ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ttances are to be made, n

CKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 18.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1636.

Refuge of Oppression.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT

The President, contrary to our most earner be approved the bill for the abolition of sla

The Presiden.

The president is bill for the abolition of slaopes, has approved the bill for the abolition of slaory in the District of Columbia.

We need hardly say that the President's reasons
for approving the bill are not, in our opinion, such
so should have governed him at this extraordinary
so should have governed him at this extraordinary
so stored the national history. They are not to
so sufficient reasons. On the contrary, we think
they weigh as nothing compared with the grave reaons in the opposite scale.

weigh as nothing compared with the gravities in the opposite scale, in the opposite scale, the enemies of the country will no doubt attempt, one the act by representing it as the first step and the abolition of slavery in the States; but representation, if made, will be a very gross persentation. The Republicans, as a body, our ors know full well, always declared that Constant to exercise to constitutional power to abolish slavery, the District of Columbia, and that Congress it to exercise the power. They, however, have try declared, with the same unanimity, that the same constitutional power enterfore with slavery in the States. And they declare so with especial distinctness and sonity.

distinct and emphatic.
but fair to let the Republican leaders speak
masel ves on this head. Senator-Fessenden, of
a portion of whose remarks we, in another
held up to deserved censure, the other day?
a the course of his speech on the measure
motion:

The Journal then quotes from a recent speech of Fessenden of Maine, and one from Mr. Shering of Ohio, both disavowing, in the most explicit man, all purpose of interfering with slavery in the ates,—and proceeds—]

such are the views and scattiments of every man be voted for the abolition of slavery in the District Columbia, with the infamous exceptions we have entioned above. We repeat, therefore, that the doption of the measure, though improper in itself ad grievously inexpedient, has no connection whate abolition or disturbance of slavery in It is simply a culpable blunder, perpe of blind or headlong regard to party ong regard to po o make for it.

it the oak of the rebellion. Let Congress itself exclusively to the mighty task of reing the government. The people demand they will make the demand effective, if it es withstood. On this subject the people are terribly in earnest. Not much longer will ook the wretched trilling and the more distributions of their reveals at Washing.

A STRANGE MESSAGE.

We publish, is the Congressional proceedings of educaday, a lifessage from the President, amounce that he had signed the bill for the abolition of very in the District of Columbia. We confess we not understand the scenaring of this document, or purpose for which is was communicated. It shall not have been sent to Congress to inform that sig that he had signed the bill, for that was both perfisions and contrary to all usages. Nor was its ject to give his reasons for signing the bill, for it was not give them, and it would also be contrary to it sages for him thus to do. Why, then, was it which a course or shape more analysis and the state with the first course of shape more analysis and the state of the stat

EFFECTS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LEC-TURES WEST.

The Great Popular Voice of Chicago—Uprising of the Conservative People—Majority 1183—Eight of the ten Wards elect Democratic Aldermen.

From the Chicago Times of April 16.

From the Chleago Times of April 16.

The joy in Chicago over the victory of the Union arms at Fort Donelson was scarcely greater than that manifested last night over the Union victory won in the municipal election yesterday. Bonfires burned in all directions, the streets swarmed with happy faces, and the air was filled with jubilant shouts.

Great as the victory was at Fort Donelson, we doubt if it was of so much value to the Union cause as will be the civil victory of yesterday in this city. The one was a victory over rebels in arms; the other was a victory over men who are really more

and who have town have grown bold, and as the municipal election proached, they determined to seize the machinery of the Republican party, and convert it to the use of placing before the voters a ticket peculiarly their own. This they accomplished under the leadership of the morning abolition newspaper sheet. The climax of their boldness was in calling their ticket a "Heion ticket."

Selections.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF OUR NATIONAL

of Representatives, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862:-THE GUILT OF SLAVERY.

nday morning, April 18:-

THEN AND NOW.

When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. The men who resisted the arrogance of Southern men, and the headlong reaction of Northern politi-

great burden off. They have kept us in a perpetual trouble. We have kept us in a perpetus in a perpetus representation of their account, for a long time past. We dismiss all further care. Only (as a new broom sweeps clean) allow us the pertinent exhortation, brethren, not to make haste too fast. Men long famished are apt to over-eat of stimulating food! Pray "let your moderation be known to all men!" Who knows has that anti-slavery Samsons may yet eat honey out of the carcase of the old dead lion?—New York Independent.

THE FIRST ACT OF ABOLITION.

"The world rells Freedom's gloriods way.
And ripens with her sorrow;
We sow the golden grain to-day,
The harvest comes to-morrow."

We sow the golden grain to-day
The harvest comes to-merrow.

The results of this war, which abolitionists have been patiently waiting for, are at length appearing. On Wednesday, the 16th of April, the capital of the United States of America became a free city. No inhabitant of that city will ever hereafter be a crushed, degraded, unprotected boudman or bondwoman. In one short year, the strong arm of Divine Providence has accomplished the work. Only a year before, that capital had been marked by the spoiler as an easy prey. The call of the President for seventy-five thousand men was designated by Jefferson Davis as an attempt to "play the game of brag," and when read in the rebol Congress, it was greeted with roars of laughter. So low had freedom sunk; so high had slavery risen. This was the dark hour before dawn, which the true friends of their country had long expected. The direct and final collision between the two antagonistic powers they now accepted as a stern and inevitable necessity. The unanimity with which abolitionists of every shade throughout the country ranged themselves on the side of the government was surprising. The moment it was discovered that the President was in

earnest, every anti-slavery voice, pen and press, this side the Atlantic, bade him God-speed. The veteran editors of the Anti-Slavery Society, Garrison and Johnson, hitherto advocates of pence and non-resistance, with a remarkable prescience of the mighty import of this struggle, instantly placed their long-cherished desires for the peaceful solution of this question in abeyance, and accepted, as the just punishment of Meaven upon a guilty nation, the dread and bloody issue of civil war. Wendell, Phillips, who up to this hour had denounced the government and its officers as the "slave hounds" of the North, now became the uncompromising advocate of the government and the war. So unammous has been the voice of the anti-slavery community in favor of putting down rebellion by force, that amongst the Free Mesion friends who have corresponded with the American Baptist on this subject, we know of but one who would, on any consideration, allow slavery to retire and set up a kingdom of its own.

de lla sero construcción la relation ?

of its own.

This unanimity, on the wrong side, as our friends in England have been pleased to consider it, has been to them a perfect enigma. There, it was at once taken for granted that the Union was irreparably disrupted; that the suppression of the revolt was a hopeless and insane undertaking; and, firsther, that it was in itself undesirable. English abolitionists could not believe that the strength of anislavery sentiment in the North was sufficient to carry any measure of emancipation through Congress. litionists could not believe that the strength of antialavery sentiment in the North was sufficient to cary any measure of emancipation through Congress.
They argued that the conquest of the Savet, and
when Congress passed an act to confiscate slaves
employed against the Union, it was taken for granted that it was the design of Congress to sell them
for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the
war! Such grave misapprehensions as to the nature of the struggle in which we were engaged
could not but produce some irritation; and much is
it to be regretted that, instead of waiting for time to
develop-the real position of all parties, ink, paper,
and good temper should have been wasted in mutual recrimination that must leave a string behind.
The London Times, which has been the great perverter, deceiver and false prophet, now excuses itself for its false predictions on the plea that events
have turned out exactly contrary to all the probabilities. "Why," inquires this Six Oracle, "have
all our predictions been falsified, and why do events
proclaim us false prophets—blind leaders of the
blind? Because everything has gone as it was not
probable that it would go, we judging of probabilties." No, it is not the probabilities, but the Timisperverseness, that is at fault. Events have turned out just as it appeared probable they would, and
just as the people of the whole North have asticipated, except that the rate of progress has been
somewhat greater than was expected. Not only I out just as it appeared probable they as as the people of the whole North have suticised, except that the rate of progress has been mewhat greater than was expected. Not only see ultimate subjugation of the rebellion, but the ownfall of slavery with it, in case the contest should be prolonged for any considerable time, has been he nearly universal opinion through all the northern States from the commencement of the war. We have been rather surprised at the coolness with which the great initiatory act of abolition has been received by the people at large. aNo guns, no bonfires, no illuminations, no gatherings, no orations, scarcely anything beyond a general expression of quiet gratification at the consummation of the sect. It has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone conclusion that slatt has so long been a foregone and the slatt has so long been a foregone and the slatt has so long the slatt has slattered to the slattered that the slatte

bonfires, no illuminations, no gatherings, no orations, eareely anything beyond a general expression of quiet gratification at the consumnation of the act. It has so long been a foregone conclusion that savery must be extinguished, at least in the capital, that people of all classes take it much as a matter of course. In the milist of exciting battles, we are not in a favorable state to appreciate the real magnitude of this ovent, which in future history will overshadow all the previous occurrences of this great drama. The day when slavery ceased at Washington will be celebrated by future generations as a grand holiday, scarcely second in glorious recollections to the Fourth of July. The importance of this measure should not be estimated by the numbers liberated. What though the first bill for emanicipation be for a single city, affecting but a few thousand instead of millions of our suffering fellow-citizens, and costing the nation but a million of dollars at the outside? What though the wound inflicted upon slavery is but the fine, puncture of a stilette? The weapon, though small, has gone directly to the heart, and it will sound a death-chill through every aftery of the hydra-headed monster. The Stars and Stripes now speak freedom, and they must carry it wherever they wave. The great car of liberty was already on an inclined plane, and nothing was wanting to set it in motion but the stifking away of a single block. This has now been effected, and what shall hinder the car from rolling on? It is morally certain that in a very few months the work of emancipation will commence in the States. Western Virginia is fully ripe for it; Missouri and Maryland cannot long delay. Every on? It is morally certain that in a very few months the work of emancipation will commence in the States. Western Virginia is fully ripe for it; Missouri and Maryland cannot long delay. Every State that transfers itself to the side of freedom increases the necessity and hastens the period of emancipation elsewhere. Meanwhile the area of the institution is being rapidly diminished by the progress of our armies, especially when we consider the positive declaration of the President, that none of those liberated by our arms shall ever be returned to bondege.—American Baptist.

Dondege.—American Baptist.

The Day is Breaking. If ever we thanked God from the bottom of our hearts for any political event, it is for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At last, the deed of justice is done. The act which for months has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress, has passed them both; it has been signed by the President, and is the law of the land. Henceforth no man has a right to buy or to sell, or to hold a human being as a slave, within that city which bears the great name of the Father of his Country. The District of Columbia is free soil—every inch of it—as truly as Massachusetts. The slave trader can no more drive his gangs of staves under the shadow of the Capitol than under the shadow of the monument on Bunker Hill. The free men of the North, and strangers from abroad, will no more be sickened at the sight of men, women, and children, held as slaves in sight of the very Temple of Liberty. This great and peaceful achievement is an event for which we may indulge in antual congratulations, while we join in devout thanksgiving to God.—New York Evangelist.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is an accomplished fact. The President has signed the bill, and in ninety days all the persons sow held unjustly as property will become their own masters, and be restored to their natural birth-right of liberty. One great step has been taken towards efficient the foulest stells upon the American people. Slavery henceforth, so long as it shall last, is sectional, freedom national. The policy of the Federal Government is henceforth to be in favor of freedom and its influence, so for as it, can properly and legitimately be exerted, will be in behalf of free labor and the equal rights of all men to their own persons and the fruits of their industry.

and the equal rights of all messand the fruits of their industry.

For the success of this important measure, the people are largely indebted to Hon. Henry Wilson, whose efforts to secure its success have been uncassing, and who accumulated an unansworable array of facts and statistics in its support. The President has fulfilled the expectations of his friends, in signing the bill, and sadly disappointed the pro-slavery men, who, like the Boston Courier, have been howing and lamenting over the triumphant passage of

men, who, like the Boston Courier, have been howling and lamenting over the triumphant passage of the bill through Congress, and whose last hopes of its defeat lay in a veto by the President.

Would it not be well for the public to give more notice to this great event than a mere passing remark? We fire salutes and illuminate our dwellings for victories on the battle-field; can we not much more appropriately do so over a great victory of peace like this ?—New Bedford Repub. Standard.

The colored people of this District have had a continued jubiles since the House of Representatives passed the Emancipation bill. They seemed to have no doubt of the President's signing it, however the pro-slavery politicians might argue the probabilities of the matter. Last Sunday, there was a happy time at all the colored churches; it was the same yesterday; and it is now probable that the colored churches will unite upon Thursday next as a day of thanksgiving.

griving.

Irrend who has a priceless old female colored in was yesterday somewhat surprised and and by having the Sabbath stillness of his house ed by shouts and cries from the kitchen. Prong to the place from whence the cries were ution to be the place from whence the cries were utional her might, "Glory to God! the jubilecome at last?" "I could not go to church," the servant, deprecatingly, evidently noticing has come at last?" "I could not go to church, said the servant, deprecatingly, evidently noticing her master's annoyance, "but I wanted to do my part of giving thanks for the jubilee!" The master diel not chide her for her boisterous thankfulners.

The morning after the Fresident signed the bill, a slave-master in this city—an honorable man, al-

though blinded by the influences of the gathered his slaves around him in his br He had taken pains to conceal from th going on in Congress until the Ema-was a law. Now, with the printed bil and his former slaves gathered around the apartment, he said: "Congress! free, and I am not sorry for it. You have been faithful to me as slaves, and I will see that you receive every advantage which the law intended to confer upon you. Now you are perfectly free to stay or go. Keep your present places, and I will open an account with you, paying you what you could earn elsewhere. Not one desired to go, but the cry of each was, "Master, we desire to stay!" and to-day the only "rain" which the Emancipation act has brought to that family, or the former slaves in it, is the happiness of all the parties concerned. The slaves remain in their old places, and receive wages for their services. With ewilized and Christian masters throughout the South, this is all that a general Emancipation act would do to ruin the slave States. The colored people would remain where they now are, and would simply be paid for their labor.

The day on which Mr. Lincoln signed the Emancipation act was a happy as well as beautiful one. That evening, as one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet was valking from his Department to his house, he exclaimed to the friend at his side, "All this day that Emancipation act has been in my breast. It seems wonderful to think that the capital is free! You hear no thunder of artillery at the arsenal, but I tell you this is a greater achievement than any won on the field of battle!"—Washington correspondent of the New York Independent.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1332.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) in the city

of New York, on Tressax, May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the evening, another public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

31 P. M. on Tuesday, and 10 A. M. on Wednesday. Among the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Cherver, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wm. Wella Brown, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of

In behalf of the Executive Com-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY will hold its anniversary in the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY evening, May 7th.

DESCRIPTIVE EPITHETS. The New York Jon of Commerce thinks the epithets we have used to de-scribe its course of persistent pro-slavery villany to be in bad taste! Being justly applicable, we could prop-erly use no others. We find ourselves well supported, in dealing thus with it, by the scorching terms em-bodied in the 22d chapter of Matthew, which were un-questionably deemed quite scurrious by those to whom they were addressed. The Journal of Commerce omits they were addressed. The Journal of Commerce omits to mention, of course, that we have copied from it, for the last quarter of a century, hungireds of columns of its slanderous charges against the Abolitionists and the Anti-Slavery cause,—usually without a single word of reply; leaving our readers to decide for themselves whether any castigation of it could be too severe. When will that paper allow a single article of ours to appear in its columns in vindication of the principles and measures we general and measures we espouse?

CONTRABANDS TO BE ENROLLED IN GEN. HUNTER' DIVISION. The Tribune's Washington despatch says the War Department has issued an order for arms and clothing for the loyal blacks, to be enrolled in Genera Hunter's Division.

Among the other significant signs of the times is letter in the St. Joseph (Mo.) New Era, from B. Gratz Brown, the editor formerly of the Missouri Democrat, in which he avows himself an "eigistato" in behalf of emancipation, total and speedy, of slavery in Missouri, and his intention to continue the discu til the institution shall be unknown in that State

Here is another incident. Governor Tod, of Ohio, has taken the rebel prisoners in that State under his care, and is sending off the slaves still remaining with the rebel officers, in small squads, not back to slavery but northward to freedom.

The ANNUAL MENTING. The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slawery Society,
to be held in New York on Tuesday, should bring together as many of the carnest and untiring friends of
the cause as possible. Of the whole series of anniversaries of the Society, only one has been omitted;
and that exceptional case, in view of the imperilled
state of the country at that time, was clearly warranted, in the unanimous judgment of the Executive Committee. The potential reasons which then weighed so
heavily in the balance do not now exist; and we
herefore look for a cheering anniversary. Dreadful heavily in the balance do not now exist; and we therefore look for a cheering anniversary. Dreadful as is the bloody struggle now going on in the land, yet all the signs of the times are hopeful. The total abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is, alone, an event deserving of special commemoration; and the acclamations which have followed in every part of the North are presumptive evidence that there would he no bounds to the joy of the people, should the be no bounds to the joy of the people, should the Government also decree the entire abolition of slavery throughout the land. Nothing but this is wanted to crush the rebellion at once, and through universal freedom to establish a symmetrical and happy Union.

TRATMENT OF THE SOUTHERS BARBARIANS. In publishing the favors of correspondents, and articles from various journals, we sometimes find aentiments in them which we cannot endorse, although we do not deem it necessary in every case to register our dissent. But, in these warlike times, we desire to avoid seeming to give any countenance to the spirit of vengeance; and so—while admitting that the atrocities committed by the Southern barbarians upon both the living and the dead soldiers of the North are of the most revoltcharacter—we cannot subscribe to the sentiment mined in the lines on "The Knights of the Skull,"

in our poetical department—

"Let your war-ary be rengeance—demand blood for blood."

Till the fee bite the dust at the feet of the brave! Still, this is the true "patriotic" vein, and those who are not non-resistants can consistently make no objection to it.

SATANIC DEMOCRACY. The manner in which that great and glorious event, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has been received by the the District of Columbia, has been received by the Democratic presses of the country, universally, may be judged of by a perusal of the articles in the "Refuge of Oppression," from the New Hampahire Patriot. They denounce it in unmeasured terms, and are furious that the capital of the nation is cleansed from pollution and blood, the national character redeemed to that extent in the eyes of the civilized world, and the bondage of many generations has terminated forever. It matters not to them that Government has given the gold pro quo, at the market value, for the victims whom it had the constitutional right to sot free unconditionally—they delight in yokes and fetters, in slave-whips and branding-irons, in the supremacy over the legislation of the country of the dealers in human flesh, and in making democracy synonymous with disbolism.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

he will increase, while the slaveholders must decrease. With the progressive diminution of slavery, their language against it will become more and more energetic; and when it is utterly extinct, without hope of resurrection, they will use against it the very epithets which Abolitionists have hitherto used, and will assume, as a matter of course, that the saints always took that position, and that only the unregenerate were ever the upholders of human bondage.

Some of my readers will remember the name and history of "the suppressed tract." The old policy of the tract managers was to say nothing about slavery, even snipping out all incidental mention of it from the plous books formerly existing, which they adopted into their series and republished. But in 1857 it oo

into their series and republished. But in 1857 it oc curred to them that their position might be fortified by republishing a few sermons and easilys originally written and printed by slaveholders, which assumed the rectitude of the system, while protesting agains certain customary features of it, which they calle "abuse." This publication, of 76 pages, calle "Scriptural Duties of Masters," was actually printe and stitched, ready for distribution, at the Tract Hous and succeed, reacy for distribution, it in a Placeting in in New York, at the time of the Annual Meeting in May, 1857; but on the representation of Southern friends of the Society, that this would injure instead of helping them, since a publication about slaver, would immediately give rise to the demand for a pub-lication against slavery, it was suppressed, and from lication against slavery, it was suppressed, and from that time until the present year, the Secretaries ad

I had occasion, a short time ago, to call at the Do I mad occasion, a short time age, to can at the De-pository of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society, 78 Washington street, Boston, and the courteous Secretary asked me to accept what he called "our last pro-slavery book." This proved to be a little volume of 144 pages, with the following title:—

"The Enormity of the Slave-Trade; and the Duty of seeking the Moral and Spiritual Elevation of the Colored Race. Speeches of Wilberforce, and other Documents and Records. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York."

Though this title shows no reason for the descrip-tire epithet used by the Secretary, I found that epi-thet amply justified by a portion of the contents. In fact, the book is composed of two elements exceeding-ly dissimilar; the former half contains various speeches, writings and documents in condemnation of th trade between Africa and the British West Indies which was abolished, by act of Parliament, me half a century ago; the latter half republishes documents heretofore written and circulated by slave holders in various parts of our Southern States, the actual and natural tendency of which has been to con

actual and natural tendency of which has been to con-tinue and strengthen the system of alavery.

Of the former half (the Wilberforce portion) of this book, it needs only be said that, since the American Tract Society, a few years, ago, refused to pass the resolutions offered by Dr. Patton and others against our slave trade, which was then not only existing bu flourishing, and well known to be carried on by vessels fitted out in New York, the publication of it shows movement and progress in the Society. It is some thing, it is a beginning, to speak against even a dead ried iniquity, so closely akin to that living one and buried inquity, so cosety and to an arriving one which they have hitherto refused to touch with even a resolution of censure. And it is encouraging to remember that the Managers would not have done even this, had they not seen their way clear, by slow de grees and with advancing time, to do more. Their having made this infinitesimal movement in a direction naving mater in a minutestima. In overtain, in a furnishing varied from their old one shows that they see the approaching downfall of slavery; and their taking time to get faced in an opposite direction, and their doing this by several separate movements instead of at once, are no evidence of continued doubt, but only of their customed observance of moderation, dignity, and

Their high value for consistency is the exciting ca o doubt, of their selection of matter essentially pro-siz no doubt, of their selection of matter essentially pre-sia-very to accompany the writings of Wilberforce and Clarkson. Though inexorable circumstances compel them to desert slavery, they will still stand by their pro-slavery "Christian brethren." And the three documents which make up the remainder of the book in question are the productions of clerical slavehold-ers, long since published by slaveholders, and circuers, long since published by staveholders, and circu-lated among them, and seeking to purchase a contin-uance of the system by a protest against certain ac-companiments of it which they represented as abuses. The Reverend gentlemen who originally got up these documents seem to have feared that they could not keep slavery unless it was reformed; and they tried to mitigate its horrors that they might keep it; that it might not altered they have not of their hands by it might not altogether be taken out of their hands by

e advance of civilization and humanity.

"Unanimous Action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1818."
"The Substance of the Plan of a Committee of the Synod of Kentucky for the Instruction and Emancipation of their Slaves, 1836."
"The Duty of Master: a Sermon preached in Danville, Kentucky, in 1846, and then published at the unanimous request of the Church and Congregation. By Rev. John C. Young, D.D., President of Centre College, and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Danville. Revised by the Author."

The two former of these documents speak very strongly, and very justly, against slavery, but agree that it may be continued for the present. The consequence has been, that the members of the bodies in question have held on to it to the present moment, no evidence appearing of the least mitigation of its crucilies on their part.

The third of these documents (which also formed a portion of the contents of "the suppressed tract," above referred to) represents slaveholding as right, approved by God, and in accordance with the Gospel, only needing to be pruned of some objectionable features. Dr. Young and his people have continued slaveholders, as might be expected; and, as might be expected, there is not the alightest evidence of the slightest degree of reformation on their part. They printed and circulated the sermon because it seemed suited to maintain and fortify slavery; and it has answered their expectations. But these are the sort of wered their expectations. But these are the sort of people whom the Managers of the Tract Society, have been accustomed to call Christians; therefore they still call them so; and they clench the position by re-

been accustomed to call Curistians; therefore they still call them so; and they clench the position by republishing this old pro-slavery literature, as if it were good instead of evil.

The gradual change of position to which I have referred in the American Tract Society has appeared yet more manifestly in the columns of its monthly aper, The American Messenger. Commencing with great moderation in the February number, they spoke a little more and a little stronger in each succeeding one, until in May they publish the President's Message recommending the gradual "abolishment" of slavery, speak of it as a document after their own heart, and pinusly announce that they are ready, "as the Providence of God shall open the door," to uphold fully and resolutely the national authority. They tell their readers that "recort [1] disclosures have shown" that the foreign slave-trade has been maintained from Northern ports—as if they had not shared the public knowledge of this fact for tru years past1—that "the Gospel forbids that this Society should lond even the acquiescence of silence" to a system which has slavery for its connectation—as if it had not impedently and persistently disregarded this same prohibition in

every previous year of its existence !-- that "no accumulation of difficulties can justify the neglect of these our brethren," the colored people of the South—as if they had not practised all manner of dishouesty, up to our bruthren," the colored people of the South—as if they had not practised all manner of dishonesty, up to the present year, in the attempt to show that existing difficulties made it a duty to neglect them!—and, finally, that, if freedom can be attained, "the Gospel recommends that the Christian bondman 'sue it rather' "—as if, up to this year, every functionary of the Tract Society had not stendily refused to recognize the existence of that important passage of Scripture!

What good can be expected of a Society which carries on even a reform by the use of shameless deception and imposture? Is the slightest confidence to be put in its fair speeches! Will any man of average sense and prudence put money intended for the colored refugees into the hands of this Society, while he can possibly find another agent !—c. x. w.

REPLY TO THE LETTER OF WM. O. MARTYN.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., April 22d, 1862.

Mr. Garrinos:

Mr. Dear Sir.,—The Liberator of April 18th has been forwarded to me at this place to day. I find in it a letter from Mr. Martyn in reply to a former communication of mine in the Liberator of April 4th. I am glad that your note will relieve Mr. Martyn of his missapprehension in regard to the author of the letter to which he replies. I desire to make no concealment or to evade any responsibility for my public statements. I was moved to the very unpleasant task of writing to you by no personal ill-will, but simply by a sense of duty to the Anti-Slavery came, as well as to Mr. Martyn hisself. It is proper to say, also, as to Mr. Martyn himself. It is proper to say, also, that I did not anticipate that my communication would be published by you, at least until you had privately investigated the charges therein made. I gave you liberty to make any use you saw fit of the information, and your judgment decided to make it public, and I have no fault to find, but only regret that any other person than myself has been made obnoxious to the censure of Mr. Martyn. With the person at remarks which he makes in regard to the imagined author of the charges against his integrity, I have

Now, Mr. Editor, the only point of interest to the public in this unpleasant controversy is—Are the charges made against Mr. Martyn in my letter of April 4th true?

First, then, in regard to the occurrence at Yale which I marrated in my former letter. Mr. Martyn denies that he directed his acquaintance to call on him at "No. 5 South Center," but directed him to me at South Middle. I can only say in reply, that I was in company with a classmate at the time we met the company with a classmate at the time we met the gentleman at Yale, and my classmate (whose name I will also give Mr. Martyn, if he desires it) has the same recollection and knowledge of the circumstances with myself. The gentleman inquired only for Mr. Martyn, at the same time showing us the address as before given. I had a long conversation with the gentleman, during which he learned my name, but never intimated that Mr. Martyn had ever spoken of me. I cannot of course say that the gentleman was truthful in his statements, but it is difficult to see what truthful in his statements, but it is difficult to see what should have led him thus to seek Mr. Martyn at Yale, with a written address, and to make no mention of me, nor to recognize my name when known, if it be true, as Mr. Martyn alleges, that he was only directed to call for me at South Middle. Mr. Martyn thinks it hard that I did not direct the gentleman to his residence, instead of concluding that "an old acquaintance was a lian and a rascal." In the first place, I did not know that his family resided in New at that time, nor, in the second place, did I "rush headlong, with volunteer haste, to any conclusion." I simply told the gentleman that Mr. Martyn was never in college, and he very easily drew his own conclu-sions. It was not until I became convinced by other concern of mine how much Mr. Martyn imposed upon private individuals, but when he burdened the Anti-Slavery cause with the bad character which I believed he possessed, I think it was properly my concern to se him.

a few words in regard to Mr. Martyn's cor duct and representations at LeRoy, N. Y. I am to-day in receipt of a letter from my classmate at LeRoy, in which he informs me that from careful per-sonal inquiry, he finds that all my statements of April 4th are confirmed, and much more might be added of 4th are confirmed, and much more might be added of the same character. This he has from the lips of the persons who met Mr. Martyn in LeRoy. Indeed, Mr. Martyn admits the charge that he advertised him-self as a member of Yale Cellege, but overcame his self as a member of Yale Cellege, but overcame his scruples on the score, to "scre the expense"! Is this the conduct of an honest man! Would you, Mr. Editor, use handbills on which you were advertised as an Orthodox clergyman! Especially would you fail to inform your audience, if such a mistake had occurred! It is certain, then, that Mr. Martyn lectured at LeRoy under the false character 8f a stellent of Yale College, and the people of LeRoy never learned the falsehood or "mistake" from him. My classmate the falsehood or "mistake" from him. My classmate the falsehood or "mistake" from him. My classmate the falsehood or "mistake" from him. at LeRoy (whose name is also at the service of Mr. Martyn, if he has forgotten it) adds that the pretence of high scholarship was also made as the excuse for so long absence from his class. In a word, everything

was said which was deemed necessary to the consistency of the character assumed. But Mr. Martyn says he has "never valu lege-bred reputation sufficiently to lie himself in." He should have remembered, when he said that; the lei-ter which he wrote to a gentleman in LeRoy, after leaving that place, in which he uses these words:—

respect, your obedient servant, D. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

WORCESTER, April 25th, 1862.

MR. GARRISON: Mr. CARRISON:

Mr DEAR SIR,—A friend has called my attention to the letter of Wm. Carlos Martyn, in the Liberator of April 18th current. The nature of that document is such as has induced me to add my testimony while

vant is the individual he thus gr oth pro and con. What—aside from contraiture, concerning the success not assume to be critic—seems to i a the one aimed at, is his reference to

than I am. Let me quote it entire:—

"A young gentleman, named Martyn, now came forward, and treated the company to a schoolboy declamation on the general subject."

I heard only the concluding passages of Mr. Martyn's effort, but am inclined to believe the above remark neither "malignant" nor "silly." It is only not flattering. So much for the evidence pro.

On the other hand Mr. Martyn satiss twice that he

public long conversations with me at Worcester, has more it task than once been present where I have spoken, and has simply as well ance became so unpleasant that, during his last visit, I excused myself from his company. There is no one ideation cles in Yale whom Mr. Martyn could have supposed ou had a speaks of me, he is guilty of a deliberate and repeated of the felsebood in the matter of our sequentations. alsehood in the matter of our acquaintance.

In regard to his aspersions of my character, I am confident they will carry with them no weight until se shall have vindicated his own. I have grown up in this city, and whoever may think it worth while can easily satisfy himself concerning my trustworthievidently no concern, since they are plainly not di-rected towards me. I can only express the wish that I shall believe that they sprang from a sense of in-land believe that they sprang from a sense of inhis regard. In my presence, he always abounded in sickly flatteries. Now he is unreservedly committed. The friendship of a dog may be better than his enmistry, but the friendship of some men is infinitely worse.

to you. His defence is characteristic,—as weak and unsatisfactory, it seems to me, in its matter, as in its style it is turgid and frothy. "————" will, I doubt not, make its flimsiness sufficiently apparent.

G. WALTER ALLEN.

Cure It. By James C. Jackson, M. D. Boston: B. Leverett Emerson, 129 Washington Street. 1862. pp. 400. Consumption: How to Prevent It, and How to

Consumption is the scourge of New England in special: the number of its victims, annually, bears a fearful proportion to that of any other disease that is not epidemical. How to prevent it, and how to cure it, is, therefore, a question of the deepest interest to all classes. In this volume, Dr. Jackson treats the subject in a most intelligent, searching and popular manner, avoiding all those medical technicalities, which, to the uninitiated, are utterly unintelligible. His style is flowing, lucid, and, for such a treatise, singularly attractive; and the scope of his survey indi-cates rare powers of observation, of analysis, and of judgment. The work contains twenty-five chapters, in the following order, upon the following topics:— CHAPTER I. Why should Persons die before their

II. Breeding of Children often a Predisposing Cause

to Consumption.

III. Consumption—What is it †

IV. Impairment of the Constitution by Drug-tak-V. Exhaustion of Vital Power, or Debility, caused

V. Exhaustion of Vital Power, or Debility, caused by Excessive Sensual Indulgence. VI. Difference in Age of the Parents a Cause of the Consumptive Habit of Children. VII. Predispositions to Consumption, growing out of the Use of Unhealthy Food. VIII. Impure Water, Mineral and Medicated Wa-ters, as Predisposing Agents to Consumption. IX. Alcohol, and its Influence in developing Con-

sumption.

X. Causes operating on the Mother during Preg-nancy, and those which are induced after Birth.

XI. Causes which are not Congenital, but induced after Birth.

XII. Sleeping in the same Bed with Consumptive

All Steeping in the same Set value Persons.
XIII. Breathing Impure Air in Close Rooms, Shops, Factories, Privies, &c.
XIV. Causes operating to produce Consumption in Persons predisposed to it, originating in their Conditions of Mind.
XV. Recreations and Amusements.
XVI. The Influence of Dress in producing Consumption.

XVII. Mental Causes as predisposing to Consump

AVII. Seems causes as preuisposing to Consumption.

XVIII. The influence of Unhappy Social Relations in predisposing Persons to Pulmonary Consumption.

XIX. Diseases which tend to produce, and which end in Consumption.

XX. Epidemic Catarrin, or Influenza.

XXI. Messles.

XXII. Diseases of the Nutritive Organs.

XXIII. Uterine Diseases, and their Influence in producing Consumption.

XXIV. Tubercular Consumption.

XXV. What is not the True Treatment for Pulmonary or Mesenteric Consumption.

We have no hesitation in recommending this work to the attention of every household.

SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE AMERICAN GOVERN MENT, THE PROPLE OF THE NORTH, AND FREE IN-221 Washington Street. 1862.

This tract is supplemental to a tract of 24 duodecimo "Owing to the increased weakness of my eyesight on returning home in November, I was obliged to disconnect myself with college during the remainder of the year." What does this language mean f. "Disconnect" himself with a college with which be knows he was never connected? What has he to say, also, to the reply of this gentleman, that it would not "pay" for him to come again to LeRoy until he had "made it clear that he was not an impostor"!

It gives me no pleasure, Mr. Editor, to state or to believe these things of any man, especially of an acquaintance whom I once supposed to be honest and honorable. I would galalty unsay all I have said, if the facts and the evidence would allow me.

With great respect, your obedient servant, D. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN. CUT, 221 Washi of the American Union and the establishment of a hos-tile independent confederacy, based on oligarchic and slaveholding principles.

What delusion or hypocrisy it is, then, to represent that the South has no objection to anything at the North but its abolitionism!

RECOGNITION OF HAVII AND LIBERIA. The Washington Globs contains a full report of a very able and impressive speech made in the U. S. Senate on the 23d ult, by Hoo. Charles Sumner, in favor of

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

DEAR NIE—I rejonce to see you continuing to serve the cause of universal truth and justice, not say by enlightening the mind and arousing the conscience of the people towards American slavery,—the one great shame of the civilized world,—"the sum of all villanies"; not only by holding the Government to Church and the State, to a strict fulfillment of the legitimate and respective duties; not only and simply, by direct and positive loyalty to the pine, ples of personal freedom, but otherwise and indirec-tly. By your faithful and consistent adherence in the measure of your moral standard, which sixcal representative; by your trenchant criticisms of the falsities and perversions of the pro-slavery pres-by your proper and necessary discrimination between principles and men; and lastly, though far reinunder the shield of being public anti-slavery speaken, are enabled to practise, with comparative security is a season, the worst phases of deception towards as innocent and confiding, wherever in any private bean and for the sake of that cause, they may be kind if not generously entertained; not least, 1 sry, my you Berving the cause of universal truth and justice by your righteous exposure of those imposton via "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"stead the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"stead the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"stead the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"stead the livery of heaven to serve the devil in"stead the livery of heaven to serve the devil in" representations on the one hand, and criminal a ry on the other, in every community where t

of remark, by reading your public distours of the private conduct of Prof. CLARENCE BUTLE, wh whom I have frequently conversed respecting him cape from Texas. I simply wish to confirm year views.

known, this man has shown there is to be no link his meanness and hypocrisy. And as to the store which he related to me, and which I have heard in differ and contradict those made to other account to be one of pure fiction. I question whether any such mobbing, so far as he was cone took place. I doubt if this is his real he was obliged to fleave England; and if he mandriven from the South, it was not for similar transc tions which he has been guilty of in these para. believe this, I repeat, and can wait for a few veh to see if time will not prove all this, and even mor of the same sort, to be unfortunately true.

Meanwhile, let the public beware of such me, more particularly, let those families who are Chri-tianly inclined towards entertaining strangers, as who wish to sacredly preserve the honor, virte as purity of their homes, especially give this man all the room there is outside their habitations! For the separating the true from the false, in politics orals and religion, I am

Fraternally yours, Springfield, April 19, 1862. JUNIUS.

THE STRUGGLE A HOPEFUL ONE

DEAR SIR-Please find herewith five dollars to a for Liberator as long as it will last. By that time, hope your paper will have become a mere luxur, in not a necessary of reading life. I trust, long beat that time, the back of the Slave Power will be me effectually broken. This war is fast opening there of the Democratic kittens. It is true merely showing the fore part of their feet underentraband doctrine; but, after a few more battles, when the blood of the contending parties shall be left roused, I think these velves contraband paws will be very likely to show the claws of emancipation is any rate, I have faith to wait and see. All this is moil and strife cannot pass without some good real The Slave Power, as such, is the rebel power. The is another question between the contending paris, and although the Unioniats are not, as a party, norms generally as individuals, anti-slavery, yet they are fight the batle which has been joined for them, by One who is mightier than armies, and more pose than nations. If they fight at all, and they certain give good evidence of intention, they must fight be Slave Power. If they conquer, they must sent the Slave Power. When that shall be done, the sm slave-owners will become a power in the Slave Sales and although I do not expect emancipation, absolu and entire, as the immediate result of this re yet I think we shall soon see the beginning of the end. And, therefore, I feel a deep interest in the movements now going on, and can most concis-tionsly bid God-speed to all who engage in the war our side, although many of them deny the fail fe which they are contending. I am quite willing top cept their works without faith, and deem it much se preferred to the faith of those who do not carry a nut by works.

Hoping you may soon enjoy the pleasure of with

roping you may soon enjoy the pleasure of wheeling the beginning of the triumph of that freeless for which you have so long and effectually fought, as so persistently and eloquently spoken and writes, I remain, Most truly, your friend, Auburn, N. Y.

FROM A FREEDOM-LOVING SOLDIEL

FRIEND GARRISON-The light of heaven seems be breaking in upon our hitherto dark and beclosed nation: Your noble speech in New York must have removed, every ground of doubt from the pair mind, and, with that of the godlike Wendell Phila gone home to the hearts of thousands of doubt Thomases, who could not but say, as he of old "My Lord and my God!" I had the pleasure den colored men of Ro den colored men of Roanoke, and of leaving the rator for them to read to others who might en-from their masters. Even while I have sat here the ting, several colored women have come along, as I have given them three copies of the Liberite. (b. if I had a lot of your books, I could sow the seeds freedom broadcast over the soil of North Carolin But my means are small, and thus a heart full of lea dom is kept from doing all the good it otherwise was nom is kept from doing all the good it ginerus sedo. I suppose it would be my death-warran, or woneven, if possible, if I should be taken prisoner, aslcopy of the Laberator should be found on my prisobut I came out here to defend the cluse of liberty, alfor the secretary should be found on the cluse of liberty, alfor the secretary should be found in the large diebut I came out here to defend the cause of liberty, if I die a martyr, then I shall feel that I have don't whole duty. This is my prayer, and that wither cessing, (for it is said that men should pray always without cessing.) May God speed you and the look friends of liberty as the angel-destroyers of satesy, and the angel-saviers of liberty, and hasten the fail triumph of liberty over the abominations of wvery! I have seen the horrors of war, and they are terrible; but the horrors of slavery far exceed thes terrible; but the horrors of slavery far exceed he of war, for in war man loses this material body, whi in slavery he loses his soul and body; yes, and been of his children, suffering the breaking up of the a cred bond of marriage, which no man should perfect the contract of the same of the sa

asunder.

I have written on this piece of paper because I have not been paid off, and hence have no money to by with. This paper was taken from the rebels on Renoke Island. My position in the army is simply a color-corporal, and I had the honor of first unfunits the Stars and Stripes on the Island.

Yours, for impartial freedom, which is the breaking of avery yoke,

Cann of Reet. Mass. Vol.

Camp of — Regt., Mass. Vol., near the City of Newbern, N. C.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON ON COL-

Alarge number of the colored citizens of Boston met in the Southac Street Church, on Monday evening last, to consider the subject of colonization. Robert Morris, Eeq., presided, and Rev. J. Sella Martin presented for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions:—

presented resolutions:—
isolovipa resolutions:—
Whereas, certain interested parties have sent pepines to members of Congress, Surporting to be
pines of members of Congress, Surporting to be
partied to the free colored people; and
parties of colorizing the free colored people; and
whereas, certain citizens of Liberia are said to
Whereas, certain citizens of Liberia are said to eas, certain cutterns of Liberia are said to oposed to take charge and pay the passage of sons as shall be expelled from this country to

Libers; therefore,
Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, is convention assembled, being a part of the free colored citizens of the United States, take this method of expressing our most emphatic dissent from the two propositions referred to.

Resolved, That when we wish to leave the United Resolved, That when we wish to leave the United Resolved.

Resolved, That when we want to reave the United States, we can find and pay for that territory which shall suit us best.
Resolved, That when we are ready to leave, we

stall be able to pay our own expenses of travel.

Resolved, That we don't want to go now.

Resolved, That if anybody else wants us to go,

Resolved, That if they do seek our removal by Resolved, That if they do seek our removal by compalory measures, they are false to every principle of a republican government, it being as unjust to the citizens, and as destructive to a government, to the currens, and as destructive to a government, to drive away its loyal subjects, except as a punishment for crime, as it is for disloyal subjects to drag unwil-

for crime, as it is to ling Union men into rebellion. Resolved, That having fewer paupers and criminals Resolved, That having fewer paupers and criminals among us than any other race, in proportion to our numbers, any compolsory measures of colonization would have no other ground of justification than prejudice against color; and such prejudice, when freed from the presence of complexions that were distanted in the presence of the presenc

e objectionable, thus to the negro.

Resolved, That industrial schemes and claims would best promoted and secured, both in the North and be best promoted and secured, both in the South, by having two or more races to come in the South, by having two or more races to come in the South, by having two or more races to come in the south with the south wit pete for employment, the competition of each making the other more faithful to the employers and more

useful to themselves.

Resolved, That the citizens of Liberia or any other entry have no right to bargain for the liberties of the colored citizens of -America.

solved, That we would hate a government under Resolved, That we would have a government of the which we were forced to live, as much as we dislike the colored men who join with the negro-haters to

force us to leave the government.

Resolved, That the colored people of every city in the Northern States are hereby invited to give an expression of opinion, with respect to this important tter, as soon as possible.

red, That a copy of these resolutions be for warded to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. Mr. Martin and William Wells Brown supported the resolutions, and they were adopted.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA. This glorious historic event was made the theme of

se in the colored churches of Boston last Sun day. Rev. Mr. Talbot, of Zion Chapel, having resided

a few years at Washington, gave an interesting chap-ter of his experience and observation. Rev. J. Sella Marfin delivered an impressive and

eloquent address.

Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, from his stand-point of thirty years' residence at Washington, brought in many reminiscences of the slave-pen, women whipping, auction-selling features of the peculiar in-stitution; and as he rung the changes upon their enormities, these having for the last time been visible in the nation's capital, the responses from a large audience were audible and frequent.

Throughout the city, and as far as heard from all over the land, there gushed forth from the grateful rts of colored men and women their expression of joy and thanksgiving for this inauguration of emancipation by President Lincoln, destined, as they humbly trust, to spread out, and insure the healing W. C. N.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A. T. FOSS-

WEST WILLIAMSBURGH, (Ohio,) }

April 15, 1862.

Dear Friend May—I have been holding some very large and spirited meetings in this neighforhood. There are a few persons here, as well as in Pennsylrana, who are in great trouble, fearing that the Anti-Savery cause is being taken down from its high yound of Right to the level of Expediency. They cannot see how any sympathy with the Government, is its sfruggle with the Slave Power, can be other are from the old doctrine of "a covenan than a departure from the old accurated: a covenant with death and agreement with hell." I am trying hard, and I hope not without success, to show them that there is a difference between Lincoln spaking the Slave Power, and Lincoln sustaining the Slave Power, and that our sympathy is gally with the first, while sur hatred and abhorrence of the last are una-New and enduring.

2 as sure the work of our Society was never more

demanded, and certainly never so much appreciated. I do not ocean in a pecuniary point of view, for the West is poor, but they hear with gladness the strongest depunciations against the Slave Power as the cause of the war and the murderer of their dearest friends; for at almost every meeting I hold, there are stricken friends who mourn over their dear noble dead, and sometimes utter their wail of sorrow in the ear of the absorbed and sympathetic hearers. I feel the highest hope in regard to the condition of the slave. Out of this terrible war will his deliverance surely come. To me the bow of hope is bright upon the bosom of the cloud of war. Yours, truly, A. T. FOSS.

New Music. The following pieces have just been published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street :-

Cuius Animam - Stabat Mater. Transcriptio for the Piano, by Brinley Richards.

2. Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town. By Adolph

3. Are they meant but to deceive me? Mazurka Polonoise, for voice or piano, by Alexander Reichardt.
4. Maraquita. A Portuguese Love Song. Words and music by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
5. Fictures of the War. A Collection of Descriptive Pieces. Arranged for the piano forte by Charles Grobe. No. 1. Battle of Winchester.
2. Battle of Webern. 3. Battle of Pos. Ridge.

Groce. No. J. Battle of Winchester. Z. Dattle Newbern. 3. Battle of Pea Ridge.

6. West End Polka. By Charles D'Albert.

7. "Jerusalem! thou that killest the Prophets.
Oratorio of St. Paul by Mendelssohn.

8. Negro Boatman's Song. Words by Whittle

from the Atlantic Monthly. Music by Edward Wiebe

MIDINE GRYPARD. The following item is for the special benefit of those who have such a notion of the "inferiority" of the negro race that they assent to the Dred Scott dictin, that negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect:—
"A winner by the following that the property of the propert

"A private heter from Seth Webb, Jr. U. S. Commercial Agent at Port au Prince says: 'Madame Geffrant, the wife of the President of Hayti, with her daughter, Mademoiselle Zalia Geffrant, will visit New York in May in the Haytien man-of-war, the 'Twenty-second of December,' ou their way to Paris, where Madame Geffrant has two daughters at school. They are highly educated and refined people, and I nope they will meet a proper reception from our countrymen."

THE PORT ROYAL CONTRABANDS.

dition and the capabilities and disposition of the merous negro operation of the Port Royal Is The negroes are busily employed in planting e corn and potatoes, laboring cheerfully for alight intervent and an analysis of the property of th parameters, are still much in need of clothing, and the letters all request that contributions be sent to them, but ask that the materials, rather than ready-made garments be sent, as the negresses manifest a laudable pride and considerable skill in making clothing for themselves and firmilies, and it is desirable that their industry in this direction should be encouraged; at the same time, much better fitting garments are produced. The clothing is not given to the negroes, but furnished in return for labor performed. They are made distinctly to understand that they must labor for all that they receive, and must work in order to support themselves. Besides clothing, salt, (of which they stand in much need) to bacco, sugar, and salt meats are required for the use of the contrabands; and all these articles must be voluntarily contributed, as the blacks have no way of making payment except in labor on the spot. The negroes not only behave with marked propriety towards their white teachers, but manifest a kind and polite demeanor in their intercourse among themselves. The crops of cotton, &c., will be small this season, as the planning was begun late and military operations greatly unsettled the negroes. The tencher are favorably regarded by the army and military authorities, the climate of the island is excellent, and altogether the Port Royal mission seems to be a very pleasant and hopeful field for missionary islow. For the information of those who would like to add in this noble effort to benefit the filterated slaves, we will state that Governor Andrew is President of the Educational Commission, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Treasurer, and Edward Atkinson, Secretary—Boston Journal.

REFUGEES AT NEWBERN, N. C.

Mr. Vincent Collier, an agent of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, in a letter from Newbern, April 2d, says: "I have now on my hands to feed, find shelter and occupation for, full one thousand colored people—men, women and children. I had two hundred and thirty able bodied men to breakfast at my house this morning. Each of these men is to receive eight dollars a month, board and clothes. The General sent an order for me to employ as many, as I could find, up to the number of five thousand, at the above wages. I have been appointed "Superintendent of the Work." The men are mostly employed in the trenches. In the duties of my new office, I have to see to and supply the wants of the suffering population—the town's people—white say well as blacks. I have some sixty families of the whites; many of the white people are very poor and ignorant, and, I think, the most philable objects of charity I have ever seen. As a white man, I am ashamed to say they are really more abject and degraded than the blacks. I never realized so much before the dignity that the mere ability and willingness to labor give a man. The blacks having always been forced to work, although laxy, generally ask for and go to work; while, the ooften, the white, having been taught to regard work as degrading, allows himself to sit in laziness and sink down into utter helplessness. The consequence can castly be imagined; in a time like the present, he who can and will work is getting it to do, and with it his reward, prosperity and plenty; and the present, he who can and will work is getting it to do, and with it his reward, prosperity and plenty; and the present, he who can and so far, immediately on their arrival, they have been able to find a house to live in. When they norive, it is usually in groups of ten or twenty, often all from one plantation. They had travelled, in some cases, long distances. I had one poor negro of about twenty-five, who had come over skryt miles. His feet were all bloody, and the firs REFUGEES AT NEWBERN, N. C.

THANKS FOR EMANCIPATION. Rev. Thomas II Stockton, Chaplain, made the following prayer in th U. S. House of Representatives on the 17th ult.:—

U. S. House of Representatives on the 1rth alt.:

"We thank Thee for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We thank Thee for the emancipation of slaves in the Capital of our country. We thank Thee that our soil is now free from slavery, and that this air is now free air, and so shall remain forever. We accept this great blessing, not as the result of human manifestation—not as a matter of party polyment and the statement of the to main annuessation—not as a matter of party poltoy—but as a Divine intervention—as a development
of another form of confirmation of Thy great and
glorious purpose, to carry on and complete the whole
work of human redemption. Therefore we bless and
magnify Thy most excellent name, uniting with the
churches of all lands, and of all ages, in saying;
Glory be unto the Father, and unto the Son, and unto
the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now,
and ever shall be, world without end!"

ored persons released from bondage in the following terms:—

"It is interesting to watch the disposition of these manumitted slaves, and their services as laborers and assistants to our Generals. The deception practised by white spice has become so common and so chronic as for ender the most of their information unworthy of trust. In certain cases, they have been the authors of inconceivable mischief and misery. It is different with the slaves. They have repeatedly shown, and are repeatedly showing, how entirely they may be confided in. There is not a general officer in the Union service who will not testify that his best intelligence of the movements of the enemy, and of the topography of the seceding country, has come from the blacks. These poor people seem everywhere to feel that it is their day to show their gratuade to the soldiers of the Republic. A very distinguished officer, who has been stationed far beyond Mount Verson, on the Lower Potomac, in Maryland, and who, until he took the field, was an uncompromising friend of the South, and of the South, and of the South, and of the South, and of the saves in the neighborhood of his command. He says he was never once deceived by them. They knew the forests around them as the seamen know the sea."

ven:—
"The General is of the opinion that they bring much duable information, which cannot be obtained from valuable information, which cannot be obtained from any other source. They are acquainted with all the roads, paths, fords and other natural features of the country, and they make excellent guides. They also know and frequently have exposed the haunts of secression spics and traitors, and the existence of rebel overalizations."

The General's opinion is sustained by the experience of many other officers. The expedition against Apalachicols found the negro guides very useful. Major General Hunter has issued the following order, with reference to a portion of the "contrabanda" within his jurisdiction:—

ARREST OF COL. C. R. JENNISON AND

designed to be urged against him. It is not improba-ble, however, that the pretext upon which he has been arrested is using disrespectful language toward his su-perior officers, in a public speech. Col. Jeinston into-ly resigned the command of his regiment, and public-serve under the command of those appointed at the head of military operations in Kansas. His card han-guage has not been reported, but it is averred that there was no attempt to charge disloyalty upon his su-perior officers, but merely a general statement that their views of the proper policy to be pursued in carry-ing on the war differed so widely from his, that he de-clined to serve under them. The same reasons were viewn by Lieut. Hort, as the cause of his resignation.

Slavery officers who have enlisted in the service of the Government in the belief that Secessionias should be hurt in order to supptess Rebellion. A gentleman from Kansas informs your correspondent that the command of Col. Montgomery has been taken from him, and the Colonel dismissed from the service. The same course has been pursued toward Col. Weer, another Anti-Savery man. John Brown, Jr., has tendered his resignation as captain of the company to which Lieut. Hoyt belongs.

In short, every prominent officer connected with the Kansas troops who has identified himself with the opposition to slavery; has been shoved aside and humiliated, by Gens. Denver and Sturgis. It is not surprising the officers feel unwilling to serve any longer. The Kansas regiments will be demoralized by these acts beyond power of redemption. In Col. Jennison's regiment there are between twenty and thirty men who, with Jennison himself, have lain in open fields and concealed in woods for days and weeks, to avoid the slave-flounds sent after them by Denver while he was Governor of Kansas. Can it be expected these men if Kansas are more disheartened by these events than anything that has ever crossed their history. St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune explains that the difficulty

The Chicago Tribune explains that the difficulty

about Jennison originates from a difference with his superiors, viz.:—
"Jennison was educated to hate slavery, and when rescued Kansas rose from the struggle and began her career of freedom, out of her fiery trial learned a lesson more general in its bearing. Her history gave a key to the designs of slavery against the entire nation. Col. Jennison is an Abolitionist. Not so are Denver and Sturgis. * * They love slavery, and rather than that it should perish, would draw their swords and point their artillery upon the government itself. We do not overstate the pro-slavery zeal of these officers."

RESIGNED. We regret to learn that Col. Jennison has resigned. He has already done more real service than three-fourths of the Brigadier-Generals who have thus far been appointed, and on account of his energy and the unsparing manuer in which he deals with rebels, his resignation will be a decided loss to the cause.—Freedom's Champion, Alchison, Kansas.

Sr. Louis, April 25. An order has been issued for the release of Col. Jennison from military arrest, he the release of Col. Jennison from military arrest, he giving bonds in \$20,000 to appear and answer to what ever charges may be produced against him. The particular oftence which led to Jennison's arrest has not been made public, but it is presumed all the facts will be shortly forthcoming. Jennison, on being arrested, immediately resigned his post in the army.

We published the following paragraph yesterday:
Yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant Speed came down
from the fort with an order on Provest Marshal Lieut.
Col. John A. Martin, for a detail of ten men and a sergeant to secure the arrest of Col. C. R. Jennison, and
Lieut. Geo. H. Hoyt, of Jennison's regiment. The
order was signed by Major W. E. Prince, by order of
Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, was peremptory, with instructions that Col. Jennison and Lieut. Hoyt be arrest
ed separately, kept in closs confinement, and not ailowed to communicate with each other or with anybody else. Lieut. Hoyt was first arrested. Col. Jennison an hour or two later. The services of the Provost Guard were not called into play, as both prisoners
expressed their perfect willingness to comply with the
order, and left for the fort in charge of Lieut. Speed
about 4 o'clock. We published the following paragraph yesterday

oruer, and left for the fort in charge of Lieut. Speed about 4 o'clock.

Time will demonstrate what all this means.

These officers were arrested as stated above. In the night, Col. Jennison was taken by a guard of one Lieutenant, one sorgeant, and four privates, armed with muskets, to Weston, to take the train which leaves for St. Louis at 3 o'clock in the morning.

While there he wrote us a note, a part of which is copied below:—

to St. Louis.

I am entirely ignorant of the cause of my arrest. To arrest a Colonel, and place him in close confluences, without preferring charges against him, is a thing I never heard of.

If I am arrested simply because I am in favor of freedom, then so be it.

C. R. Jennison."

It is now understood that the real destination of Col-Jennison is not St. Louis, but the Alton Pentientary, On the 11th inst. Col. Jennison resigned the com-mand of the First Kansas Cavalry. On statements received from him, we published that morning the fol-lowing announcement:

"We learn from reliable authority that Col. Jenni son will resign to-day. This act, which will be regret ed by thousands of people in other States as well a in this, has been taken by this gallant officer because be cannot conceintiously serve under the Govern

know the sea.

D The first decision given under the new Emancipation Law for the District of Columbia was on
Monday last, when Judge Purcell, in a case wherein
the custody of a child of a siave was in dispute, declared that the father was entitled to the possession
under the bill for the abolition of slavery in the district.

***B** First adders General Doubleday, stationed near
Washington, has issued an order directing that all negrove coming into the lines of any of the camps or
forts under his command, are to be treated as persons
and not as chattels. His opinion of the expediency
of admitting courabands within the camp is thus

**The first decision given under the Governcomment of the well known here that his health
has been failing for some months. When told by the
guard on Thursday night that he was to be kept in
with his friends, Col. Jennison fainted. The people
with his friends, Col. Jennison fainted. The people
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of admitting courabands within the camp is thus

**The first decision given in the Governreason given in his letter of resignation was
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has been failing for some months. When told by the
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such that the first was to be kept in
such that the first was the property of the camps of
such that the first was proslavery bard the camps to place to the could make Col. Jennison show signs of weakness.

alone could make tot. Jennison substances.

We have not heard that any charges whatever have been preferred against Col. Jennison. His crime cannot be the form of his resignation, for we learn that the resignation was accepted yesterday. It cannot be his Missouri campaign, about which the pro-slavery papers raised such a howl, for General Hunter gave it his cordial approval, and made him an acting Brigadier General.

Lieut Hoyt is still at the Fort, or was yesterday, but his friends have not been allowed to speak to him.

The following letter from Col. Jennison has been received by a gentleman of Boston:-

Apalachicola found the negro guides very useful.

Major General Hunter has issued the following order, with reference to a portion of the "contrabands" within his jurisdiction:—

Headquarters Department of the "contrabands" Milltrary Prison, St. Louis, April 21, 1862.

Fort Pulasti, Cockspar Island, Ga., Armil 13, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulasti and on Cockspar Island, Ga. are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shail bereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermater's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brigndier General T. W. Sherman.

By command of Major General David Hunter.

Ciarling H. W. Sherman.

By command of Major General David Hunter.

Ciarling H. Hunter is also preparing a list of owners of negroes on the abandoned Sea Island plantations, and if they do not prove themselves to be loyal within a specified time, he will declare their negroes confiscated.

of them and occurs of order of the assurer in community of the pursuing party."

We ask all who believe in a just God to decide whether the Union cause ought to triumph if it is only to be upheld by such-means as these. And we ask the Albany Econing Journal whether the slaves ought to brave their magters' vengeance in efforts for the Union cause while such is their reward.—Tribune.

Union cause while such is their reward.—Tribune.

MATCHLUSS BARDARITY. We were conversing, within a day or two, with a Reformed Dutch Clergy, man, who resides in this neighborhood, and he made us the following remarkable statement, which he had received in a letter from one of his sons, who was in battle both at Roanoke and Newbern. As it devolved upon him to carry the flag, he was obliged to go three yards in advance of the rest, and was in the most exposed situation that could be assigned to him. The day after the battle which resulted in the taking of Newbern, a brawny, tiper-like looking fellow, from the Southwest, came up to him and said: "You may thank God Almighty that you are not a dead man; for five or six men, besides myself, all of whom are first-tate marksmen, fired at you yesterday, and not a single ball took effect." The young man noticed as he was conversing with them, that he and the rest of the prisoners about him had hanging behind them, and partially concealed under their coats, a large knife of very peculiar formation, and he inquired what that knife was for. The answer was, "We had officers to cut the throat of every wounded Tankee soldier with it that we came across!" Surely, we are not fighting with "tigers," but with fiends!—Albuny Eee. Journal.

Refer Barbarity. An Albany correspondent of

with "tigers," but with flends 1—Albany Eee. Journal.

REBRE BARBARITY. An Albany correspondent of
the New York Commercial Advertiser relates another
instance of rebel barbarity thus:—

"I have before me a letter from a young relative
who is attached to an artillery regiment as an officer,
and who was at Manassas and Centreville since the
evacuation of those places by the rebels. He says
there were wooden guns in place at Manassas; that on
one of the camp buts was a notice "to any d—d Yankee" who might occupy it, that its erection had cost
some money and time, and that the Yankee aforesid
would find a pair of human ribs taken from the body
of a cursed Yankee who had been shot, and that having polished them up and used them as castanets, he
had left them for the ase and amusement of his Yankee successor. These human ribs were found hanging up on the inside of the hut, as specified in the notice. Can more disgraceful and degrading barbarism
than this be imagined ?"

A SECESSION TROPHY. The following, says the Cincinnati Gazette, is the copy of a letter found on a robel soldier captured at Bowling Green. In it was the ring so particularly spoken of. It illustrates the chivalric spirit and the scholarship of the masses who compose the secession forces. The letter and ring were sent us by a member of a Cincinnati regiment.

were sent us by a member of a Cincinnati regiment.

"to Sis: this ring was made by me the lead was A bullet that killed colonel Slocum of the Tist N. Y regiment. I taken this out of his head my self ame made this ring out of it. Sis you will keep this for me until I return and if you keep it for me you will oblige me and if I nover live to get back sis keep it in

dead at Bull Run have not been exaggerated. The rebels dug up the remains of our soldiers, made spurs of the jawbones, and cut up the skeletons into every conceivable form, and sent the trinkets home to their

families.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many possessing valuable information. They state that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and the regiment is still in service in the vicinity of Gordonsville.—Washington telegrom to the New York papers.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 13, 1862. To-day I really seel like exulting. We have achieved a victory which HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 13, 1852. To-day I reasily feel like exulting. We have achieved a victory which, although bloodiess, must be attended by such important results as can hardly be overestimated. The main line, and-for all practical military purposes the only line of communication, between the Eastern and Western armies of the enemy, is in our hands. To Gen. Mitchel and his brave troops belong the distinguished honor of being the first to penetrate to the great Charleston and Memphis Hallroad, and the first to break through the Rebel's boasted line of defence, extending from Chattanooga to Corinth.

would climb on board, and beg to be taken along. One sad, carnest face peeped into the door of the car in which I was sitting, and its owner put up the usual petition. "Get down," said an officer on board; "get down and go to your master; we cannot take you." The slave shuddered at the word "master." "O for de good God's sake," said he, "let me go wid you and wait on you all!" There was a perceptible tremen rand wait on you all!" There was a perceptible tremen rand wait on you all when the command to the negro, and I saw that a tear was stealing down the check of a rough dragoon, who sat upon a seat just opposite to me.—Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribuss.

New York, April 28. Letters from Edisto Island,
New York, April 28. Letters from Edisto Island,
New York, April 28. Letters from Edisto Island,
Our men had a howitzer from the gunbout Crusader.
Fifty of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our force consisted of 30 sailors from the Crusader and 30 other force consisted of 30 sailors from the Crusader and 30 other force consisted of 30 sailors from the N. Y. and 55th Penn regiments.

New York, April 25. Reliable information places General Lee in command of the rebels at Yorktown.

RECOGNITION OF HATTI AND LIBERIA. The following important bill passed the Senate on the 24th ult.;—

ult. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the consent of the United States to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively. Each of the said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as commissioner and consult general, and shall receive, out of any money in the treasury not other rise appropriated, the compensation of commissioners provided for by the sact of Congress approved Angust 18, 1856; Provided, That the compensation of the representative at Liferia shall not exceed \$4,000.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.
FORTRESS MONROE, Apr

"The fearful state of suspense in which this city as existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in possession of the enemy. It was evanuated by Gen. Lovell who has removed his forces to Camp Moore on the Jackson Railroad," (Signed) John E. Wool, Major General.

CHICAGO, April 29. A special despatch to the Toom Fort Wright 28th, save :--

From deserters I learn that New Orleans is in Ca Purier's quiet possession. The Federal fleet I passed Fort Jackson on Thursday, after a desper naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk a several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Fe eral loss is very heavy. The rebel loss is 60 kil 184 wounded. The engagement lasted part of t days. The Federals took possession of the city will out a struggle. On Friday the rebel force evacua the city, after destroying all the steamers which the

were very jubilant.

Washington, April 27.—The news from New Orleans, which has come through several rebel sources, is deemed here to be of the utimost importance. What dold England has failed to do with all her power, has been handsomely accomplished by New England. The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and St. Philip was followed up is highly commended. In 30 hours our have mea consummated their victory and appeared before the great city of the Southwest to receive its submission. This is but a foretaste of Southwestern operations. No mention is made by the rebel papers of their iron-clad turtles and rams, that were to annihilate the Yankee fleet, which leads to a suspicion that the common estimate of the rebel motive power from their own misrepresentations has been a mistake. It is pretty clear that on this occasion they could not stop to conceal the truth.

Why Savannah was not Taken. Gen. Sherman has arrived here, and his case is very widely and thoroughly discussed. Why did he not take Savan man't He had a private meeting with the Rhod Island delegation a few days since, and exhibited to them Gen. McClellan's order prohibiting him from making any attempt on that city! This is a positive fact, and he is obliged to make it known to save his own reputation. Very many people in this vicinity have been inclined to blame Sherman because of his lackness before Savannah. He says that when h was ready to do something, Com. Depont refused to cooperate with him. That finally that difficulty a arranged, a siege train had been sent him from th North, and all was ready, when the explicit order t desist from all operations against Savannah came fro Gen. McClellan.—Wash. Car. Springfield Repub.

GENERAL BUELL. This General has been very teler in his treatment of rebels, and very tardy in all I
military movements; and in view of his recent a
nexcusable failure to move forward promptly to tsupport of Gen. Grant, it cannot be denied that the
terests of the cause require that he, at least, should
relieved of his command. Had'll not been for the
termined and obstinate bavery of our troops, and t
assistance rendered by the gunboats, the gallant are
nader Grant would have been annihilated before Ge

DEATH OF GEN. C. F. SRITH. The army of the Union has met with a great loss in the death of Major General Charles F. Smith, which occurred at Savan-ha, Tenn., last week. On the 3lst of August, 1861, he was made a Brigadier General of Yolunteers, and took charge under Gen. Halleck of the troops at Paducah. His gallant charge decided the day at the batte of Fort Donelson, and secured his promotion to a Major Generalship. For a time he was in command of the army now at Pittsburg. His fill health detained him from taking part in the late battle.

27 Major Talbot, one of the heroes of Fort Sum-ter, died in New York on Wednesday evening. He acted as first lieutenant when Sumter was attacked, but was promoted after that event. He was thirty-eight years of age, and bore the reputation of being an accomplished man and a gallant officer.

The the Senate, Friday, April 25, Mr. Sherman presented a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio concerning the rebel prisoners at Columbus, saying that the feelings of the loyal people of Ohio are outraged by the fact that the rebel prisoners are allowed to retain their slaves by Col. Moody, thus practically establishing slavery in Ohio. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he would call the matter up on Monday.

20 Gen. Grant reports that he has buried ore 4000 dead soldiers. There is no doubt that the rebel lost many more in killed than we did, for our me fired to kill, and theirs to wound, and both carried ou their orders to the letter. Our troops have collecte 10,000 stand of arms thrown away by the rebels.

THE VOTE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Wheeling Intelligencer publishes the official vote of fifty-one counties of Western Virginia on the new constitution and emancipation. The aggregate is 18,707 for and 441 against the new constitution, and 602 for and 618 against temanicipation. Majority in fifty-one counties for the constitution, 16,856; for emancipation, 542

SAD. Gov. Louis P. Harvey, of Wisconsin, had gone to Savannah with hospital stores, an look after the Wisconsin dead and wounded, drowned on Saturday evening while stepping one boat to another.

by Refugees report that Gen. Villifrique is a command at Fort Wright, and has a force of 6 for 8000 men. The guns from Fort Randolph haven taken there. A large number of negroes constantly at work, streagthening the fortifications

constantly at work, strengthening the formexiona-The slave-owners of Prince George and Sur-rey counties, Va., have been compelled to put on half their negroes between the ages of sixteen and fit by years to work upon the rebel fortifications nea Williamsburg, where Magruder and his army are six tioned. Some people think it a terrible business for the Union army to employ slaves in digging entrench ments, but can see no harm in their laboring for the secessionists—and yet these men are called logal.

secessionists—and yet these men are called loyal.

29 Slavery is practically abolished in Princ George's county in Maryland. The slaves (stys correspondent) are running away in large numbers there is scarcely a plantation but has suffered. Companies of from five to fifty can be seen daily wending their way towards Washington, and wandering ove Maryland seeking employment where they can be paid for their work. Their owners say it is becoming inseless to go after them when they leave, as they winot remain when brought back, but refuse-to work and on the first opportunity showing itself are off again.

An eminent American, formerly a Democrat who has for some time past resided in Europe writes the Tribune a letter, from which we quote a

"We are crazy if we preserve the status of slavery.

regiments.

New York, April 25. Reliable information places General Lee in command of the rebels at Yorktown. Johnston did not remain. All the rebel stores, ammunition, buggage, &c., have been moved three miles to the rear of Yorktown.

Contrabands say the rebels had near two hundred killed and wounded in the recent affair at Lee's Mills. A gang of 2000 negroes, who were at work on the dam, had twelve killed, and were stampeded by our shells, and had to be forced back with the bayonet.

South and had to be forced back with the bayone!

"Tork Post, remarks:—

"A rebel deserter to-day reported that we have killed one robel Brigadier General, two Captains and several Lieutenants since we have been in front of Yorktown. The number of killed and wounded is withheld from the rebel troops, but it is large, and many of the enemy are hit by our artillery and sharp-shooters each day."

RING OF THE TRUE LOCOFOCO METAL. One of the straight Democratic tickets, voted at our charter effection, had endorsed upon its back the words.—It am in favor of shavery in Michigan." The ballet was voted by one of the prominent Locofoco leaders of this city, and was a fair expression of the secret sentiments of his party leaders.—Grand Rapids Engls.

WOMAN'S VOICE FOR FREEDOM. On Monday, the History of Prominent Locofoco leaders of this city, and was a fair expression of the secret sentiments of his party leaders.—Grand Rapids Engls.

WOMAN'S VOICE FOR FREEDOM. On Monday, the History of Prominents of the abolition of slavery. A similar patition, of the same length and with the same number of signatures, was presented, on the same day, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Kelley, of Penmylvania.

LECTURE OF MISS ANNA ET DICKINSON. The cecting in the Uniterian church, less evening, we copy justed the church being rowded, and numbers being obliged to go away with the being control of the church being obliged to go away with the being obliged to go away with the control of the church being obliged to go away with the control of the church of the

The Arrest of Green Stone Authorized by the President sent a special message to the Senate, stating that he authorized the arrest of Gen. Stone, for sufficient cause; that the delay in the trial of the accused is caused by the fact that the witnesses are now in an tive service in the army before Yorktown, and that are examination of the case will be had when not incompatible with the public interests.

What will the Courier and Post say : WHY GEN. STONE IS NOT TRIED. Is it pos

Wire Ger. Stone is not Teren. Is it possible that any man cannot understand why Gen. Stone is not granted an instant frial? The witnesses he would summon are to-day on the field of battle. He would call Gen. McClellan as one of his witnesses—can the Government spare him from Yorktown? On both sides, not less than one hundred army officers would be called as witnesses. Is it not easy to see that they cannot now be spared? The trial will occur at the earliest possible moment.—Washington Republican.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS .- The tenth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will conven at Longwood, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on FIFTH DAY, (Thursday,) the first of Sixth month, (June,) 1862.

This annual assemblage is held for religious communion, for mutual interchange of thought and opinion, for the

for mutual interchange of thought and opinion, for the perpetuation of old friendships and the formation of new; in brief, for a festival of two or three days of social, intellectual, and spiritual fellowship and profit. The members of this Religious Society do not hold their membership by virtue of any ecclesiastical vows or bonds, or of any real or supposed unity of theological bellef. Their common faith, if it were written, would be simply and only the essential principle of love to God—a love to be schibited, not through devotion to creeds and forms, but in lives of purity and beneficence, in the recognition and defence of the equal rights of mankind, in efforts to break the chains of the oppressed, and in a farm resistance to every form of infiguity and wrong.

iniquity and wrong.

Such being the spirit and aims of the Progress the Slaveholders' Rebellion, its causes and consequences, and the means by which alone it can be effectually put down the means by which alone it can be effectually put down, will naturally engage he small share of the attention of the Yearly Meeting; and it cannot be doubted that, with an carnestness and selemnity worthy of the crisis, it will seek to persuade the people and the government to avert the calamities of civil war, and open up the only path to permanent peace and propertly, by "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." To all persons who cherish the spirit and principles above set forth, we extend a cordial invitation to meet and co-operate with the Society.

Oliver Johnson, Joseph A. Dugdale, Elizabeth Jackson, Sarah Mareh Barnard, Lydia Irish, Jennie K. Smith, William Barnard, Ellen Angier,
Aaron Mendenhall, Hannah Cox, Dinah Mendenhall, Sallie Howell. Josiah Wilson, Ruth Dugdale, Samuel B. Underhill. Mary P. Wilson,

NOTICE.—All con ness of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and with egard to the Publications and Lecturing Agencies of the inercent Anti-Slavery Society, should be addressed for the resent to Sawutz May, Jr., 221 Washington St., Boston.

Many of the best and most recent publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society are for gratuitous disribution. Application for them to be made as above,

TO NOTICE.—Members of the American, Pennsylva-nia, Western, or Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sociaties, contributing annually to the funds of either of these Soci-ties, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Report of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Year, by sending a request to that effect to Sanual May, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston, and closing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, vis., for

REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. — MARGARET B. BROWN, M. D., and WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on ases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4

35 Mashington street, 2d door North of Wagren. Par-ioniar attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

EF WEARE, N. H.—PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture a North Weare, N. II., on Saturday evening next, and at outh Weare on Sunday next, afternoon and evening. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of P

speak in QUINCY, at Johnson's Hall, on Sunday next MARRIED-In Portland, (Me.) April 23, Mr. James

In Chelses, on the 24th ult, at the house of Phiness Pratt, Esq., by Rev. Albert H. Plumb, WM. R. McKay Maria Chappan Fratt; also, Herry L. Sarberben Schar Caroline Pratt, all of Chelses.

DIED-At his residence in Wayne or

DIED—At his residence in Wayns county, Indians near New Paris, Ohio, on the 21st inst., Jacon Grave, aged 80 years and 6 mouths.

The deceased was a native of Delaware. He came to this county, and settled on the place where he died in 1816. He was, we believe, a member of the first Meeting for Safferings of White Water Meeting of Friends. He was one of the worthy and conscientious persons who, about twenty years since, left that Society on account of what they esteemed its recreamy to the cause of the slare. Believing his course on that occasion right, he would never make the elightest concession in regard to it. He was a man of indomitable firmness, strict integrity, libers! and benevieta, a true friend to the oppressed—always field, with purse and hand to help the flying fugitive. He has gone to his reward. Honor to his memory !—Cratreville, (Ind.) True Republican.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will be pleased to receive a few Young Ladies into her charge for purposes of Instruction in English Branches, Music and French, A Term of Ten Weeks will commence Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

For particulars, address — ABBIE B. HEYWOOD.

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., April 15, 1862.

THE PROGRESSIVE AGE. Devoted to all Reforms.

THIG is a monthly Journal, of eight pages, edited by Bryan J. Butts and Harriet N. Greene, his wife, Hope-dale, Mass. It commences its fourth volume in May, 1603; and the friends of an unqualifiedly free pages are invited duly to consider its ciaisms on their patronage. Specimen copies sent to any address.

TRANS.—Single copies, 50 cents a year ; clubs of twenty names, \$5.00. Address B. J. BUTTS & H. N. GRNENE. Hopedale, April 16. Zw

Boetry.

THE PRAYER OF THE ENSLAVED.

We bring our aspirations, our angel-winged desires; The gleams of life supernal, drawn from the scraph lyre We pray thee, All-parading? inspire with love and fra The supplicating millions before thes. in the dust! ath Might's stern oppression thy chil

But fix upon thy heavens our supplicating eyes, And of thy Love and Wisdom invoke life's dearest Our Father in Heaven! beheld our fettered hands, Upraised in invocation unto thy angel bands; Our hearts are sore and stricken, our weary souls

down
Beneath the cross and armor, the cruel; thorny crown.
We bring to Thee our burdens; we cast before Thy thr
The woman's outraged honor, the childless mother's more
The strong man's bitter anguish, his impotent despair;
The lissh by white hands wielded;—"its more than we

Our Father in Heaven! we crave from thee a sign
Of thy all-pitying mercy, and tenderness divine;
That soon the heavy burden shall for us lightened be,
Our life and toll rewarded by ascred liberty!
For this we supplieste Thee, our Lord and Master dear!
For this we sak in a sience of overy circling year:
We pray Thee, All-pervading! upraise in love and trust
The sorrow-stricken millions before thee in the dust!

For the Liberator, THE KNIGHTS OF THE SKULL

BY HUGH DIDIT.

h—he ! for the knights of the cross-bone and skull— The zerfs of the South, and the slaves of the clave— the heroes who swear by the black flag—and white, (The first meaning human; the other one, brave!)

Oh he I for the jackals, the hyena men,
To whom nothing is sarred, not even the grave,
Who held their carousals o'er unburied slain,
And steal dead men's bones, to show they are brave! We've called you chivalrio—may God save the mark! No Sarseen, Turk, or barbarous knave Ever sold out his title to manhood so cheap As the Bull Run skull-stealers, the dauntless and bra

Oh, Northmen, arouse, for Humanity's sake,
And over the South bid our starry flag wave,
Till you've purged that fair land of the presence of a
Whose deeds are a burlesque on all that is brave.

Your leaders have lingered too long at their post,
Essaying the old institutions to save;
Let your war-cry be rengeance—demand blood for blood ! Let your war-cry be rengeance—demand blood for bloo Till the foe bite, the dust at the feet of the brave!

From the Oswego Commercial Times. EMANGIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

BY MISS A. W. SPRAGUE.

Now God be praised! for this old world has moved. Time's rusty wheels at last are newly groored, And our own country vibrates to the shock, As when a mighty earthquake smites the rock. It shook the Senate Chamber as it passed;

No longer at my feet shall crawl the slave While high in air my starry banners wave; No longer will I list their clanking chain, No longer will I list their clanking chain, Or on my garments wear this loathrome stain. I stretch my hand, and grasp the power to-day; When others fail, myself will bear the sway; As when my rom declared themselves the free, Shall beam once more the star of Liberty.

In this, the District water my tempe status, I harst indignant every captive's handa; Here in my home my glorious work begin, Then blush ne more each day to see this sin. Thus finding room to freely breathe and stand, I'll stretch my sceptre over all the land, Until, unfettered, leaps the wailing slave, And echoes back the blessings of the brave.

The Eagle hears her voice majestic given,
And down he sweeps, like thunderbolt from heaven,
And with a joyous scream he makes the dome
of oar freed Capitol his faiture home;
Never to seek again his cyrie high,
To sit with drooping wings and scornful eye,
But ready at the call to lead the brave,
Whe shout, "Emancipation to the slave!"

Apa, throw thy banners to the breeze of heaven, From Slavery's chain another link is riven; hing joyous chimes, as rung that "Bell" of old, Which once our fathers" "Declaration" told. ods of free soil has our land; the more roods of free soil has our land; see Capital at least has room to stand. cond one seere bolt, oh God, from heaven, to milte, and Slavery sowers forever from our sight.

Not all in vain have lovers; of the right
Proclaimed true freedom in their fearless might;
Not all in vain the efforts of the brave,
To break the fetters from the bleeding slave;
Aye, not in vain on Slavery's sod in shed For thus laptized, our soil shall all be free— The fruit of patriots' blood is Liberty.

From the Salem Register. BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW

THEM."

When those wile planned this dark Rebellion fell,
By pride and base ambition, from their sphere,
They saw that power to work their treacherous will
Lay in deceiving; and, like Lacifer,
Their few, unworthy, private ends to gain,
They dared Heaven's vengeance, and the scorn of a

To lead their tools, the Southern public, on, How eft did falsehoods perjure them anew ! "Go forth" they cried, "our holy cause to g And curse a yile, relenties, Vandal foe, Ere they make desolate our sunny land !

What eared those men, if they but ross to power,
Though wee and ruin should mark every step;
Though robes of Sides were damp with many a tear,
And over heaps of sides the training mount up?
Are the deceived, now learning, through War's wees,
Who are, and who are not, the real foce?

Who have

Whe have proved Vandala? In whose dreadful track Lie pillaged, burning towns and watted lands? Who outrage Southern homes, and still turn back, Unsatisfied, to stain their dripping hands Ansew with murder of poor helpless men, Wounded, and crying "Mercy!" all in valu?

Wie, wishing an usurper's place, declared
Their Might should crush out Right, and righteen laws,
And, in unholy mockery, have dared
To ask the sid of Heaven in such a cause?
But unsuccessful, may, "Ye caused it all!"
"They of the North?" Let every record tell.
Balem, 1862.

The Tiberator.

"WHAT IS THAT TO THEE?"

power of the individual soul to fiee from that "wrath to come," and attain to the unspeakable blessings of Heaven. But, although it is maintained that the present is a life of probation, it is plainly to be seen that the probation is not of a very searching order. It is to be proven whether a man can believe certain doctrines, the most essential of which is expressed in

man declare his belief in this, the constituted authori-ties will certify that he has entered into the heavenly rest. If he fails to do this, all the authorities unite in proclaiming that he has " not accepted the conditions of salvation." The staple of a large part of preach-ing consists of fiaming and terrific warnings to "fiee from the wrath to come," coupled with the most alfrom the wrath to come," coupled with the most al-luring pictures of heaven which a sensuous imagina-tion can portray. Men are exhorted to lay hold on the promise of heaven before physical death comes in, and consigns them to hell forever. The uncertain duration of this life, liable as it is to terminate any moment, is a powerful and terrible weapon in the hands of the popular preacher—the mighty sickle with which he stalks through the field of the world, and shears down the grain which is already "white to the harvest."

These debasing views of life, death and immostali.

Him. This disease of the spiritual organ has been superinduced by the nostrums of the doctors. It "grows by what it feeds upon," and its appetite is insatiable, so that the vicious dogma must be carried by its logical consequences into every relation which the soul sustains. Men try to put off the Lord with the soul austains. Men try to put off the Lord with the least possible service. If he demands entire consecration of heart and life, filling up the measure of every day with the golden fruit of holy activities, we think it too much, and try to buy a place in heaven by hiring the present life of Him at the secenths, filling up the measure of aix days with our iniquity, and that of the seventh not with the fruit of holy activity, but with a sort of holy torpor. The Law and the Propher for the aix days may be summed up in "Make ets, for the six days, may be summed up in "Make to yourselves friends of the unrighteous Mammon."

pays back what is lent him, but pays it with in He hoped this would stimulate others to have

It is related of Ivo, Bisbop of Chartres, that, when on an embassy for St. Louis, he encountered an old woman, of grave and sorrowful aspect, threading the streets of Acre, with a cruse of water in one hand and a pan of coals in the other. He inquired why she carried them. She answered: "My purpose is, with the fire to burn Paradise, and with the water to quench the firms of Hell; that men may serve God without the incentives of hope and fear, and purely for the love of God."

In nearly every theology, Christianity somehow gets itself represented as a gigantic system of rewards and punishments—arbitrary, awful and demoralizing. There is Hell on the one hand, crowded with the damned, the smoke of whose burning ascends forever and ever. On the other hand is Heaven, where there is no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness, plenis no more work, or want, or woo, but idleness and the wood of its feelings, dispositions and actions to wards man, on the other. Religion is the practical part whereof theology is the theoretical. The theology of a people in mean that theology which is popular among the masses—being mercenary, its religion laws and the masses—being mercenary, its religion laws and the masses—being mercenary, its religion laws and the masses part whereof theology is the theoretical. The theology of a people—I mean that theology which is popular among the masses—being mercenary, its religion will also be mercenary, its piety mean, hypocritical, full of artifice and fraud—trying to cheat God,—its morality based upon selfishness, knowing no law but that of the strongest, acknowledging no obligation on the part of man to do the right for the right's sake, will give its sanction and support to, by finding excuses for, every species of wickedness practised by man towards man.

To say that our national life—our national religion To say that our national life—our national religion—has hitherto been of this character, will doubtles seem a "hard saying" to many of you. But I con fess I think it has. We are a nation of merchants and everything is merchantable—honor, truth, virtue religion, even the bodies and souls of men.

To "do justly" means to cheaf your customer whenever you can the crimd down the laborer.—I

amass princely fortunes by frequent failures in busi
—to plunder the nation of every available means of
fence, and then strive to overthrow it,—to be a par ience, and then serve to overtinow it,—to be a paired ic contractor, and "save the country" by stealing the last dollar from its treasury,—or to be a thoughtless, heartless woman, and spend thousands of dollars of the public money upon festivity and merry-making in

things ye will not permit them to do unto you."

I know this will seem grossly extravagant and ur just. It never seems entirely just to estimate the moral and religious standard of men by their mora and religious life. We take it for granted that me and religious lite. We take it for granted that me mean better than they do, and therefore we do not es-timate them wholly by their deeds. We should, in-deed, take into consideration what men fail to do, as well as that which they really accomplish. But it should never be forgotten that Failure is one of the

has been no effort, condemnation must rest.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." I have been speaking of "the fruits" of a class of men neither small nor insignificant—a class of men who exercise a great and alarming influence in this nation to-day. They are men who have helped make the natoday. They are men who have helped make the na-tional history, and are a large constituent element in the national character. When we contemplate the na-tion in its solidarity, their sins are our sins. And we tion in its solidarity, their sims are our sins. And we have hitherto been willing that it should be so, nor do I see any evidence of a radical change in us even now. Thus I think it not unjust to assert that the social and civil life of this people,—list trade, politics, and jurisprudence, have been at war with Christianity. We have pursued individual, social, and national aggrandizement at the sacrifice of whatever stood in the way of these. This course has brought us to the

Thirty years ago, the South, despairing of putting a stop to anti-slavery agitation in any other way, resolved to attack, or at least to threaten to attack, the pockets of Northern merchants and manufacturers by cutting off all commerce with them, unless the utternance of sentiments adverse to the peculiar institution was summarily suppressed. This was a master-stroke. How admirably the scheme worked! Free speech was everywhere stricken down. The South threatened "non-intercourse," and the North theraupon mobbed every anti-slavery meeting that was held, trampled its sons and daughters and its own liberties in the dust. The Legislature of Georgia officed a reward of \$5,000 for William Lloyd Garrison, and a mob of Boston merchants came near killing quered Congress, so that there was scarcely a knee that did not bow to Baal. By the same help, Slavery conquered the Church, and thenceforth, from the cursing of Cansan by drunken Noah to Paul's ming a "profitable" servant out of an "usprofitable" one, and sending him back to his master, this blessed

the tables of brokers and dove-sellers within the walls of the Temple isself, turning it into a house of merchandise and a den of fhieves. But we need not go so far back. During the great "Revival of Religion," so called, in 1889, a document was issued in Philadelphia, by the "American Systematic Beneficence Society," in the form of a Certificate of Stock. This Society claimed to be "auxiliary to every benevolent institution in the land".—"Foreign Mission, Home Mission, Sabbath School, Seamen's Friend, Education, Bible and Tract Societies." The vignette upon its certificate was an angel with a trumpet, sounding "Glory to God in the highest, peace on early, good will to men"; sud also a figure of the globe, with the inscription, "The field is the world." The customary blanks were left, to be filled with the stockholder's name, the amount of money paid in, and the number of shares bought. To all of which this guarantee was appended, with the names of the officers of the Society.—

"Stockholders are guaranteed to receive one hundred times as much as they put in [Matt. 19:20.] Those who coultuse to pay into the Panel as much as ix cents a week, for three years is succession, to bille members of the American Systematic Beneficence Society. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for alix years the honorary managers for life. Those who do this for a life the stock of the final Judge."

So for the small sum of six cents given every week of one's life, [from love to Christ,] the American Systematic Beneficence Society will secure to him all the honors, immunities and styps of heaven, Three centuries and a half ago, the infamous Tettel cried aloud, as he sped

Lincoln's judgment, "greatest and not sudden eman-cipation is better for all, in the more financial or pecu-niary vice." And therefore be tramples upon the most glorious opportunity to be just that God ever gave to man. Non omnes qui haben citherem, sunt cith-arcali. Not every man who possesses a harp is able to wake its strings to noble music. So with Mr. Linorself. Not every man who possesses a harp is able to wake its strings to noble music. So with Mr. Lincoln. God has put the stylus of immortality into his hand, but he does not know how to write his name. He sees the sin, he sees also the means of ending it, but has not yet had enough of it in the "financial and pecuniary view." In the kgony of remorse, a passionate African of the fourth century, whom the Church now delights in as Saint Augustine, cried to his God, "I wretched, most wretched, in the very commencement of my early youth, had begged charity of Thee, and said, 'Give me chastity and continency, ONLY NOT YER.' For I feared lest thou shouldst hear me soon, and soon cure me of the disease of con-

But what a sordid atheism is that which can con-tent itself with the "mere financial and pecuniary view" of this struggle, and for a dollar adjourn to the distant future that justice which can be rendered to-day. The Christians of the first century made the great blunder of despising every thing that con-cerns man's well-being in this life, and of adjourning all questions of justice between man and man, in an dicipation of the immediate re-appearance of the Heav-enly Lord, when the reign of Justice would be swiftly established in all the earth. But such an adjournmen

blunder, it is a crime; for we no longer watch and wait for a quickly approaching time "when the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him," and shall sit upon his throne for the dispensing of justice to all mankind.

And it is plainly to be seen that Mr. Lincoln, if he can possibly avoid it, will not "let the oppressed go free." I do not see that his policy has changed a particle since, in the Illinois debates, he avowed himself in favor of a Engitive Slave Law. Tou know how Mr. Critienden opposed that very "mildly drawn" signature till the last moment before the adjournment of Cöngress. All that Abraham bath will be give for Kentucky. In the light of the late message to Congress, it may seem exceedingly unjust to say that the President is even now willing to "countenance and support" alavery. But, my friends, scrutinize that message, and you will see that it is only the same policy a little more extended—All that Abraham hath will he give for the Border States! If he can make sure that the Border States will "in no event" join the more Southern section in its "proposed confederacy," his object is accomplished—this "substantially ends the rebellion," he says—he cares for nothing further. Nay, the message expressly says that his proposition "sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referity to interfere with slavery within State limits, refer-ring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately in-terested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them." He does not even expect that "all terested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them." He does not even expect that "all the States tolerating elavery" will "very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation." Yet it is "a matter of perfectly free choice with them" to do it or not. But it is not alone by this message that Mr. Lincoln's policy is clearly indicated. See what he is already attempting to do in Tenuessee. He sends Andrew Johnson down there as Military Governor, "charged," as we are informed, "with the duty of forcing or winning the people back to their allegiance, and organizing a loyal State government." Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, and Hon. Horace Maynard, accompany Etheridge, now Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, and Hon. Horace Maynard, accompany the Governor. Now, what is the course pursued by these men, under the sanction of the President? Why, Johnson says, in a speech made to a "crowded assembly" in the Hall of the Tennessee House of Representatives, March 22d—"It is my honest conviction, that the only security for the institution of always to in preserving the Constitution. If you want to enjoy your slave property UNMOLESTED, seek to restore the protection of the Government. . . . I have no hesitately in assuring you that slavery can only be preserved by adherence to the United States and obedience to its lans."

So Mr. Etheridge, in a speech made at Nashville, with you,"—and, haply, they may "persecute you adherence to the United States and obedience to its laws."

So Mr. Etheridge, in a speech made at Nashville,
March 18th, "implored the people of Tennessee, in
the name of God and of religion, to return to their
allegiance," and said, "You can return now, if you
will, with your peculiar institution unimpaired." "Speakallegiance," and said, "You can return now, if you will, with your peculiar institution unimparted." "Speaking of the Confiscation bill [now] before Congress, he said there was time even yet to prevent its passage; if the South would send her representatives, as the opponents of the measure, it [the South] would then have a majority in both Houses." Mr. Maynard also "argued that the rights of the South were sofe only under the Constitution." These are the men who are

under the Constitution." These are the men who are carrying out the spirit of Mr. Lincoln's message.

Do you remember one of the sights which Christians saw in the house of the Interpreter? She and her company were led "into a room where was a man that could look no way but downwards, with a muckrake in his hand. There stood also one over his head, with a celestial crown in his hand, and profibered him they count for his muckracke, but the man fill

Tell me not of victories over Southern rebels! I and take your rest? At it enough the hands of sinners! am sick at heart over these victories. I would to belold, I am betrayed into the hands of sinners! Heaven that we had conquered the rebellious North, rebellious against the law of God. The North is not yet worthy of victory—not meally ready for it. And I pray that God may not withhold his hand, that disaster on disaster may come upon us, until we are LETER FROM ONE OF THE TEACHERS.

in heaven; and come, take up thy cross, and follow me."
But when the young man heard that saying, he was sad, and went away sorrowing; for he had great pos-

The Christianity of Christ does mean, then, SELF-

The Christianity of Christ does mean, then, SELFSACRIFICE.

Well, this is not without its lesson to us. Some of
you may already have asked in your hearts, "Why
does he say these things here, to us, who are all, or
searly all, thoroughly and unequivocally opposed to
the institution of alavery! Why does he not save
his breath until he can spend it where it will do more
good!" Friends, I speak now because I wish to
urge anew, and with all my might, the duty of open,
uncompromising, unwearying hostility to slavery—
hecause the past year's hostilities, the conduct of generals in the field, and of the legislative and executive
powers at home, have thoroughly convinced me that
the great battle against slavery has yet to be fought,
and that it must be fought here at the North, at our
firesides, in our schools, with the mechanic at his
bench, with the farmer in his field, with the mechant in his shop, and with all in our churches. Yes,
preeminently, "The field is the church." No one
not wholly ignorant of the facts can deny that the
American Church has been the bulwark of American
Slavery. Years ago, Dr. Albert Barnes—certainly
good orthodox authority—said. "There is no power
out of the Church that could austain slavery an hour,
if it were not sustained in it."

I am for a new era in the ecclesiastical history of

out of the Church that could austain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it."

I am for a new era in the ecclesiastical history of our country, in which D. D. shall no longer mean Dumb Dog on the question of slavery. For this anti-slavery struggle has slavay been a "war of words," a war of ideas, of principles; and this will be its character until slavery is blotted from the face of the earth. Your columbiads may subjugate the South, but they will not annihilate slavery until they are loaded with an idea. Now, I want every man here turned into a manufacture of such ammunition as will turned into a manufacturer of such ammu crush through all obstacles into the very magazine of slavery, and thus end it at once and forever. And we are to do this, if at all, by talking, for talk is our work. We are to do it by plain speech. I have no faith in Quaker anti-slavery men, any more than I have in Quaker generals or Quaker guns. Plain, honest speaking is what is needed now. Let the dispensers of "rose-water" be silent. There must be no room of "rose-water" be silent. There must be no room for misstating our meaning. Brethren, I would rather speak five words with my whole understanding, my whole heart and soul, in an upright and down-right manner, so "that by my voice I might teach others also" to hate the whole accursed instituteach others also. To hate the whole accursed institu-tion of human slavery, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever supported or tolerated, than ten thousand words in that "unknown," incomprehensible, uned-ifying tongue which halts and stammers at the word "abolition," and at last utters "no secession" and "non-extension" in its stead.

Foolish men think that the anti-slavery struggle is

well nigh over. Would to God that it were! But it seems clear to me that there are many years of bitter warfare yet to be waged, unless Government is faithful to the "Golden Honr" whose

ful to the "Golden Hour" whose sands, alas I are swiftly running out.

The day is not passed when anti-alavery preachers will be obliged to make sacrifices. Eighteen hundred years ago, if a man got angry with his neighbor, and felt like cursing him, he consolidated all the vituperation in his vocabulary into one word, and called him. was discovered, and ever since (in one part of the globe, at least,) it has been the curse of curses to be called an Abolitionist. There is a growing mistrust that the new curse is a failure—that Abolitionist is, after all, only snother name for Christian. But it is

thoroughly uncompromising course. There will be real dangers to those who take that course. Never real dangers to those who take that course. Never flatter yourselves that it will be a path of flowers. But when I think of this, I sometimes remember, that noble Roman, Metellus, who, when warned by his friends of the danger of refusing to take an oath binding him over to complicity with the ambitions and unscrupulous schemes of Saturainus, replied: "If it were always safe to do right, who would ever do wrong? But good men are distinguished by choosing to do right when it is least for their safety to do so." We shall conquer the South. The war with slavery will then begin to rage. The wild monster of compro-

will then begin to rage. The wild monster of compro-mise,—which good, foolish men think has been acci-dentally killed in the conflict,—will start from its lair, as in the old Roman story, breathing pestilence and death upon the serried columns of freemen, and

him that crown for his muchrake; but the man did neither look up, nor regard, but raked to himself the straws, the small sticks, and the dust of the floor."

Is not this tragedy reënacted at Washington to-day! There is a man who can look "no way but downward," as he rakes the fragments of the Union to gether, and therefore he does not "look up, nor regard," when the angel of God proffers him the celestial crown instead of his miserable rake.

"If angels weep, it is at such a sight!" Now is revealed to us, also, that there is "a way to Hell, even from the gates of Heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction."

Tell me not of victories over Southern rebels! I am sick at heart over these victories. I would to Heaven that we had conquered the rebellious North, is at heart over these victories. I would to Heaven that we had conquered the rebellious North, is a heart of the suppression of the month of the hands of sinners!

Leading the misc,—which good, foolish men think has been accidentally killed in the conflict,—will start from itsended that his charled beautiful to the start from itsended that his charled to the strayed to deathly killed in the conflict,—will start from itsended that his charle whad coal low." as the too the strayed to deathly killed in the conflict,—will start from itsended that his charle whad coal how any better of the stray, as the told Roman story, breathing pestilence and death upon the serried columns of recemen, and death upon the serried columns of recemen, and death upon the serried columns of recemen, and it will only be when squadrons have twenty to make the pestilence and death upon the serried columns of recemen, and death upon the serried columns of recemen, and therefore deaded to fight it, that it will at last be destroyed.

This is the on-comflex start from it will only be when squadrons have twenty and the start from it will only be when squadrons have twenty be entanced to fight it, that it will at last be destroyed.

This is the on-comflex start from it will only be when

And I pray that God may not withhold his hand, that disaster on disaster may come upon us, until we are ready, nay anxious, to do the right.

Yes, it must be admitted, it is the old question which the North, with Lincoln at the head of it, even yet proposes to itself—"Will it pay—is it an entirely sofe investment—to do what the law of God commands 1." It is the old mercenary spirit. This Christianity as we have learned it—it is nothing more than an Insurance Company, of whose ability to indemnify in case of accident we are much in doub. We are not sure that bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days. We are not sure that bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days. We are not sure that bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days. We are not sure that bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days. We are not sure that bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days. We are not sure that their support and that of their families is to depend on their own exertions and faithful were accept as reward or pay for labor done.

When we arrived, our first proceeding was to address the negroes, who collected in front of the plazza, leave "no margin for man's magranimity"? Does leave "no margin for man's magranimity"? To say the selection of the plazza, the lay no duty upon me unless He first thoroughly convince me that it is for my temporal interest to perform that duty? A story, which some men treat as legendary, but which I prefer to regard as entirely authentic, may perhaps illustrate Christianity for us here.

Many years ago, as a certain man, "nineck and lowly in heart," fared through the solitudes of the Percas towards the Jewish capital—there to meet an ignominious and terrible death in performance of the duty which God had laid upon him—a self-righted or the process and the practice in sewing will surely not hunt them, inherit evertasting life! It "The meek one liked not be a large of the ruler brighter will be precised the season of t

soldler. The church was filled with negroes; the dress of many of them was very odd, made principal-ity of carpet stuff. A little boy, who came on horse-back with his grandfather, wore a jacket made of all Brussels carpet, and trowers of Ridderminster. As ter the sermon, Mr. Pierce made some remarks to the people as to our purpose in coming, and their duite in view of it. They came up to shake hands with as after listening were attentivels and where or the line years of the same is and with a after listening very attentively, and second very fields have us come. At Capt. F.'s I met a man, about fary years old, called "Bob"; he asid he cauld red the Bible, but had never been able to find that any this Bible, but had never been able to find that any thing in it authorized such treatment as they had received from their masters. He had always heard that client was the justest man that ever lived; but if He allow. ed people to be treated as they had been treated, they

Christ was not true.

March 26. Last Sunday, we went to the Church on St. Helena Island; we had a school before church, at which nearly a hundred negroes, of all ages, were present. There being no one to preach, I was asked to say something; so I began the service by reading thymn, two lines at a time, while a colored brother led the singing. By this time, there were three or four hundred negroes in the church. I then read service hundred negroes in the church. I then read service passages from the Bible, and, in place of a sermon, told them one of the stories which used to be likely best by the children at our Bible class at Mr. Ct. best by the children at our Bible class at Mr. Ct. Mr. P. then made some good remarks of a practical nature, and another hymn was doled out, two lines at

to be responsible for thirty dollars' worth; and you may tell any of my friends who wish to give any thing, that they may pay five dollars, and consider one has rel of salt as their contribution to the wants of thes

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Some time since, an adventurous Yankee, by the name of Geo. Francis Train, went over to Englasd for the purpose of introducing to John Bull's favorble notice, one of the most recent of American inventions, the street railway. We believe he fit not succeed very well. Tracks were laid in soos of the cities, but after trial, were in most cases endered to be taken up. This speculation having proved pretty much a failure, and our rebelies breaking out about that time, Mr. Train, with the readincess which characterizes the Yankee adventure, laid aside his rail-way schemes, and took upa himself the office of defender of the Union, and its died to American institutions and the American died to American institutions and the American and the American said teach of American institutions and the American himself the office of defender of the Union, and visdicator of American institutions and the America
character in general, and for some mouths be appers to have attracted considerable attention in Egland, frequently addressing public meetings who
considerable applause. Some of his speeches have
been republished in this country, two of them recently in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, a paper
generally manifesting excellent taste and judgment,
but which, we regret to see, characterizes there of
fusions as "great." The perusal of them has cevinced us that Mr. Train is not the man properly
to represent America, or to take upon himself the fusions as "great." The perusal of them has cavined us that Mr. Train is not the man properly to represent America, or to take upon himself the task of vindicating her, or to set her in her true position before the English people. His speeches an characterized by an exceedingly low moral ton, the dimmisest veil of logic and reason, the his sheeves an characterized by an exceedingly low moral ton, the finishest veil of logic and reason, the shallowest philosophy, the most unbushing recklessness of a sertion, the most complete disregard for truth, and the general absence of that high tone, sound information, correct judgment, and regard for principle, whishould be possessed by the man who undertakes so a task as Mr. Train has taken upon himself. Addressing an audience extremely ignorant on all topic connected with this country, he is enabled to make reckless, partial or incorrect statements which is hearers are unable to contradict, and which are lid down so confidently, positively and dogmatically, that they are readily accepted as well founded.

There is, perhaps, a grain of truth and commens ense to a ton of misrepresentation and falsehood in Mr. Train's speeches. They are amusing from the impudence, and an occasional felicitous application of the "you too" argument, but it is lamentake to see any such epithet as "great" applied to sed a mass of rubbish. Mr. Train is, in our opinion, being his country more harm than good. It will so be long before his sciolism and humburgery will be detected, and a worse impression than ever left spaths. The property of t

LECTURES BY JOHN S. BOOK, ESQ.

The citizens of Philadelphia have recently less favored with a visit from John S. Rock, Esq., the distinguished colored orator and lawyer of Bots. During his short stay, he gratified a wish long cheished by them to bear one or two of his popular ketures. Last week he spoke in the scientific library course of the Institute for colored youth, to a ver full audience. His theme was, "The Character and writings of Madame de Stael." The address held was one befitting the place and the audience was one befitting the place and the audience was one befitting the place and the audience was cheste, accurate, scholarly, and marked will exceeding good taste. But the address of his visit was given at Sansom St. Hall, on Monday evening. That large and fashionable Hall was quite well filed by an audience partly white and partly colored, among whom we noticed some of our best and maximulantial fellow-citizens. Dr. Rock's subject ws, "A Plea for My Race." To say that the letter was eloquent conveys only an idea in the aggregative med an eloquent discourse. It was full of most for the lively, and logic for the philosophical. Everything was in excellent taste. The manner, so well as the matter, was noticeable. Dr. Rock, tall and manly in form, his stern, dark eye flashing under an intellectual brow, did hingself look the order. There was no bluster, no empty rant and beating of the air, no mere clamoring after effect, no "befow roads of empty sound." His voice, smooth, pleasant, mellifluous, is exactly adapted to his cals and graceful action, and to his elegant diction. We cannot say that we agree with the accomplished orator in some of his ethnological views. But it he hopfell and cheering view he took of the time and of the relation of his race to this con nity is eas of a foreign war, he struck a fesponsive chord at the hearts of his people.

the hopeful and cheering view he took of the uns, and of the relation of his race to this country in our of a foreign war, he struck a fesponsive chord in the hearts of his people. Upon this point he sai most beautifully: "In such a war, if my race are treated like men, if they are guaranteed the recognized like men, if they are guaranteed the recognized their manhood, they will defend the country which has given birth to them and their fathers for over two hundred years; but if they cannot be the recognized, they will not take up arms at all: they will not take up arms at all: they will not takempt a report of this excellent and eloquent discourse. Altogether, it was one of the most entertaining, instructive and finished as the most entertaining instructive and finished as the mos

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

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from
232 Washington Street, to:

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hall.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has removed now are none to excel her in nine cases out of ten, as she has remove to excel her in producing a new growth fair.
Her Resterative differs from that of any one cles, being made from the roots and herby of the forest.
She Champoos with a hark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly benedeal it, his hair four that producing and the Restorative, and will prevent the hair four time to the contract of the contra

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES,

* Watchman and Reflector, April 4, 1861.

A SERMON,
Preached at Meadville Theological School, April 16, 1862,
BY THOMAS VICKERS.

is no more work, or want, or woe, but idleness, plen-ty and rejoicing without end. Hell is the inevitable destiny of the "natural" man. Christians of every name, however, (the dogma of Predestination to the contrary notwithstanding,) practically believe in tha. power of the individual soul to flee from that "wrath

"There is a fountain filled with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins; And sinners, plung'd beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains." If sometime before death, even at the last mo

spirit enters into the religious life of the people. Men serve God for what they can get, and not for love of

to 'vourselves friends of the unrighteous Mammon.'
The Gespel which we love to hear on the seventh
is, "There remaineth a rest for the people of God"—
"He giveth his beloved sleep."
Many of the most precious declarations of Scripture are pressed into the service of this huckstering
spirit. At a meeting for conference and prayer at one
of the churches in this town, not long ago, a prominent member of the church stated how he had recentnent member of the church stated how he had recently verified in a striking manner the passage. "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will the Lord pay him again." He had been reminded of this passage at one of the previous meetings, and he resolved to see if it were true. When Sunday came round, he gave liberally to the church, and the increase in his business that week proved conclusively to him that the Lord not

"pity upon the poor."

It is painful to see how thoroughly the leaders in It is painful to see how thoroughly the leaders in religious sects enter into this spirit. They do not hesitate to pander to the love of gain in this its worst and most degrading form. They have forgotten the rebuke of Paul to "men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godiness." Sometime ago, one of the leading religious journals in Boston* chronicled some remarkable instances of this "tending to the Lord," which it "especially commended to its seculity readers." Here is one of them, as related by a Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society: A gentleman residing on the continents commenced his contributions "with a simple donation of £20. In 1854, his year's gift had risen to over £2700; in 1855, to £5,665; and last January [1856] he intimated his readiness to make his donations for 1856 either £13,000 or £15,000, adding, that when they were gone, more would be forthcoming. This gentleman's answer to some inquiries was, the more he gave, the more he got. He was a richer man now than when he began to give."

But there is a lower deep even than this. There

But there is a lower deep even than this. There seems to be no meanness to which the mercenary spirit in religion cannot descend, and no bissphemy of which it is not capable. Of old, we read that it set up the tables of brokers and dove-sellers within the walls of the Temple itself, turning it into a house of merchandise and a den of thieves. But we need not go so far heart principle for even "Relyraid of Religion" so yet regow "yesterday, Abraham Lincoln issued his

* April 15th, 1861.