says.—" You may depend upon it, there is a deep-laid scheme on the part of the Abolitionists in Con-gress to commit this Administration to such a coarse of policy as will indeed make this war a war for the extermination of slavery and slaveholders. This is the first step in the programme. Others will be of policy as will indeed make this war a war for the extermination of slavery and slaveholders. This is the first step in the programme. Others will be speedily taken. Now, while the war fever is up, these willy demigogues think that they can carry through any measure, whatever that are directed against the South. Let some member have moral courage enough to move the repeal of the arbitrary rule that prevents all discussion, and let every mea-sure proposed have a full examination." That is from a Republican journal. Not a journal, it is true, of the emancipation stamp of Garrison, Phil-lips, Boutwell & Co., of this region, but of the school of such noile patriots as Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island. The *Inquirer* believes with Presi-dent Lincola, that, because living in Pennsylvania, it has no legal right to interfore with slavery where it exists. But, as there is a desire brewing to inter-fere, it patriotically sounds the alarm. It tells the country the plot that is plotting. What the corre-spondent of the *Inquirer* can see in Washington, mybody can see here—namely, that the Northern Secessionist who have been clamoring for thirty years against the Constitution and the Union, are detormined to use the war fever to promote their schemes, and suppose they can goad the North into a crusade against the slaveholders and slavery. In what country, under the light of the sun, could so infamous a sentiment as that expressed by Wendell Phillips, on the Fourth of July, be tolerated 2 infamous a sentiment as that expressed by Wendel Phillips, on the Fourth of July, be tolerated ? We mean that in which he said the We mean that in which he said, that a defeat of General Scott would anger the North into a de-mand for emancipation ? These are his words as to the members of the Administration :--

the members of the Administration :--'A do not believe either of them, nor all of them, nor all their comrades, have the boldness to declare an emancipation policy, until, by a pressure which we are to create the country forces them to it. We are on the one side; the enrolled army of Virginia on the other. A defeat, bloody and cruel, will anger the North into emancipation. A victory that throws the South into emancipation. A victory that throws the South into madness, and makes her seek any means, in desperation, may force the Government on to omancipation. Let us pray for the life of Jefferson Davis I (Laughter.) God grant him long life, and something of an army! (Renewed laughter.) Let us pray that Heaven, or some power, will put into his heart courage, so that he may not run away too soon imerriment); so that out of the contest may come comacipation.

What infamy! For years it has been, with this Excter Hall school, perish the Constitution, perish the Union, perish commerce, perish peace, perish national power, but free the slaves: and to this is now added, perish the army that has gone out of the capital, if only out of the noble blood of the citizen soldiery can come the result of emancipation !

The matrice, peristrice army that has gone out of the capital, if only out of the noble blood of the citizen soldiery can come the result of emancipation ! And yet the Republicans, who have all along meant perhaps only opposition to the late National Administration, or meant only opposition to an ex-tension of slavery, are now incredulous as to even the existence of such a scheme as is exposed in the Philadelphia Inquirer. We have heard Republi-cans, who we know are sincere when they say it, most earnestly affirm, not only that there is no such design entertained, but that they will oppose it, and class Phillips and his sympathizers among the mad-men. But there is Lovejoy's insidious resolution, and the support it has got; every day is multiply-ing evidences of the mischief it is working; and every day the demand grows more urgent for true patriots who mean to stand together around the Constitution of the Fathers as the first of duties, to call to account severely all who are engaged in this anarchical plot.

call to account severely all who are engaged in this anarchical plot. The House acted wisely in tabling Lovejoy's batch of Abolitionism, but acted timidly in passing a part, declaring it not to be the duty of the Gen-erals to catch and return fugitive slaves. Who supposed the army was raised to do this? Who supposed that, on the application of even a loyal Union citizen, it was General Patterson's duty to send a troop of cavalry to go out in full chase after a band, of runaway slaves? Is not this vote either full of evil, or the veriest nonsense that ever in-sulted a people? It was no more General Patter-son's duty to run after slaves than it was his duty to send such a troop after a runaway cow. But President Lincoln stands pledged to respect private property: the logal law of Winter the state of the supposed to th <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Selections.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

We are indebted to the author for a pamphlet of fifty large octavo pages, entitled "The Great Compl-racy — an Address delivered at Mount Kisco, West Chester County, N. Y., on the 4th of July, 1861, by John Jay, Eeq." It is an elaborate exposition of the ise and object of the Secession move nt, and of th structure of the national government, and is of histor cal value. Mr. Jay is walking worthily in the foo steps of his illustrious father and grandfather, in sur porting the cause of freedom and free institution Below we give an extract from his excellent Address

steps of his illustrous in ther and grandfaller, in sup-porting the cause of freedom and free institutions. Below we give an extract from his excellent Address. You remember that, in 1774, the members of the first Congress at Philadelphia, on behalf of the Colonies which they represented, entered into cer-tain articles of association, "under the sacred tise of virtue, honor, and love of country." That, in 1778, the States united in a Confederacy, or what they called "a firm league of fiendship with each other," under the title of the United States, and that, under this league made by the States, they continued until 1789, when, "in order to form a more perfect union"—not the States—but, "We, the people of the United States," ordiained and established the present Federal Constitution. You remember that, from the date of the peace in "83, when we were a mere league of petty sovereignites, we sank rapidly,—in the works of Mr, Molley, whose conclusive easy in the London *Times* has enlightened Europe,—"into a condition of utter impotence, imbecifity and an-archy," which continued until we were rescued from it by "The Constitution of the United States," which made us, in every sense, one nation, with one supreme government; although, for convenience, we retained the plural title under which we had achieved our independence, of "The United States." Any argument, therefore, addressed to you upon the constitutional right, alleged by the rebels, of a State to seecede from the Union would be quite su-perfluous. Men have been allowed to talk of State sovereignty as it liked them, because ours is a free country, and in ordinary times the utmost liberty of speech is permissible; but the doctrine has not even a respectable foothold. Washington, as if foresceing the evil it has assisted to bring forth, denoanced it as "that monster, State soversignty." Webster and Jackson successively demolished it; and the ar-gument now insolently advanced by leaders of the reserved rights under the Constitution, is one which to every i

mber that Washington and our ancesto position of both the one and the other

Memory takes the second second and the second secon

precess the American Union r to destroy this last ex-periment of popular government? The arguments offered by the insurrectionists and their friends, to show that the Federal Government and the loyal States should quietly allow them to de-part and form a separate confederacy, are these --That the rebellion or revolution is the act of the nearly of these States according their during the That the rebellion or revolution is the act of the people of those States, exercising their sovereign will:-

and render the attempt to subjugate the Southern people utterly hopeless:— That even if they were subjugated, harmonious feeling could never be restored; and that for these reasons, and especially the last, a war to maintain the integrity of the Union would be alike wicked and foolish.

and foolish. These, I believe, are their strong points fairly stated, and I will briefly state some of the grounds on which we believe them to be, one and all, erro-

In the first place, the fact is clear that the lion at the South was not, in its inception, li rebellion of the American colonies,—a calm, -a calm, delib

for a new Convention. For union-for har-for strength-we ask this simple act of jus-le justice was not the aim of Jefferson Davis e co-conspirators. To this day, the people of th have been allowed no opportunity of pass-on the profoundest question that can affect a -the preservation or overthrow of its institu-tu due rebel government is an usurpation of seets kind, not oily against the people of tha States in their sovering reanactive, that is co-conspirators. To this day, the people o outh have been allowed no opportunity of pas-pon the profoundest question that can affect a --the preservation or overthrow of its institu-and the rebel government. Simp ad his nation—the preservation or overthrow of its institu-tions; and the rebel government is an usurpation of the grossest kind, not only against the people of the United States in their sovereign capacity, but spains the people of the States in whose name it as-sumes to act, and by whose will it pretends to have been established. The domantic

The declaration, so solemnly made by the se ing conventions, appealing to the world for the jus-tion of their cause, that Mr. Lincoln's election, the non-execution of the Fogitive Slave Law, and the Personal Liberty Laws of Northern States, com-Personal Liber pelled them to threatened their es, compeled them to separate from a government that theatened their dearest rights, is equally disproven out of their own mouths. Listen to the following interances from the very leaders of the rebellion :---

Mr. INGLIS: "Most of us have had this neer consideration for the last twenty years."

under consideration för the last twenty years." That these declarations had a broad basis of truth, and that a plot to destroy the Union has been hatch-ing för a long period; and has been deferred only un-til a convenient opportunity, is no longer a matter of speculation. The election of Mr. Eincoln was not the cause, but only the occasion. Mr. Everett, in a recent letter said, that he was "well aware, pardy from facts within his personal knowledge, that eadang Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States government, and that the slavery question was but a protext for keep-ing ap agritation and rallying the South." The Richmond *Enguiser* in 1856 declared, "If Fremoti is elected, the Union will not last an hour after Mr. Floree's term expires," and a careful ex-mination will show that, from the attempt at nulli-fication by South Carolina in 1839, which was de-feated by a steru determination. of General Jackson

feated by a stern determination of General Jackson Union must and shall be preserved,"-a that the that the "Union must and shall be preserved,"—a semiment that was enthusiastically responded to by the country at large,—the design has been secretly cherished, by a knot of conspirators at the South, of destroying the Union, whenever the men entertain-ing this design should no longer be able to control its government. So long as they could enjoy its honors and emoluments, and use its prestige, its treasury, its army, and its navy for their own pur-poses, they were content that it should stand; but the moment these were wrested from their grasp by the will of the people. that moment the Union was moment these were wrested from their grasp by will of the people, that moment the Union was

estroyed. ong ago as the year 1799, Judge Marshall, in r to Washington, dated at Richmond, re-own party." ared, in regard mbition of dis appointed of the trouble.

appointed office-seekers constituted "a great part of the trouble." General Jackson, after the South Carolina rebel-lion of 1832 was suppressed, foretold it a attempted revival at no distant period, remarking that "the first time the pretence was the tariff, and the next it would be the negro question." In 1836, twenty-five years ago, a political novel, called the "Parizan Leader," was published by Professor Beverly Tucker, of William and Mary College, in Virginia. It excited no asensation then, but it possesses a singular interest now. It proceeds upon the theory, that the events it describes as then happening would happen iwenty years after—that is, in 1836, when Fremont would have probably been s, in 1856, when Fremont would have probable elected but for the frauds in Pennsylvania; and it gives, with singular accuracy, the prog conspiracy which is now in progress, describes the Southern States as sec The autho movement nearly simultaneous," and immediately forming a Southern confederacy. Let me quote a single paragraph :--

"The sudden arkable than enness of these measures was less n the prudence with which they d. The two together left little d d been preconcert among the lea yeral States, arranging previously j re had h

awaited us, unconscious as were the people, both a the North and at the South, of this preconcer among a few leaders in the different States, we can among a few leaders in the different States, we can now trace, step by step, the progress of the conspir-acy, and read the history of the last thirty years without an interpreter; we can understand the mo-tive of the Texan rebellion, the war with Maxico, the persistent efforts to secure Cuba, the fillibuster-ing expeditions to Central America, and the deter-mination to re-open the African slave trade. We can appreciate, too, the caution with which the plan of the rebellion was concealed, and especially the adroitness with which the people were allowed no time for reflection, no opportunity for action, their consent assumed on the plea of 'necessary haste, and the acts of secession pushed through the con-restions, as charged by the Georgian editor, with no regard to popular rights, and under circumstances of excitement and frenzy by fictitious majorities.

THE WAR AND EMANOIPATION. And, finally, even if the government had the right (as I have attempted to show) to decree the eman-cipation of the slaves in the States, and it should be expedient by and by for its own safety to use the right, will it, after all, be a kindness to the slave to do so? That a state of freedom is better for the negro than a state of bondage has, of course, been implied and urged in all that I have said in these successive sermons on this topic, and is not a ques-tion to be opened now. But the particular point, concerning which merry to the slave now bids us look, is this: whether, if emancipation be under-taken by the Federal government, and, as would most likely be the case, against the will of the ma-jority of slaveholders, the slave cut adrift from his present position would not be left in a state of law-lessness and domestic war worse than slavery itself? If the government were only to decree the emanci-pation of the slaves, and then leave them, in the midst of a strong and vindictive enemy, to their fate, or to get their freedom as best they could, then this question might well startle us. But the same humanity that bids us give freedom to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to the slave, bids us also provide that well startle us th THE WAR AND EMANCIPATION. want, if possible, that the scheme should the South itself,—the government only position that emancipation there must be, to cooperate with the South, or with any taking the but willing to cooperate with the South, or with any part of the South, in determining the best way to bring it about. But I do not think that we can look for any such thing as a forced expatriation of the colored race, or to colonizing it in any part of our own country in a territory by itself. As a matter of political econo-my, no country can thus afford to expel so large a portion of its laboring population. The slaves will be needed after emancipation, as now, on the soil where they were born and breat de las indoring population. I he sinves will del after emancipation, is now, on the soil they were born and bred. That there will culties attending emancipation on the soil is, e.g. true. We cannot expect that this demon rry is to be cast out of the nation without purplets of the page at the base set of the ere they were difficulties atto avery is to onvulsive struggles of the baser parts of hu-ature. But, all things considered, and especial ion considered, th ove, in the way of re will way of eman than of any other a great nation lik e ours, id Christian octerminate cannot conquer. In all the fifteen slave , there are but 350,000 slaveholders—a good ess than the population of Zhilādelphia, and erably less than half of the population of New They have oreat nower indeed, but their do justice to the he fifteen slave population of New r indeed, but their by this rebellion bly less than half ot the pop-hey have great power ind to be essentially broken by prominent and mischievou a to flee the country, in orde The power of the slavehold d, the non-slaveholders in t Vork ong them scape the class thus will have political and social im-

is a considerable number,) the gener sustained by the Christian humai, will be able, I believe, to work ou emancipation on the soil, with f an attend any other mode of North evils

GERRIT SMITH TO OWEN LOVEJOY.

WHOLE NO. 1597.

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the Lord." That the President is authorized to liberate the that the President is another when slaves is as clear as that he may, when there is military necessity for it, order the tion of all the railroads in the slave States. judging destruc-But it tion of all the railroads in the slav will be said that, on the retu will be said that, on the return of p government would provide payment for roads. So could it for the slaves also when the war is over, the government will best to recall slavery, and re-establish it in ly than ever—nay, even suitable; nevert does not follow that it must be maintained i of war. A people may find their rail estimable facility in peace, but a fatal one It will also be said that the President cann duced to proclaim liberty to the slaves. M , the railds ar one in war. annot be in-Why not? ed to proclaim liberty to the slaves abundantly as tolerated it only through a construc-et Congress invite the Proclamation the Fugitive Slave act; and, as sure a on will no blood ' urchended that liberat irrections? That ald war prolonged. rence. can pre-outh will them. Inc

her slaves. Hitherto, the North has excu and to Europe, for not shall hit that it had not the right

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I am glad that Congress has resolved to meddle with nothing at this session beyond the war ques-tion. But utterly absurd is the inference of many, that it must not therefore meddle with the slave question. The slave question is the war question. The scar began in slavery, and it will end but with slaver.

slavery. Unceasingly, both penwise and lipwise, I an ask-ed what the Abolitonists should do. I answer that the one present work of both Abolitionists and anti-Abolitionists is to put down the rebellion; and that, as the most reasonable, hopeful and efficient means to this end, both Abolitionists and anti-Abolitionists should petition the President to pro-claim the liberty of the slaves. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE RESULT-IS IT A PROPHEOY?

THE RESULT—18 IT A PROPHENY? There is a divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulnes. There is one withing and only one, at the bottom of the fight,— for the equation of the fight, for independence, but it is highing for the public government. The North protends to be for the equation of the fight of the public government, the north or loyal States, for the equation of the fight of the fight of the public government. The North or loyal States, for the fight of the reistablishment of the protends for the equation of the fight of the public access of the state of the states of the state of the state of the states of the public access of the states of the states of the fight of the state of the states of the states of the fight of the state of the states of the states of the public of the state of the states of the states of the fight of the state of the states of the state. The forth field and free, would not permit a constrained of an earth of the state of the state of the state of the states of the states of the state of the state of the states of the states of the states of the state of the state of the states of the states of the states of the state of the state of the state of the states of the states of the state of the state of the states of

Would anything short of our unexpected repulse at Manasas have quickened the conscience and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives leaves its tomb, and haunts our army, and frights it to require and flight.

its tomb, and, haunts our army, and frights it to panic and flight. Now shall we learn, anew and rightly, our posi-tion and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for genera-tions outraged justice and humanity — and who threatens to extend over a whole continent the diabolism of his role. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to sur-ger? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," accord-ing to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed army and a reeling nation answer.—N.Y. Times.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That slavery is the cause of the war, and that we cannot have peace till it is abolished. The voice of the people must be heard, calling aloud for the immediate overthrow of this bloody Moloch, to whom so many human sacrifices have already been offered. We have endured the tyranny of this monster too long. We are now suffering the just penalty of our toleration of such wickedness. Why are we so timid about attacking the lion in his den? Are we afriaid of his power? Why so may this willany? Why do all our officers and leading men put on their gloves, and handle slavery so carefully? Such timidity is base. But let us not blame our officers or government : they are our servants and instruments to do our bilding, and to be used by us at 'will. We, tits ProtLe, must speak out, and erv loud and long Let DOWN WITH SLAVERY become the watchword and the bathe-ery—let us shont it ill every Southron trem-bles, and till every slave shall join the shout for the shout of before. The Moloch will form. on our soldiers, slain in reedom. Then we shall have a real and perma-tent peace-not before. This Moloch will fatten on our soldiers, slain in

bloody strife, and grow strong to crush out our free dom, and put chains on us all, if we let him live We must take he life—we must utterly destroy must take he life-we must utterly destroy -and every one of his chained victims must be set free

Shout our war-cry, and soon the angels from ball of water, and sold the adjust of a heaven shall be heard proclaiming in thunder-tones, "FALLENI FALLENI SLAVERY, THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND OF ALL THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH!"--Ashtabula Sentinel.

VALUE OF "CONTRABAND" SLAVES.

As slaves are esteemed property by the laws and customs of the' rebilious States, they would be legitimate subjects of confiscation under the pro-trisions of Senator Wilson's bill. Many thousands of them could be confiscated to great advantage to the national army. They could be made exceed-ingly useful to the troops as laborars, as in handling bacgrage, driving wagons, taking care of draft and maddle animals, cooking and preparing food, pitch-ing atents, packing up, digging entrenchments, fell-ing and removing trees, and much other hard and disagreeable labor which soldiers have to perform. They would also be valuable as scotts and spies to ascertain the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. Their services would be almost indispensa-ble in collecting the cotton which it is proposed to ascertain the "nervices would be almost indispens-ble in collecting the cotton which it is proposed to confiscate. They would know exactly where find it, and understand to perfection the art handling cotton bales. These "contrabands" wou be willing workers. The lash would not be need to stimulate them to the performance of the ta Influing corrections. The lash would not be needed to stimulate them to the performance of the task assigned them. They would take hold, and work for Uncle Sam with a willingness they never felt in toiling for their rebel claimants. What disposition the government may make of the confiscated slaves, after the war is over and the insurrection put down, is for the future to determine. One thing is sure: they will not be returned to the possession of their traitor task-masters. Slave property in slave States that are at war with the Union for the subversion of the government can have no special sanctily ; and a loyal slave is entitled to infinitely more re-spect and consideration at the hands of government than his rebel master.—*Chicago Tribune*.

WHAT CAN AND OUGHT TO BE DONE.

It is in the power of the National Executive-a constitutional and just prerogative of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy-to so

overnment called out its soldiers to capture John frown; they guarded the Court House during the rial; they protected the execution field on the day of the hanging. For what was John Brown hung? Gen. McClellan has recently captured a thousand

Gen. Accretan has recently captured a thousand prisoners, ten of whom are officers. Government has ordered him to release them on their taking the oath. Why was not John Brown allowed to take the oath f Suppose Massachusetis had seconded instead of South Carolina, and that Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips had been the leaders of the rebel-lion. Everybody knows that nothing would have been said about taking the oath in such a case. The captured abolitionists would have been hung instance. oath ?

Moral. Fighting for slavery is justifiable; fight-ing for freedom is treason.-Leavenworth Conservative



TO THE EDITOR :

To the EDFOR: J. P. B., one of your correspondents, has sent me your paper of July 19, and my attention is claimed by your editorial remarks upon the *right* of seccession; and it is to this point we are really to look, after all, throwing aside entirely, the fog and sophistry which Everett, Motley, Lincoln and others, in the shape of lamentations on the disruption of so great a Union, and consequent presents of areastring it by force. mmemotions on the distipution of so gives a consist and consequent necessity of preserving it by force. We all admit the sad evils arising from the diamem-berment of so flourishing and happy a country; but they are wide of the main question. I must premise, that forty-five years' absence from my native city of Boston have not abated my dislike of slavery; but I mušt say, also, that, during the whole of that periad, I have seen no feasible proposal for the abolition of the institution, not bringing greater evils than its existence; institution, not oringing getate the second this period sustained the institution ? What built the stupendons cotton factories ? What yearly doubled the number of hats, shoes, carriages, and other products of industry ? What has built up such an immense shipping interest ? What has given such colossal fortunes to the Northern aristocracy ? Has it not been this very institution of slavery ? Has not the North this very institution of slavery ? Has not the North really had the kernel, and the South the mere shell ? If you agree with me, can you be at a loss to know the cause of war, (beyond, of course, that motive of spoils natural to *all* administrations) ? Does it strike you that it is to keep slavery secure !--- to keep hold of profits the North has made by its use ? On the other hand, to keep out of the hands of foreign countries the control of the institution ! Put together these two motives, the "spoils" of office and slavery, and see if you have not a sufficient motive for the war Cannot you see that, if subdued at all, the South Cannot you see that, if subdued at all, the South can only be subdued under the Constitution ? which the Chicago Convention and the resolutions of the last Congress admitted to guarantee slavery. And is thi a war you are in favor of a war to retain slavery for the continued benefit of Northern aristocracy, and to this end shed oceans of blood, and incur debt and taxation beyond comprehension ? No, indeed. Let the Liberator, as the organ of sincere abolitionists, advocate a peaceable separation of North and South. That, at all events, removes the sin from Northern shoulders, and is so far a gain. The continuance or abolition of slavery at the South we may safely leave abolition of slavery at the South we may safely leave to a Power that, in its own good time, will duly re-gard the oppressed every where. Now, then, as to the right of secession. 'The Constitution is utterly si-lent onthe subject. That naked fact is an equal argu-ment for or against it. Next comes outside evidence. Your article quotes the clause of formation—" by the second of the United States"—or as you construe the people of the United States -or, as you construe it, by one people, not many. Well, this is a strong ar-gument, and the ground of many eminent opinions but, is it altogether infallible ? Let us see. First, in the very clause you have States recognized-" United States." Next, Art. V. of the Constitution provides that Congress may propose amendments, and if ac-cepted by " the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," they become valid. Again. On the ter-mination of the Revolution, all the independent colo ansatou of the revolution, all the independent colo-nies became sovereign States, As such, they retained all sovereign power not specifically conceded to the Fed-eral government. The right of secession is not speci-fically conceded. Was it, then, retained ? On this point, *fically conceded.* Was it, then, retained ? On this point, is the opinion, or, rather, inference, any stronger on one side than the other ? Lastly. The Constitution was adopted, not by an universal vote of all the people in one day, as in the Presidential election, but by

States, as such, some more than a year after others What, then, is the result? Comparing evidence, you have, perhaps, made the right of secession a point of doubt-a mere matter of *inference* either way. And on such a slight basis, we commence coercion and civil war, when, in ordinary criminal jurisprudence, we are directed to give the criminal the benefit of a Again, it is said in the Declaration, that "all ju

government is only by consent of the governed." What was this intended to mean? Something, or nothing ? If it applied to thirteen colonies, why not to as many States ? The provocation to carry it out has nothing to do with the principle ; the " causa in juria" must rest with the asserters. It is for the seco-ders to decide, as did the colonies, how much they were oppressed; but all this does not affect the *right* of secession. Massachusetts, in 1814, and again on the admission of Texas, saw nothing in the Constitu-tion against the right of secession. That instrument is the same now. But, be the right what it may, if you want to preserve slavery in the Union, go for

North "to this very institution of alavery"1 And he cooly asks, "Has not the North really had the kernel, and the South the mere shell 1" We answer, that it voinces not only interior demoralization of spirit, but grous ignorance of the laws of political economy, to argue that a system which is "the sum of all vil-hanles,"--covering a large portion of territory, turning the most fertile soil into barrenness, making labor dis-reputable and beasity, destroying all motives for ener-gy, accumulation, enterprise and thrift, and making the South "full of the habitations of cruely,"--can, in itself; either be prosperous to those who maintain it, or the source of prosperous to those who maintain it, or the source of prospering to any other part of the country. Slavery is a curse, and not a blessing--ster-rible curse miniversally, whether regarded in a pecani-ary, social, physical, moral, or political view, and noth-ing but evil flows from it continually. It has cost the North a vast deal more than it has ever produced, and been a powerful check upon its prosperity and wealth; for if free labor had, from the beginning, been substitu-ted for lave labor, the whole country would now be thousands of millions of dollars richer than it is, and possess a much larger population, in a very different stare of development. Shaver is not, and never har possess a much larger population, in a very differen stage of development. Slavery is not, and never ha been, a self-sustaining institution; it has never bee been, a self-sustaining institution; it has never able to "make both ends meet"; it "lays up n "lays up noth able 20 "make both ends meet"; it "lays up nothing for a rainy day"; it does not meet it liabilities; its tendency is to irretrievable bankruptcy. It is time to stop this cant about the "immense" indebtedness o the North to the South. The simple fact is, that the South grows a valuable raw material, requiring neither skill nor educated intelligence in its cultivation which the free North, by her mechanical ingenuity and manufacturing and commercial enterprise, is en abled to convert into various fabrics of use and value finding a market in all parts of the world. By what rule of arithmetic, or by what mode of reasoning, the lazy, shiftless, slave-driving South is to be credited for what the North has legitimately done through her own energies, under the inspiration of freedom, we have not the wit to perceive. "Credit to whom credit is due"-but what claim has Slavery to any of the achievements of Freedom ?

3. The imputation thrown upon the administration that its object, by the present war, is " to keep slavery secure, in order to continue the enormous profits (!) the North has made by its use," is too ridiculous to need refutation. It is because the traitorous slave breeding Secessionists believe, or at least affect to believe, that slavery can have little or no security in the new order of things, that they have withdraw from the Union, and organized their Southern Con-federacy, and commenced a war for the seizuri of the National Capital, and the subjugation of the ertire North. Are their instincts not as quick and sur as those of our correspondent in this matter ? 4. "J. W." thinks that " the continuance or abo

on of slavery at the South we may safely a Power that, in its own good time, will duly refard the oppressed every where." This is an easy method of shuffling off duties and responsibilities which that same Power has imposed upon us all, to "execute judgment, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor," and to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness"; but it will produce nothing but flery retribution. "Let h stole steal. no more "-" Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free "-" Thou shalt love thy neigh-bor as thyself" -- these are God's methods of puting an end to slavery, at once and forever.

5. As for the right of secession, we deem it unneo sary for us to re-open that question in our columns. Admitting the revolutionary doctrine laid down is the Declaration of Independence to be true, as against intolerable and long continued oppression and usurpa tion, we deny that the Secessionists find in it any war-rant or justification for their perfidious and pintical conduct; and as the controversy is with them, and their enormous robberies and astounding crimes, we protest making it a matter of abstract reasoning, and not of special application. They have suffered no wrong or injustice at the hand of the general govern-ment, but, on the contrary, have always controlled it, until now, to the furtherance of their own slaveholding interests and purposes; and now they resort to every devilish machination to overthrow it. The U. S. Constitution is "the supreme law of the land, any thing in any State Constitution or law to the contrary, not tanding"; and that determines its supre

withstanding "; and that determines its supremacy and its universality alike. 6. To the plea, that "it is for the seceders to de-cide, as did the Colonics, how much they were op-pressed; but all this does not affect the right of seces tion ", we now that it is security the schedule of sec sion "- we reply, that it is equally the right of all others to decide the same question ; and if the outcry others to decide the same question; and if the outery of governmental oppression be a lying pretence for a wicked purpose, —as it surely is in the present in-stance, — then "the right of secession" is fundamen-tally affected by it, and cannot exist in reason. 7. How is it that "J. W." has nothing but succers

and censures for the North, and apologies and excuses for the South ? His letter, dated at New York, would seem to be better suited to the meridian of Charles ton, South Carolina

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE. THE UNI TED STATES IN 1861. From the French of Coun Agénor de Gasparin: by Mary L. Booth. New York: C. Scribner, 1861."-pp. 263.

This book, written in France, early in the present year, and last month published (in translation) in this country, takes a cheerful and hopeful view of the present crisis in American affairs. The author re-jolces in the substitution of contest for compromise, entertaining a confident expectation that the existing war has made a herfunging of the earl of elegent in war has made a beginning of the end of slavery in this country. Not that he expects an immediate or a simultaneous termination of it; the country is too large, and the controlling influences too various, to permit this extent of good fortune : but he anticipate an impairing of the Slave Power in various direction as a result of its desperate attempt to rule or ruln th you want to preserve shavey in the choin, go for war-that is to object; if to be rid of it, go for pence-ful separation, and your motto-"No Union with Slaveholders." J. W. REMARKS. 1. Our correspondent says he has not series of triumphs, the completion of which is only a

too hashily formed, under the influence of the then recent catastrophe of St. Domingo. And he adduces abundant evidence from the later history of the Brit-ich West Indies, that the prejudices, formerly deemed interadicable, have been in great part overcome, and that prosperity, with immense intellectual and moral improvement, has followed in the footsteps of free-dom. He anticipates a similar result in the United

THE LIBERATOR.

⁴¹ Upon the ruling question, that of the Territories, the theory of the North evinces justice and clearness; between the ultra Abolitonists, who wish Congress to interfere to close by force all the Territories to slaver ry, and the South, which wishes Congress to inter-fere to open by force all the Territories to slavery, it dopts this middle position; all the inhabitants of the Territories shall open or close them to slavery, accord-ing to their will. This the right of the majority, re-cognized there as clsewhere."

To say nothing of any other error in this paragraph, a moment's reflection would have shown the writer that the right of the majority does not include the right to enslave; and that it by no means "ovinces justice" to allow our white neighbor to trample, with impunity, upon the rights of our black neighbor Surely, such a course would be just neither to the slaves first subjugated by it, nor to the free laborers whose labor thus comes to be stigmatized as degra ing, nor to the black women who would be by that act degraded to the position of concubines or breeding cattle, nor to the white women whose husbands, brothers, lovers and sons would yield to the opportu-

brothers, lovers and sons would yield to the opportu-nities of licentious indulgence created by slavery. At the close of the chapter called "The Churches and Slavery," the author administers a hearty rebuke to those who withhold their labors from the cause of the slave on the pretext, true or false, that there are sceptics, rationalists, free-thinkers in the ranks of Ab-olitionism. He declares that the orthodoxy which ism. He declares that the orthodoxy which draws such conclusions and adopts such a course appears suspicious to him; and he intimates that the scepticism in question may have been caused by the unfaithfulness and ill conduct of the people who most conspicuously claim to be dalled Christians.—c. K. w.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

MR. EDITOR-Has the time come for Abolitionists to lay aside their armor, or relax their efforts ? On the contrary, ought they not now, more than ever, to be up and doing ! These are questions that weigh upon the minds of some who are anxious not to be caught napping, and at a time when they should be most awake.

Could it be made certain that this is the beginning of the end of slavery, this should not satisfy us. We should know how it is to end-whether by the upris ing of the slaves, and the sacrifices they must make while asserting and maintaining their freedom,-by the consent of their masters, made necessary by the exigencies of their case, and for the purpose of using them to fight the battles of the South,-by the execu tion of the diabolical threats of some, in case of Northern interference; or by a decree of our govern ment, as the surest, if not the only way to suppress the rebellion, remove its cause, and prevent future outbreaks. This latter is the only way to be desired outbreaks. This latter is the only way to be desired, and to this our efforts, and those of every patriot and philanthropist, should be directed now. We have been so long accustomed to our old mode of tactles, it seems difficult to change, and adapt it to the change of circumstances we ourselves have created. We We have have precipitated the present crisis ; let us not under ability to affect public sentiment in such a rate o way that the government will be compelled to take this course.

that such a thing actually exists, and that they are ple this \$30 payment by the proposed costs of col parties to it; and if not from high moral considera-tion, it will take four, five or more centuries to abo tions, then from motives of expediency, they may be induced to demand that it shall no longer stand. purpose, and can arrive at no satisfactory results, in thronged the puote purse as passed mito Republican that portion of it made expressly for the benefit of the hands. The people generally must pay the assess-rebels is repealed. If the people demand this, the month, all parties must join; but, the sop will be mo-government will act accordingly. Nine-tenths of the mopolized by one party, while all units to sustain the people, if not the government itself, are ready for it. Union. The masses can very appropriately cry out Why should we not give the people an opportunity, to these assessors and their retinue, as the frogs in the and ask them to speak? A hundred conventions, held between this and the first of December, and for death to us.". this specific purpose, and in which a host of such

Revolved, That there be appointed a committee of one member from each State, who shall report to the House at the next session such amendments to the Constitution as shall assuage all griverances and bring about a reconstruction of the Ngional Union, and the sended. There is no necessity of creating another bord the proparation of such satiafactory adjustment, and the conference requisites for that end, a commission of seven clitzens be appointed, consisting of Edward Yans Buren, Thomas Ewing, Franklin Pierco and James Guthric, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar com-mission, who shall meet and confer om the subject in the city of Louisville on the first Mooday in Septem ber, and that sail committee report their action to the States for their milicado. Mr. Washburne of Illinois objected to the introduc-tion of the resolution. Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rules. Diagreed to; 42 agains 85. The author of such a proposition is certainly de-

THE PROPOSED TAX.

levied by Congress on property, real and personal, on distilled liquors, distilling apparatus, vehicles and slaves. Why specified articles are selected, in addi-tion to chattels generally, is a selected, in addiion to chattels generally, is not so clear. The measure partakes of the arbitrary, in a conspicuous sure Improvement, has followed in the bolacept of new dom. He anticipates a similar result in the United States, and speaks with just severity of the proscrip-tion of colored people in some of the States calling themselves free. If count Gasparin knew how uni-versally the Northern churches still join in separating the colored people into a case more or less pointedly degraded, he would see more clearly the corrupt stats of the popular religion. Several erroneous statements in this book in regard to the Abolitoniats seem to show that its author has judged of them by second-hand information, instead of acquainting himself with the action, the spechas and the writings of their chief representatives. He, however, recognizes the great distinction between them and the Republican party, understanding that the latter is pledged to resist only the extension of side very, while the former oppese its very existence. The tone of the book is so strongly against a com promise between liber were liber to a low and their moves of the section to the outer their opposition, and afford the se-ceders a powerful argument of aggravation, to in-sting them to exasperation. As of this kind at one on only admits, but alleges slaves to be property, sting them to exasperation 1 Again, it is the Repub-

promise between liberty and stand thorough, that one of oppression is so energetic and thorough, that one cannot help feeling surprise as well as pain at a sin-gle exceptional expression, on page 167 of the trans-If so, the free-soil doctrine of prohibition to slavery in the territories is a mockery; for, certainly, if the slave he a chattel, an article of property, and the

slave be a chattel, an article of property, and the South has a common right to the Territories, it has South has a common right to the Territories, it has an undoubted right to convey slaves thither as its ac-knowledged property. Denial of this right is thus a gross wrong; and the present contention, based as it evidenly is on the asserted and denied claim to intro-duce slavery in the Territories, is an unjust and self-condemnatory war, on the Republican part. This in-clines to indicate what the probable result of the struggle will be. Indeed, it is an incipient compromise held out to the South ready to be completed on the held out to the South, ready to be completed on the first opportune occasion. It says to that section, whatever we may profess, we actually agree with you in your fundamental and vital doctrine; why fight any longer T Carry slavery where you wish. Let us look at the tax. Our estimated annual expense is four hun-dred millions. This bill proposes to assess upon the mation an annual tax of thirty millions. To do this,

is provides for the districting of the country for the ap-pointment of assessors, collectors and clerks; at three, four, and five dollars a day, with mileage in the bargain. This apparatus will cost from five to ten millions to collect thirty. That will reduce the sum collected to twenty or twenty-five millions net. Simple interest on the debt amounts to twenty-four millions ; and the cost of raising the debt at first is not small, in the way of certificates, &c., engraved in very expensive style. Now, how much of the principal will be cancelled by a tax, if the net receipts therefrom are scarcely equal to the simple interest on the same, perhaps less? Again, if the war continues, another four handred mil-lions will soon be needed; and what then ? As it progresses, the tariff becomes more powerless : for com rce and trade diminish, importations are less, peo ple quit tea, coffee and sugar from necessity, offic holders in duplicate clamor for their salaries, and

where are we then? Try a third year, and are we impoverished, or not? Whence collect these series of millions from a disabled people? Indeed, will the people suffer such policy to continue long, before they interpose to arrest its headlong career? Certainly not. They will perceive nothing but a stagnating debt daily accumulating, and no means of earning the where with to pay it, or to procure food and clothing. Such are the paraphernalia of war; and if it has no other object than to conquer a compromise, as above intimated, why not ground arms now, and disperse for home, without further sacrifice, expense, trouble and bloodshed ! Let the compromise be effected, and save the Union here, rather than invite foreign nations to

come and wrest away from an exhausted people their antional heritage. The Constitution provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the population, that Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, to pay national debts; but, not a word enforcing any particular course. Circumstances suggest the ways and means. Our present circumstances dictate rigid economy. Extravagance is akin to treason. Money is needed: it must come, so long as it can come. When the ability ceases, bankruptor supervenes. If we ask the question, How long it will take to pay a debt of \$400 at the rate of \$30 a year, when the interest is \$24 annually, we shall see at a glance that it will take over sixty-six years; or, if we allow It is well that the people have been made familiar with the thought, that there may be such a thing as a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, y for any series of years, and the gain on us is it will be easier to impress upon them the truth tion, it will take four, five or more centuries to abolish the debt of one year alone. Years will dwindle to comparative minutes and seconds in the calculation While the Secessionists are trampling under foot the entire Constitution, our government can only be play-ing fast and loose, acting with no high and honoration to the purpose, and can arrive at no satisfactory results, till

To avoid this extravagant per centage for collection this specific purpose, and in which a host of such veterans as J. R. Glidings, Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, and many prominent politicians and clergymen who have never been identified with the anti-slavery movement, would gladly coöperate, may be what is needed, and what Congress and the government may treasurer. A State tax is no new thing under the wish. If this is taking too favorable a view of the government, let us make it possible for a Cromwell to et among the several towns and cities, and are assess the avery towns and cities, and are assess government, let us make it possible for a Cromweil to arise, and obtain a name greater and more enduring than that of any English leader. J_i C. In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following resolution :--Resolved, That there be appointed a committee of me member from seek bits who abull zonor to the difference of the sector Resolved = 1, 287,000. Our State valuation is about \$1,287,000. Our State valuation is about \$1,287,000. Our State valuation is about \$1,287,000. That makes about \$1.38 on \$1.000. An

AUGUST 2

abolition fanatics now is, that this war will go on and drowned in the first furnace, and be consumed; and their only fear is, that slavery will go be and by a time for the start start will be and by a time for the start start will be and the South has suffered the humiliation of a dis graceful defeat, and while they may first of the Union ca-servatives of the North, we would using alternative of aubmission to the Union. Let them hay down their arms, and trust to the magnanimition of he North, and let them send up their representatives fains to Co-gress, and they will be oble, at one of for the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the same of the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the same of the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the same of the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the same of the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the North and let them send up their representatives and for the fains, to cowrise the North exercise the Same the North and the theory of the North exercise the North exercise that portice the North exercise the North exerc

"THE MAGNANIMITY OF THE NORTH !" Should the

"The SAGXANINTY OF THE NORTH !" Should the slaveholding rebels lay down their arms to morrow, unconditionally, would the people of the Neth con-sent to mount guard over slavery, and to bind and hold four millions of men and women in chains, while these murderers and pirates (for such the United States now declares the rebels) scourge and work, us-ture and dehumanize them ? It is become, or is fas becoming, the settled conviction of the entire Noth-erm mind, that civil war is thrust upon the North by the South solely "in behalf of the perfect security, prosperify and perpetuity of slavery and the slave-trade." All in the North and South haw that as Stephens, the Vice President of the Considency of man-stealers, declares, "Slavery and the slave-trade." All in the North and South haw that, as Stephens, the Vice President of the Considency of man-stealers, declares, "Slavery and the slave-trade." All in the North and South Raw that be come idea that underlies the Scotsion more ment"—that this stone, rejected (as Stephens say) by the founders of the United States government, is made the corner-stone of the new Confedency. To consent to "the perfect security, prosperity and per-petuity of slavery" is all the South ever asked of the North. To compel the North thus to give prefect se-curity to slavery, the kidnapping South has forced as to send to the field of blood 400,000 of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers, at an expense of \$400,000,000. Alter this enormous eutay of blood to send to the field of blood 400,000 of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers, at an expense of \$400,000,000. After this enormous outlay of blood and money to resist the man-stealing tyrants, will the Northern people consent to their demands, on condi-tion that they lay down their arms ? Only to take them up again when they shall deem other securities

to kidnapping necessary ! The Herald is mistaken. The dominion of slavery The *Herald* is mistaken. The dominion of slavery over the North is at an end. It can never regain the power which it had six months ago. This city (Rock-land) of 8000 inhabitants, where, I am told, not an Abolitionist could be found one year ago, is nor all but unanimous for prosecuting the war till slavery, the cause of all our troubles, is wiped out. The con-vision is actiling upon all minds, that no settlement of viction is settling upon all minds, that no settlement of the conflict can ever be reached but by the immediate, or prospective and total abolition of slavery. Whatever comes, the United States Government will never be controlled in behalf of slavery as it has been It will never be made the watch-dog and blood-hound It will have ac make the water-too and uncod-head of slaveholders as it has been. To this the people of the North have been led, (1,) by the battle of Heas waged by Abolitonists for thirty years; and, (2,) by the battle of bullets and bayonets now forced upon them by the South. The Northern backs will not bend further to the lash and yoke of the kidnappers. Why should the North try further to deceive the

South ? The lying promises of the North of help to the South, in case they should dissolve the Union in-duced the slaveholders to begin this bloody war. The slaveholders never had inaugurated this war of bullets, only with the expectation of the co-operation of the slavery party of their friends at Herald and other papers, and the pro-slavery party of the North. Too late they learn how their friends at the North lied to them. Now these false friends would induce the pirates to lay down their arms by a promise of "perfect security, prosperity and perpetui-ty to slavery."

So certainly as the South submit with the expecta-So certainly as the sound summit with the expecta-tion that man-stealing will be made more secure, pro-perous and perpetual, by the magnanimity of the North, so certainly are they doomed to disappoin-ment Let the South and the North rest assured, that if the war of bullets ends without the abolition of slavery, the WAR OF IDEAS will instantly be renewed, and prosecuted with a purpose more fixed, a courage and prosecuted with a purpose more fixed, a courage more indomitable, and an energy more resistless than ever. They will find that the "Abolition families and agitators " are not dead, nor asleep, but only resting on their arms, awaiting the issue of the battle of ba-lets. If the rifled cannon of this battle can decide the conflict in favor of liberty to all, without regard to class, clime or condition, the Abolition fanatics will be content. If not, they will again gird on their Gol appointed, heaven-tempered and irresistible arnor, and renew the battle of Ideas against slavery, and never rest till the enslaver and the enslaved, the kid happer and kidnapped, shall rejoice in the self-evident truth that "all men are created equal, and endowed with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pur-

suit of happiness." Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

FREEDOM FOR ALL !

WORCESTER, July 22, 1861. DEAR GARRISON,-The following sentiments were attered at the close of a discourse in Trinity Congre-gational Church, Fitchburg, yesterday afternoon. Perhaps you will deem them to have an appropriate sig nificancy, which will make them of general interest

in the perilous passing hour. in the perious passing nour. "The panic which is reported here, to-day, as har-ing seized the Federal forces in Virginia, is no extra-ordinary thing in the annals of war. Jehovah often made use of panics for the discomflure of the foss of the fost of the fost of the larget srael. Sometimes, also, for the defeat of the Israeltes themselves, when they had sinned against God and He had risen to judge them, as the same God has now plainly risen to judge slavery at the South, has now plainly risen to judge alawery at the South, and us at the North, for our past guilty complicity with it. We shall, without doubt, experience yet other reverses in this war, until we have repeated of our slaveholding, and have done the work meet for repentance, in the national proclamation of liberty-until, in other words, in compliance with the military motosetre which is now ubeinfu work we we call area until, in other words, in compliance with the military necessity which is now plainly upon us, we call upon the loyal free colored men of the North to aid an quelling the pro-slavery rebellion, and until also we declare to the slaves of the South, You ARE HERE AFTER FREE."

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Commander-in-Chief of the Army and vavy—or so use those powers, that when this conflict is ended, a great and glorious result shall have been achieved— a result worthy of all the sacrifices we may be called upon to make in order to accomplish it, and more important to influences upon the future of our na-tion than any, not even excepting the glorious Revo-lution, upon our past career or present condition. Let the President declare that the principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence shall be

Let the President declare that the principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence shall be earried out in practice throughout the United States —that the blessings of liberty shall be recognized as the birthright of every human being within our limits. Set free by a dash of his pen, four millions of helpless beings, guilty of no crime, yet held. In a state of bondage infinitely more barbarous than the treatment of a convicted felon, and at once and for-ore a huldingt astion relieved from the abune and treatment of a convicted folon, and at once and for-ever a jubiliant nation, relieved from its baneful pres-sure, will reap from the bloody field of war a lan-vest of properity and peace, while a renewed and regenerated Union of free States will take the place of the present anomalous and hostite aggregation of quarrelsome neighbors, who, afflicted with a loath-some disease, are continually bickering as to the cause of their troubles, without taking the least pains to shoroughly eradicate it.—Sandwick Advocate.

WHY WAS JOHN BROWN HUNG?

We have looked over the trial again, and we find that John Brown was hung because he was in arms against the United States, because the courts and the yovernment pronounced him a traitor. The whole North was denounced for the act of Brown and his squad of twenty men. The Senate investigated it. Prominent Republicans from Mas-sachmetts to Kansas were hauled up before the patriot, Senator Mason, and an attempt was made to implicate them in the treason. Men of decided anti-slavery principles were publicly mobbed, and enator Mason, and an attempt was made ate them in the treason. Men of decided ry principles were publicly mobbed, and jeered at, as aiders and abettors of trea-se things happened a short time age. The

yet seen any feasible proposal for the abolition of sla- question of time

yes seen any transmission propersion and than its existence." Count Gasparin's view of the relation of the churche and ecclesiastical bodies to anti-slavery reform is fa more favorable to those bodies than facts will warrant ple-is not the natural condition of man-is not to be trusted in practice ; and, therefore, that there is much He has been led to believe that the Congregations norm for the cultivation of his moral nature. To say and Methodist sects have been active oppo room nor the current of the india model active opportunes of a slavery; that the American Board of Commissioner all his rights than to restore them when cloven down; less an evil to abolish the marriage institution than to establish and sanctify it; less an evil to drive the laborer to unrequited ioi, under the driver's lash, the other "religious societies" (with the single to pay him honestly for his work, under the spur of ciety) take a righ of reward ; less an evil to forbid instruction, and | ican awakening "-which he assumes to be materially hope of reward ; less an evil to lorbid instruction, and the development of the faculties, than to enlight the divelopment of the faculties, than to enlight different from the "revivals" of previous years-contributed actively to increase the hostility of the continue a system which requires, for its successful administration, patrols and bloodbounds, yokes and fetters, bloody edicts, and horrible barbarities, than to substitute a free condition of society which abolishes all these abominations; less an evil to continue to the order of the same errors.

substrate a tree condition of society which abolishes all these abominations; less an evil to continue to buy and sell men, women and children, as thor short has a chapter called "The Tresent Crisis," the au-they were cattle or swine, "In lots to suit purchas-ers," than to hallow the relation of father and mother, husband and wife, parent and child--(for this is our plam, and God's plan, for the abolition of slavery, and a perfectly "feasible" one)—is to evince great blind-iness of vision and utter moral confusion of mind- If dre slave States will surely recognize the fact that 'J. W." desires to know what would be the conse quences of immediate emancipation, in the spirit of identify them with the North rather than with the genuine reportance, and hearty compliance with the South.

quences of immediate emaneipation, in the spirit of identify then genuine repentance, and hearty compliance with the will of God, let him "read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest" the fity-eighth chapter of fasiah. Or, "re-membering those in bonds as bound with them," and making their case his own, let him depide how soon the yoke should be broken, and what would be the community, y The "Coëxistence of the two Races after E The "Coexistence of the two mass after pation" is next considered, and the author stroy maintains both the possibility and the desirablence a peaceful continuance of black and white in the s the yoke should be broken, and what would be the community, with the enjoyment of the same rights, and under equal protection by the same laws. It assumes that DeTocqueville's differing judgment was

The author of such a proposition is certainly de-mented, and a commission of lunacy should be taken out in his case forthwith.

at in his case forthwith. A bill, confiscating the property of the Southern chels, has been passed by Congress—the last section being as follows

being as follows: --"Suc. A. And be it further exacted, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the per-son whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thereforth discharged therefrom, any law to the con-trary notwithistanding."

IT Look at the articles from the Boston Pilot an Boston Post, in our "Refuge of Oppression" this week, and see how plainly sedition against the govern-ment occes out in every sentence !

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

ROCKLAND, (Me.) July 16, 1861.

DEAR GARRISON : Mr. Lovejoy has introduced into s this resolution :---

"That it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves."

On this, the New York Herald, of July 13th, thus

"A speedy return to the Union, or the abolition of lavery, is the issue now presented to Jeff. Davis and its confederates. Impressed with the conviction that he was has already reached a point that threatens he most serious consequences to the institution of lavery, we would carneally admonia the resolted States but their only hope of safety depends upon their immediate during the threaten."

whom saion to the Union. This is the time for a decisive movement in favor of peace, while yet our abolition agitators, and the whole abolition movement of the North, are held in subjection to the oos great cause of the Union : sub-dued and silenced as they are, the only hope of our

"We learn that the providential duty of the hour plainly is, to unite in excenting the purpse of Gol. If we believe the Divine purpse in this war to be the overthrow of slavery, then our duty is to coors-RATE IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THAT FUR a great mistake in Christian philosophy duct, when we come to a conclusion in regard to what is soon to be, either from the providential course of as soon to be, either from the providential course events, or from any other way of forecasting the future,-----it is a mistake for us to stand still to see the advation of God, indisposed or afraid to act, lest we precipitate the result. And yet, is not this just the position of many of the ministers and people of God ow, by reason of which the war dallies, rev nled, and ienced, and ripening of events is retarded, and seems to be wanting strength to deliver the expe there seems to be wanting near births of Providence ! omerate with

Let none of us be afraid actively to co our blessed Lord and Master, the rightful go of this world, in what we believe to be the des Providence with regard to slavery. Let us no found counselling or observing silence and inaction in regard to it, at the very time when we profes to lieve that God is about to overthrow it. As if m ly inactivity, in reference to the relies of barbaris in our world, were the true policy for miniters and churches, rather than bold aggression; as if we had no holy enthusiasm to be the active executors of the Divine purposes; as if there were no such passges is workers together with God, beseech you that ye receive not the grace of God in vain "--and "Ye are my win nesses, saith the Lord"--and "Speak unto the child dren of Larnel, that they go forward." Our manifest duty is now to co-operate with God for in our world, were the true policy for ministers

AUGUST 2.

claiming LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND by proclaiming LIBERT THEOCOLOUT ALL THE LAND EXTO ALL THE INHAUTANT THENEORIO I Let us hold this up to the Government, to the nation, and us the hare army that has spring to arms more wonderous-by dian the fabulous uprising of armed men of old freedom: you are to conquer a permanent peace of Freedom: you are to conquer a permanent peace only by the overthrow of slavery. That liberty may stud, you must put oppression down. Your provi-dential mission is to put an end to slavery. God, the Are, the Nineteenth Century, the instincts of all Christendom, Christianity itself, will not let us con-quer, and keep-slavery. When we have paid the ut-termest farthing for our past complicity with the great erine of slaveholding, when we have filled up the means of slaveholding, when we have mild up the proven ow holden, be opened. And when we act upon the principle, that liberty for the white man is liberty ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF ! Let us hold eres, now noisen, ne opened. And when we act upon the principle, that liberty for the white man is liberty for the black man, and that one broad banner of Pree-dom must float overassery American, be he swarthy or fair, then, but not till then, will victory perch upon or starry standard, and America will be a country inded! Speed it, O Father! let thy kingd H. T. C.

LECTURES BY MR. FOSS.

- HARWICH, July 25, 1861. MR. GARRISON :

Ms. GARRISON: DEAM FRIEND,—It is cheering to perceive that the sector of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society are again actively engaged in their field of labor. The series of lectures which has been given by Mr. A. T. Fous in this vicinity within the last few weeks has been well attended and highly appreciated. Last Sunday, he spoke three times in this place, very acceptably, to how and intellivent andiences : threm the day at he spott the different audiences; through the day, at Union Hall, and in the evening at the Orthodox church, of which Mr. Munsell, who has the reputation cutren, of which air, atmixed, who has brief plastice of being an outspoken anti-slavery advocate, is offici-sing clergyman. He was listened to with profound interest and attention, especially in the evening, when his discourse, pertinent to the times, and replete with facible illustrations, was not only characteristically torical, clear and concise, but eminently impressive reaching the heart as well as convincing the understanding

Surely, the present is not the time to dispense with our laborers, or slacken anti-slavery exertion. If un-remitting appeals to the head and heart of the nation have been demanded to arouse it to a sense of its per-less condition, perhaps a still greater effort is needed, in this transition state of our country, to help turn the of excitement into right channels,-to influence and modify, as much as may be, the new order of things which must be eliminated from the seething caldron of agitation into which the nation has been plunged. At this great trial-hour, this terrible crisis in our national history, this day of judgment, when

"The hand breadth cloud the sages feared Its bloody rain is dropping; The poison plant the fathers spared All else is overtopping,"

becomes Abolitionists to manifest a willingnes therefully and manfully to bear, by suffering and sac-rifice, in connection with their fellow-countrymen, "the pangs of transformation." If those who have means suffer this glorious cause

If those who have means suffer this globols cause to flag for want of pecuniary support, they prove themselves less worthy of the respect and gratitude of mankind and of all future generations than the mblest volunteer soldier-on the battle-field, who aliantly pours out his life-blood as a libation'to freedom-proving by that crowning act with what a god-like nature man is endowed, and how capable he is of mobile disinterestedness of purpose. It is confidently showed that means will be generally profilered to enable the Massachusetts Society vigorously to pros-ecute its work, which at this juncture seems to be to quicken and deepen the growing conviction in the public mind, that Pesce cair never again dwell within our borders, till every fibre of the poison root of sla-very is utterly exterminated. Z.

A CALL FOR VIGILANCE.

TO THE EDITOR : I am aware that there are vigilant and clear-sighted vatchmen at central positions, watching the signs of the times, and ready to sound an alarm, and it may be deemed impertinent in me to make any suggestion. deemed imperiment in me to make any suggetion. But it seems to me that this is the most important crisis of the anti-slavery enterprise; that there is great danger that we shall rely too much on the operations of the government and the war, and, like the churches, throw the whole responsibility upon Providence. I suppose it is no part of the object of the administra-fion, from Mr. Lincoln down through the Cabinet, 'Gen. Scott and all the other Generals, to do any thing a binnet between. Thus are all down through thous the methylenet of the source methylenet the source the methylenet the source the

• Con. Scott and all the other Generals, to do any thing to disturb slavery. They are all devout worshippers of the great idol, the Constitution; they wish to con-ciliate the border States, and the Union men in the seeded States. There is a favorable side to the fact, that such pro-slavery hunkers as Everett, Cushing, Butler, and Dra. Adams, Blagdenhand Spring are con-tending for the Union, and of course against the Slave Poser, if not against slavery itself; and yet it adds greatly to the danger that nothing will be done towards abolition. The action in the Senate, July 18th, on Sherman's and Lang's amendmenta to the 18th, on Sherman's and Lane's amendments to the I've, on Sherman's and Lane's amendments to the kill for organizing the army; also, McClellan's proc-humation and Bulle's offic to suppress servile insur-rections, and the illegal return of fugitives even by a Massachusetts colonel, all show the tendency of these

The cry of "No compromise!" is deceptive. It does not mean to repudiate the compromises of the Constitution. If Virginia would return to her allesince to-day, Gen. Butler's 600 contrabands would be restored, and if any were lost, they would be paid for. Recent events show that the war will be sharp, and probably long, unless cut short by the abolition of

I think that there is in the minds of many of the people a vague and indefinite idea or hope that, in some way, slavery is to be overturned in this war, and it are to be a state of the fold to arouse the people, so that they shall demand of the government that the cause be removed; that, as a matter of sound policy, of wise statesmanahip, as well as of moral right and of a Christian trust in a weat as or moral right and of a Christian trust in Providence, the slaves should be immediately set free, and, if need, be, called upon to aid the govern-ment, not as contraband articles, but as men, subject b, to be protected by, and bound to aid the govern-ment. BENJ. CHASE. Auburn, N. H. Auburn, N. H.

RECAPTURED PRIZE BY A BLACK HERO. The schooner S. J. Waring, of Brookhaven, which shout 150 miles from Sandy Hook, while on her way for Sunday afternoon, in charge of Wm. Tillman, her skill, had alangheted the pirate capital and two of his maintees with a hatchet, and then navigated the vessel, with the alangheter the pirate capital and two of his maintees with a hatchet, and then navigated the vessel, with the schooner was brought to by the pirate provide steward, who, with extraordinary daring and the United States flag, and declared her a prize and ordered the capital of the schooner to hall down the United States flag, and declared her a prize and ordered the capital of the schooner to hall down the United States flag, and declared her a prize the to board a prize crew of five men, taking away fast, from her quantity of provisions, and then the United States flag, and declared her a prize the to board a prize crew of five men, taking away fast, from her quantity of provisions, and then the to board a prize crew of five men, taking away fast, from her aprize, on board. The prize the to board a prize crew of five men, taking away fast, from her age, and between, and two semen-and one named Stevene as matte. Malcolm Sythey as scoon mate, and three men. Capt. Smith and his as scoon mate, and there men. Capt. Smith and his the scooner. The following is a summary of his test. The for the star of sge. He has been a seamany for sporties, with the vessel, was valued at Slowood for the first of July, they fill in with the Jeff Daris to here the of July, they fill in with the Jeff Daris to here the of July, they fill in with the Jeff Daris the for the for the vessel, was valued at Slowood for the first erew of the testen, we crew and the first erew of the testen, we crew and the start the first erew of the wasel, was valued at Slowood the first of July, they fill in with the Jeff Daris the thouse and a liked the beat kind of talk. The from Startenton and the prize was and the s de orerthrow of slavery, by calling upon the Govern-ment in the name of Humanity, of Jastice, and of Religion, to decree the national extinction of slavery, was captured by the Southern privateer Jeff Danie,

tak to that stewart, and keep him in good heart. He will an oath stewart, and keep him in good heart. He will an oath erred with two of the semen about taking possession of the schooner, but they declined adopting any plan. Tillman thought the matter over for three days, and them made an appeal to the Ger-man, and said, "If you are a man to stick to your word, we can take this vessel easy." Then we made a plan that I should go to my berth, and when most of them eaves here, he was to give mo some sign, or awake me. We tried this for two nights, but no good chance offered. But, last Tuesday night, we caught them asleep, and we went to work. The mate comes i on y berth, and he touches me. He says. "Now is your time." I went into my room, and got my hatchet. The first man I struck was the captain. He was lying in a state-room on the starboard side; I aimed for his temple as near as I could, and hit him just below the car with the edge of the hatchet. With that he made a very loud shrick. The passen-ger jumped up very much in a fright. I told him, "Do you be still; I shall not hurt a hair of your head." The passenger knew what I was up fo; he never said a word more. I walked right across the cabin to the second mate's room, and I gave him one severe blow in the mode of the head. — that is, right across the middle of his head. I didn't stop to see whether he was dead or no, but I jumped on deck, and, as I did so, the made, who had been sleeping on the companion-way, started from the noise he had heard in the cabin. Just as he roose upon his feet, I struck him on the back of the head. Then the Ger-man chap jumped over, and we "mittende" on to him, and flung him over the starboard guarter. Marshal Marray.— What did you do then ! "Tilman...—Then we went down straight into the cabin. The second mate was not quito dead. He was sitting, leaning against his berth. I "catched" him by the hair of the head with my left hand, and struck him with the hatchet I had in my right hand, to the hair of he was no quite dead. The was

struck him with the hatchet I had in my right hand. I told this young German, "Well, let's get him over-board as soon as we can." So we hauled him over on to the cabin. The Marshal. — Was he quite dead 3 Tiliman. — No; he was not quite dead, but he would not have lived long. We flung him over the starboard quarter. Then J told this German to go, and call that man Jim, the Southern chay (one of the pirates) here. He called him aft. Says J, "Jim, come down here in the cabin. Do you know that I have taken charge of this vessel to-night? I am going to put you in irons." "Well," asys he, "I am will-ing." He gave right up. I kept him in irons till 8 o'clock the next morning. I then sent the German for him, and I said: "Smith, (the name Milnor, went by on board.) I want you to join us, and help take this vessel back. But mind, the least crook or the least turn, and overboard you go with the rest." "Well," said he, "I will do the best I can." And he worked well all the way back. He couldn't do otherwise; it was pamp or sink. Marshal. — Did they beg, any of them ? Tillman. — They did n't have any chance to beg. It was all done in five minutes. In seven minutes and a half after I struck the first blow, the vessel was squared away before the wind, and all sail on. We ware so miles south of Charleston, and 100 to the eastward.

Tillman said that, at first, he had thought of secur-ing all the men, and bringing them all to New York alive, in irons; but he found this was impracticable. To use his own language, "There were too many for that; there were five of them, and only three of us." After this, I said, "Well, I will get back all I can alive, and the rest I will kill." Tillman says he went away as a steward, but came back as a captain. Bryce Mackinnon, a passenger, and others on board, recount the same story.—New York Tribune.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON "CONTRABANDS." -A correspondent of the Abington Standard relates the following incident in the experience of the Seventh Regiment as it passed "through Baltimore :"-

Regiment as it passed "through Baltimore:"— "A fine looking colored man, about 22 years of ago, liking the looks of the Massachusets 7th as it passed, left his master, followed us to Washington, and into camp. His master came to the city, and tracing him to our camp, called upon Col. Couch to deliver him up. The Colonei told him if the slave was willing to go, and the men would give him up, he would sub-mit. The slave consented to see his master, and went with him outside the guard. Here the master tried to arrest him, knowing he was outside our camp; but the slave started hack upon the run, his master after him. The guard opened to the right and left, and let the slave task. Unstart he owner came up. the slaves him. The guard opened to the the slave pass, but as the owner bayonets. He raved and stor and threatened if we ever c

SOUTHERN COMMENTS ON THE LATE

THE LIBERATOR.

of the Souther to reach us. So far as re-jubilant and extravagant (Ga.) Sentisel remarks : --So far as received, they extravagant character.

Washington 1" The Memphis papers are absolutely frantic with joy over the first (not the great) battle of Bull's Run. The Aradanche says it hopes the sequel will be: "The utter rout and destruction of, the Federal army, and the capture of Washington, with Old Abe and his abolition crew included. Let the conflict rage expelled from the soil of Virginia."

and the last thieving, murdering abolitonist shall be expelled from the soil of Virginia." The New Orleans Crescent says: "The Batle annals of the American Continent furnish no parallel to the brillint and splendid victory from by the Southern army on Sunday last over the blief dimercenaries and minions of the Aboliton despetion. With an inferior force, in point of numbers, we have driven back to their dens the boasting invaders of our soil, scattering them before the snatmn wind. The details we publish in our telegraphic column leave no doubt that we have pat the enemy to utter rout, and strack him a blow from which it is impossible for him wholly to recover. We have driven the enemy back from our soil, we have motive and oubt that we have pat the hundreds and by she thousands, we have captured his batteries, and sent him howling and paniesartickan from the field of the fight. The blow, in its moral and its physical effects, will prove of incalculable advantage to the some the first of the cnemy who pat their feet upon the of the may have boundred leave the source of the sent where the first of the cnemy who pat their for the one the first of the enemy who pat their feet upon the of the neme or law or have bave confident, is small in comparison to that of the enemy. Our brave boys fought with forme some and its physical of the one or our bays by the food and upon the land with the prime confident, is small in comparison to that of the enemy. Our brave boys fought with forme again aggression, and 'this invect and honorable to the feel with its ributes of the south grief the ributing the food prime is a spark southere constant. The food of Battles let he heart of the whole South yield its tributes of prises without the field in the blow cause of defines again aggression, and 'this sweet and honorable to the former gain aggression, and 'this sweet and honorable is the heart of the whole South yield its tributes of prises withory." To the God of Battles let he heart of the whole South yield its tributes of p

victory.'

and thanksgiving for this most signal and trimmi-vicetyr," From an article in the New Orleans Picayane, we take the following: "Our telegraphic dispatches this morning tell a glorious tale for the South. It is not the bulletins of the tarmics of the South. It is confessed to all its greatness and completeness by the wailings which come to us from the city of Washington, the head-quarters of our enemics. It is told in the groans of the panicstricken Unionists of tyranny who are quaking behind their entrenchments with appre-hension for the approach of the avenging soldiery of that magnificent army which they had prepared and sent forth with the boastful promise of an eary vic-tory. From Richmond, on the contrary, come the glad signs of exceeding joy over a triumph of our arms, sog great and overwhelming as though the God of Battles had fought visibly on our side, and amitten and scatter do ur enemics with a thunderbolt." A letter from Harper's Ferry, dated July 25, says :--

and scattered our enemies with a thunderbolt." A letter from Harper's Ferry, dated July 25, says:--"A large number of rebel troops slain at Bull Run were from this section. Their dead bodies are being forwarded, and the solemn rites of interment performed by their surviving friends. Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestworn, &c., are lamenting the loss of some of their most prominent citizens. The wall of the widow and orphan is everywhere heard. The bodies of Capt. Ives, Mr. Butler, a rich farmer, and Mr. Harri-son of the Virginia lino, are among the recent ar-rivals at Winchester, &c."

According to the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, a considerable number of the wealthy and prominent men of Virginia fell in the re-cent battle. Judge Campbell, in a letter written be-fore the battle, said that a sanguinary contest would be a terrible misfortune, as the flower of the South was with the relicd army.

was with the rebel army. THE REDEL CAVAINT. The Baltimore Exchange, a secession paper, says the cavalry forces in Gen. Bean-regard's army must have numbered 7000. The same paper contains the following --- We have plenty of men in the right place. Movements take place very often, which seem to indicate a retreat; but the Fed-erals will learn to their cost that the word 'retreat' is not in Jeff. Davis's vocabalary. What may seem a sudden retract will only prove their defeat and ruin in certain localities I could mention."

THE SEIMING AT PATTERSO'S CREEK. following is an extract from a letter received in ington from Col. Lewis Wallace of the Ele Indians Regiment, who is a brother of Senator of Indiana :

Indiata regiment, who is a solution of the observed indiana.
"My report of the skirmish on Kelly's Island, near Patterson's Creek, is not only true, but, in fact, too lightly colored. There were but *hirteen* of my picket, and at least severaly of the enemy engaged. On my side there was but one man killed; on the enemy engaged. On the since died. This disparity is accounted for by the fact that my men were on the island, under cover, while the enemy had to cross the creek directly under our fire. In the first engagement, the enemy, in the desperation of fear, spurred their horses headlong into a culvert, where, heaped into a helpess mass, they fell an easy prey. Elight of them died there, and were left on the track.

The battle near Carthage, Missouri, was a terrible The battle near Carthage, Missouri, was a terribi-blow to the secessionists of that region, according to Col. Sigel's official report. The Leavenworth [Ka. Conservative of the 23d uits, learns the following addi-tional concerning it :---'' Six families arrived here yes-terday from the immediate neighborhood of Carthage They are confident that the secessionists lost *fiftees landred* mean in that battle. They say it took from Friday till the next Thursday night to bury the deal and some of the mean now here engaged in the burial About six hundred were found on the original battle field and the rest scattered along the whole line o nists lost *fifleen* ay it took from o bury the dead; red in the burial. e original battle-

A Fort Monroe letter in the New York Post save curious incident occurred in connection with the e of the secession prize Enchantress. As the pat Albatross approached her, she 'fought shy, d that she was '

icers who AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE. The de, ye

suched up to him, threw down his own gun, it die officer round in the holy. It die officer round in the round in the sank fround. The first words he said were, is you Yankees are, to attack us with such of meil" "Why," replied his captors, y have goe got!" "There are 50,000 field," he replied, "besides —." Here h failed: he sighed heavily; the blood n his side in a torrent; he called out in a "Lemme, Temme," repeating the name twice, IOW I

handsome man, about thirty-five years of age. In no instance did the enemy stand our charge, but retreated to their trenches. We can whip them in a fair field fight, but it is wilful murder to order infantry to charge maked batteries before they are silenced, and we had not sufficient artillery to silence them. Capt Rickett's Battery, which was attached to our brigade, was destroyed. The enemy have much of our artillery and wounded, for we had but one ambu-lance, and that was of no use through the woods. There never was a battle fought on this continent with such olda. The rebels must have suffered nuch more than we did, is a man whom I shot told me that aley had been carrying back their wounded for more than two hours. I could see them fall at every volley. Their officers were sacrificed in large numbers, as they were in full uniform, while we were dressed like the

men. One cavalry company charged upon us, and we implied forty asidilas at one discharge. They used he Stars and Strips to deceive us, and told us not to ire on them, then raised the second fing and fired in us. This was done repeatedly. We have our alors, but he color screpations were shot. ls very well in pi

ry well in print, but for any one to pe and rifle shot singing around from pleasant; but it turns a man akes him perfectly reckless and thind with smeet, grant mere market, but it turns a man into a brute, and makes him perfectly reckless and blood-thinty. At the commencement, on seeing a man fall, I could not help pitying him, but in a short time, I thought no more of a man than of a goat. As soon as we can ascertain the extent of our loss, I will write you, but don't worry about me; " what is to be will be."-Extract from a letter of a Coptain in the 11th Massachusetts Regiment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York fournal of Commerce, an intelligent and reflective writer, but in strong sympathy with the cause of the South, writes as follows:

An intelligent soldier gives me an instance of the ose on the part of the enemy which I have not seen aentioned before, except in general terms. The N. . 69th, 79th and 13th, and 21 Wisconsin, charged a here the second before, except in general terms. The N. Y. 68th, 79th and 13th, and 2d Wisconsin, charged a large body of the energy, and drove them in to a piece of wood at the foot of the slope of a hill. This col-um followed the energy into and through the woods, both emerging on the other side, but with terrible loss to the energy. The witness passed through the wood after the troops, and beheld scores and hundreds of men lying, sometimes piled one upon another, dead, wille many more, in the agonies of death, were piteously moaning. All the sufferers were of the energy.

piteously meaning. All the sufferers were of the energy. Again, the Black Horse Cavalry was the pride of Virgina, and has been celebated by Gov. Wise, in some of his speeches. It was composed of the very flower of the best families of Fauquier and Prince Willian counties. Every man rode his own favorite and choice charger-not one of which was worth in Virginia, less than three or, four hundred dollars. Every man had a stake in the soil, and in the com-munity. Every man was a landed proprietor, and a man of culture and standing in society. They were distinguished on the field by their gallant bearing, the splendor of their equipments, and their andacious charges. Nearly every one of them bit the dust. Few even of the noble brutes, their horses, escaped unharmed. The calamity carries mourning into hun-dreds af families and neighborhoods. The loss on the Federal side of gallant men is great, but not so large as had been feared.

great, but not so large as had been feared. The 69th (Irish) regiment of New York city re-turned on Sturday last, after three months' service. They were in the battle of Bull's Run, fought like heroes, and lost over three hundred men. On this account their reception in Philadelphia and New York was most enthusiastic. Col. Corcoran, the commander of the regiment, is a prisoner in Richmond. Patrick Dyer, sprivateo the 66th, who has been a prisoner at Mamasas Janction, arrived at Washington on Fri-day, having escaped from that place. He says the men who are prisoners there are closely incarcerated, some of them being tiet together.

some of them being the together. General McDowell attributes his defeat to the superior force of the enemy ; that the men composing our army represented every profession in civil life, but were unacquainted with the rules and tactics of warfare; it hat the tenanters were green and the coun-try new, and that even the artillery could not change their position without creating an alarm. Gen. Mo-Dowell also states that he would wager his life that two-thirds of his officers had never before seen a can-non hall in the air.

non ball in the air. NORTHERN NEWS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMP. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing un-der date of July 11, says:--- Such are the facilitos of communication between Washington and Fairfax that Baltimore papers arrive in our camp on the very day of their publication.'' In another letter, the same writer says that every movement of the Union army is known, even to details, and that Bearnegard has so distributed his troops, that in case he desires to ad-vance upon Washington, or merely fall back upon po-sitions already selected, he can bring the whole army into action with the greatest possible despatch. A Now Orleans name, meaking of the steamers

A New Orleans paper, speaking of the steamers Massachusetta and South Carolina, which are block-ading the mouth of the Mississipin, anniably asys-"They are a couple of scavenger vessels, filled with infermal Xankees, who are loading about the coast, rob-bing hen-roosts, and fightening women and children."

aing hen-roosts, and rightening women and contract. A letter from Washington to the Hartford Courant contains this remarkable statement:—"Mr. McKay, Gen. Mansfield's aid, informs me that a box came directed to him Tuesday morning, which he opened and found to contain the heads of our men who had lied or been nurdered on the field of hattle." It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the mothers of Col. Slowum, Major Ballou and Captain Tower, all of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, who full on Sunday last, should all live in this place, almost within a stone's throw of each other.—Pues-tackst Gazette.

A letter from Harper's Ferry, dated July 23, says the robes have again occupied Martinsburg, where Gen. Patterson's army were received with so much apparent joy by the people. The re-appearance of the robels at Martinsburg was halled with unbounded enthusiasm—the professed Union men being as loud and loyal to the South as ever. Up went the robel, flags, while those who were Union men at heart were obliged to flee from their homes.

THE FREE NEGROES OF TENNESSEE TO BE IM-

CHILDREN'S CONVENTION AT LONGWOOD. CHESTER COUNTY, PA., at hay the 17th of the 8th mo., (August) 1861, at 104 o'clock, A. M.

PR'S SEVENTH ANNUAL LETTER TO THE LITTL

DEAR CHILDERS, —Before the apple trees were in blossom, or a nest of young robins had pipped their way out of the tity blue eggs, some boys and girfl began to siz aboat our Children's Convention, which we have held annually since 1855. So, some of them wrote a letter, and addressed it to an "umole" of theirs, proposing to hold it in hot hants, and not wait for the usual time, in the saturn. Way did not open, however. Would you hollower it, one of the sign-ter is a Scenssinic 2. Time was when he was a brave boy, but he second into the Sigte of Matrimony. Even thy good name will not Shield thee, William 1 There are strong indications that there may no, but we must not be discouraged ; we can afford to be magnatimous, and yet " wastain our Government," which we are determined to do at all hasards. The time has now arrived for the children to consider this anniversary their own. However, I took the responsibility to see our friend G. W. Peirce about the grand old Pack, to go into after the meeting shall be over. A sumal, the birds pourced out a torrent of warbling, as though they had something to any on the question ; and T just thought that if every meledious sound could come down like a "mow flake, featoning the Norways, and mak-ing a while carpet under their wide-spreading boughs, and you were all there for about free minutes in your little hare feed—would's it be read fan to see 1000 or 1500 little ore the apple trees You were all there for about five minutes in your little bare feet-wouldn't it be real fun to see 1000 or 1500 little tracks? By the way, that must be multiplied by two, as each follow would make two impressions. You would be as joyous as the little girl that had tight shoes, and took-them off, stooking and all, mying, "*There*, little feets, now be happy, won't you?" I like smow and water. I have thought, sometimes, there would be a baby horn, if it is not already, that would make light and fuel out of water. We shall see.

We shall see. Giris and boys, what do you remember the farthest back T How we should all be annused to hear each tell the story ! Well, when I was a " wee little fellow," I had a fashion of running down, and playing by the side of a stream like the Brandywine. Father had caationed me, without the de-sired effect. One day, he had me take off my clothing, running down, and playing by the side of a stream like the Brandywine. Father had cautioned me, without the de-aired effect. One day, he had me take off my clothing, and, suddenly as a bird would swallow a worm, soused me neck and heels under the water. I sprang for the shore, but how I came to succeed in getting there, I never could tell. I was so frightened that I did not hear my father

calling us to stop. I feaped like a young anticlope, ms into the village street, and bounded in at the front door. learned a lesson of obscience that day, and that is the farthen that I can remember away back amidst the star-beams of that I can remember near half a century.

I wish the traitors could all be taught an effectual lesson I think they will be. They are like the borers who destroy

I think they will be. A hey are has the borers who energy our beautiful trees. Children, we must all work and pray, that the Angel of Liberty may cast out the Demon of Slavery which is bor-ing out the heart, and causing the leaves on the tree of the mation to look sallow. The tree must not be suffered to die. When I think of overthrowing oppression, putting down intemperance, tobacco using, profanity, and all other evils, I can't help feeling that little children may aid in the work. Tean't help feeling that little children may aid in the work. I believe in my heart the hely Jesus thought so too, for we rend, "And they brought young children to him, that he should dough them ; and his disciples rebuked those that rought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much disprompts them. Journal and main them, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the king-dom of God." "Verily, I may unto you, whosevere shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall

not receive the rein." There is a cord retaching from where we are, to where the lover of little children dwells. Let every little hand take hold of it, and, as some one said, it will ring the bell; and though we may not hear, the angels will hear, and God will near, and answer us according to our works.

Come, then, come one, come all 1 When you think the wagen is full, sit a little closer, and crowd one more little follow in. Our meeting will occur in August, the aniver-mary month of British emancipation, when hundreds of thousands of little children, with their parents, were changed from the condition of chattelium into freedom. God hasten the period when the foot-print of a slave shall

To an action the period when the tool-print of a mary shall not pollute our fair and 1 A noble little Chester county boy raised six dollars in five cent pieces has winter, and sent it to the committee to relieve the starving people in Kansas. I have never seen im. I hope he will come to the Convention. I would rather shake hands with him than with a chieffain or a converse of the superson thild. State of Dahamar and onqueror. Let the gallant little State of Delaware, ou conqueror. Let us gainsh ittle state of Denware, our own counties of Lancaster, Montgomery, and Delaware, all be represented as usual, for we are to have a good lime. The order will be first to hold the meeting, then lead a couple of wagoas with the well-filled baskets, when we will all walk over to the Park, with the distinct understanding that

no carriages are to enter the gate. Affectionately, your Uncle and Friend,

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. P. S. The West Chester and Philadelphia cars on the Baltimore Central will arrive at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the enwood Station, twenty minutes' walk from Longwood

PROPOSILS FOR A NEW BOOK OF MARTTES-The undersigned respectfully solicits authentic infor-mation of every case of outrage and wrong per-perated by the Southern chivalry upon Northern citizens, and upon Southern men who have suffered on account of anti-alavery principles, in order to put them on record for the information of future genera-tions. Bvery person who has himself suffered, or who may know of instances of commercial men, acchers, preachers, travellers, young ladies, etc., who who may know of instances of comme teachers, preachers, travellers, young ladie have been hung, or killed in any way, feathered, riddon on rais, or otherwise out the amount of pecuniary loss incident gether with the smount of debta which re-tor the last fifty years, is desired to write or ward to the undersigned an accurate accor-giving names, dates, localities, etc. Let municant give his name in full, and Post-hous that the facts, if necessary may be nt the Let every Post Offic he facts, if necessary, may be verified. vorable to the above will please copy, fo ts to enable us to estimate the value of th ress, th e want meets of control," Divine Institution." L. G. Olmstead, New York.

SLAVERS ON THEIR WAY HOME WITH NEGROES. --We have received reliable information from the African squadron, to the effect that the following ves-sels have shipped cargoes of negroes on board on the coast, and sailed with them for the Western hemis-

coast, and sales and phere. The Fairie, said to be of New York. The Alexina, said to owned by Crocker & Co., New York. Mew York. The Storm King (an old name in the trade.) The brig Marth Post, of Saybrook, Conn., said to The brig Marth Post, of Saybrook, Conn., said to

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR. The Conent at Dartmouth College took place on. 14. At the Dinner of the Alamni Association of the Alamni Association of the Alamni Association of the Alamni Association of the set o

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Edward Everett made a brief speech, in the course of "In reference to our present national crisis, I would remark that it is not the most unbroken prosperity that is most favorable to the development of national character. The late disasters to our arms need cast no gloom of despondency over the hopes of final suc-cress. English people often think it strange that wo were defeated in the battle; but when Gen. Washing-ton learned how bavely the new millis had met the advance of the British regulars, he remarked that "the cause of the country was safe." (Great ap-plane.) The speaker then referred so the many de-feats which wero our lot in the revolutionary straggle, and to several where public clamor hurried on the patriot be discouraged in the present conflict. We have an executive at the head of the government whole hands are upheld by twenty millions of free people; with profiter of money in sums far exceed-ing what is required; with thousands on every side asking hot who shall stay at home, but who shall go forth to defend the librelies of the common country. In view of this, I would say that final defeat is uterly impossible. (Loud cheers, and rising of the audi-ence.") nce.")

" May Heaven's miles look kindly down Upon the grave of old John Brown."

The jail in which he was kept is opposite the hotel of the place, and the court-house in which he was tried is now the headquarters of the Pennylvania Division Staff. All these were sights of great inter-est. All the men got some token of the fate of the plucky old man. The people of the twn are annoyed at the constant inquiry about the hero of Harper's Yerry, — and perhaps one cause of their bitterness is the commotion created by the arrest and death of Mr. Brown."

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS. Collections by Parker Pillsbury : From Worcester A. S. Society, South division, Alfred Wyman, Worcester, Mrs. Mary May, balance of pledge, S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge in parts Collections by C. O. Burleigh : \$6 00 10 00 25 00 25 00

Collections by C. C. Burleigh : Danielsonville, §3 35; Plainfield 40e; Oneco, 37e; Rice City, R. I., 394; Westport, 49e; East Hampton, 37e; Fall River, 10; Uxbridge, 61e. Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, Henrictta Sargent, donation, Contribution 4th July at Framingham, Samuel Barrett, to redeem pledge, Jan., 1861, EDM UND JACKSON, Treas 250 00 5 00 161 15 20 00

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

and Children of Boston and vicinity. References.-David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.

Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

EF ESSEX COUNTY .- A meeting of the Essex coun-ty Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Salem, Sunday, Aug. 4, day and evening. PARKER PILISBURY, A. T. Foss, JANES N. BUFFUR and others will speak. The public are cordially invited. CHARLES LENOX TREMOND, President.

LYDIA M. TENNEY, Sec'y.

MARRIED-In this city, at the Joy Street Church, anday evening, July 8, by Rev. J. Sella Martin, Mr. DIED-In Cambridgeport, on Thursday, July 25, of era infantum, WILLIAM WELLS, son of Wm. Wells and Annie C. Brown, aged 5 months. * In Millbury, July 27, Mr. WE. JACKSON, aged 43.

NOW READY, Containing his Sir Sermons on the Religion of Reason, ult there of his recent Specches—one of them delivered ately, on the War. Price 50 cents. For sale by July 19.—4t No. 121 Nassau street, N. Y.

\$40 PARKER' \$40 Sewing Machines,

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

PRIOE PERTY DOLLARS.] THIS is a new style, first class, deables thread, Family Minchina, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilon, and Grover & Baler, and its construction is the best combination of the various pa-tenis owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parter Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silier Meial at the last Fair of the Mechanic's (Daritable Asso-ciation, and see the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now is the market. IS Saler Row, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Aspute wanted accurations.

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

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Charitable Mechanic Association.

t of the Judges of the last Eair of the Mai

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Ma

FLORAL MEMENTO. Permit me to call attention to the artistic manner in which Mrs. Knox preserves Inneral and bridal flowers, accompanied with poetic tributes, framed plain or elaborate, at choice. A visit to her room, 50 Anderson street, (near Pinckney street,) will well repay those who may be

skeptical as to the degree of perfection this depart-ment of the fine arts has attained. N.

17 The following colored pupils received diplo-mas at the recent examination of the public schools, a Boston :--

Bourdoin School .- Emma Jackson, Eleanor Steath. Wells School,-Anna Amenda Williams. Winthrop School .- Cordelia and Rebecca Downing. Winthrop School, ---Cordena Boston, July 27, 1861.

27 Sketches of Shields Green, John A. Cope-land and Lewis S. Leary (John Brown Harper's Fer-17 men.) have been compiled by Wm. C. Nell, and recently published in the *Pine and Palm*.

23⁻ The amiable editor of the Memphis Avalanche asserts that, "Abe Lincoln is the bloodlest tyrant on record. Nerv was a saint compared with him "11--How very moderate and aruthful 1

go to Baltimore, and clear up all the rebels, adding the regiment could do it in a few hours; and I believe they could, for a more determined company of men could not be found."

Something of an excitement was created in town on Saturday, through the arrest of a Missouri "con-trahand." A Cairoite by the name of Duvail arrested a Missouri fugitive near Mound City, with whom he started for Cairo. When near here, he was set upon by a couple of colored aymathizers, his gun taken from him and himself badly pounded, the three ne-grees then pushing off for the swam. Duvail man-aged to get into town, where he now lies, as I an told, nearly dead. The alarm given, a party of citzens and soldiers started in pursuit of the fugitives. They were overtaken in the swamp near Mound City, and, showing fight, were fired upon; the arm of one was hadly shattered, and another, it is thought, wonded. The contrahand was captured and brought to the Cairo jail, where hen is, "subject to order." The others, however, escaped and made their way into Moand City, the authorities there refusing to give. Moand City, vour deponent saith not." - Cairo Corr. Chicogo Tribuse.

The toture, "your deponent sum not. — Cairo Corr Chicogo Tröbme. The delivery of fugitive slaves by army offi-cers is being discussed, and a petition is in circulation tion in Lynn, addressed to Hon. J. B. Alley, asking the removal of Col. Cowdin for delivering a fugitive to his master. It would not seem to be the duty of our army officers to take any notice of slaves—to in the them to run array or to roturn them if they did run away, and in one case they are as descring of praise or censure as in the other. If a slave runs means of his recovery. But his means are legal, not military—in the Constitution, and the have made in accordance with the Constitution, and not in the sword or bayonet. He abould seek his redress in the law to steal negroes, or otherwise interfere with them, our troops should be turned into bloodhounds to scent the track of fugitives. They should have nothing to do with them, priv or cos, nore than with the trees, stone walls or house.

Charleston!' A boat was immediately lowered to save the negro and board the brig. On examining her papers, it was found that her reply to the hall was true, but she was a prize to the Jeff. Davis, and had a prize crew on board. Her cargo is first-class assorted goods, suitable for the Uniou army. The prize crew proved to be of a variety of nations. One of them was named suitable for the Union army. The prize crew proved to be of a variety of nations. One of them was named Riggies, and formerly belonged to the truck of Com-pany 2, New York. The enpition had his soon on board. The Jeff Davis's crew behaved very badly with their prize, destroying articles of the cargo which they could not use. The Enchantress is built upon a beautiful model, and is probably worth \$8000."

model, and is probably worth \$8000." " THE RETURN OF OUR HEROES. New York, on Friday, welcomed home her brave sons, the 8th and Tist regiments of State Militia. And such a welcomet Broadway, for miles, was one demse mass of men, women and children, gathered to greet their war-worn husbands, some and brothers from the bloody field of Bail Run. The great thoroughfare was all ablaze with brilliant bunting and banners, bearing cheering words of love and confidence, spanned the street from end to end. It was well worth the wealth of patriotic self-ascriftee which the brave fellows had bestored to be the honored recipients of such generous congratu-lations. Their upward mirch was a sight to be long remembered.—Tribuse.

Jeff. Davis sent the following dispatch to his wife at Richmond :

as menimona : "Maxasas, July 21. We have won a glorious, though desiry bught victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight, and closely pursued. JEFF, DAVIS."

The rebel Congress at Richmond adopted the fol-lowing, with other resolutions :

The rebel Congress at Richmond adopted the fol-lowing, with other resolutions: *Resolved*, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of kings and Lord of lords, in the glorious victory with which the hath crowned our army at Manassas; and that the people of the Con-federate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabhath, to offer up their united thanks giving and praiss for this mighty deliverance. What pions effrontery before high Heaven 1 It has no parallel in the sanctious scoundrelism of mankind. "The Lord shall have them in derision."

This FREE NEROEDS OF TRAYERSEE TO IN LIS pressess. The Legislature of Tennessee has passed mat "for the relief of volunteers," which author ires the Governor to impress into the army all for segues of that State, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, being sound in mind and body. The Storm King (an old name in the trade.) The brig advector of the army all to be some by Port and others. The Storm King (an old name in the trade.) The brig advector of the army all to be some by Port and others. The Storm King (an old name in the trade.) The brig advector of the army all to the some by Port and others. The Storm King (an old name in the trade.) The brig matching on board one of the most profilable excepts of ingrose ever shipped from the Congo River. She use allow the some the some of the most profile one of the most profilable excepts of the same same to perform a such menial services in the camp as may be required, and to receive the the respect originated may be gathered from the following natement by fr. Morris, who is allive at Washington. and who relates the manner in which our wounded were alangthered by findish rebels - "" Being condi-they dragged out through the windows, and have they dragged out through the windows, and have to breathe. They afterward find the builting, while many were yet indide. Soon afterward hey reliable, while and I made good my escape to Washington." Mr. Morris was wounded in four places, but is in a fair way to recover. There is astounding evidence before the Potter In-vestigating Committee, that there are employees in the satisficient at the mething escapes of attractions with regard to the wounded—many of whom they dragged out through the windows, and have induced the constated to the const of Africa fleet, have been recalled..-Com. Advertiser. More the conterver in the aster the durations. A correspond-ent of the Site of the most priore is astisficient at the most four-ties chief a committee, that there are employees in the fourt

There is assounding evidence before the Potter In-vestigating Committee, that there are employees in the Washington Navy Yard, who are engaged in aid-ing the rebels.

overwheiming, and his command has been taken away from him. He will probably be court-martialed.— New York Tribune. A Western military man, who was on the field and near where the chargo of Southern cavalry which de-ided the battle was made, expresses the opinion that to the inefficiency of the Commanding General's staff, more than to any other thing, was the disgraceful rous owing. Through this inefficiency, many of Gen. Mo-Diwell's orders never reached the officers to whom they were addressed.—Boston Traveller.

ent of the N-1. Contains Inquire, writing about Com-mencement at Cambridge, says 1-"The chief impression, left on my mind by the week at Cambridge is satisfaction at the new life among our scholars, and the signs of better under-standing between opposing thinkers. It is too much to anticipate of desire a thorough Jusco between our radical and conservative men; yrit three need be no confusion, and I confess to being refreshed by hearing the volkes of Zwerett and Emerson in the same hall, and aseing those two famous men in different ways. Wendell Phillips and Moley, talking and langhing together over the old times when they were in col-lege together. Time writes marked lines on these two classimates, who were before us a year at Cam-bridge : and the face of the reformer looks as sharp and militant as a fortress, whils the historian's has the aming play of a facoal landscape, with free rivers, from groves, and amiling vinerands. I confess to pleasant associations with both men, but camnot help vishing that the radical would take some lessons from the scholar and patriot." [What lessons 3]

"FOUR PARKEN'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is a constructed that it embranes the dynchinations of the various patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, logether with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect, in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manuer that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, notifive and complete. The apparatus for granging the length of stich is very simple and effectives. The tension, as well. of sitch is very simple and effective. The lension, as other parts, is well arranged. There is another which strikes your committee favorably, vis : there wheel below the table between the standards, is co wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-slitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite fast and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that ac-count."

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER W OULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

W 23 Vashington Stored, to No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the flat. The server is care in nine cases out of tern, as she has for many years made the hair here stady, and its rure there is constructed in the roots and horbs of the form. The Kostoralite differs from that of any one size, being made from the roots and horbs of the form. The Kostoralite differs from that of any one size, being made from the roots and horbs of the form. The Kostoralite differs from that of any one size, being made from the roots and horbs of the form. The Anamoso with a hark which is highly beneficial to the hair before suring grey. The also has another for restoring grey hair to its matu-fiel color instartly all cases. She is not alraid to speak of her forstoring its in any part of the world, as they are used instructing the the term of the set reforements in the term. The also mes green of the set reforements in the country. Model and the set information. MADAME CARETACIN BANNISTERE,

No. 31 Winter Street, Boston June 14. 114 a a a a a

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goetry. For the Liberator.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST-OUR COUNTRY.

A sound of walling and of woo Comes on each Southern breeze :---Our broknen fall before the foo, By Slavery's base decrees ! Rogse ye, within whose veins there flows The block of Plints Rouse ye, within whose veins there for The blood of Pilgrim sires,--Help them to ward the tyrants' blows, To kindle Freedom's fires. п.

The despots who're usarped our soil, And stricken Freedom down, To keep us bound in vain shall toll, While God and freemen frown : The "stronger than the strong man arm The tyrant hosts shall bind ; efore Him they shall fice, alarmed, Like chaff before the wind.

Hops on, hope over," henceforth be "Hope on, nope ever," henceforth be Our motto, while we toll To make the sons of Afric free Upon Columbia's soil : Ours is a nobler strife than won *Our fathers liberty,— As th' sun outshines the smallest star Which in the heavens we see.

IV. The contest let us ne'er give o'er,---The context for an her give out, Be active, true, and brave, Till our fair soil is pressed no more By foot of panting slave ? Till what so long has been our boas That " all men are born free," Waves proudly over Freedom's host, Emblem of Liberty ! Boston, July 22, 1861. JUSTITIA

For the Liberator.

IMPROMPTU. Written on reading an account of the disgraceful condu of Col. Cowdin in returning, to a tyrannical master, a tree bling fugitive, who had fied to the Mass. First Regime 1

Great and glorious Sovèreign, lead us In this struggle to do right : If thy mercy fails to move us, O, compel us by thy might !

If the panting, trembling bondman Finds in us a bitter foe ; If our hearts, like Pharaoh's, hardened,

Are regardless of his woo If we, Freedom's bliss enjoying, Dare to place an iron h

Dare to place an iron heel On our poor, down-trodden brother, Who would fain its blessings feel ;

If into the hell of slavery We return him by our might, When he, weak, and faint, and helples Seeks to gain the goal by flight;

Then, as thou of old didst follow With thy judgments, swift and sure, These who sought to crush the bondman,

The oppressors of the poor ; Let thy judgments come upon us, Till we, from the depths, shall call : "From the weary, wretched bondman Strike the shackles—let them fall !"

Lo, we look to thee, Jehovah ; Greater than our army thou ; May our people, may our rulers, Cease to do injustice now !

rhill, Mass.

Lot our army be victorious When it strikes for truth and right; And the triumph which shall crown it, Freedom bs, for black and white I

For the Liberator. A SLAVE.

J. M. Evens

BY MARCIA M. BASSETT A slave ! a slave !-- O God, and is it thus My weary, weary life must pass away, In bitter tears and plaintive prayers by night And ceaseless, wasting, brutal toil by day ?

A slave ! a slave !—and yet they proudly boast [•] That this is Freedom's sacred, happy land ; While with my manacled and bleeding limbs, A chattel slave on Freedom's soil I stand !

A slave !--yet, to my heart, I gathered once A flower of joy-and how my bosom thrilled ! Ah ! but the thought went crushing through my My child 's a slave !--horror my being filled.

A slave ! a slave !-- and is there, then, no light Across the Future's dark, mysterious sea? Must Ethiopia stretch her hands in vain ? Is there no land of rest, no day of jubilee ?

A slave !--but, ah ! thè din of war I hear ! I see across the gloom the rocket's glare ! 'Tis Freedom ringing bateful Slavery's knell-God's answer to our earnest, heartfelt prayer ! Chardon, Ohio.

THE CAVALIER'S SONG.

I'm a dashing young Southerner, gallant and tall, I'm willing to fight, but unwilling to fall ; I'm willing to fight, but I think I may say That I'm still more in favor of running away : So forth from my quarters I fearlessly go, With my feet to the field, and my back to the feel

The life of a trooper is pleasure and ease, Just suited to sprigs of the old F. F. Vs. ; ds, and no midnight a uld mar our fair skins, and get rust on our arms ; Through the sweet sunny South we will tranquilly go With our feet to the field, and our backs to the foe !

I own twenty niggers, of various shades, Who burnish my arms for our fancy par

Selected Articles.

NAT TURNER'S INSURRECTION.

(From the Atlantie Monthly for August, The Virginia newspapers were absorbed in the mo-mentous problems which then occupied the minds of intelligent American citizens.--What General Jack-on should do with the scolds, and what with the eigenputables,--Should South Carolinas be allowed to mallify? and would the wives of Cabinet Mini-ters call on Mrs. Eaton? It is an unfailing opiate, to turn over the drows files of the Rickmon E-agence and the wives of Cabinet Mini-ters call on Mrs. Eaton? It is an unfailing opiate, to turn over the drows files of the Rickmon E-agence and the wives of Cabinet Mini-ters call on Mrs. Eaton? It is an unfailing opiate, to turn over the drows files of the Rickmon E-agence and the wives of Cabinet Mini-ters call on Mrs. Eaton? It is an unfailing opiate, to turn over the drows files of the Rickmon E-agence and the terror flares on, increas-ing until the remotest Southern States are found shuddering at nightly runnors of insurrection, -intil for off European celonies, Antigas, Martinique, Caraccas, Tortola, recognize, by some secret sym-pathy, the same epidemic alarms,--until the very boldest words of freedom are reported as uttered in the Virginia House of Delogates with unclosed son is indiced at Common Law in North Carolina, and has a price set upon his head by the Legislature of Gongrai. The insurrection revised in cre ago-ming reminiscence all the distresses of Gaborels Butler. It is by no means impossible that the very bidden, or even confederates of Nat Turner, may butler, the is by no means impossible that the rey hidden, or even confederates of Nat Turner, may butler, the is by no means impossible that the rey hidden, the comy-town on "court-house," ser-ming from Norfolk, and about as far from Murfreesboro' in North Carolina, and about wentyf wurfreesboro' in North Car m the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

shot virgina neignborhood, with the due allotment of mansion-houses and log-huts, tobacco-fields and "old fields," horses, dogs, negroes, "poor without being called so. One of these last was Joseph Travis, who had recently married the widow of one Putnam Moore, and had unfortunately wedded to "burself bu successes."

Putnam Moore, and had unfortnmately wedded to himself her negroes also. In the woods on the plantation of Joseph Travis, upon the Sunday just named, six slaves met at noon for what is called in the Northern States a pic-nic, and in the Southern a barbecue. The bill of fare was to be simple, one brought a pig, and another some brandy, giving to the meeting an aspect so cheaply convival that no one would have imagined it to be the final consummation of a conspiracy which had been for six months in preparation. In this plot, four of the men had been already initia-ted,-Henry, Hark or Hercules, Nelson, and Sam. Two others were novices, Will and Jack by name. The party had remained together from twelve to three o'clock, when a seventh man joined them,-a short, sout, powerfully built person, of dark mu-latio complexion and strongly-marked African fea-tures, but with a face full of expression and resolu-tion. This was Nat Turner.

latto complexion and strongly-marked African fea-tures, but with a face full of expression and resolu-tion. This was Nat Turner. He was, at this time, nearly thirty-one years old, having been born on the second of October, 1800. He bad belonged originally to Benjamin Turner,-whence his last name, slaves having usually no pat-ronymic,-had then been transferred to Putnam Moore, and then to his present owner. He had, by his own account, felt himself singled out, from child-hood, for some great work; and he had some pecu-liar marks on his person, which, joined to his great mental precocity, were enough to occasion, among his youthful companions, a superstitious faith in his gifts and destiny. He had great mechanical inge-nuity also, experimentalized very early in making paper, gunpowder, pottery, and in other arts which in later life he was found thoroughly to understand. His moral faculties were very strong, so that white witnesses admitted that he had never been known to swear an oath, to drink a drop of spirits, or to commit a theft. And in general, so marked were his early peculiarities, that people said "he had too much senso to be raised, and if he was, he woold never be of any use as a slave." This impression of personal destiny grew with his growth;---be fasted, prayed, preached, read the Bible, heard voices when he walked behind his plough, and com-municated his revelations to the awe-struck slaves. They told him in return, that, "if they had his sense, they would not serve can hardly be individu-dired to far use of slaves can hardly be individu-tion of the far and slaves can hardly be individu-

They told him in return, that, "if they had his sense, they would not serve any master in the world." The biographies of slaves can hardly be individu-alized; they belong to the class. We know bare facts; it is only the general experience of human beings in like condition which can clothe them with life. The outlines are certain, the details are in-ferential. Thus, for instance, we know that Na Turmer's young wife was a slave; we know that she belonged to a different master from himself; we know little more than this, but this is much. For this is equivalent to saying that, by day or by night, that husband had no more power to protect her than the man who lies bound upon a plundered ves-sel's deck has power to protect his wife on board the printe-schooner disappearing in the horizon; she may be reverenced, she may be outraged; it is in the powerlessness that the agony lies. There is, jondeed, one othing more which we do know of this young woman : the Virginia newspapers state that band's execution, to make her produce his papers: this is all.

she was tortured under the lash, after her hus-band's execution, to make her produce his papers: this is all. What his private experiences and special privi-leges or wrongs may have been, it is therefore now impossible to say. Travis was declared to be "more humane and fatherly to his alsers than any man in the county"; but it is astonishing how often this phenomenon occurs in the contemporary annals of slave insurrections. The chairman of the county court also stated, in pronouncing sentence, that Nat Turner had spoken of his master as only "too indal-gent"; but this, for some reason, does not appear in his printed Confession, which only says, "He was a kind master, and placed the greatest confidence in me." It is very possible that it may have been so, but the printed accounts of Nat Turner's person look suspicious: he is described in Gov. Floyd's proc-lamation as having a set aro no or of his temples, also one on the back of his neck, and a large knot on one of the bones of his right arm, produced by a blow; and although these were explained away in Virginia newspapers as being produced by fights with his companions, yet such affrays are entirely foreign to the admitted habits of the man. It must, therefore, remain an open question, whether the scars and the knot were produced by black hands or by white. Whatever Nat Turner's experiences of slavery

tite like Jacob Bel This spirits contending in the stries, the larkened, the thunder rolled. "And t bot was with me, and said, 'Behold tand in the heavens!' And I looked, and forms of men in different attitudes. And th ights in the sky, to which the children of rave other names than what thay really a names than what the lights of the Sa He saw Christ's blood energy for any numbers and figures es in the woods, letters and numbers and figures aca, -the same symbols which he had seen in the as. On May 12, 1823, the Hely Spirit appeared and avcelaimed that the yoke of Jesus must o him, and proclaimed that the yoke all on him, and proclaimed that the yoke all on him, and he must fight against then the sign appeared. Then came he san in February, 1831: this was it to must arise and prepare himself, and nies with their own weapons; then als emoved from his lips, and then he cont o four associates. an the sign ; then ad slay his ene-I prepare himself, and stay his en wn weapons; then also the seal w lips, and then he confided his pla

mies with their own weapons; then also the seal was removed from his lips, and then he confided his plans to four associates. When he came, therefore, to the barbeene on the appointed Sunday, and found, not these four only, but two others, his first question to the intru-ders was, How they came thither. To this Will an-swered manfully, that his life was worth no more than the others, and "his liberty was as dear to him." This admitted him to confidence; and as Jack was knowf to be entirely under Hark's influence, the strangers were no bat to their discussion. Eleven hours they remained there, in anxious consultation: one can imagine those terrible dusky faces, beneath the funeral woods, and amid the flickering of pipe-knot torches, preparing that stern revenge whose shuddering echoes should ring through the land so long. Two things were at last decided : to be-gin their work that night, and to begin it with a massacre so swith and irresistible bas to create in a few days more terror than many battles, and so is pare the need of future blookhed. "It was agreed that we should commence at bone that night, and until we had armed and equipped curselves, and gained sufficient force, neither age nor sex was to be sparred : which was invariably adhered to." John Brown invaded Virginia, with ninsteam men, and with the arowed resolution to take no life but in self-deface. Nat Turner attacked Virginia from within, with six men, and with the determination to sparse no life until his power was established. John Brown invaded Virginia, the numer was delibe-rately matured ; each was in its way practicable ; but each was defeated by a single false step, as will soon apper. We must pass over the details of horror, as they occurred during the next twenty of morror.

rately matured; each was in its way practicable; but each was defeated by a single false step, as will soon appear. We must pass over the details of horror, as they occurred during the next twenty-four hour. Swift and stealthy as Indians, the black men passed from house to house,--not pausing, not hesitating, as their terrible work went on. In one thing they were bumaner than Indians, or than white men fighting against Indians,--there was no gratuitous outrage beyond the death-blow itself; no insult, no mutila-tion; but in every house they entered, that blow fell on man, woman and child,--nothing that had a white skin was spared. From every house they took arms and ammunition, and from a few, money; on every plantation they found recruits: those dusky slaves, so obsequious to their masters the day before, so prompt to sing and dance before his Northern visitors, were all swift to tranform themselves into fiends of retribution now; show them sword or musket, and they grasped it, though it were an heir-loom from Washington himself. The troop increas-ed from house to house--first to fiften, then to forty, then to sixy. Some were armed with muskets, some with axes, some with scythes; some came en their masters' horses. As the numbers increased, they then to sixty. Some were armed with mukets, some with axes, some with scythes; some came on their masters' horses. As the numbers increased, they could be divided, and the awful work was carried on more rapidly still. The plan then was for an advanced guard of horsemen to approach each house at a gal-lop, and surround it till the others came up. Mean-while, what agonies of terror must have taken place within, shared alike by innocent and by gulity i what memories of wrongs inflicted on those dusky creatures, by some,—what innocent participation, by others, in the penance! The outbreak lasted for but forty-eight hours; but during that period, fity-five whites were slain, without the loss of a single slave. One fear was needless, which to many a lumband

White were sam, without the loss of a single slave. One fear was needless, which to many a husband and father must have intensified the last struggle. These negroes had been systematically brutalized from childhood ; hey had been allowed no legalized or permanent marriage; they had beheld around them an habitual licentiousness, such as can scaredly exist except in a slave State ; some of them had seen their wives and sisters habitually polluted by the husbands and brothers of these fair white women who were now absolutely in their power. Yet I have looked through the Virginia newspapers of that time in vain for one charge of an indecent outrage on a woman against these triumphant and torrible slaves. Where-ever they went, there went death, and that was all. Compare this with ordinary wars ; compare it with the annals of the French Idevolution. No one, per-haps, has yet painted the wrongs of the French pop-ulace so terribly as Dickens in this " Tale of Two Citics"; yet what man, conversant with slave-biographics, can read that narrative without feeling it weak beside the provocations to which fugitive slaves testify? It is something for human nature that these desporate insurgents revenged such wrongs by death alone. Even that foarlul penalty was to be inflicted only till the object was won. It was admitted in the *Richmond Enquirer* of that time, that "indiscriminate massacre was not their intention, after they obtained toothold, and was resorted to in the first instance to srikk terror and alarm. Women and children would afterwards have been spared, and men also who ceased to resist." It is reported by some of the contemporary news-papers, that a portion of this abstinence was the result of deliberate consultation among the insur-rectionists; that some of the contemporary news-papers, that a portion of this abstinence was the result of deliberate consultation among the insur-rectionists; that some of the contemporary news-papers, that a portion of this abstinence was the result of deliberate consultat One fear was needless, which to many a husban and father must have intensified the last strongle These neeroes had been systematically brutalized from

the face of the earth." When the number of adherents had increased to fifty or sixty, Nat Turner judged it time to strike at the county-seat, Jerusalem. Thither a few white fugitives had already fiel, and couriers might thence be despatched for aid to Richmond and Petersburg, unless promptly intercepted. Besides, he could there find arms, ammunition, and money; though they had already obtained it is when of the starts. they had already of

On

ne to revive the insurrect

THE LIBERATOR

it. Nat Turner, at nightfall, into th

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They called out, "Is this Southampton coun-He replied, 'Yes, air, you have just crossed ne, by yonder tree." They shot him dead, and on." This is from the narrative of the editor a *Hickmond Whig*, who was then on duty in militia, and protested manfully against these gas. "Some of these scenes," he adds, "are by inferior in barbarity to the attrocities of the gents." field.

If does to review the issuercedow. But they have been or capital reactory can be the second of the se

THE STAMPEDE AT BULL'S RUN.

The correspondent of the New York World, who was present at the recent tragical fight at Bull's Run, in Virginia, between the Federal and Confed-erate forces, brings his description down to the hour of noon, at which time the battle commenced in the forceness of its most extended fury. His account of the subsequent proceedings of the day is as fol-lows -lows :-

forcences of its most extended fury. His account of the subsequent proceedings of the day is as fol-lows:— There was a hill at the distance of a mile and a half, to which 1 have hitherto alluded. From its height, overlooking the whole plain, a few shell had reached us early in the day, and as it was nearer the fold, more of the enemy's reinforcements gathered about its ridge than to the aid of the beaten rebels in the woods and valleys. Here there was an open battery, and long lines of infantry in support, ready, for a wonder, to let our wearied fellows see the fresh forces they had to conquer. — As the Sixty-inith and Sovenfy-ninth wound gan to cross the read apparently with the intention of scaling it, we saw a column coming down from the furthest perspective, and for a moment believed it to be a portion of Hunter's Division, and that it had succeeded in completely turning the enemy's rear. A wild shout rose from usal. But soon the look-outs saw that its ensigns bore secession banners, and we knew that Johnston or some other rebel General was leading a horde of fresh troops against our united right and centre. It was time for more regiments to be sent forward, and Keyes was ordered to advance with the First Tyler Brigade. The cave on with a will, the First Connecticut was upsted in reserve, and the other three corps swept up the field, by the ford on the right, to aid the strong advance. — All eyes were now directed to the distant hill-top, my's infantry ranging darkly against the sky beyond, and the first lines of our men moving with fine de-terination up the streng slope. The cannonading upon our advance, the straggle mone the hilt-top, the interchange of position betwein the contestants, were watched by us, and as new forces rushed in upon the enemy's side, the scene was repeated over and over again. It must have been here, I think, that the Sixty-nink took and lost a battery eight its in succession, and finally were compelled, totally exhausted, to resign the completion of their work to the Connecticut

And paused from the signt to theer for the Canon cause. Then the battle began to work down the return-ing half of the circle, which the enemy described during the day, driven before the desperate charges of our troops, until they seached the very point where Tyler's advance commenced the action. Down the hill, and into the valley thickets on the left, the Zouaves, the Connecticut and New York regiments, with the unconquerable Rhode Islanders, drove the continually enlarging but always van-quished columns of the enemy. It was only to meet more batteries, earthwork succeeding earthwork, ambuscade after ambuscade. Our fellows were hot and weary ; most had drank no water during hours ambusende after ambusende. Our fellows were hot and weary; most had drank no water during hours of dust, and smoke, and insufferable heat. No one knows what choking the battle atmosphere produces in a few moments, until he has personally experienced it. And so the conflict hilled for a little while. It was the middle of a blazing afternoon. Our regi-ments held the positions they had won, but the ene-my kept receiving additions, and continued a fiank movement toward our left—a dangerous movement for us, a movement which those in the rear perceived, and vainly endeavored to induce some general officer to guard against. <text><text><text><text>

AUGUST 2

numificently equipped again and again to vietorida charges, and at has spiked, with his own hands, he guns he could not carry away. The vietory seemed ours. It was an hour sublime in unselfabras, and apparently glorious in its results? The open plain to the creek where does not also the open plain to the creek where in distant periods you be seen the open should be open along the open plain to the creek where in distant periods of the field; all were completely exhausted prior of the field; all were completely exhausted there y dissevered; no general of division, except the could be found. Where were our officers? Where was the fore? Who knew whether we had you or lost?

The question was quickly to be decided for a pronour columns near the bradge. They can find the studen swood, and a body of cavity rashed for a pron our columns near the bradge. They can find the mean Tyler and his staff, with the rate is the words on the left, and infantry pourd as its were apparently cut off by the quick namewer. I succeeded in gaining the position I had just left the plain, and saw another force Carlie's battery is finded to the soot and columns and the battery silence in the tradition of the south of the quick namewer. I succeeded in gaining the position I had just left the plain, and saw another force Carlie's battery is finder by porting into the nord at the very spot was a batter of the south of the

from being run over, as to make quicker ima. Wounded men, lying along the banks - the fer either left on the field or taken to the captered has pitals, appealed with raised hands to thee who red-hories, beging to be lifted behind, but for regards such petitions. Then the artillery, such as ra-saved, came thundering along smashing and ene-powering everything. The regular cavalry, I resel-it to their shame, joined in the meleo, adding to it terrors, for they rode down footmen without mery. One of the great guns was overturned, and lay and the ruins of a caisson, as I passed it. I as an as-tillery man running between the ponderous for and after-wheels of his gun-carringe, hanging on with both hands, and vauly stiving to jump upon the ordnance. The drivers were spuring the hores; he could not cling much longer, and a more agoined a steep hill ledding to a creek, he lost his hold, fill, and in instant the great wheels had crushed the file out of him. Who ever saw such a fight 7 Ceal the rither at Borodino have exceeded it in cor-fusion and tumalt? I think not. It did no dakk in the least until Centreville was reached. They the sight of the reserve—Miles' Brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to reasure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pubd on, passing their own camps and heading swilly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the read erry which the grand army had so lately passed south-ward, gay with unstained banners, and fluxed with surety of strength, was corred with the fragment of its retreating forces, shattered and panic strike in a single day. From the branch route, the trass statached to Hunter's Division had caught the cor-tagion of the flight, and poured into its already swi-len current another turbid frenchet of confusion ad dismay. Who ever saw a more shameful abandom ment of munitions, gathered at such vast expense? The teamsters, many of their, cut the traces of the horses, and galloped from the wagons. Other strey picks and shovels, and provisions of every k

And lovely eyes single me out from the throng Of dashing young Southerners, all in a row, With their feet to the field, and their backs to the fee !

My sword is gold-hilled, my charger is fleet, I am bullion and spangles from helmet to feet; I am fleren in my cups, and most awagely bent On playing the Yankees * * * when safe in my tent; In short, if I'm timid, I know how to blow, With my fect to the field, and my back to the foe.

The well for the hireling, myrmiden crew, To shed valgaryblood for their red, white and hire; Bus when they're attacked us, we always have beat Don't misunderstand; I mean, beat a retreat! And the grass, Til be sworn, has a poor chance to g With our feet to the field, and our backs to the fee.

Then bring me my horse ! let me tride in the van, A position I always secure, if I can : For the ensary hardly can hit me, I find, While running away with an army behind, As over the ground like a whiriwind I go, With my feet to the field, and my back to the foe !

Sometimes I put Sambo, and Cuffee, and Clom., Twixt me and the Yaskees, who shoot into them But when at close quarters, with pistol and knife, I find it much asfer to run for my life ; So the dest from my horseshoes I hasghtily three As I dash from the field with my back to the foe.

The Northmen, to eatch me, will have to the east Though I have a mingiving they'll do it at last; And it cannot be other than awkward, I fear, To find a great knot undermeath my left ear, As my through the air like a rocket I geo. With a heam overhead and a scaffold below t

Be still, sad heart I and coase repining ; Behind the clouds is the sun still shining

<text><text><text> from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, the way, it was necessary to pass the plantatics Mr. Farker, three miles from Jerusalem. Som the men wished to stop here, and enlist som their friends. Nat Turner objected, as the de might prove dangerous; he yielded at last, am proved fatal.

the men wished to stop here, and enlist some of the men wished to stop here, and enlist some of their friends. Nat Turner objected, as the delay proved fatal. The remained at the gate with six or eight men; thirty or forty went to the house, half a mile dis-tant. They remained too long, and he went alone to hasten them. During his absence, a party of eighteen white men came up suddenly, dispersing the small guark left at the gate, and when the main body of slaves emerged from the house, they encountered, for the first time, their armed masters. The blacks halted, the whites advanced cautionaly within a hundred yards, and fired a volley; on its being returned, they broke in disorder, and hurriedly retreated, leaving some wounded on the ground. The retreating white were pursued, and were saved only by falling in with another band of fresh men from Jerusalem, with whose aid they turned upon the slaves, who in their turn fell into confission. Turner, Hark, and about twenty men on horseback terteated in some order; the rest were scattered. The leader still planned to reach Jerusalem by a private way, thus evading pursuit, but at last de-cidditional recruits. During the night, the number increased again to fort, and they encamped on Major Ridley's planta-tion. An alarm took place during the darkness,— whether real or imaginary does not appear,—and the men became scattered again. Proceeding to make fresh enlistments with the daylight, they were resisted at D. Blank's house, where his alaves, fired upon them, and this, with a

many who resisted at Dr. Blunt's house, where his slaves... price After der his orders, fired upon them, and this, with ks to God." Inter attack from a party of white men near Ca in his Con-Harris's so broke up the whole force that they ne he avorage its and the attack from a party of the start of the start is a start of the start of the start of the start of the start at the avorage its start of a few hours to see if anything co

had intercepted our progress with five hundred of his cavalry, he might have captured enough suppler for a week's feast of thanksgiving. Asis was, each was left behind to tell the story of the panic. The rout of the Federal army secmed complete.

Another writer who was present says :-

Another writer who was present says: "I cannot describe the scene which followed the panic. All I can say is, that the cavaly dashed upon our men, captured Carille's and a part of She-man's guns-shooting the horses; captured soldiers; deliberately shot them after they had surreidered; went into the house used as a howith, and killed with deliberately shot them after they had surface and went into the house used as a hospital, and filled the wounded men, and committed barbarities which the most abject savages in the world would score to be One robel soldier was seen to cut the threat of a helpless wounded soldier! One took a stake from the fence and drove it through the body of a would ed man, pinning bim to the earth! These report are confirmed by several witnesses."

PANICS. The panie which seized General Me still more frightful panie which seized upon the res guard and reserves of the French army at Solerin After the victory had been won, and while the Au-trians were in full criterat, a body of French bar-men galloped down to the rear to deliver an order or to bring the news to their conrades. Sean and the Autrina stree upon us!" Instantly, a terris artillery horses, cut hem looks, and galloped di. I the space of a faw seconds, some forty thousand me hances, stranglers, were rushing and rearing down the coast to Mantua, knocking each other down trampling the deat and dying under their feel, and infantry, cavality, artillery, baggao trains and the nose of a faw seconds, some forty thousand me hances, stranglers, were rushing and rearing down the road to Mantua, knocking each other down trampling the deat and dying under their feel, and hundreds falling exhausted and breathles by de Freuch army scamper in the wildest confinien for *iffeen miles*? PANICS. The panic which seized Genera trains, ambu-roaring down sh other down,