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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pen glvania, Onto and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies a authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIERRAYOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the aper, viz:—Francis Jackson, Ednund Quince, Ednund sos, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

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

J. R. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD-GARRISON, Editor. .

VOL. XXXI. NO. 35.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1601.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE WAR.

We commend the following extracts from South We commend the following extracts runn southern papers to the attention of those who would clamor for peace, if they had sufficient confidence that they good make their influence felt. The Richmond Whig, assuming that the North is in fear of losing Washington, says:—

of losing Washington, says:—
"They are alarmed for Washington, but they have not yet begun to tremble for New York and Boston. As England and France knew that there would be no stable peace with the tracherous, having howardly and cruel Chinese, short of Pekin, so we know that there can be no lasting peace with the Chinese counterparts on this continent until Confederate cannon overawe New York, and Confederate legions bisouge on Boston Commun. Boston is the Pekin of the Western China; and 'On to Pekin' is the watchword of Southern armies. Washington is a mere circumstance. We don't want it, any forther than to dislodge the obscene birds that Pekin 'is the watchword of Southern armies. Washington is a mere circumstance. We don't want it, any further than to dislodge the obscene birds that now infest it. Baltimore, too, which inspires the transts with so much terror, is not worth a moment's consideration—beyond breaking the fetters (in passing) of that outraged people. Our true goal is Pekin—the headquarters of the genuine Tartan horde, with their gongs and stink-guns. The military occupation of the Yankee capital can alone give indemnity for the past and security for the future. Then up with the universal shout, On to Pekin!"

The Richmond Dispatch, grown faughty and self-reliant since the Bull Run affair, thus repudiates the selection of foreign intervention, and advocates entire non-intercourse with the North, even if the inde-pendence of the Southern Confederacy should be

"The experiment of republican institutions is out at the North, and it can only be saved at the South by maintaining a strict non-intercourse with the moral Sodom and political Pandemonium on our products as the nature of the case will permit. We are willing to agree to the cessation of hostilities; but if any foreign mediation shall exact concession intercourse, and commercial and political privilege, as a bargain and stipulation, it will exact what cannot be granted without destruction to our social, political and commercial integrity.

The case, therefore, is not one for arbitration. The South cannot refer so grave a question as that of her independence to any arbitration, much less to has of a foreign potentate. Did ever two liti-

a foreign potentate. Did ever two liti-? Independence is a question that canno erred by the South, and that is, in fact, the referred by the South, and that is, in fact, the lay question really involved in the present contest. In Yankee may become sick of the war, and is spable of descending from a demand of our series and featly no begging the privilege of peddling is wooden natmegs and bark clocks through our mediation, and we should be very wary of granting treaty privileges of trade. Despairing of concerning the South by open hostilities, they will try as artifice of the Greeks before Troy, and attempt introduce, by means of trade privileges, the coden horse into our midst. It is only some pursed of this sort that mediation can accomplish; and we should distrust and eschew such schemes, as as Trojahs learned to distrust their enemies, even hen bearing pretended gifts."

THE RULING RACE.

The following article, from the Richmond Whig, discloses the purpose of the South to overthrow our republican government, and establish in its stead a pro-slavery aristocracy. As an authoritative ex-pression of the sentiment of the Southern rebels, and the principles upon which, if successful, they intend to govern the whole American continent, it descrives serious consideration: leserves serious consideration :---

deserves serious consideration:—

"We are too close pressed and too much influenced by the great events which have passing, to indulge much in philosophizing. But the rout and dispersion, at the great pitched battle near Manassas, bring into bold relief the great fact, that the Yankees are humbugs, and that the white people of the slaveholding States are the true masters—the real rulers of this continent. Under every disadvantage on our side, the preparations for the combat were made. The Northern States had seized upon all the common property of the partnership, had monepolized the whole navy and army, and all the material, with the entire machinery of government in full operation; and boasted that they had an inexhaustible supply of men and money to wage an interminable war. For months, with all these advantages, they have been diligently engaged in have been diligently engaged in

they have been diligently engages g their forces. the direction of the most vaunted military

Under the direction of the most vaunted military character of the age—not of their creation, though, for they never produced a genius capable of anything beyond arranging a hotel or working a steam engine, or directing some mechanical contrivance,—they expended millions of money and drilled armies of three hundred thousand, and equipped them in a style unheard of in the annals of war. They met the rude and poorly equipped volundeers of the Southern States, drawn from their peaceful vocations for the first time, to the theatre of war, and they are routed and slain by the thousand, and driven like chaff before a high wind. Though guided by the highest military talent, (of Virginia short-grass growth.) they have nothing to rely upon but their numbers, and that, in the fight, proves an element of weakness.

The fact is, the Yankees are very little better than the Chinese. They lay the same stress on the highest of their dellars that the Celestials do on the noise of their gongs. Originally endowed with no single aniable trait, they have cultivated the arts of money-getting and cheating, until gain has become their God, and they imagine it to be omnipotent. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race—and multitudinous as Norway rats, they are swollen with conceit, and fancied that they were fit for empire. And yet they for the very first element they are destinte. They don't even know how to ride a horse—a talent only to be sophired in youth, and gentle avocations. And as to arms, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a guit and we have it on very good authority that Add Sout lost all patience in attempting to teach. one, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a gun; and we have it on very good authority that Old Scott lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch! he reaps a just reward for his treason and his talents misapplied.

The break-down of the Yankees, their atter unfiness for empire, forces domining more use of the

military should constitute a leading part of every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege, to be enjoyed by those only who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization."

THE DEMOCRACY OF WALDOBORO' ON THE WAR.

MAR.

At a Democratic cause held in Waldoboro',
Maine, on Saturday, 17th inst., at which delegates
were chosen to attend the State Convention, the
following resolutions were adopted. They are curiosities in a literary point of view. Ignorance, mendacity and malignity struggle to find appropriate
expression, and the result will excite nothing but
outenpt:—

11st. Resolved. That the

3d. Resolved, that our Southern brethren are not justified by us in withdrawing from Congress, and taking up arms to protect themselves in their rights, thus leaving the country wholly in the hands of the Abolitionists, and their friends in the North; of the Abolitionists, and their riches in the North, at the mercy of a party whose history, is a record of misrale and corruption, distinguished for its mospirit, and its infringement upon the rights of free speech; and, in our opinion, Southern rights would have been fully sustained had the Southern Senators and members of the House remained in their

tors and members of the House remained in their places.

4th. Resolved, That we do not admit the constitutional right of a State, or a number of States, to secede, but do consider that secession is revolution and should be treated as such; and as all hopes of saving the Union by compromise are lost, while the Abolitionists have control of the State and nation, men that will not yield an inch to save the Union, but are determined to abolish slavery at the sacrifice of the country; and, in our opinion, that ten or twelve millions of people united, as our Southern brethren now are, by the late illegal acts of the Administration, cannot be conquered, and if conquered, could not be held in subjugation, without converting our government, into a military despotism; and, in our opinion, the only method of adjusting this unhappy controversy, without more serious consequences, is to let the secoled States depart in peace, reclaiming as many of the border States as a true spirit of compromise will allow on our part, with an eye to the mutual benefits and interests and happiness of the whole people, would be better served by two separate friendly governments than by a continuation of a Union only in name, and a government daily breaking and evading the Constitution in its misrule of the country dreuched in fraternal blood.

5th. Resolved, That, in our opinion, by adopting

Selections.

HON. D. S. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

This veteran Democrat has been making a power-ful speech in Wyoming county, Penn. His idea of meeting the crisis is as far as possible from that of the Breckinridge school of Democracy. Speaking of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, bo said: "If I had possession of a traitor, and no other of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, he said: "If I had possession of a traitor, and no othe remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ, and the individual, too."

The following extracts will show the carnest an patriotic spirit of Mr. Dickinson's speech:—

Maine, on Saturday, 17th inst., at which delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention, the following resolutions were adopted. They are curiosities in a literary point of view. Ignorance, mendacity and malignity struggle to find appropriate expression, and the result will excite nothing but contempt:—

"1st. Resolved, That the present civil war was brought upon the country against the solemn admonitions of the Democrats, by a combination of rekeless, ambitious and fanatical ment priests, abolitionists and disunionists, calling themselves Republicans. That the so-called Republican party has furnished a precedent for the Southern Rebellion in its own refusal to be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, as the expounder of the Constitution. The active orators of that party in the late Presidential campaign outraged brotherly feeling, and violated the truth in speeches on the stump, for the purpose of creating, as they did create at the North, hatred and hostility to the South and Southern rights. That at all times, since the so-called-Republican party came into power, their aim has been to preserve their party organization for the purpose of protecting the Union, and, in our opinion, the present war might have been prevented, had the party in power as anxious to save the country as to save the party:

2d. Resolved, That the managers of the party in power are anxious to protract the present war might themselves by plunder, and gratifying their ambition for place and power; that their new-born professions of love for the Union are not the bonest expressions of change in opinions, but are prompted by fear of losing a large share of public paronage; and their nuwillungness to adhere to their cherished mottoes. 'Let the South go and the Union silide,' is sheeked for the Present by the pessession of national power.

3d. Resolved, that our Southern brethren are to the sheeked for the present by the presentsion of national power.

I care not. It is due to him to say, however, that he has seemed to be in good faith attempting to put down the rebellion. He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have minimized the seement of the struck one blow, I would have struck a dozen. (Laughter and cheering.) Therefore I do not agree with him in that respect. When the day comes, we can have a settlement with him, for he is to be held, with all other officers, to a strict account. But I would not do even that under the smoke of an enemy's guns."

SPEECH OF GOV. O. P. MORTON, AT ROCK-VILLE, INDIANA.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Parke county, on which occasion, by invitation, Gov. Morton, R. J. Ryan and Judge Williams ad-dressed the people. We make the following ex-tracts from Governor Morton's speech:—

in peace, reclaiming as many of the border States as a true spirit of compromise will allow on our part, with an eye to the mutual benefits and interest and happiness of the whole people, would be better served by two separate friendly governments in the part of a Union only in name, and a government daily breaking and evading the constitution in its misrule of the country drenched in fraternal blood.

5th. Resolved, That, in our opinion, by adopting the principles of the foregoing resolutions, with priesteraft and Abolitionism crushed out in the North, and the follies of the past for a guide, there will be a reconstruction of the Union on a more permanent basis, and the United States restored to its former greatness and prosperity.

6th. Resolved, That our system of government was formed by compromise and concession, and can only exist in its purity by the same; that civil warr is disunion, and if persisted in must result in the destruction of the Union with ruin, and the persons or parties that commend or sustain the war, North or South, are disunionists in practice, and are only hastening its destruction, and, besides, burdening believe that many such are becaused.

who are so interestiny stupic as to be induce as any difference between the government and the mere agents who carry it on for the time. Government is intended to be permanent, while the officers by whom it is administered are ever changing. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson have passed away, but the government they administered still lasts, and I trust will last forever. The men who now control public affairs will, in a few short years, have passed from the stage of action; but we trust the government will survive them. The man who saved it is the government merely because he'did not like the men who carried it on, would display as little sense as the inebriate who should refuse to protect his dwelling from the flames because he did not like the agency of water.

This is not a war of parties, but of the whole people. The interests involved rise as far above the earth. The man who stands aloof from the great contest, higgling about his party, is short-

the earth. The man who stands aloof from the great contest, higgling about his party, is short-sighted, and fails to comprehend the time in which he lives. Parties can only exist in a free govern-ment, and when the government falls, they fall along with it. The Democratic, Whig and Republican parties have each sought to administer the governparties have each sought to administer the ment. But if the government should pas there would be nothing left to administer. is any poor partizan here, to-day; who belie after the government has been destroyed. there would be nothing left to administer. If there is any poor partizan here, to-day, who believes that, after the government has been destroyed, he will have his party left and may enjoy it, I yield him up in despair. The Almighty has enveloped his intellect in eternal night, and forcordained that he should be a fool forever and ever.

The charge is made in this county that this war was begun by Lincoln to bring about the abolition of slavery. The man who utters this charge is attenuating to commit a fraud upon the people, and

gun; and we have it on very good authority that Old Scott lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch!

Est A traitorous correspondent of the Philadelphare repairs a just reward for his treason and his talents and the reaps a just reward for his treason and his talents misspilied.

The break-down of the Yankees, their ratter unstrained by the value of the state of

arsenals of two hundred thousand stand of arms and five hundred pieces of artillery; had confiscated the debts due from citizens of seceeded States to the people of the North, thus robbing them of hundreds of millions of dollars; had murdered or driven from the seceded States every man of Northern birth, or that entertained a lingering attachment for the Constitution of his country.

ment, that it may fall an easy prey to the scoundreds who are seeking its destruction. This would be its effect, if any it had, and must, therefore, be its aim.

But it is said we must have peace, and could have peace if we would. I love peace as much as any, man. Its sweets are as delicious to my taste as to that of any human being. But when I say this, I mean peace that is safe, peace that is crowned with liberty and the blessings of an enlightened civilization. I do not mean that peace which is the sleep of death; which is purchased by foul dishonor; nor that peace which is but another name for submission to tyrants and traitors. It is utter folly to talk about peace, without pointing out some method by which it may be obtained. I know of but two conditions now upon which peace can be had. The first is by submitting to the disruption of the Union and the destruction of the government. The second is, by the submission of the traitors now in arms. And I appeal to you, to-day, to answer the question in your hearts, upon which of these conditions ado you demand peace? Who are the men that are thus clamoring for peace upon, any terms? They are not the Union men of Kentucky, of Missouri, of Tennessoe, of Maryland or of Virginia. But they are small clans scattered throughout the Northern States, who are violently suspected by, their neighbors of not being Union men, but men who would flourish most and rejoice most in a period of general anarchy, and social and political dissolution. But we are told that, unless we at once suspend hostilities, and secure peace upon any other terms, an enormous public debt will be contracted, which will be contracted in a merely financial point of when the substance of the spec

The folly of the man who recuses to sussain any open convertment, because it will cost a large amount of money to do so, is only equalled by him who should refuse to purchase necessary food because it is expensive, and voluntarily starves himself to death in order that he may live to enjoy a large fortune. Financially considered, secession is the greatest missing the parties and especially considered to the property of the parties and especially considered. pensive, and voluntarily starves himself to death in order that he may live to enjoy a large fortune. Financially considered, secession is the greatest misfortune that could befal the nation, and especially the people of these Western States. The Mississippi river would become the property of a foreign government, and we should be cut off from any outlet to the Gulf, except upon such terms as should be graciously vouchsafed to us by the traitors now in arms. The manufactures and agricultural productions of Indiana would not be allowed to float down the Mississippi river to find a market, except on compliance with the conditions and payment of the duties prescribed by the dictatorship at Richard Compromise of two hundred millions of dollars. How much easier would it have been to have paid the little duty of three pence a pound upon teal. And can you doubt that the men who now arge the cost of this war as an objection to it would, for the same reason, have objected to the Revolution had they lived during that period?

But it is said that this war might have been a marshaling armies into the field. What is there to compromise last winter, the traitors were stealing arms, plundering mints, investing fortresses, and marshaling armies into the field. What is there to compromise last winter, the traitors were stealing arms, plundering mints, investing fortresses, and marshaling armies into the field. What is there to compromise now, but the integrity of the Union and the existence of the government? Do the traitors offer us any compromise? No. On the traitors offer us any compromise? No. On the traitors offer us any compromise? No. On the contrary, their ultimatum is the destruction of the contrary, their ultimatum is the destruction of the contrary, their ultimatum is the destruction of the contrary their ultimatum is the destruction of the contrary, their ultimat

Constitution and the Union. But how would these men go about proposing a compromise to an enemy who has an hundred thousand men in the field, and who spits in the nation's face whenever the word is mentioned; who declares that secession and disunion are the glorious consummation of the toil and travail of more than thirty years; who affirms that the free institutions at the North are a failure, that the five institutions at the North are a failure, that the five foundation for the control of the world.

These startling facts, in connection with the boast full amounteement that the rawages of war and carried from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the five fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the North, irrush conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the South to the wheat fields and corn fields of the

mentioned; who declares that secusion and disunion are the glorious consummation of the toil and travail of more than thirty years; who affirms that the free institutions at the North are a failure, that the free institutions at the North are a failure, that the only true foundation for government is African slavery, and that the laboring classes of the North are serfs and vassals, beneath the mental and moral dignity of the slave upon the plantation?

It is now well known that the secession movement was inaugurated as early as 1829. Its first effort at the destruction of the government was made in 1833, in the nullification movement in South Carolina, based ostensibly upon the tariff question, Gen. Jackson then predicted that the next effort would be predicated upon the slavery question, and the prophecy has been fulfilled. From that time forward, secession has been kept alive under the decelful and specious title of "State's Rights"; and yet these constitutional doctors propose to cure this chronic secession cancer by the application of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild compromise plaster. But I tell you, No! The only cure for the cancer is the paptication of a mild comp dignity of the slave upon the plantation?

It is now well known that the secession more ment was inaugurated as early as 1829. Its first effort at the destruction of the government was made in 1833, in the nellification movement in South Carolina, based ostensibly upon the tariff question. Gen. Jackson then predicted that the next effort would be predicated upon the slavery question, and the prophecy has been lifelied. From that time forward, secession has been kept alive upon the deceifful and specious till of "State's under the description of a mild of cure for the cancer is the kind." We must cut out the gangemed and rotten parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and extract the very roots of the devouring parts, and exulation of the Union, and the dissements—ment would write its name upon a blank piece of paper, and allow them to write over it the conditions upon which they would compremise the sidification, presents a noble and worth.

We are fighting now to preserve what our fathers fought to win. They said if this government, and well deposite to the proposition to compromise now is simply a proposition to compromise now is sim

copy of a letter from him of the state of the contry, written as short time before his death:—

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIE,—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and the flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the acoused purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government. All hope of compromise with the cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper, and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and

leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the government, and became its ablest and travest defenders against all, assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union, will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

"With the sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

I am, very truly, yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Demo-cratic Committee.

WE WANT PEACE.

The National Intelligencer thus ably and earnestly and fairly discusses the "peace" question, as we occasionally hear it put in issue by certain men and papers:—

papers:—

"As early as the 6th of March last, the 'Southern Congress,' sitting at Montgomery, authorized Gen. Jefferson Davis, as President of the Confederato States, to raise a military force of 100,000 men. It was not until the following 15th of April, and after the war 'had-been commenced' by the reduction of Fort Sumter, that President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers. To what ultimate purposes the 'war' might be conducted by its originators was at the same time publicly intimated by Mr. Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War, when, speaking on the eve of Sumter's fall, he held the following language:—

'No man could tell where the war this day com-

'No man could tell where the war this day commenced would end; but he would prophesy that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the dome of the old capitol at Washington before the list of May. Let them try Southern chivalry, and test the strength of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneul Hall itself.

It is in the presence of such facts, and in the prospect of such threats, sustained, moreover, as the latter were, by the consenting voice of the more violent and inflammatory of the secession press, that we are doomed to hear from certain disloyal parties and prints incessant tributes to the 'blessings of preace.'

We concur in all such tributes, but the source peace. We concur in all such tributes, but the source from which they proceed does not always inspire us with entire confidence in their sincerity, and their very utterance on the part of some implies a rare degree of effrontery. They who were the first to disturb the peace of the naffon are not well selected as the oracles of this divine evangel. We hear much said at the present day by these same equivocal 'peace-makers' in deprecation of 'invasion,' but it is instructive to remark that by this term they mean only the southward march of the national army in support of the national authority. The hundred-fold 'invasions' of the Federal Government, as witnessed (long before that government had raised its finger) in the seizure of United States forts, the rifling of United States mints, the firing on the United States flag, the capture of United States foldiers, the pillage of United States arsenals, and the appropriation of United States sips and revenue cutters, all pass for no account with these sturdy and wehement denouncers of federal 'invasions' And, reduced to the mere aspect of its territorial relations, and apart from all considerations of relative rightfulness, on which side his the 'invasion' been more 'ruthless' since the war began by the act of the Confederate Government? The events passing before our eyes afford an easy answer.

peaceane second to a rash appeal to arms, we can have nothing to say in behalf of any such political sole-cism. Among the last to abandon the hope or to remit unceasing labors for the preservation of peace, the same of th

and which he had followed to many a field of glory; the other, his deluded follower from another State, ovidently from the lower walks of life, and with only a brave heart and a stern determination to stand by the cause he had espoused to the bitter end. And there, on that rugged bank, had come the solemn issue. They met it courageously, and fell as brave men fall.

Returning from the bluff where Garnett lay, I went up to the bluff on which the enemy had been posted. The first object that caught the eye was a large iron rifled-cannon, (a six-pounder.) which they find left in their precipitate flight. The starspangled banner of one of our regiments floated over it. Around was a sickening sight. Along the brink of the bluff lay ten bodies, stiffening in their own gore, in every contortion which their death anguish had produced. Others were gasping in the last agonies, and still others were writhing with horrible but not mortal wounds, surrounded by the soldiers whom they really believed were about to plunge the bayonet to their hearts. Never before had I so ghastly a realization of the borrid nature of this fraternal struggle. These men were all Americans—men whom we had once been proud to claim as countrymen—some of them natives of our own Northern States. One poor fellow was shot had I so ghastly a realization of the borrid nature of this fraternal struggle. These men were all Americans—men whom we had once been proud to claim as countrymen—some of them natives of our own Northern States. One poor fellow was shot through the bowels. The ground was soaked with his blood. I stooped, and asked if anything could be done to make him more comfortable; he only whispered, "I'm so cold!" He lingered for nearly an hour in terrible ageawy. Another—just_developing into vigorous manhood—had been shot through the head by a large minie ball. The skull was shockingly fractured; his brains were protruding from the bullet hole, and lay spread on the grass by his head; and he was still living! I knelt by his side, and moistened his lips with water from my canteen, and an officer who came up a moment afterward poured a few drops of brandy from his pocket flask into his mouth. God help us! what more could we do? A surgeon rapidly examined the wound, sally shook his head, saying it were better for him if he were dead already, and passed on to the next. And there that poor Georgian lay, gasping in the untold and unimaginable agonies of that fearful death, for more than an hour!

Near him lay a Virginian, shot through the mouth, and already stiflening. He appeared to have been stooping when he was shot; the ball struck the trip of his nose, cutting that off, cut his upper lip, knocked out his teeth, passed through the head, and came out at the back of the neck. The expression of his ghastly face was awful beyond description. And near him lay another, with a ball through the right eye, which had passed out through the back of the head. The glassy eyes were all open; some seemed still gasping with opened mouths; all were smeared in their own blood, and cold and clammy, with the dews of death upon them.

But why dwell on the sickening details? May I never see another field like that! There were on

open; some seemed still gasping with opened mouths; all were smeared in their own blood, and cold and clammy, with the dews of death upon them.

But why dwell on the sickening details? May I never see another field like that! There were on one spot ten corpses; two more died before they could be removed to the hospital; three died during the night; another was dying when I left.

All around the field lay men with wounds in the leg, or arm, or face, groaning with pain, and strembling lest the barbarous foes they expected to find in our troops should commence mangling and torturing them at once. Words can hardly express their astonishment when our men gently removed them to a little knoll, laid them all together, and formed a circle of bayonets-around them, to keep off the curious crowd, till they could be removed to the hospital, and cared for by our surgeons.

There was a terrible moral in that group on the knoll: the dead, the dying, the wounded, protected by the very men they had been fighting, and who were as ready then as they had ever been to defend, by their strong arms, every right these self-made enemies of theirs had ever enjoyed.

Every attention was shown the enemy's wounded by our surgeons. Limbs were amputated, wounds were dressed with the same care with which our own brave volunteers were treated. The wounds on the sattle-field removed all differences. In the hospital all were, alike, the objects of a common humanity that left none beyond its limits.

Among the enemy's wounded was a young Massachusetts boy, who had received a severe wound in the legthe began, he broke from the rebel ranks, and attemptical to run down the hill, and cross over to our side. His own lieutenant saw him in the act, and shot kism with a revolver! Listen to such a tale as that, as I did, by the side of the sad young sufferer, and tell me if your blood does not boil swarmer than ever befere, as you think, not of the poor deluded followers, but of the leaders, who, for personal ambition and personal spite, began this infern

NEVER GIVE WAY TO BUGBEARS.

BY LIEUT. GENERAL T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

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Such was the advice of the greatest man in Cambridge when George the Third was King,—and who was not a bishop, because he was supposed to have too strong a head upon his shoulders.

A "bugbear" is a terriculum, or hobgoblin, put forth by simple or interested people, to lead astray silly men or women who are open to be made game of.

The bugbear of the present day is, that if the men whose ancestors landed from the Mayflower touch the hellish "institution" which threatens to cut their throats, there must be deeds and sufferings, in comparison with which the "pigs of Lord Somerville's breed, running wild about the country," and "the clerk of the parish sore wounded in the hinder parts," (which are what a clerical with threatened as the consequence of a fortnight's war in England,) are less than dust in the balance.

Nobody denies the evils of war; but war begun against us is not to be put down by, behaving silliy. When it has been worth while to raise five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars to put down a rebellion, it is worth while to make such a use of them as shall prevent the like rebellions forever, by cutting off their source. And that, not by acts of severity against the defeated rebels, but by doing the only thing which can prevent their being, at no long time hence, the sufferers from their own iniquity, which the good men and true have now the power to hinder, if they like. What excuse shall the true men make, if they cocker up the evil by refusing to apply the high-handed remedy, which God and the Adjutant-General's muster-roll have placed at their command?

Women, it seems, are to be the cheval de bataille of the bugbear-makers. In entering the stronghold of the blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard, there is nobody that would not desire to take care of the women. But we must not be made fools of on this point, by the colleagues of the pirate for the rest of the country, and storming the forts

English blood."

How the world would laugh at such a threat! hardly needs proving, that those who could be a dupes of such a miserable bugbear would show lly only to be equalled in bulk by the knavery of

folly only to be equalled in bulk by the knavery of the promoters.

Suppose the English General, in charge of putting down the rebellion, to issue in General Orders, "Slavery is non-existent in all parts occupied by the British forces. In the parts not yet occupied, the slaves are invited to make no movement before the liberating force arrives in their own parish. Any attempt at major violences, on the part of white or colored, will be put down by military execution as soon as it can be reached. As fast as any district is occupied, volunteers from the colored people will be invited to join the three West India regiments and the Land Transport Corps, on terms which will be notified. Planters willing to continue their works, by giving present support to the laborers on them, will receive immunity for the past on entering the British camp, and military protection

for the future. Vagrants found committing depre-dations will be sent to a punishment gang." Suppose an English Commander-in-Chief to have the genius to issue such an order—as why should be not?—and what becomes of the pretended ter-rorists at home, who affect to be alarmed for the con-dition of every white female in the Antilles? The whole is plainly a fraud, a delusion,—it may be of weakness of head, or it may be of obliquity of heart The world is not destined to be finally ruled by either.

either.

One point to be borne in mind in everything connected with these transactions,—a thing to be written on the bells of the horses, and inscribed on every pot or bowl, lay or clerical, in Jerusalem and Judah,—is, that the defeated robels have no right to believe convensation for the supression of these Judan,—is, that the defeated rebels have no right to claim compensation for the suppression of their nuisance, when they are offered the opportunity of carrying on their works from this moment in a cheaper manner than before. It is as if the Irish-men, prohibited from ploughing their horses by the tail, set up a demand to be paid for the horse. The answer would be 45-marker to the contract of t answer would be, "Strange mixture of rogue and fool—the harness way is cheapest!"—Bradford (Eng.) Advertiser.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Southern Secret Service Money in New Jersey— Press and People to be Suborned—Southern Agents distributing Secret Service Money to New Jersey Newspapers—The Robels paying the Expenses of the Peace Demonstrations in New Jersey—\$5,000 Blood Money left in Newark to Aid Treason there —Their Agents in Our Midst.

—Their Agents in Our Midst.

The rebels and destroyers of the Union are at work in the Middle States. During the last fortnight, agents of the Southern Confederacy have been visiting various sections of New Jersey, inaugurating movements for systematic peace meetings throughout the State. Individuals have been guaranteed against all expense, and these treason movements have been organized with diabolical shrewdness through dupes or willing tools in the late Breck-inridge party, who, to gratify their hate, would help to crumble our free institutions for the sake of establishing a Southern monarchy.

The leading Breckinridge Democratic newspapers of New Jersey have commenced a systematic war-

The leading Breckinridge Democratic newspapers of New Jersey have commenced a systematic warfare against all the measures of the government to sustain the Union. We have been informed, on what we consider good authority, that \$5,000 was received in Newark recently, from the Montgomery Secret Service Fund, to be applied in supporting secession papers in our State, and to be expended in retting up weace meetings.

secession papers in our state, and to be expensed in getting up peace meetings.

This accounts for the treasonable sentiments of those hypocritical papers which are giving aid and comfort to the enemy at the North, and by advocating peace and compromise with armed rebels, endeavoring to dishearten the people and to embarress the government.

caung peace and compromise with armed rebels, endeavoring to dishearten the people and to embarrass the government.

The Newark Evening Journal predicts certain defeat for the North. The editor of that mendacious sheet proclaimed that an army of "300,000 men had been defeated at Manassas," and now traitorously declares that "our enemies are fighting for their liberties." The Hunterdon Democrat contains a long communication, evidently written at the South, in which President Lincoln is alluded to as "an old Northern mud-sill." The True American teems with Southern ideas and rebel sentiments. Southern blood money is being expended in New Jersey for peace meetings and treason newspapers. These agents are now traversing our State under the advisement of certain Breekinridge politicians, polluting the people with gold stolen from the federal treasury, or wrung from their helpless victims at the South.

Beware of these emissaries of the Southern foe!

Beware of these emissaries of the Southern foe! Beware of these emissaries of the Southern foe! Reware of these agents of treason from abroad and their tory sympathizers here! Mark them well, and remember each one for all time to come. Let the stain of his treachery rest on him as did God's mark of infamy upon the murderer Cain. Know that wherever these peace meetings are held, they are the infernal machines of an unscrupulous foe, and that the secession newspapers of New Jersey are receiving pay from the Montgomery Secret Service Fund—the blood-money circulated by the robels to seduce weak men and weak presses from their duty to their country in the hour of peril.—Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

The City Council of Paterson, on Monday night, passed the following resolution, withdrawing all official connection from the Register, an anti-war or secession paper whose articles lately have outraged the community by their treasonable sentiments:—

Whereas, the present crisis of our country demands that every friend of the Constitution and the Union should raily for its support; and Whereas, the Daily Register, of this city is evidently a friend of the deadly foes of this government,— therefore.

Resolved. That the Duily Register be no longer authorized to publish the proceedings of this Board, or its ordinances; and that all persons acting by authority of this Board, be directed not to procure printing or advertising to be done in that establishment.

The City Council is so equally divided, politically, that the Democrats, at its organization, elected most of the officers. No division was called on the above resolutions, and they were passed as the expression of all parties in the Board.—Ibid.

We extract the following from the New York Atlas. After alluding to the destruction of the presses in Concord and Bangor, the editor says,—

presses in Concord and Bangor, the euror says,—

"'Hard usage 'I say the ultra advocates of free speech and a free press. Hard usage certainly! But it is hard usage to a burglar to put irons on his wrists and ankles, and shut him up in a dark prison for an indefinite number of years. And if it be considered a rough way of dealing with sneaking traitors, let it be remembered that the Union papers have all been suppressed at the South. 'Stop them traitors, let to be remembered that the Onton papers have all been suppressed at the South. 'Stop them all!' cries the New Orleans Crescent, and the advice is followed. Here, there is an immense outery about the 'freedom of the press' if even the worst of them are touched! of them are touched!

Let it be remembered that these traitor papers, Let it be remembered that these traitor papers, contemptible as they are, are not powerless. 'One sinner destroyeth much good.' One evil word may have endless consequences. The few demands for dishonorable 'peace!' made upon the government, have originated in the insidious treason of these newspapers. Traitors only half resolved have been made wholly so by the same evil influence. If there has been any pause in recruiting for the army, these barking dogs are likewise responsible; and no one doubts that the continual attempts at embarrassing, the national authority by one-horse judges have the the national authority by one-horse judges have the same origin. Still more, what little there has been of disaffection in the army may be traced to this Upas tree. Are we called upon to allow it to grow and flourish, and throw out its black poison in our midst? or shall we be justified in abating the nuisance at any bazard? Once more we remark, that these papers must stop their treason, or stop themselves; and the easiest way will be found the best way, for them as well as for others."

It is to be deplored that mobs have violently sap-At its to be deplored that moos have violently sup-pressed several secession papers in New England but it is more to be deplored that there were foun-men so mean and degraded as to sell themselves t-the Southern traitors, and to pursue a course which rendered necessary the suppression of their incen-diary papers.

rendered necessary the suppression of their incendiary papers.

It is said that sums of money have been furnished from the Southern rebels in aid of their Northern defenders. If such flunds have been appropriated to the support of the Northern newspapers which have been violently suppressed, it will account for, if not excuse, the harsh remedy which has been applied. While a respectable, candid and truth-telling newspaper would not be allowed to exist a single day where Jeff. Davis's authority is enforced, is it strange that his own agents should experience difficulties among the people whose government these infatuated traitors are endeavoring to destroy?—

Lynn News.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR.

In the Liberator of June 21st, we copied an editorial article from the London Herald of Peace, in which a violent and most extraordinary attack was made upon the American government for not allowing Jefferson Davis and his traitorous conclave to have their own way, sever the Union through violence and blood, steal whatever they could lay their hands upon belonging to the government, and do whatever might seem good in their own eyes, without resistance or molestation. The American Abolitionists, also, were ation. The Ameri motestation. The American Abondonists, also, were hotly assailed as recreant to their professions of peace and to the Anti-Slavery cause for which they have suffered and sacrificed so much, and toiled so long source and sacrineed so much, and toned so long, because they were giving their sympathics to the government on the issue presented by the Southern rebels, whose desperate conduct and devilish purpose as against all free institutions elletted not a syllable of reproof from this "peaceful" (I) London Aristarchus To that article we made reply, showing its allegation to be false, and its position virtually a pro-war and oof from this "peaceful" (!) London Aristarchu

pro-slavery one.

In our present number, we copy in full the rejoinds of the *Herald of Peace* to our animadversions,—thought that periodical has not the fairness to imitate our example, and allow our reply to appear in its pages Though guilty of gross injustice, it takes nothing out exhibits the same perverse state of mind as in its but exhibits the same perverse state of mind as in its first attack—claiming, indeed, to be as innocent as a lamb, and the object of a gratuitous assault on our part! "We, also," it says, "have come in for our part put in the state of the pittless storm of ireful invective which is now pouring from the American heavens upon all mankind"! How advoitly the assailant here assumes the attitude of a defendant! But the dodge will no answer. "Our good friends in America," he adds, "insist upon it that they do well to be angry with us, just because we cannot run into the same excess of warlike riot with themselves." This is gross exaggeration and shameful caricature. What does the write can government done any thing in excess? On the contrary, has it not exhibited unparalleled long-suffer-ing and forbearance towards the conspirators sgainst its life? Before moving a finger in self-defence, did it not wait until its forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses post-offices, &c., &c., in the seceding States, had all been perfidiously seized, and used for treasonable pur-poses, and a new confederacy formed within its limits for its ultimate overthrow? In its great extremity of measure, - sudging it from a governmental plane of ac-tion? Or has it not, rather, exhibited an almost criminal moderation—an absence of thorough earnestness of purpose—a preposterous leniency of treatment of its murderous foes-and a strong disinclination to push them to the wall, by an active and energetic employ ment of all the means at its command? The 'of warlike riot' is language applicable only Southern conspirators; and with what regard for the sacred cause of peace, or the claims of the oppressed, or the free institutions of the North, the London censor can allow them to go "unwhipt of justice," and bestow all his censures upon the other side, which now embodies all that is left of true manhood and personal freedom in the land, is to us inexplicable. It is the strangest manifestation of "peace" that we have ever heard or read of. It is the ancient deceptive cry of "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." We also be-lieve in peace, as radically and earnestly as the London writer; but how that is to be promoted by a cowardly truckling of the government to the enemies of every thing that makes for peace, and by granting them all their impious demands, in order that there may be a cessation of conflict, we are unable to see. Other things being equal, in any issue where there is a right and a wrong side, we cannot but desire the triumph of the right.

But, says our reprover, "They won't allow us even to say we are sorry that they are about to be involved in the miseries of civil war." Indeed! Won't they? Is this a truthful statement? Who objects to it Who at the North, whether of one party or another, is not equally sorry? But sorrow, in itself, is no remedy, and a lugubrious countenance no help. The war has been forced upon the government, even against the most humiliating concessions on its part to avert it; and to bring it to a speedy close, in a right nanner and on a true basis, is now a matter of gene ral solicitude. It is not British "sorrow" that give offence or creates surprise—far from it; but it is the disposition to confound all distinctions between the belligerent parties-to throw the blame upon those who are contending for their homes and firesides, for all that pertains to freedom of conscience and the liberty of speech—and to allow the traitors to escape without condemnation or arraignment.

"Among our assailants," says the editor of the Herald of Peace, "is Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, in the columns of the Liberator. Mr. Garrison is very angry, and, therefore, not very logical"—&c. An assailant is one who commences an attack, not he who repels it. All that we did was simply to deny the justice of certain charges brought by this editor against the American Abelitants is assailant is sent the against the American Abolitionists in special, and the people of the North in general, in relation to the war. Whether we were logical or not, angry or not, his readers could form no judgment, because what we wrote was carefully kept from their eyes; while, or the other hand, (in accordance with our uniform prac tice ever since we occupied an editorial chair,) we printed his long objurgatory article without abridg-ment—thus allowing the readers of the *Liberator* to see and judge for themselves as to the strength of the reasoning used, and the quality of spirit evinced, on either side. He pays us a very high compliment for our past fidelity, for which we would return a proper acknowledgment; but what inducement he finds for us to stain our pas ciples now,—as, inferentially, he seems to imply,—we cannot imagine, and he does not even hint. He sums up the issue between us as follows:—

"The two points in our article that have given the est offence are, first, our assertion that this is not an anti-slavery war; and, secondly, our lamentation over what we deemed a departure from principle on the part of those anti-slavery men, who, up to this time, having emphatical-ly disclaimed the use of any but moral means in their con-flict with slavery, have gone in for this war with undis-guised exultation and violence."

Let us see. "This is not an anti-slavery When or where have we declared it to be an antislavery war? Have we not been painfully consciou of the repulsive incongruities with which the war is disfigured on the part of the government, so far a slavery is concerned? Have we not promptly and strongly censured those Generals who have volun teered to put down slave insurrections and restor to show the government, and all who are for preserving the government, that in no other way can South ern treason be extirpated, and permanent peace secured, than by abolishing slavery under the was power? And, undeniably, all the signs of the time ndicate that this great act of justice and humanitythis master-stroke of public policy—is approving itsel to the good sense and sound judgment of the people Tory Papers Suppressed. On Thurday last, U. S. Marshal Millward, of Philadelphia, seized that vile tory sheet, the New York Daily Nees, as it arrived on the boat to be sold about the streets of Philadelphia, also the packages destined to points further South. He also scized the type and printing materials of the Christian Observer, a tory paper under the guise of religion. This is a move in the right right direction, and we trust it will be followed up by prompt proceedings against every tory sheet in the State.—Chester County (Pa.) Times.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., livered at Allston Hall, Boston, on the Ann the Birthday of THEODORE PARKER, Aug

Ms. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-Th MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTIAMEN,—The anniversary which calls us together, to-night, is the birthday of our friend Theodorae Parkers. If there was any one feature of his character more prominent than another, it was that he never looked back, except for instruction. The true bent of his mind was to leak forward to what he considered his duty. I do not like to look back, and sketch his character or life. If I wanted a menument, I should hid you look road upon this nation, shattered by the sceptre of Justice, and ask you to see the effect of that long life of his, devoted to the prayer that God would rescent a unition and ask you to see the effect of that long life of his, devoted to the prayer that God would execute justice between man and man. I think if he were here to-night, his keen eye would glisten at the sight of what he would see about him. Every plan of his life successful, every prophecy fulfilled, every hope gratified.

He belonged to that class which, without office, has been able, by simple weight of character and thought, to revolutionize this country. He died just at the daybreak of the success of those efforts, and to-day the nation reels under the blows of his mighty right hand. I thank God for it! For us who sympathise with him, we may lift up our heads; for the day of our deliverance is come. The sky is all bright, from the centre to the circumference, with gleams of hope.

He will not renew it.

The dore Parker, I think, would look upon to-day as the trial-day of democracy in this country. He prophesical this day—what use shall we make of it? What would be bid us do? What is the lesson that his lips, if they could break into sound to-day, would give us? Each one must guess for himself. It seems to me we are passing through the trial-day of democ-racy. We may perceive, if we don't guarantee that the people are equal to the crisis,—that, while the masses grope more or less blindly, they love justice, they mean liberty. (Applause.) They mean to hold the girdle of this country together, and consecrate it the girdle of this country together, and consecutive to liberty. (Renewed applause.) As we read history, the democracy of Greece fell because leaders and people were both rotten. There was never a vôice raised against it, except that of Demosthenes. There was no person ia the front rank or in the rear, who had an intelligent appreciation of liberty. Now, the uprising to-day—the purpose of the million—seems to me to indicate that the people are equal to the emergency We know what we want, and we want it with a will; and unless the popular wish is cheated, this Republic will be preserved in its integrity. It will be preserved, as it can only be preserved, on the basis of the Declaration of Independence. To-day the Administration has been six months in office, and what has it done † Six months! The weapons which our people have had placed in its hands, how has it used_them! Give two months to root out the public offices, and what has it done? Europe looks across the water, and sees twenty millions of people—their bonds at 96 in the market, their harvest in their barns, and their prosperity on a substantial basis. Europe also looks across the water, and sees eight millions without credit, without food, and without munitions of war. The Congress of the one sits guarded by 100,000 sol-diers, and the Congress of the other unassailed. Europe sees the North acting constantly on the defensive, except when she has been twice beaten back like a stricken hound. It sees the weaker portion aggressive at every point. I set, then, in these four months, what has the Administration done in response to the people? It has done nothing with that immense military array. Has it done anything in re-sponse to popular sentiment? Has it set forth any principle, or any avowal of purpose, or any great public opinion which they are to use? Not a line not a word! The world speculates upon the purpor of the United States. It seems to me so far,—and months is not a very short time, at a crisis like this,-that the hour has come, but not the man. (Applause No man with purpose indicated-no gallant spirit to gather up the enthusiasm of the people—that indis-pensable requisite, personal loyalty, which has carried all mations through like emergencies—none. My view is, that the trial of democracy shows the ma equal to the emergency; but the Administration not equal to it, either in courage, capacity, or statesman

Everything is possible. Even this Administration may be outspoken and energetic; but what fair ground have we to expect it? The commander-in-chief was born in Virginia, and the President was born in Kentucky, and no man gets over his birth-place. The fact is, they look upon the question with State pride and State sympathy, whereas no one should attempt to re-build a nation but upon the corner-stone of eternal justice. Time is slipping away, and how long it may be necessary to educate the President up to the level of efficient leadership, I do not know; but if it takes much longer to move those halting limbs and open those eyes, Europe will take her own course. Whether Treason shall be called Revolution, is only a question

If, on the 1st of March next, this country stands as it does now-the North defensive and the Sci it does now—the North decensive and the South onen-sive—Washington threatened and the Southern cities free—every one will expect Europe to stretch her hands across the ocean, and acknowledge the Confedinands across the ocean, and acknowledge the content eracy. Every month, therefore, is vastly important; for the conquest of the South is not the business of a day. The question lies between secession and hasty recognition. I don't believe that there is a Unic man at the South worth minding, except the blacks: There are hundreds, aye, thousands of men who have Union sympathies, but they are like men carved in marble—they have not the courage to make them selves felt. The only men to count on the checker board, to-day, are the blacks. Two hundred years of slavery and the violation of every right man holds dear, the hoarded vengeance of six generations, make the blacks inevitably and irrevocably loyal. Whoever rations, make the blacks inevitably and interest that promises is a better thing that a senator can be liberty and justice, if not revenge. Let our regiments brigade. He can instruct a Commonwealth. He can liberty and justice, if not revenge. Let our regiments brigade. He can instruct a Commonwealth. He can liberty and justice, if not revenge. Let our regiments be track the North. You should demand this of him. Would penetrate the South with that message. Let Fremont descend the Mississippi, and when he falls on New rleans, he will have half a mi flag. On the contrary, what voice is it that comes responsibility! who would speak to twenty millions from Washington! Why, the inevitable statute of confiscation was wrung from the President by half the Senate on their knees. Bull Run might have pose of the Northern States, if such purpose exists, is to conquer—and conquer in the service of freedom. (Cheers.) There are two reasons for that. One is, should the South dream of compromise—that she may see that the Constitution of '87 is at an end, and that there can be no other, except one based upon equal liberty or manhood.

We are willing to accept the challenge now made to us—a Union for slavery, or a Union without it; and we abide the issue, no matter at what cost of fire, and blood, and treasure. We will make no peace but the

peace of justice. (Applause.)

Men complain of the London Times. Do you suppose that the writers of that paper took their cue from reporters in these States ! Why, they obtain their information from their sun. ation from their own Government; and when they say that in this war our Government ignores slavery, they only speak the intelligence they receive from Washington. Lancashire and the Bank of England never base their information upon the speculations of a vagabond reporter. (Laughter.) They base their action upon the best information which the ministera-give them. And we receive back from the press of ondon and Paris, the news of what our Gov

ost intolerable abuse of the 19th century, the match less crime of this generation, unless it means the emancipation of four millions of victims. We are to teach the Administration that thirty millions of people they have such a purpose as will make it the holiest crusade which the annals of the world has ever shown. crusside which the annals of the world has ever shown. It shall be a war to out out the eating cancer which is destroying our leading men, and for which the people are ready, needing nothing but leaders. (Cheers.)
You and I do not often see such a production as Gen. Butler's last letter from Fortress Monroc. It is the noblest document I have seen in this war. Coming the control of the production of the control of the production of the produ

of the North on the sacred soil of Virginia—the whole North cried out, Amen! It crystallizes the sentiment of the North into one purpose. It was a speech and an act. What we want of the Administration is an indication of a purpose—not an argument, but a proposition. Why, the ideas of the gunner are infinitely more important than his cannon. You and I are to load the muskets which we saw pass through our streets to-day with the purpose of liberty, otherwise their charge is empty powder.

Now, if the Administration takes another six months for the education of the Secretary of War in raising

for the education of the Secretary of War in raisin regiments, and the Secretary of the Treasury in rais ing notes, and the Secretary of State in blocking the wheels, why, then, one or two things happen. For-eign states will no longer leave it a domestic question. They will start to their feet, and make certain de-mands. What course will the nation take then? Will she yield? Perhaps so—perhaps not. You and I think that the spirit of Cromwellian Republicanism still exists among us, and that spirit, inscribing Eman-cipation upon its banner, will carry it to the Gulf, in deflance of all opposition, abroad or at home. (Cheers.) But with such changing elements, no man can be sure

I understand that the Minister to Vienna tells England that if she moves but one step forward from her present position, it would free every slave, and destroy every cotton crop for the next three years. I alm believe it; but, by that time, the American people will victories—and may possibly admit that it would be better to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and try to settle down into two States. I believe that the Union is the Gibraltar of alavery—that the Union out of the way, slavery cannot exist for ten years. Sorry should I be to see that the leaders were wanting, and that the masses were baulked of their purpose. I present generation if the four million of slaves would come before you daily—you who love the Union—and thus induce you to compel the Administration to do its

I know that there is not the first germ of a purpose in the Cabinet at Washington—that you have to create it—that every member of the Cabinet wants some one to relieve him of the responsibility of action,—some even asking God to create an insurrection which would even asking too to create an insurrection which would compel them to do what they dare not on their own responsibility. Now, one of the most triumphant, use-ful journals has closed its lips. All over the free States, the men who should have led their party are silent. I do not arraign them; but when this dead silent. I do not arraign them; but when this dead weight of silence settles down upon a people, while we are to be whipped into liberty—that every free press should be silent, while Washington is to be shelled into liberty—are there no men to utter their senti-ments boldly, in order that there may be one agglomerate purpose to hurl it on the head of the Cabinet?

You may say that I arraign the Cabinet. I do. Those six months should have witnessed the capture of Charleston and New Orleans, and the landing of 6,000 men on Sullivan's Island. Sixty days after there would have been a jubilee in every hovel in Carolina. Instead of that, I defy the most sanguine Republican to tell me what his Président means—to tell me when this war shall be conducted with any tell me when this war shall be conducted with anything like that vigor which a bankrupt public demands.

A million a day! Our best blood shed in ineffectual
forays! Gen. Lyon—a man worth half-a-dozen victories—sacrificed to the War Department!

It is time that every press should cry out that this
inhuman butchery should cease, or vindicate itself in
the face of the world. In six months, England and

France-the only powers that can force your Cabinet to anything like vigorous prospection of policy—will interfere. There is one gleam, that this young general summoned, it may be, to supply the place of the gen eral-in-chief-General McClellan-(loud cheers) possess the military vigor that will carry us beyond this danger. There may be another, whose name is dear to the people-I mean Fremont. (Cheers.) With Lane on his right and Montgomery on his left, he may pass down the Valley of the Mississippi, and may launch a thunderbolt to announce to the Government that he has freed the slaves of the South-West. (Continued cheering.) Or it may be that the people wil take it out of the Government's hands, and deal with

it in its own way.

It lies with the masses whether this war is to be It lies with the masses whether this war is to be made anything but the assertion of empire. The South has cut her own throat. She has gone into the swine—(laughter)—and is rushing down into the sea. (Renewed laughter and applause.) She has consumated her own suicide. But, assembled here as we are to-day—on the anniversary of such a birthday—we remember his deep interest in democracy itself. How proudly he counted always the million countrymen! how grandly he predicted their future! To-day, therefore, we may well ask for such vigor of purpose as will save the empire unbroken, and true to its normal idea, Freedom—as will allow the masses to to carry out their purpose, hold all North America, and consecrate it to equal liberty. If the press is silent, where are our Senators? Where are our Re-publican leaders? Are there no gatherings of Northern men, that Washington may yet know it? There is a better thing that a Senator can do than drill a These leaders ought to speak to the millions. Would to God we had one man willing to take an ounce of

of the North, and guide them through this crisis!

What made Stephen A. Douglas wield such a powe over the people! It was the pluck which he dis taught.him what was to be done. And the New York Herald, which is always well posted, says, "One victory, and then offer such terms as the South never We want a Curtius who will spin to the chasm—we dreamed of asking." Now it seems to be the duty of want one who will look down from his height of leadthe hour to show unmistakably, by every channel by ership, and see that the people receive no injury—to which public opinion makes itself felt, that the purwork must be done in the next th

BIRTH-DAY OF THEODORE PARKER.

The Birth-Day of THEODORE PARKER was com orated at Allston Hall, in this city, on Friday evening last, by the "Fraternity Association," and a numerous and choice guthering of the friends of that much lamented champion of mental indepen dence, free inquiry, universal progress, and impa liberty. The platform presented an embankmen the choicest plants and flowers, profusely contribuand tastefully arranged, as if in grateful remembrance of his lively appreciation of the se wonderful speciof his lively appreciation of those wonderful speci-mens of the Divine workmanship in creation. The exercises consisted in singing Mr. Parker's favorite hymn, "While thee I seek, protecting Power,"—the reading of a prayer made by him at Music Hall seven years ago, and written down at the time by a member of the Society, with some brief appropriate prefa-tory remarks by John R. Manley, Esq.—and speeches by Dr. Wellington Wondell Philling Pow Dr. Wellington Wondell Philling Pow Dr. Well by Dr. Wellington, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Rev. William R. Alger, Charles H. Brainerd, Esq. William Lloyd Garrison, and Charles W. Slack, Esq. These, means.

The Cabinet talk of re-constructing this country as it was, but we mean to tell them that it can't be done. (excepting Mr. Phillips's, which had special reference it was, but we mean to tell them that it can't be done. (Cheers.) We are to teach them that this war is the poseless action of the Cabinet, and which we give in

another column as reported expressly for the Piss and Palm) were mainly devoted to grateful tributes to the memory of the deceased, feelingly and eloquenty to pressed, and to the recital of interesting persec-Those charming singers, John W miniscences. Those charming singers, John w. Hutchinson and family, were present, and, sas in their usual spirited and effective style. An tredient ode, written by Frank B. Sanborn, Est, of Cocord, was also sung. Such was the interest of the meeting, that the proceedings did not terminate the near midnight. It will be an occasion long to be remembered with pleasures and profit. We regret that we have not a phonographic report of all that was said and done to lay before our readers.

THE CASE OF ARTHUR ROBINSON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 20, 1861.

When I addressed a letter to you from New Orlean
m November last, the people of that city were in the
midst of a great excitement. The "irrepressible conmidst of a great excitement. The "prepressible on-flict" was then progressing in a satisfactory manner. About the middle of November, the conspirators and their dupes held a meeting in Armory Hall. As de-their dupes held a meeting in Armory Hall. their dupes held a meeting in Armory Hall. An object of that meeting was to denounce Alolinosius residing in the city. Your correspondent rectived a full share of abuse, and the excitement against him in that crowded hall was intense. An employee in the post-office brought to the meeting copies of the Libration of the contract from the same was addressed to me, and extracts from the same was post-ome brought to the meeting copies of the Libra-tor, addressed to me, and extracts from the paper were read, much to the edification of the hearen, I bee. Imagine the excitement which existed, as the speaker read the paragraph headed, "The Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agre-ment with hell." Such wholesome truths were never ment with hell." Such wholesome truths were never before or since, I imagine, read in a public meeting at New Orleans. Several persons were appointed, on this occasion, to inquire into my case and advise proper action. I was closely watched; the "chirproper action. 1 was closely watched: the "chir-alry" going so far as to introduce spics into my house, concealing themselves at night between the roof and ceiling, peeping through a hole made for the purpose of watching my actions at home. To what depths of of watching my actions at home. To what depths of meanness does not slavery reduce men! Finally, on November 29th, I was arrested by two or three of the Mayor's police, assisted by some of the vigilants, and brought before his "honor." The Picayase, of the ame date, contained the following :-

"More Abolition Excitement. This morning, Arthur Robinson, a man of genteel appearance and

Arthur Robinson, a man of gented appearance and education, was arrested by Corporal Dean and the Mayor's special officer, T. H. Dryden, at the request of two citizens, and brought to the Mayor's office, on the charge of entertaining Abolitionist sentiments, and expressing the same in public.

The accused is a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1854. He remained in New York until 1859, and has since been living in this city. He stated to the Mayor that he was decidely adverse to slavery, and wanted to see it abolished at as early a day as practicable, by lawful means; that he did not contemplate anything wrong, but he could not bely giving utterance to his feelings. In reply to the Mayor's questions, he acknowledged that he had conversed on the subject with free negroes, but would not state positively whether or not he had spoken to slave.

The Mayor committed him for further examination before the Recorder."

The reporter erred in stating that I had been in The reporter erred in stating that I had been in New Orleans only from 1856. During the eleven years and upwards I have spent in the United States, ten have been spent in four different slave States, and in them I imbibed anti-slavery opinions, and became "rooted and grounded" in abolitionism. During my fmprisonment of nearly four months, I experienced what I had previously witnessed, that the tender mercies of slaveholders is cruelry. cies of slaveholders is cruelty.

A few individuals, natives of the South, and zealous advocates of the rebellion, were faithful to their professions of friendship for me. One, Thos. C. Campbell, is now in the rebel army in Virginia; he visited me in prison, and otherwise rendered important ser-vices, notwithstanding the warnings he received. Another, Alfred Bourge, a creole of New Orlean, went so far as to be on hand at the Recorder's for conmitting magistrate's) Court, with friends, to assist in protecting me from the mob. I was not, however, brought out of prison on that occasion; threats of lynching having been freely made, and of the crowd sembled around the Recorder's office on the occ sion, mapy were bent on mischief.

The Grand Jury, however, took the case out of the

Recorder's hands, and indicted me, finding a "true Recorder's hands, and indicted me, finding a "true bill," comprising five counts.—I. Using "incendiary" language; 2. Bringing into the State "incendiary" newspapers (referring principally to two copies of the Liberator received by me); 3. Bringing into the State a scrap-book of an "incendiary" character—(it contained several anti-slavery extracts, some of which, taken from the Liberator, were laudatory of John Brown; the puritanical character of the compiler, as exhibited by the extracts was also were distanted to exhibited by the extracts, was also very distasteful to the authorities); 4. Bringing into the State a copy of "Barnes's Scriptural Views of Slavery." The searching of my house, by the vigilants, and consent of the Mayor, resulted in obtaining these books, though several other publications, of an anti-slavery and a pro-slavery character, were passed by. The penalties attached to these counts is imprisonment, with hard labor, from five to twenty-one years, or hanging. That infamous enactment, the "Black Code" of Louisiana, was passed by the Legislature of that State in 1832, at a period of great alarm, resulting frot rumors of a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Dea-aldsonville, near New Orleans, where the Legislature were sitting. The penalties attached to violations of were sitting. The penalties attached to violations of its provisions are very unequal,—one year's impri-omment or death, at the option of the judge, in some cases. Last winter, a free colored man was consisted under this act, of using "incendiary" language in the presence of slaves, and sentenced to twenty-on ' imprisonment.

years' imprisonment.

I was finally liberated without a trial. To this fettunate escape I am indebted to the efforts of friends.

The fact of my being a Free-mason proved of great ervice to me with a few influential individuals,although the body of Free-masons in New Orleans are just as willing to hang one of their number who is denounced as an Abolitionist, as coffee-house keepers would one of their class. The result of my observaons, in this connection, is, that slaveholders, every where, are incapable of respect t the protection of their accursed system Said a physician named Hunter to me, while in prison and a physician named runter to the "If you were my brother, I would assist in hanging you." He was about fifty years of age. He spoke without manifesting any excitement, and meant what he said. If the influence of slaveholding will not make bad men worse, nothing can.

I may be indebted solely to the interference of the

British Government for my release. On the 22d of February, Mr. Charles Tottenham, member of Parliament for New Ross, Ireland, (in which town I served my apprenticeship,) called at the foreign office, London, with reference to my case, and on the 11th of March following I was liberated,-just t for a communication from the foreign office to be available in my case. William Mure, the Consul in New Orleans, declined interfering in my behalf, at though he bear 1. though he knew I was a British subject: alleging that "the whole squad would be down upon us,"

Shortly after my arrival in this city, I addressed my complaint to Lord Lyons, demanding damages to the extent of \$5,000, to which the following reply #25

"BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

April 8th, 1861.

April 8th, 1861.

Stan,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant. Your case has already been brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government. I will, serve theless, forward a copy of your letter without delay is her Majesty's principal for foreign affairs. In doing so, however, I shall feel it my duty to observe her bordship that I have reason to believe that you have not been correctly informed with regard to the conduct, and motives of her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans.

rleans.
I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

MR. ARTHUR ROBINSON."

Having waited a reasonable time to hear further of

the matter from the Minister at Washington, I addressed him another letter, and received the reply from him :-

reply from him:

"BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
July 22d, 1861.

Siz.,—In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I have to say that I forwarded to her Majesty's Government a copy of your letter of the 4th April last; that I have not received any instruction to make to you a communication on the subject to which it rejuid; and that I do not expect to receive any such correction.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, LYONS. MR. ARTHUR ROBINSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. MR. ARTHUR ROSE.

Thus the matter rests at present.

ARTHUR ROBINSON.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM P. POWELL, At the Celebration of British West India Emancipe at New Bedford, August 1st, 1861.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It would be superfluous to say anything in addition to what has been already said by those who have preceded me, in admiration of British West India E ceded me, in aumiration of British West India Eman-cipation. The act of the British Parliament which proclaimed the boon of freedom to 800,000 slaves was one of long withheld justice; and not an experiment.

It was the right of the enslaved, and not a privilege.

It was the daty of the imperial government, and not It was the duty of the imperial government se of magnanimity. What a contrast this stupe iquity presents in this nineteenth century of the inquity presents in this nineteenth century of the world's redemption! Two hundred and forty-two years ago. England joined hands with Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Denmark and all civilized Europe,—Russia excepted,—and, in the name of a crucified Jesos, robbed Africa of 20,000,000 of her children. Less than one hundred years ago, as a nation that had griev ously sinned before high heaven and the world's h nity, England humbled herself, as it were in sack cioth and ashes, and abolished the infamous Afri can slave trade. Twenty-seven years ago, in order to make her "repentance not to be repented of" doubly sure. England, at a sacrifice of \$100,000,000, se another example werthy to be imitated by our most guilty country, which adds another bright page in the mperishable book of fame, preëminently glorious by emancipating 860,000, British West India slaves.

Sir, this act of British national repentance, with out bloodshed, is unparalleled in the world's history It has renovated, given a new impulse, and open wide the floodgates of England's commercial grea ness all over the world, beyond the calculation of the most astute political economist. It has reconstructed, on a permanent basis, the free industry of that little circumscribed gem of the ocean, upon whose imperial dominion the sun never sets. The glory of England, the only safe asylum of the oppreserry nation, (Africa not excepted,) whose proerery nation, (Africa not excepted,) whose proud flag has floated over the pinnacle of the temple of fame, and withstood the surging waves of time for more than a thousand years, grows higher and brighter in the pierious sunlight of her progressive free institutions. What has made that speck of earth, that sea-girt isle, great, glorious, and free, and secured for her the wonder and admiration of the whole world? lanswer, her free men, free labor, free thought, free speech, free press—her free Constitution, and her free Christian civilization. Sir, England's success, prosperity, and indomitable prowess, need no encomiums from your humble speaker. I have seen it in her thousand stupendous manufactories, and smoke-chim-neys towering up to the heavens, belching forth their brid light at midnight as signals, remunerating free industry. I have seen her millions of free operatives agriculturists, mechanics and artisans, (aliases, "greasy mechanics, small-fisted farmers, and mud-sills," so to I have seen her millions of free operatives, mechanics, small-fisted farmers, and mud-sitis," so to speak in South Carolina parlance,) on their holiday excursions, dressed in English broadcloths, calicoes satins and silks. It is seen in her mercantile marine mariflers. It is seen in her mammoth floating batteries if wood and iron, part propelled by steam, and and by tens of thousands of brave tars. It is seen in headresh of thousands of invincible soldiers and vol-utions corps, who dare to do and die in defence of their country's honor. All, all speak out in thunder rongs the irresistible genius as British freedom.

As with individuals, so with regions; national pros perity is always sure to follow sincere, humble repen-tance. National greatness is always characteristic o a righteous civil government. 'Hence, "righteou ness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any ple." "If thou take away from the midst of thee morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily and thy righteousness shall go before thee. And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places; thou, shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in. I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the carth; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."
Thus we see Great Britain, taking advantage of God's promises, and wholly relying upon his sure mercies snow reaping the golden fruits of a nation's obedi-

"" Send the glad tidings o'er the sea—
His chains are broke, the slave is free!
Britannia's justice, wealth and might,
Have gained the negro's long-lost right!
His chains are broke, the slave is free—
This is the negro's jubilee."

If, sir, we place our hand upon the magnetic tele graph, so to speak, we feel the pulsations of the suffer-ing heart of classic Italy at every vibration. Another touch, and the electric current sends a thrill of joy throughout the civilized world ;-Italy is free! gain manipulate, and the answer comes back that 0,000,000 Russian serfs, who for centuries lay crushed under the hoof of despotism, are now by God's blessing redeemed and disenthralled. Hungary, and in fact all Europe, are beginning to show unmistaka-ble symptoms of emancipation from the ultra-monta-nisms of a rotten and an effect mediaval age. Every where on the American continent, civil and religiou liberty obtains, except in these disunited States. Even in Brazil, where negro slavery exists, (but soon to be abolished, if not neutralized by our "manifest destiny" slavery propagandists,) there I have seen no invidious religious distinctions made on account of colo or condition. There I have seen at the altar the un bleached African, celebrating high mass, surrounded by white priests, serving as acolytes. There, too, I have seen master and slave, white and black, rich and poor, lazaroni and Mary Magdalenes, all kneeling down, side by side, doing penance—worshipping at the same altar—cating and drinking the transubstan tiated emblems of a crucified Jesus. There I have seen the judicial and civil officers of government havy and army, composed of white and black free then. There the slave can have his value appraised by government, and redeem himself. It is the same cus tom in the Spanish and Portuguese possessions.

But how stands the record in our own unfortunate istracted country? Alas! tell it not in heather lands, publish it not in the highway of the world' civilization, that Cotton is still king—the lords of the lash are still suffered to live as a terrible power! Sir, it is for this purpose we are here to-day—to plead the cause of 4,000,000 American negro slaves, because we believe that liberty, in its broadest signification, is the birthright of all mankind; because "right is of no sect, truth of no color, God is the Father of us all, and all we are brethren"; because, in the history of the world's progress, the time has passed away when men shall, at the behest of ruthless despots and of sickly sentimentalists, suppress their free "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," and speak with bated breath and whispering tones against this iniqui tous, gigantic, atrocious system of all villanies; be cause we would not be faithful to our own conviction of duty, if we did not bear a faithful, consistent test ony against its enormities and further continuance because we are utterly and forever opposed to the un boly, unchristian principles upon which this vile sys-tem is founded and upheld; and because, on the broad ground of our common humanity, we can do no less

"3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many State

making it a nign pensa over the perpetuating whatever of evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.

"4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father, over his own offspring, and, at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from herhild; thus abrogating the clearest law of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of beings, created like themselves, in the image of the most high God! This is slavery as it is daily exhibited in every slave State."

Such is American slavery in its mildest form, to say nothing of its barbarism and monstrous cruelties, as it existed more than twenty years ago, without one redeeming trait in its character in the year of grace 1861.

And here, sir, I beg leave to digress. Certain liv-ing philosophers, in order to justify the enslavement of our race-for instance, Professor Agassiz-have even so far as to advocate the plurality of the races and contend that there is an insuperable geological, geographical, and ethnological barrier between the Anglo-Saxon and African race. Professor Grant, (said to be an Englishman,) according to his unsupported theory and bare assertions, insists that we are but one remove from the ourang-outang. Iconoclast, the noto-rious disputant as to the authenticity of the Mosaic account of the creation of the world, contends that it is impossible the various types of mankind could have been produced by one pair, and that we, together with all creation, are the spontaneous growth of—come-by-chance. The Hon. John Randolph, of South Carolina, in his speech at the convention to a frame a Constitution for struggling Kansas, now a free State, delivers himself of this disgusting philippic against our prostrate race, as follows:-

prostrate race, as follows:—

"Mn. PRESIDENT,—What does the gentleman mean by talking about the traffic in human flesh? Does he (Henderson) think that niggers are human, that they are flesh and blood like ourselves? Why, if John Randolph believed that niggers were human, no mater in however slight a degree, this Convention would not find John Randolph on the floor of the hall advocting slavery. No! if he thought that niggers were human flesh and blood, possessed of human feelings, affections and thoughts, having an immertal soul, John Randolph would be an Abolitionist. What! buy and sell our own flesh and blood! Trade in human souls! No! no! If be believed in no such siekly stuff as that; and for gentlemen affecting to hold that slavery was abstratedy right, and who put themselves forward as advocates of Southern rights, to talk about the 'traffic in human flesh and blood,' was simply balderdash. He didn't believe niggers to be human any more than a horse or a dog. If he did, he should advocate their right to freedom.

"A nigger, he held, was an animal—a cross between

a horse or a dog. If he did, he should advocate their right to freedom.

"A nigger, he held, was an animal—a cross between the baboon and the man; and he could prove his doctrine by chapter and verse, and by the niggers themselves. Did they look like white men? Was not their hair woolly, lips thick, nose flat, skull thick—and couldn't any anatomist tell the bones of a nigger from those of any human beings? He held that niggers were animals, but little more intelligent than a dog, and but one remove from the baboon, and he hepotly dendement would not talk such nonsene as 'the traffic in human flesh disgracing our fair soil' again. He should vote against the amendment, because he did not-want nigger-traders to have the opportunity to brigh here all the vicious and diseased niggers with which the South was overrun."

Such, sir, are a few of the many disgusting unscientific subterfuges resorted to in order to transform God's image, cut out in ebony, into four-footed beasts On the contrary, in his scientific thesis, entitled 'An as of Animals," read at the opening of thropomorphe St. George's Hall in Liverpool, September 18th, 1854, Professor Owen asks this significant question: "Who knows but that the Auglo-Saxon and Chimpanzee are second cousins?" Also, Charles Dickens, describing the famous Gorilla, (now said to be extinct,) in his in imitable Once-a-Week, calls them our near relations imitable Once-a-Week, calls them our near relations.
Well, sir, if we are to believe these savans, then the link is complete: we are not only their cousins germain, but bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh. It is difficult, however, to reconcile these various opinions, even with that of common sense, common honesty, and common decency, to say noth-ing of Holy Writ, whose inspiration explicitly de-clares that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the whole earth." Upon this rock of truth we take our stand, and claim for our race the undivided and inseparable identity of

the whole human family.

But why should we waste time to disprove the thousand-and-one miserable subterfuges of an already thousand-and-one miscrable subterfuges of an already discomforted foe? The hand-writing of God's retributive judgment, in the present exigencies of the country, is inscribed in letters of blood on the walls of our slaveholding republican edifice, "Mene, Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." The destruction of negro slavery, and show the light of thy countenance, and be The destruction of negro slavery which has grown with the nation's growth, and strengthened with its strength, and interwoven itself atted by God's instrumentalities, "Gog" North, and
"Magog" South. And may God defend the right!
A word or two as to the African Colonization Socie-

A word or two as to the African Colonization Society the nations upon earth. Let the people praise thee, ty, with its malignant free negro hate—a Society that Then shall the earth bring forth her increase, and never even so much as pretended to ameliorate the God, our own God, shall give us his blessing. Go condition of the slave, but, if anything, rendered his shall bless us, and all the ends of the world fear him. emancipation entirely beyond the hope of redemption. For example-from 1816 up to 1861, a period of forty five years, only 5,770 slaves have been colonized to Liberia, within a fraction of just two weeks of this year's increase; and less than two and a half slaves, who have been emancipated per week, for the last forty-five years, under the auspices of this slow-gociety, whose computed receipts from all for the same period cannot be less than 0. Now, sir, let us calculate the number of slaves who have escaped into British North America language, and gives an entirely incorrect repr at 45,000, into the Free States 95,000, into the West Itino of my idea. He quotes me as saying, (at least at Indies 5,000, and into Europe 5,000—being a total of 150,000, averaging sixty-four and a fraction of stupid, improvident negro slaves who have escaped every week want that the scheme should be fixed by the South since 1816, without the aid of organized benevolence and who could not await the slow process to transpo

them to the burning sands of Afric Again, in order to accommodate rigid compensation would give us one hundred and eighty million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$180,750,000). Now, if the sum of three million, six hundred thou-sand dollars (\$3,600,000), which the Colonization Society expended in colonizing 5,770 slaves during a on grounds of moral and of constitutional law, now period of forty-five years, had been hypothecated in that slavery has developed itself to its legitimate issue State slave trade prohibited by stringent laws—and all the slaves then living, and born on or after that date declared free, the adults in ten years, their children at twenty-seven years of age, and in the mean time edutwenty-seven years of age, and in the mean time equators, the principal, three million, six hundred thousand dollars (\$3,600,000), and compound interest doubling itself every cleven years, would amount to the enormous sum of two hundred and thirty million, four hundred thousand dollars (\$230,400,000). Deducting

than "cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show this nation her sina."

What is American slavery? It is a system of untold wrongs—a violation of every moral principle, of truth and justice, mercy and love, purity and honesty, and of social, civil, and religious liberty. The Rev. Dr. Brecharidge, more than twenty years ago, when not under the influence of a pro-slavery clerical anodyne, also asks:—

"What, then, is slavery? for the question relates to the action of certain principles on it, and to its probable and proper results; what is alavery as it exists among us? We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of one half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called master, is allowed such power over another portion called slaves; as

"1. To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own labor, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthful existence, thus committing CLEAR ROBBERY.

"2. To reduce them to the necessity of UNIVER-SAL CONCUBINAGE, by denying to them the civil rights of marriage; thus breaking up the dearest relations of life, and encouraging UNIVERSAL PROS-TITUTION.

"3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many States making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; and the statement of the penal offence to teach them to read; the statement of th is not a war to noise the board of war-the heavy burdens, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. But it is a war-a shameful, out-rageous war, to perpetuate the damnable institution of concubinage, cradle-robbing, and women-whipping— war to obliterate from the statute-books of every nominally free State, all laws granting our people th least protection and political rights—a war to reestab lish the accursed African slave-trade! What say the

lish the accursed African slave-trade! What say the traitors at Montgomery?

"Though last, not least, the new Constitution has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African slavery, as it exists among us, is the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture, and of the present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this as the rock upon which the old Union would split. He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood, and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him, and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the lold Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature: that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was, that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent, and passavay. * Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it, when the storm came, and wind blew, it fell.

Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone test, on the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the PIRST in the history of the world based upon this great philosophical and moral condition.

The negro, by nature or the curse of Canaan, is filted for the condition, which he occupies in our system.

new government, is the FIRST in the intury of the bord based upon this great philosophical and sporal truth.

The negro, by nature or the curse of Canaan, is fitted for the condition which he occupies in our system. The architect, in the construction of a building, lays the foundation with the proper material—the granite—then comes the brick or the marble. The substratum of our society is made of the material by nature best fitted for it, and by experience we know it is best, not only for the superior but the inferior race, that it should be so. It is, indeed, in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of his ordinances or to question them.

The great objects of humanity are best attained when conformed to his laws and decrees in the formation of governments, as well as in all things else. Our Confederacy is founded on principles in strict conformity with these laws. Thus stone which when the center of the conformed to the laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with these laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with these laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with these laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with these laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with these laws. Thus stone which we have the conformity with the Rorth do? Will the government

But what will the North do? Will the governmen prosecute this war of subjugation, and bring the rebel States,—slavery and all,—back to their allegiance? Ah! sir, if that is the sole aim of the government of President Lincoln and the federal army, they will be surely and shamefully beaten. This war, disguise it as they may, is virtually nothing more nor less than per-petual slavery against universal freedom, and to this nd the free States will have to come. If the North hould lose this last modern Archimedian iever, inverty for all God's children, every retrograde step that they may take will be followed by consequences too vast

Never was there a greater opportunity for the American nation to put an everlasting end to negro slavery than now—never a greater opportunity for Northern men to make inquisition for the thousand and one Southern outrages committed upon thousands of defenceless Northern men and women, in open violation of constitutional guaranties, than now. I do not counsel bloody revenge for social, commercial and political wrongs. By no means; but I do counsel the people of the free States to instantly retaliate upon Southern aggression, by forever withholding their support to keep alive any longer the cancerous tumo of negro slavery, now preying upon the vitals of the nation's body politic.

nation's body politic.

Without going into detail, I propose that Congress, at its next session, instantly abolish slavery by proclamation, without compensation, in all the rebel States, which will put an end to the war, and their value confiscated to defray the expenses of the war—repeal the Fugitive Slave Law—form a new treaty with Great Britain, to effectually break up the African slavetrade-abolish slavery in Maryland and Virginia by compensation, and thereby make the capital free ter ritory, as it should have been at the foundation of the

government.

In fact, sir, to make the whole scheme short and us, and show the light of thy countenan merciful unto us; that thy way may be by merciful unto us; that thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let the into all this wicked nation's activities, must be adjudicated by God's instrumentalities, "Gog" North, and "Magog" South. And may God defend the right! for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern

> CORRECTION OF "J. W." New Bedford, Aug. 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR-Your correspondent "J. W.," in his let ter published in the Liberator of Aug. 23d, profes to quote from an extract from a sermon of mine p lished in the Liberator of August 2d; but, eviden attempting to quote from memory, he changes my itself." On turning to the extract in find it correctly printed as I wrote, "it is not possible, nor desirable, perhaps, to fix at this time the de tails of any scheme of emancipation, because we want ists, computing the number of slaves in 1816 to be 1,500,000, and taking their value, per capita, the same then as the 800,000 British West India slaves in 1846 at the roriginal, in order to note the difference. Again—say one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000)—it "J. W." says, "If, as Mr. Poter says, the South only can justly emancipate," &c. So far from saving anything like this, I attempted to show in the sermon, as intimated at the beginning of the published extract, that it is the duty of the Federal Government, both s an emancipation fund—the African and inter-ave trade prohibited by stringent laws—and all and the sentence quoted above, with regard t schemes of emancip tion, was continued thus: "the government only taking the ground that emtion there must be, but willing to cooperate with the South, or any part of the South, in determining the

What I actually said, and what you printed, was "The same humanity that bids us give freedom to the slave, bids us also provide that freedom be given to him, not with anarchy and violence, but with it proper blessings of order, and prosperity, and peace," and this was said, as the context shows, not as bearing on the right of the General Government to emanel pate the slaves, but on its day to care for and protect them against anarchy and violence after it has decrees the context of the same context of the same context of the contex

them against anarcay, their emancingation.

These convictions doubtless seem of more importance to me than they will to any one else; but, as I do not agree with "J. Ws" position, I cannot claim the credit of being used for its support.

Very truly yours,

W. J. POTTER.

MEETING OF THE COLORED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

ble body of the A large and respectable body of the colored citizens of Toronto, Canada West, assembled on Monday evening, August 12th, in the Sayer Street Church, on the occasion of the monthly meeting of the Association which bears the above title, and which was established about two years ago. After prayer by Rev. N. H. Turch, and the presal besides of the Society. Turpin, and the usual business of the Society,

Mr. W. J. WATKINS, who was present by invitation, proceeded to address them upon the duties and responsibilities of colored men. These he presented in a strong and forcible manner. He was not present, the lecturer remarked, to deal in intangible abstractions. out concrete realities. One reason why the colored onle of the United States and of the Canadas occu people of the United States and of the Canadas occu-pied no higher position than at present is, said he, be-cause they do not fully realize and appreciate the re-sponsibilities which rest upon them, and which must be discharged by them, if at all. We have been more intent upon projecting new theories than in reducing old ones to practice. A theory may be as bright and as beautiful as the wing of an archangel, but it will be as beautiful as the wing of an archangel, but it will be of but little advantage to the world unless it is made to sweep the circle of human activities. It must be crystalized into practical life. It does no good to form good societies, and there let the professed object of heir formation evaporate into windy speeches and laming resolutions and pic-nic excursions. Hanniba . Hannibal aid to his army when the battle trembled to begin It is not words that are now wanted, but action His men leaped into battle, and by united, determine action routed the enemy. Let this be our motto, said Mr. Watkins, if we would rise superior to the crush-ing circumstances which affect us. The startling events which crimson the wing of the present hour events which crimson the wing of the present which is "awake, arise, or be forever fallen!" Our long-tried friends, the Abolitionists, can no more act for us and do our duty, than they can breathe and eat and die for us. We must act well our part by the as and die for us. We must act well our part by the as-sumption and performance, to the best of our ability, of all the duties and responsibilities of fully developed manhood. Too long already have we slumbered. What! sleep amid the thunder and smoke of battle, when the events of the next hour may seal our des-tiny! Are see so infatuated, when white men are sacrificing their carthly all? The man among us who an sleep now, would sleep, if possible, amid the thrill ng clangor of the resurrection trumpet. Recently, all Europe shook beneath the majestic tread of Gari baldi. He comes across the ocean to fling his ponde ons weight against the Bastile of American despotism Let not our inertia, our indifference to the tragic reali-ties of the hour fill his throbbing heart with sorrow,

and chill his noble nature with the apathy of despai

After presenting the claims of the Educational Asse the lecturer alluded to the fact that many o the colored people of the United States, and some in the Canadas, are seriously contemplating emigration to Hayti. He had a word to say on this subject. It is useless to emigrate anywhere until we emigrate from the gross faults which have characterised to Havti needs men of the right stamp—those who feel the dignity of manhood, and act accordingly. Thos who go thither should not be deceived. Hayti want Those who, in the States or in the Canadas, have bee like driftwood washed down the stream, will be a valuable acquisition nowhere, and it is well for the struggling and noble people of Hayti if they remain where they are. Some are going there to be generals, judges, and legislators; some to marry their daughters to "Haytian noblemen." Mirabile dictu! But all such, if they go, will be, and ought to be, disappointed. Let who will help Hayti as well as themselves solid men, who will help Hayu as wen as memberres, go thither to develop the resources of the country, and thus conduce to its prosperity, and the government. and the people will receive them with open arms. Remember that we go there to continue the warfare against that monstrous abomination, American slavery—not to get rid of the conflict. The interests of Hayti, and of colored America, cannot be dissociated. We go to help to promote those interests, and therefor help the millions of our race who will continue in the United States until Gabriel shall sing the requiem of the world's departed spirit. The speaker still held to the views he had always advocated concerning the expatriation of the race. It could not be effected. Presi dent Geffrard did not contemplate it. We remain then, on this continent in close proximity with our op pressed brethren, who may yet summon us from the land of the pine and palm, to help strike down the haughty Assyrian. Onward, then, and upward! Never dream of peace until the last slave shall clank the last chain, and from among brutes and creeping things leap upon the broad and enduring platform of humanity, and swell the grand hallelujah of redeemed millions!

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Watkins for his instructive and able lecture, and the meeting ad-

THE PARIAN POLICY.

In reply to the frequently expressed desire to have lion speedily cru the rebellion speedily crushed by vigorous measures it has been urged that the Fabian policy has been adopted, and an Anaconda-like net was to be spread all around the rebels, and crush them all at once. Another reply is that Gen. Scott intends to achieve a bloodless victory by tiring, starving, and exhausting we doubt whether any one knows his policy. No crushing has been effected, and that alleged plan has almost faded from popular memory; and a constan loss of life has been going on, all the time, with both

As to the first, it was an ancient policy in an anc war between two nations. Fabius was a Roman, made a general to fight Carthaginian Hannibal. Ours is a rebeblion, or a demand for authorized divorce. When Gen. Washington practised the Fabian policy, his cirtances compelled him to it. His army was by no means well equipped in all the stages of the struggle. Besides, he was pronounced a rebel, and Britain was the mother government. Now, Davis is the rebel, and the United States are the mother. If the Federa forces are pursuing this policy, the rebels are playing at the same game. Our position is different from that of Washington when he strove for independence. And if the Fabian policy was adapted to his condition it does not follow that it applies to ours. With Fabiu Maximus it might have been proper, and with Gen. Washington. It may also be good for Davia. But, it strikes us that if slow work is the proper course for the success of a rebellion, quick work is the best the success of a receimon, queek work is the best course for its arrest. At any rate, they are acting on the defensive, and seem to be gaining ahead of us in skirmishes, stratagems, and battles. Unless some successful great and decisive achievement, or a series of successful battles, be won by us, the weight of evi-

dence will be against us, discourage our men, injure the cause, and strengthen the rebellion.

Believing that neither Anaconda nor Fabins is the fixed policy of our experienced and wise General,—the circumspect Nestor of the battle-field,—and having full confidence in his skill, we must await the practical maturity of his well-weighed plans.

Z. defect miles from Aingpo. At Chappo, which place was also conquered, the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was availt, and tose who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was availt, and tose who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the carnage was awful, and the carnage

Hon. HENRY WILSON. The Washington Cuesday, pays Senator Wilson of Massachus ollowing well deserved compliment:—

r Wilson deserves the thanks of the e-manner in which he has discharged he chairmanhip of the Senate's Mill during the recently called seasion of ver before have they been so arduous. rolved on him the task of arranging the units of and maturing nearly every bill bearing on the challenge of the Government, which he has discharged with remarkable energy, perspicacity, tact and industry, to the entire satisfaction not only of the President, the Secretary of War and the Commanderin-chief, (with whom it has been necessary for his constant commanication with the secretary of the constant commanication with the secretary of the constant commanication with the secretary for his commanication with the secretary for h in-chief, (with whom it has been necessary for him to be in constant communication with reference to them,) but also to the entire satisfaction of Congress; a rare achievement indeed. He has thus fairly already carned an enviable legislative reputation. Heretofore his position with the minority prevented his remarkable business talents, as thus evinced, from becoming known to his fellow Senators and the country at large.

COMMINED EFFORTS TO BERKE UP THE SLAVE TRADE. The U.S. Marshals of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Councetteut, New Jersey, the Eastern District of Fonnsylvania, and Delaware, met on Thursday at the office of Marshal Murray, by invitation of the Secretary of the Interior, to confer upon the adoption of some plan to prevent the fitting out of slavers in Northern ports. After a brief discussion, and a mutual exchange of views upon the subject, the Marshals from abroad accepted Marshal Murray's invitation to visit s lot of captured slavers in Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and learn what that famous style of craft looked like, so that they would know it again. The Marshal acted the part of a guide and instructor very successfully, and explained to his less-informed brethren the numerous "dodges" of the business, and the resorts and habits of the persons engaged in it. To-day the party will take a look at the slaver ciptains and officers confined in the Tombs; and, at some subsequent day, will be treated to a sight of the launts most frequented by that cunning class of fellows and their eiders and abottors.—New York Journal of Commerce.

DANBURY, Ct., Aug. 24. At the raising of a peace DANBURY, CL, Aug. 24. At the raising of a peace flag at New Fairfield, to-day, about 400 were present. An attempt to run up the Stars and Stripes was successfully reasisted, and resulted in a fight. Two peace men, named Wildman and Gorham, were scriously wounded, one, it is thought, fatally. Shovels, pick-axes, clubs and stones were freely used, but no fire-arms. There were but seventy Unionists present. The peace flag is flying. There is great excitement. Bridge for the second property of the second

The Farmer, (a secession newspaper) office, was gutted by volunteers to-night, in the presence of from 3000 to 5000 citizens. The windows were smashed, the type distributed in the street, and the presses destroyed.

Sunday, 25. In cleaning out *The Farmer* office, last night, a U. S. mail bag was found, filled with papers addressed to leading secessionists in Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States; also 200 billies. Some curious letters were also found, exposing the treason of politicians in Hartford and clsewhere. One of the editors of *The Farmer* has gone to New Haven, and threatens to issue his paper from the *Register* office

to-morrow.

The troubles of the secession press increase rapidly. Yesterday, orders were received at the postoffice forbidding the transmission of the Journal of Commerce, the Daily News, the Day-Book, and the Brookly Reagle through the mails of the United States. News dealers will not send them with other dailies, and the marshals seize them wherever found. The Alleghanian, a Western Virginia secession sheet, was extinguished on Thursday night, in revenge for an attack upon a meeting at which Gov. Thomas was speaking. The Bridgeport Farmer was utterly destroyed last night by a party of returned volunteers. This paper was the most abusive of any of its kind in the Northern States. The proceeding last night was witnessed by thousands of people, who did not think it worth while to interfere, The True American at Trenton, N. J., has succumbed to popular opinion and suspended publication, remarking that as it cannot, be circulated, it might as well save the expense of printing. The press fever has also broken out in Willington, Del., where last night the Gazette office was bestet by an excited crowd, in consequence of certain remarks about the Delaware soldiers.—N. Y. Tribune, 25th inst.

The Gamma (New Yorsey) Horald is one of the papers which sympathizes with secession, terming our army a "God forsaken abolition" horde, &c. The following notice from the two Sussex companies now in Virginia, show how the paper is appreciated:—

in Virginia, show how the paper is appreciated:—

CLOUD'S MILLS, Va., August 8th.

J. J. McNALLY—Editor of New Jersey Herold: By
the request, and in behalf of our respective companies,
we ask you to send no more copies of your seditous
sheet to our camp. While we have left our native
State to sascrifice our comforts, and, if need be, our
lives, for the Union which we love, we do not wish to
be insulted by your paper, which comes weekly, filled
with treason to our Government, and aid and comfort
to the rebels seeking to destroy it.

H. P. COOK, Co. B., 2d Regiment.

H. S. LINN, Co. D., 3d Regiment.

SECESSION OUTRAGE. We learn from Mr. Delano, a conductor on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Raiiroad, that the passenger train was fired into when about four miles west of Palmyra. The Secessionists were under cover, and fired "at rest," yet, strange to say, though the impress of fifty-nine shots were left on the cars, no one was hurt!

When we consider that the train was loaded with women and children—even with some Secessionists beyond doubt—the act is flendish to the last degree. But, then, this is only a fair sample of the cowardly barbarism of these pro-slavery miscreants, to the perpetration of which they have been encouraged by a mistaken leniency.

Minister Pike, in his dispatch from the Hague, referring to the Bull Run affair, says that in his judg ment this reverse will not especially prejudice our cause, or lead to adverse action in Europe. A public sentiment has gradually been developed on that side of the water in regard to our affairs, which is inclined to await a fair trial of the strength of the government without prejudging its ability to overcome its misfor tune. "If," he remarks in conclusion, "it shall be shown to the country that simply huddling masses of men together does not make an army, and shall develop some kind of defence for the judgment and wis dom of experienced men, and for those who have charge of affairs, then the disaster may prove to be wholesome experience, and not unmitigated calamity."

Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac shows that the rebels have drawn to Leesburg all their regular force from Charlestown, Winchester, and other points above, and concentrated them at Leesburg, where their army numbers from 11 to 12,000

men. Capt. Henderson's Home Guard alone remain in Jefferson county.

The rebels have taken to pieces at Martinsburg fire locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and were to make the attempt yesterday to transport them to Strasburg, or some other point on the Manassas road.

JOHN BRIGHT UPON THE WAR. John Bright, in recent speech at Rochdale, England, alluded to t war in this country, and, among other things, said: war in time country, and, among other things, said:

"I say that the war, be it successful or not, be
it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people
of England, if they are true to their own sympathies,
to their own great act of 1834, to which reference has
already been made, will have no sympathy for those who
wish to build up a great engire on the perpetual bondage of
millions of their fellow-men." (Loud cheers.)

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAYTI. By the arrival of the brig Echo, we have dates from Port au Prince to the 6th inst. The Spanish difficulty has been amicably arranged, and all but one of the Spanish vessels had left the harbor.

had left the harbor.

The island was again quite tranquil, and commercial matters were generally quiet. The Haytien Government paid the Spaniards \$200,000 for insulting their flag, but the boundary question was left open future adjustment. The foreign merchants on the island came to the assistance of the government, and loaned them part of the money to pay the Spanish indemnity.

Awful. SLAUGHTER IN CHINA. We learn from the late China papers, that the insurgents have taken an important city, called Sew-chang-ynen, four hundred miles from Ningpo. At Chapo, which place was also conquered, the carriage was awful, and those who escaped were obliged to hide themselves among the caves and rocks, many dying of privations and starvation.

The President, with the Secretary of State, stended Gen. McClellan's review of several brigades on the south side of the Potomac, a few days since. The perfection of the discipline of the troops surpassed mything that has been seen in the military line in his country since the war of 1812. The volunteers

continent, is equally satisfied with him.

*** Capt Judest, one of Gen. Sigel's skirmishers, wounded in the battle, reports that Sigel's attack on the rear of the rebels' camp was a complete surpies; that they were driven back toward Gen. Lyon's command in front with great slaughter, their dead being in heaps on the field; and for the first half hour Sigel did not lose a man. Subsequently, our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the enemy's cannon, throwing a perfect shower of shells and grape into our ranks.

After driving the enemy back about a mile and a half, Sigel drew off his force, and fell back as Springfield.

The According to careful computation from the complete official reports, the St. Louis papers make the loss of Gen. Lyon's army in the Springfield fight 222 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing; nearly all the missing, however, have come in, so that the actual oss may be fixed at about 950. That the rebels lost it least double that number is entirely certain from their own dispatches and admissions.

The Baltimore Exchange publishes the following paragraph, which appears italicised:—"LYON is a dead cock in the pit this time, beyond all pradomitre, laving been shot in 'the small of the back, while gloriously leading his column on to' defeat."

23 The Memphis Avalanche humanely says as "we would hang any one for preaching the dammable creed of lust and equality, so will we show no quarter to any prisoner, but all such shall die upon the gallows". The editor prefaces his comments by stating that he is "neither sanguinary nor blood-thirsty."

The Mobile News heads its intelligence from the North, "News from the Enemy's Country," and speaks of the Union troops as "Hessians."

speaks of the Union troops as "Hessians."

37 A bold attempt was made by the secessionists, near Cumberland, Va., to capture Gov. Thomas, the Governor of Western Virginia. They placed heavy obstructions on the ralliroad track, to throw off the train, but the engineer boldly pushed on, three saide the barricade, and left the would-be murderers howling with disappointment. To murder a whole train of passengers is a style of warfare peculiar to the chivalry of the Old Dominion.

The A letter from Richmond, Va., says the city was filled with men and women from the more distant Southern States, hunting information of relatives, which they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded at Bull Run had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed.

F Among the several women recently taken un-ler surveillance is Mrs. Greenhow, well known in fash-noable circles. She, as well as others just arrested, is eccused of giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The Provost Marshu's docket of such cases is not yet filled.

Extra, as exession paper, was deposited in the Post Office on Friday night. The Postmaster notified the Department, and retains the papers until he receives orders. The Democrat was suppressed by the people a week or two since, and the office destroyed. The extra was printed out of the city, although purporting to be printed here.

THILADELPHIA, August 25.—Wm. S. Johnston, nephew of the rebel General, was arrested at the depot, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the South. Samuel E. Aiken, arrested as a Southern agent yesterday, is connected with Sloat, who is now the

yesterday, is connected with Sloat, who is r gaged in Richmond altering arms for the rebel-papers show his participation with the rebels. of wire for a field telegraph was found amo baggage, and over \$1000 in specie.

There are said to be nine hundred colored contrabands now in Fortress Monroe, of the following classes and value:—Able-bodied men, 300; old men, 30; women, 175; children, 395. Total 900. Value, \$506,000.

Humphrey Marshal was asked in Louisville, recently, what he thought of Breckinridge. "He is the deadest man alive, except myself," responded Humphrey.

Humphrey.

OUR AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. Private letters from Minister Clay announce that in St. Petersburg, at Court, in Government circles, as well as in the public, the most ardent sympathy prevails with the Union, and against the slaveholders.

ANTHONY BURNS has just settled as pastor of the solored Raptist Church in St. Catifarines, Canada West. Since his redemption from slavery, he has been preparing for present duties at Oberlin and Fairmount Institutions.

B. Rush Plumley, of Philadelphia, is one of Gen. Fremont's staff. THE ONLY FREEDOM OF SPEECH, JUST NOW-The peech of Freedom.

Galignani announces that both Mdlle. Scheller and er companion, Mdlle. Fossali, were burned to death her companion, Mdlle. Fossali, were burned to death by the recent terrible accident at the theatre in Stral-sund.

Mrs. Broadhurst, a lady eminent in London select circles, was burned to death a short time since in her own drawing room. Her hoops prevented

London is ecstatic over the discovery of a new regetable, which seems from a description to be a cross regetable, which seems from a descr between a potato and an artichoke.

EF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.—The ex-igencies of the cause having this year commanded an ear-lier call for funds than usual/friends at home and abroad are entreated to advance and increase their subscriptions as far as practicable,-addressing them to WILLIAM I.

Bowditch, Esq., Treas. Am. A. S. Society, Boston.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. Whenever more convenient, transmit to either of the ollowing gentlemen, who are both financial officers of the Wildings gentlemen, who are both financial officers of the following gentlemen, who are both financial officers of the Society:—J. M. McKin, Esq., North Tenth Street, Philadelphia; S. H. Gay, Esq., 5 Beckman Street, New York

EF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak in Buxton Hall, in South Wearo, N. H., on Sunday, Sept. 1st; and in that vicinity on the Monday and Tuesday evenings following.

MIDDLESEX A. S. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the MIDDLESEX A. S. Society will be held at Reading, Middlesex County A. S. Society will be held at Reading, Sunday, Sept. 15. Charles L. Remond, E. H. Heywood.

Andrew Wellington, Secretary.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fif of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. Reference.—David Thaper, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D.,

nd, Me. ms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School. THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1861.

Both sexes are received as family or day pupils.

For particulars, address

West Newton, Aug.-15. HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL.

THE next Term of this Reformatory and Progressive Institution will commence on Wednesday, Spr. 4, and continue Fifteen weeks. For full particulars, please ad-tress WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principal. Milford, Mass., Aug. 6, 1861.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle st., for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes' walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a cell. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms moderate.

S. NEWELL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washing-ton Street,

A N elaborate Work, entitled "Relation of the American Soard of Commissioner to Slavery. By Charles E. Whipple,"—a volume of nearly 250 pages. In cloth, 37 cents—in paper covers, 25 cents.

BE JUST, AND FEAR NOT. Rebels against wrong, not right, Did our brave old fathers fight. Did our brave old fathers again.

But the tyrant eyed their bondine

"Ha! ha! ha!" raid he,

"The game you play on me

Your own subjects shall set free.

Be it in white hands or black, welcome every gun more." And so be told every lack-

f and slave through Dunmere. Then with a wrath and fear sublime Shook the first men of that olden time; Shocked were they, in their honest souls, And kindled, as the blast kindles coals. Too true, O king, but the truth not true from thy mouth ! all this sin of ours at our heads be hurled Bhall this sin of our at the state world?

By the sata who brought it into the world?

Who but he freights the slave ships?

Who but he eracks the slave whips? What we'd make better, he makes worse

What we'd make souter, it make two to grasps the coin, and leaves as the curse! Thanks to thee for a worthy vow. Greedy old two re the blind, we swear that our quarrel with thee now Shall be as broad as all mankind."

Then the big, trustful eyes of Sambo Mild and bright as a pitch-pine flambour Saw in Jefferson's face Hope's sun more Than in the crafty old sconce of Dunmore.

"All right. If not to die in slavery fated,
I'll wait, master." And he waited.

Soon then, at Washington's godlike nod, Drilling white and black men on Cambridge sed,
It was, one May day on Virginia's shore,
That a mason, fall of Solomon's lore,
And just this much of wisdom more, His plamb-level and trowel bore, And there haid the first true foundation For an upright, happy, human nation Rock-crystal that stone was, clear and flawless, Showing that lawgivers are not lawless, But bound firmly, when they strike, To hit all born men alike.

When the mother of States had laid that stone, Joyfully met, under a July sun, Her sisters kissed it and blessed it—every one. "On such a rock we're independent And the swords leaped forth resplendent ; Ralls and the hir in contatio motion Like a frantic, storm-quaked ocean,
And, to make the hail real, tempest louder,
Every cellar's dirt was leached for powder.

Again the big, trustful eyes of Sambo, Mild and bright as a pine-knot flambeau, Saw in that just decree Hope's sun more "All right. If not to die in slavery fated,
I'll wait, master." And he waited.
And he waited, And at first the chain So slackened it scarce gave pain;

And he helped with the tyrant's might to cope, With his big, mild eyes all full of hope.

Ah! we to tell it, not sic semper,

Not after the tyrant fell,

Not after the jubilee bell,

For the freed master took the tyrant's temper.

Tighter the links coiled round and round him, As if an iron anaconda bound him, Which broke—hounds stood by to hound him! Death to their bodies, hell to their souls, who see Through that crystal rock my bondmen free."
So the mother of States spake, spite of her crest, Spite of the true stone her sisters had blessed, Stealthily aiming to knock the nation Off hers and its own rock fundation.

Struck at thus, where doth the nation stand? Doth it honestly pay the old broken vow,
Planting its feet on the crystal base now—
On similly talk of "contraband,"
Hold black manhood's title from its Creator Good, only if the white tyrant turn traiter, Treat Bills of Right as pure figurents, Freedom chiefly a quantion of pigments, Holding out to wicked States protection st the most righteous of all insurrection?

One sledge-hammer blow from its puissant arm, Had left the slave's prison-house no lock.

That heavenly blow is not stricken, But the blows of the red battle thicken, And our sons, crying, "Boys, never falter, Let us lay our young lives on Liberty's altar," Plass through the fire to Molcoh! Blest their pure souls, though, as they look from the skies, But shame to the priests who order the sacrifice Shame and a curse to the power that does not say, Before the battle is set in array, "In the land we add these glorious graves to, There shall be no slavery for men to be slaves to."

In the good God's name, I say, civilians, (For ye know well enough by your statistical beverage, How freedom shows far the blessedest average,— How what's best for one is best for a thousand millions. Ye do but murder on both sides in every battle,
Till ye proclaim our black brothers men, and not cattle. Fighting for law, ye'll forever blunder it,
Till ye knock the traitors' lie from under it. Spurn to hell, then, that claim'sathnic, And our hearts shall know never a panic.

Boston, August, 1861.

We have received, (says the Boston Transcript,) the following noble, ferrid, and patriotic lyric for publication, from its author, Rev. John Pierrowr. It proves that the unwearied fire of genius still glows, undimmed by age, in the soul of an honored American poet, whose first production was published half a century ago. Mr. Pierpont is forgard on the production was published half a century ago. Mr. Pierpont is forgard in the production was published half a century ago. Mr. Pierpont is forgard in the production was published that a century ago. In regard to him, for his form seems to grow more erred, his gait more vigorous, his mind more vivid and creative, as he advances is well-as a contraction of the production of the p

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

The harp of the minstrel with melody rine When the muses have taught him to touch and to tune it; ut though it may have a full octave of strings, To both maker and ministral the strings. maker and minstrel the harp is a unit

So the power that creates Our republic of States, Into harmony brings them at different dates : And the thirteen or thirty, the Union once do Are "E Pluribus Unum"—of many made one

science that weighs in his balance the spheres, And has watched them since first the Chaldean beg Now and then, as she counts them and measures their has watched them since first the Chaldean began it Brings into our system and names a new planet. Yet the old and new stars—

Yet the old and new stars—

Venus, Neptune and Mars,

As they drive round the sun their invisible cars,

Whether faster or slower their races they run, Are "E Pluribus Unum"—of many made one.

Of that system of spheres, should but one fly the track,
Or with others conspire for a general dispersion,
By the great central orb they would all be brought back,
And held, each in her place, by a wholescene coercion.
Should one daughter of light,
Be indulged in her flight,
They would all be engulphed by old Chaos and Night:
So must none of our sisters be suffered to run,
For, "E Plaribus Unum"—we all go if one. Of that system of spheres, should but one fly the track,

Let the demon of discord our melody mar, Or treasor's red hand reid our Union auunder, Break one string from our harp, or extinguish one star, The whole system's ablase with lightning and thunder Let the discord be hushed! Let the traitors be crushed Though "Legion" their name, all with victory fin For aye must our mete stand, fronting the sun; "E Pluribus Unum"—Though many, se're one.

The Tiberator.

LETTER FROM O. S. MURRAY.

FOSTER'S CROSSINGS, Warren Co., O., July 7, 1861.

BROTHER GARRISON: Two months ago, you thought me too "logabrious." Well, I have been able to find nothing to make me more hopeful. I will all possible diligence and vigilance; and I have been able to find nothing to make me more hopeful. I will rejoice in having been a false prophet, and will be exceeding glad in having been no discerner of the times, touching this war, the government and slavery, if we can come out "emancipated and disentiralled" will die content and happy, when I can see the accursed conspiracy against humanity defeated that has been the inspiration of our Federal Government throughout its entire existence—whether the defeat be accomplished by the conspirators, taking heed of their ways under the solicitations. be accomplished by the conspirators, taking heed of their ways under the solicitations and warnings of philanthropists, or by their own overt acts of folly and madness, dashing blindly and plunging headlong

The people of the North, with whom is the control of the case, are not prepared for a rational, peaceful, humane emancipation, under the dictates of philan-They prefer waiting for gods to do the work bloodily. They have been most unfortunately educated in this regard. Having been always told that if they could not themselves do the work, gods would do it, they delay, and shrink from the responsibility. They trust in such gods as Washington and Lincoln—at least in gods who are the inspirers of such men; and this is no better. He who was honored in standing in Theodore Parker's place recently, and reported in the Liberator for July 5, by implication made Wash-ington and Lincoln to be nobler and truer Presidents than John Quincy Adams. The words reported were, that Lincoln is "the noblest and truest President sinc Washington. (Applause.)" Not thirty lines afterwards he says: "If Mr. Lincoln had been allowed to carry on this government, he would now be returning fucitives, putting down insurrections, and hanging John . He promised to do it, and he is a man of his It is preaching, mixed up like this, that muddles the heads of the hearers until they have no dis cernment of genuine morality and humanity. What-ever comes from gods they are taught is good, wheth-er it be the breaking of chains and slavery, or the making of chains and slavery. Now, Washington was at one end of this governmental slaveholding process, and Lincoln is at the other; and gods have been in it all the way through, preached from pulpits North as well as pulpits South. It has been preaching and overreaching, exborting and extering, praying and preying, kneeling and stealing, saving souls, robbing and ravishing bodies, and ruining intellects.

Another, among the greatest hindrances to practical righteousness at the present time, is the Federal Con-stitution. This is more in the way now than the Bi-ble. All who defend slavery by the Bible, defend it more by the Constitution; and many with whom the Bible is no authority make the Constitution authority all-sufficient for the iniquitous work. In the same number of the Liberator already alluded to, in an article containing very many very good things, copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, the question is asked: "Is the Government which we are supporting a legitimate, constitutional and just Government?" The Gazette of course would answer yes to its own ques-tion thus put in the case. But I answer, No-unless the legitimacy and constitutionality mean any thing else and all else than justice. A more flagrantly unjust Government exists not on earth. This needs no proving now to the readers of the Liberator. For the support of this Government, the call now is for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money; and the response increases it twenty per cent.
The object is to have men and money enough to preserve the Government as it is—to protract and perpetuate the electric anarchy to prevent emancipa-tion, keep labor in the control of capital—laborers in the hands of capitalists. A "just" government would need none of this sacrifice of life, squandering of treasure, and dissipation of morals. The North, by jtself, would need nothing of the kind. Any number of States, North and South, East and West, without slavery, and with the intelligence and sense of propri-ety boasted of by our people, would need nothing of the kind. If the object of this war were to abolish slavery and establish a just government, one half of this amount of money and men would do it. The ob-ject of using this enormous amount of men and money, I repeat, is, to prevent emancipation, and reëstablish the same unjust government.

Capitalists have a common, mutual sympathy, North and South. Capital everywhere aspires to control labor—to own it. Capitalists everywhere cooperate for the ownership of labor—of laborers. Northern capitalists are as eager for it as Southern; and will do capitalists are as eager for it as Southern; and will do baser things to accomplish their purposes. They are only restrained by the intelligence of laborers. They take every advantage of ignorance they are to. They restrain intelligence—perverting truth and reason—by all the ways and means they dare employ. The government, the ruling power in this nation, is not at Washington. The government is not in the Capitol—nor vet at the Capital, so-called—it is in capital. Gold yet at the Capital, so-called-it is in capital. Gold governs. Commerce—that preeminent corrupter of morals and breeder of pirates—governs. Trade gov-erns. The ablest political writer among the public ournalists of the West boasts that "trade can beat phianthropy, no matter how long a start it may have." If Horace Greeley was truthfully reported of, while his name was before the caucus at Albany for pre-senting candidates to succeed Wm. H. Seward in the U. S. Senate, he found it necessary to protest against his friends making a corrupting use of money in his behalf. Nothing is more notorious than that money is the power relied on for elections; and that they who out money and elect their men expect pay in re-for value received—the pay to be in the honors or turn for value received—the pay to be in the honors or emoluments of other offices, or the advantages of trade. Witness the doings under Buchanan's admin. Tribune, Louisville Journal, and the Charleston Mertrade. intment of officers and the award. ing of contracts. And our present administration bids fair to outdo its predecessor in the same direction. The N. Y. Tribune, for June 20, 1861, says-

The N. Y. Tribune, for June 20, 1861, says—

"We learn from a source not likely to be misinformed, that Mr. James E. Harvey has not been recalled from the Portuguese mission, although there is ample and unquestonable evidence of his complicity with the traitors of South Carolina. If any uncharitable persons should suppose that Harvey has some strong though mysterious hold, not upon the Secretary of State, but on prominent friends of his, deeply interested in contracts, and that President Lincoln is not aware of the facts, it would be difficult to deny that appearances were in favor of their hypothesis."

This same "Secretary of State." whose "promi-

This same "Secretary of State," whose "promiare here implicated by intin on the 18th of September last, at St. Paul, Minne

sota:

"For the first time in the history of the United States, no man in a free State can be bribed to vote for slavery." * * For the first time in the history of the republic, the State Power has not even the power to terrify or adarm the freeman so as to make him submit, and scheme, and coincide, and compromise. * * I do not believe there has been one day since 1787 until now when slavery had any power in this government, except what it derived from buying up men of weak virtue, no principle and great cupidity, and terrifying men of weak nerve in the free States."

The wonder is, that Wm. H. Seward should have nade such an utterance of conviction and such a con fession. If a philanthropist had said as much in the way of accusing and convicting politicians and their victims, it would have been deemed "uncharitable"—de-nounced as "malicious." The probability is, that if he did not just then think and feel that he would himself reform and do differently in future, and endeavor to have others do likewise, in what he was dwelling upon, he intended at least to make the impression that such was his purpose and exhortation. But the confession, under all the circumstances, involves the confessor.

No such time has yet arrived as he was calling atten-tion to and fixing on for such a turning point in politi-cal conduct. What has taken place, and been mani-fested, to make us believe that all at once just then our politicians were converted to virtue and honesty—he among the rest? His 12th of January speech, and all his measures for the pacification and perpetuation of slavery, do not indicate that Wm. H. Seward is more above heights now these before. On the conferce all his

Sew England, the studie and the Western States, he speaks of his getting "back again with an eager feturning spirit to the metropolis, [New York city.] where sits the soul that sends forth the mighty energy of that civilization." From New York primarily and pre-eminently goes forth the governing inspiration; and it starts through the hands and pockets of such men as Thurlow Weed and Wm. H. Seward the constias Thurlow Weed and Wm. H. Seward, the consti-

tuted regency of New York capitalists.

The crowning act of this Northern conspiracy for enslaving the producing classes to the corrupt government—that would subjugate them, and make and hold ment—that would subjugate them, and make and hold them subservient to its own interests—is the measure copied from Louis Napoleon, that most infamous deceiver and betrayer of the people. The measure was introduced into the House by John Sherman, recommended in the Senate by Charles Sumner, and in the Cabinet by Secretary Chase of the Treasury. It persuades the people of small means everywhere to invest their little all at discount as creditors of the grown vest their little all at disposal, as creditors of the government ernment—thus seducing them into sympathy it, and support of it, in its conspiracies and inhu ties. Better, far better, to use their earnings for ed ucating and enlightening children, that they may be

kept above and out of the bribery and corrup Perhaps—probably—the New York Tribu nearer being philanthropic than any other leading po litical paper in the nation; and exerts a wider and more powerful influence. Now, the Tri-bune's standing leading column-head over this mat-ter is—"The War for the Union." It declares ter is—"The War for the Union.
"This war is in truth a war for the preservation of the Union, not for the destruction of slavery." In a late issue, it assumes to say for the people—" In the view of the people, the only purpose of the war is to crush the rebellion, and preserve the integrity of the republic." The day before this it said—

republic." The day before this it said—

"The rebellion having been commenced under false pretences, no truce or treaty can in honor be proposed by the Government to the insurgents, until they restore the status you ante bellum. Let them give up Sumter and the other fortresses they have seized; bring back the arms and munitions they have stolen at Norfolk, Harper's Ferry and other depots; surrender the ships and revenue cutters they have pirated; make restitution of the money and bullion they have pilfered from the New Orleans mint and elsewhere. Let them disband their troops, cancel their letters of marque, and ecase making war upon the United States. In a word, let them dissolve their so-called confederacy, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. The National Government cannot entertain even the thought of negotiating with traitors till they ground their arms, return to their allegiance, and sue for pardon."

All this they will soon be ready enough to do. And

All this they will soon be ready enough to do. And what then? The North will be with slavery on its hands still as before, with the expenses and demoralization of war added, and increasing misrule and bar-barity and chronic anarchy for the future. If the Tribune would be glad of emancipation to come out of the conflict, it is afraid to call for it as a governmental measure, lest the North be divided on it—thus confessing that all this sham petension of the North being a unit is only a pitching-in for a political squable, to an awhoratic said in processing the out Compromise—that is, preventing emancipation. Not that the Tribune willingly, voluntarily acts for the preven tion of emancipation; but it is afraid to do otherwise tion of emancipation; but it is atrial to do otherwise. So of Henry Ward Beecher. He says, "This is not to be a crusade of emancipation." According to both, it is to see who shall "whip" or be "whipped," "in fair, stand-up fight." This is the diguified language of Beecher and the Tribune. It is the language of the prize-ring—the language of a dog-fight. The language is worthy the enterprise. What is to be done guage is worthy the enterprise. What is to be done is to settle a political animosity. The *Tribune* would "Thrash the secessionists into good behavior." If, while this is going on, the gods take interest enough in the case to madden and confuse the belligerents till humanity can do something at righting itself, all right. If otherwise, why—the will of the gods be done. Five hundred thousand men, and five hundred millions of money—a thousand or two or three, more or less, in a battle, with brains scattered, hearts and lungs pierced, bowels torn out, limbs severed— sisters and mothers in anguish—and all to know whether slavery is to be protected, nourished, cherish ed and cared for, under stripes and stars, or under

P. S. Since a great part of this was written, I have waited on still twenty days longer, to see what en couragement I could find. All I perceive more en-couraging is, that the South, in their extremity, are manifesting somewhat more of earnestness. But to have to base a hope for humanity on such prospects, such ways and means, is quite too barbarizing

P. S. 2d. I have just read Crittenden's resolu tions. The sly old serpent, the veteran deceiver, is to succeed, after all. Slavery is to out-general liberty. The South are to come out ahead by accepting what they can get. The calling for the obliteration of party lines is only a call for obliteration of opposition to slavery—Union for slavery's salvation.

The falsity, villanous and atrocious, of Critter den's position, consists of his exonerating alayery, and placing all the responsibility on the children of that iniquitous parent. Slavery is not to be warred upon, because the legitimate children of slavery, the lap of their mother, are doing to the lap of their mother, are doing their mother deeds. It is sufficient to cuff the children's ears, an let the old harlot go unscathed, entirely excused with "established rights" to raise up another like progeny, and as much worse as she can. A Congress that can be thus handled and humbugged are fit to be hurled from their places. A people who will submi dignity and ignominy are fit to be ridde scionable priests and politicians, and crushe to such indignity

under the iron hoofs of remorseless money-monger and oppressors.
July 28.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BY Government is puzzled what to do about an exchange of prisoners. It cannot make an arrangement that is dictated by considerations of humanity without so far admitting the nationality of the rebel. This would have been all well-enough to think of three or four months ago, but it is altogether out of place now. Since the middle of March, the Southern movement has proceeded with strides so gigantic that it has passed completely out of the narrow domain of Rebellion, and entered upon the broad, limitless field of Revolution. There is no sense in treating the evil as if it were something which it is not. To do that would be as wise as would be the conduct of the physician who should call a case of confluent small-pox a case of common cold, and administer secondingly. The time has departed when it was possible to treat the rebels merely as rebels. They cannot be handled municipally, but must be handled internationally. This is unfortunate but it is the unavoidable consequence of our having been unable to do any thing toward the suppression of the rebellion. The rebel is the man who is hanged, not the man who hangs other men.—Travelier. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Our brethren in America are in such a state of preternatural excitement that it is ecarcely possible to say anything to them, or of them, that shall not be construed into an affront. The intense wrath into which they have worked themselves towards the British Government and nation, appears to us one of the most inexplicable phenomena in the whole range of political history. We have not been slow, as our readers can testify, to condemn the proneness which our countrymen have sometimes shown, to indulge a meddlesome and choleric temper towards other nations. But in the present case, we are bound to say, that the spirit displayed on this side of "Our correspondent, and many others, insist that British Government and nation, appears to us one of the most inexplicable phenomena in the whole range of political history. We have not been slow, as our readers can testify, to condemn the proneness which our countrymen have sometimes shown, to indulge a meddlesome and choleric temper towards other nations. But in the present case, we are bound to say, that the spirit displayed on this side of the Atlantic, has been on the whole a kind and generous one towards our American kindred. The feeling with which our people have, watched the rising troubles in the great republic, has been neither exultation nor indifference, but sorrow and sympathy of the most genuine description, and that springing, we are convinced, not merely or mainly, from any apprehension of the injury which we must sustain in consequence of those troubles, but from the deep interest we have always cherished in the prosperity of a nation spring from our own loins, and destined, as we had hoped, to give to the world the most perfect illustration ever yet witnessed of the development and triumph of free institutions. Our Government, as we showed in our last, have done nothing but what they were imperatively bound to do, in order to preserve their neutrality in this unhappy contest. With one or two exceptions far too insignificant to merit notice, nothing could be more considerate than the tone in which our public men have alluded to this subject. The House of Commons positively refused permission to one of its members, otherwise much respected, to make a statement on the question of which he had given notice, because, from his known disposition in favor of the South, it was thought be might utter sentiments that would offend and irritate our brethren in the North, at a moment so critical in their history. And even our press, amid the unbounded license of remark which it claims and exercises on all conceivable topics, has in this instance shown more forbearance and self-restrain than on any exciting quested for many years. That a person ingeniously

place of worship where free prayer is used, without hearing petitions the most earnest and devout presented to Heaven for the peace and prosperity of the United States.

And yet, in spite of all this, our good friends in America insist upon it that they do well to be angry with us, just because we cannot run into the same excess of warlike riot with themselves. They won't allow us even to say we are sorry that they are about to be involved in the miseries of civil war. They repel as an insult the expression of regret, most genuine as it undoubtedly is, on the part of their best friends, at seeing their country drifting into that bottomless gulf of debts, standing armies, and ruinous military expenditure, in which the old countries of Europe are struggling for very lide. We, also, have come in for our share of that pittless storm of ireful invective which is now pouring from the American, heavens upon all mankind. Our offence was the article which appeared in our June number, bewailing the civil war brooding so ominously in the western hemisphere, and especially deploring the countenance which that portion of the antislavery party who had hithertop professed the principles of peace, were giving to the war. For this we have been called to task with great severity by more than one American journal. Among our assailants, we regret to say, is Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in the columns of the Liberator. Mr. Garrison is very angry, and, therefore, not very logical. He uses extremely strong language, appearing to imagine, more Americano, that mere vehomence and audacity of expression may pass as a substitute for argument. But nothing that he can say of us, will alter our estimate of his character, or diminish the profound respect we have long cherished for him in our heart of hearts, as one of the best and bravest men now living on the face of God's earth. The two points in first, our assertion that this is not an anti-slavery war; and, secondly, our lamentation over what we deemed a departure from principle on the part of

emphatically disclaimed the use of any but moral means in their conflict with slavery, have gone in for this war with undisguised exultation and violence.

We are obliged to say that nothing has occurred since that article was written to induce us to read the continuity about the since that article was written to induce us to read the continuity about the read of the continuity about the language we used. We admitted that, beyond all it is evident that the Government and the obspan to hurrah mow, is this,—that we have no evidence to prove, but a great deal of evidence to disprove the assumption, that the Government of the United States, and of the great majority of the Northern people, are going to war with any intention or wish to about, slavery. What we say is, that the moving impulses, which has heaved the mass of the community into say that the Government of the Union, the Constitution of 1787, the insult offered to the American flag. Three may or may not be justifying causes of civil war. That is a question, we do not now enter upon. But to say that a war waged under the influence of such motives is an anti-slavery war, is only wilfully to practice a delusion upon ourselves. Our anti-slavery friends in America are in a position very much resembling that occupied by the friends of the malionalities in England during the Russian war. These latter tried, in the face of all fact, reason, and probability, to persuade themselves that that war was to be a war for the liberation of Hungary and Poland. They asserted this loudly win denied to develop the friends of the mapped angrily at anybody who denied to develop a complex to the enormous difficulties and complications involved in such an enterprise. It mattered not. They shaped angrily at anybody who denied for freedom, while has a war for the enancipation of the national dup their minds that it might, and most, and should be a war for the liberation of the mapped angrily at anybody who denied for the continuity of the workers of the workers of the workers of th

spondent:—
"Our correspondent, and many others, insist that we shall make this war for the Union a war to abolish slavery. We cannot assent to this. We believe our assent to the project would prejudice and put back the cause of emancipation. For do but consider these facts:—In the war for the Union men of all parties are heartily enlisted. Democrats, old and live Whigs, Hunkers of every grade and school, are fighting in the ranks, raising regiments, paying money, just as freely and heartily as Republicans. For the Union, they stand ready to lavish their treasure and blood, but not for abolition, or anything of the sort."

Then, sagain, we find large religious bodies passing

for abolition, or anything of the sort."

Then, again, we find large religious bodies passing resolutions ardently pledging themselves to support the war, without the smallest allusion to slavery, but simply and exclusively with a view to the maintenance of the Union, and the honor of the American flag. Here is the testimony of a leading member of the Episcopal Church in the States. In a letter from the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, addressed to some in the South, and published in the New York Observer of June the 6th, we find the following language:—

"I'do not believe that at the North one man in fifty."

"I do not believe that at the North one man in fifty deaires an invasion of your soil, or the destruction of your soil system. Only the smallest number of famatics think or talk of slavery. The whole question is one of self-defence, and of Government or no Government."

Mr. C. K. Whipple, one of the most faithful and unflinching friends of the anti-slavery cause in the States, commenting on the above opinion of the Rishon says Bishop, says:

Bishop, says:

"Here we have the result of the Bishop's observations, and also his own feeling in regard to the slavery
question. His feeling is directly opposite to ours, since
he esteem those 'fanatics' who care for the rights or
the interests of the slaves. But his observation precisely agrees with ours, when he says that the great
majority of Northern men are not even disposed to interfere with slavery. They are fighting for the Government of the country, and for nothing else; and so
unspeakably besotted are they by their long tolerance
of slavery and fraternization with slaveholders, that if,
even now, the rebellion were abandoned, a vast majority of Northern men would agree that the slaveholding
might continue undisturbed."

For it is envirous enough that while our anti-slave-

For it is curious enough, that while our anti-slavery friends in America seem exceeding wroth when we deny that this is a war undertaken in the interests of the slave, they allow members of their own body to say so without rebuke. Thus at a meeting of the Friends of Progress, a very thorough antislavery body, the following resolution was passed on the 2nd of June last:—

"While we regard with sympathy and a measure of gratification the spirit of indignation and resistance now roused in the North to the insatiate demands and atrocious insolences of slavery and the slaveholders' rebellion, we still see that the North is yet far from standing equal to the requirements of this hour, or loyal to the claims of sovereign justice, in that it persists in ignoring the slave, proclaiming from executive chair and from sodier camp its readiness and determination to maintain, and, with all the power of its boyonets enforce, his subjugation, and protect to the slaveholder his 'institution' of robbery and murder, intact and inviolate; and we hereby bear our emphatic testimony against this attitude as base, dastardly, and cruelly inhuman, and sure, if continued, to brand this nation as a nation of rebels and traitors, North as well as South, to smite it with the blight of bankruptey and death, making its every attempt to vindicate its liberties futile and a mockery, its very successes defeats, and its victories overthrows."

Hear again the language of several of the speak-

Hear again the language of several of the speakers at the last anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society at Boston. Mr. Lewis Tappan said:

"He feared that the action of the North was occasioned by an insult to our flag, not by-love to the slave and the spirit of the gospel." Rev. Mr. Smith or Glouceter said: "The people were hurrahing for the Union, but they cared little for the slaves. He was never so disheartened as now, in consequence of of the hostility of the press and the pulpit to genuine Abolitionism. If the slaves are freed in the present war, it will be in spite of the present interest of the government and the churches."

Mrs. L. Maria Child says:—"What do you think of the times? I am often despondent, still more often I am impatient to a point of fiery indignation, and I am seldom very hopeful. I told our noble friend Wendell, that I thought he began to hurrah long before we could see our way out of the wood. It is evident that the Government mean no good to the slaves."

It is true that some members of the anti-slavery

should be a war for the emancipation of the nationalities, and whosoever did not join in their suguine hopes was a friend of despotism, and an enemy of human freedom. Well, and what was the result? The result was, as we had yentured to forteell, what the allies took especial care to do nothing that would tend in the slightest degree to provoke or encourage a rising of the nationalities, and when the Plenipotentiaries met at Paris, in 1865, to arrange the conditions of peace, Poland and Hungary were neveronee mentioned, nor was the smallest thought given to their sufferings and claims. In like manner we greatly fear our anti-slavery friends in America are mistaking their own passionate wish for the fact, and that some of them will awake out of their day-dream to find that though, in their eagerness to aboilsh for the fact, well were the seem of them will awake out of their day-dream to find that though, in their eagerness to aboilsh for the fact, when you have been content to sacrifice their peace principles, tfley will have made that sacrifice wholly in vain. It is possible, indeed, that this conflict may, by tremendous social convulsion, overthrow the abominable thing which is the curse of the Western world. But we do not see how this can be done in a manner that shall be honorable to the cause of life erry, or that might not have been done as effectually and far more guillessly by a peaceable separation.

But we must try to justify to our own readers the opinion we have ventured to repeat above, that this war—whatever consequences may accidentally how from it—is not in the intention of the great body of its promoters an anti-slavery war, and is not, there fore, on that ground entitled to the sympathy of the friends of freedom on this side of the Atlautic.

The last message of President Lincoln is now before us. It is full of the war from its first sentence for each of the war; it does not say that the abominable of the war its and was a consequence of the war; it says that Mr. Lincoln is fighting to bring bac

to find its maleficent influence clouding the judgment and conscience of a man like him. to solvarid at extent as is indicated by the words above citel. It is, however, only a temporary cellips: and this god and great man will, we have no doubt, ere leg emerge out of the darkness in which projedic and passion have enveloped him, to a clear vision of those "primal duties" springing from Christian truth and love, which "shine aloft like stars."—Looka Herald of Peace, August 1st.

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Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachurits Charitable Mechanic Association.

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