WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6.

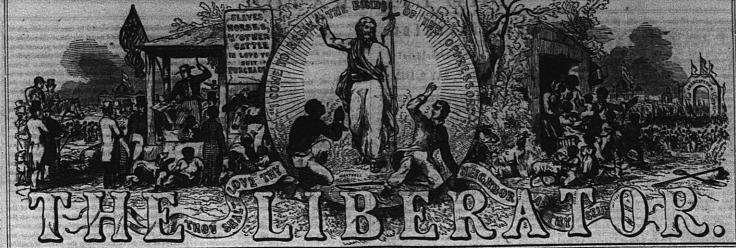
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

IF All remittances are to be made, and all corns of the paper are to be ents inserted at the rate of f

The Agents of the American, Mas The Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies is, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies riged to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

mbright to receive a gentlemen constitute the Financial The following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the aper, viz: - WESDELL PRILLIPS, EDWESD QUISCY, Enaper, viz: - WESDELL PRILLIPS, ACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

nas power to carry on the way, and more carry it of o, as company to the Laws of war ; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martis stray, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Anam.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Hay this down as the law of nations. I say that milliary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and ELAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PERSIDERY OF THE MAY OF THE MAY THE MAY

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 19.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1637.

Refuge of Oppression. THE PORT ROYAL MISSION.

Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

Sirs,—In your paper of Saturday you say, "The noncensical, wild and fanatical plans of Irresponsible men and women which are having their trial at Port Royal are a subject of sorrow and disgust to the intelligent world." I am well acquainted with some of the persons employed as Superintendents and teachers at Port Royal, and have cently been there. Most, of them were selected in this city or in Boston by eminent citizens, lay and elerical, and they are not irrespossible in any just sense of the word. They have a social position and character which entitle them to respect, and have received a commission which has been sanctioned by the Government. If their plans are what you describe, I have failed to discover it; and as to the plan formed in this city, I send you a copy, to speak for itself. I respectafuly ask you to state how the plans referred to deserve the character you ascribe to them, and upon what evidence you assert that their trial is a subject of sorrow and disgust to the intelligent world.

New York, April 28, 1802. gest world. New York, April 28, 1862.

The above communication, to which we give place with pleasure, is from a gentleman for whom we have the highest personal esteem, but whose name we regret to see connected with several of the most radical propositions of the day. The request made of us is proper, and although we might prefer to let the Port Royal expedition die in peace, we cannot refuse to justify our own remarks. The article to which reference is made, is one in which we spoke of plaus of religious instruction of the blacks. We have said that the men and wearnen were irresponsible, and that the plans were nonsensical, wild and fanatical. We did not use the word irresponsible in its legal acceptation. They may be able to pay their debts, or respond in damages to any action brought against them. But they are not responsible to any one for their conduct, the whole plan of action at Port Royal is voluntary, and each teacher pursues his or her own notion of the right doctrine to be taught. If we are wrong, we will correct it; but in the papers sent in by our esteemed friend we fail to find any indication that a teacher at Port Royal who shall instruct the negroes in Unitarianism, or Universalism, or Spiritualism, or Trinitarianism, or in any other form of religious belief, is responsible to any one for the course he or she pursues. We find the first fine of the 7th Article of the Plan submitted to us as follows: "Schools and churches

find the first line of the 7th Article of the 17ian sub mitted to us as follows: "Schools and churche shall be established finong them" (the negroes. Now we respectfully sauggest, without mentionin names at all, that for an association made up of me whose religious creeds are as diametrically oppose to each other as Peter's and that of Simon the so whose religious creeds are as diametrically opposed to each other as Feter's and that of Simon the sorcere, to propose to establish churches among any class of people, is nonsensical and wild, if not tinged with financiem. We observe in the list of officers of the Society, Spiritualists, Unitarians, Friends, Episcopalians and members of several other denominations,—a catholic society, but not the sort to undertake a missionary work of, establishing churches, among supposed heathen, or organizing either Sunday or any other schools of religion. So much for the religious aspect of the mission, which was the subject of the article to which our friend has taken exception. Now as to the political. Are these teachers instructed fo teach servants their duties to their masters? They are sent to the supposed "freed men" at Port Royal. In all probability, many of these are the servants of loyal masters, or of widows and faints. All of them will be restored to slavery unless confiscated, or freed by some process of law which will be held good in South Carolina, and maintained in the State or United States Gourts there. What political instruction is given to these servants splould estricity of the Pauline sort, but our correspondent will hardly tell us that it is such. We find that the claif managers of this association are gentlemen who have published their names heretofore in approval of the doctrine, that the war has absolved the overens of slaves, loyal or disloyal. This doctrine is attentical of the petilient leaf is subservine of law, order, nettutors, Constitution and Union. If the teachers of the negroes at Port Royal are responsible to these

GARRET DAVIS AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Retract from a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, April 23, by Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky—

Sir, a change has come over the spirit of Mr. Phillips's dream, and what has produced that change? He thinks he has found his own party in power, in the possession of the executive and the legislative branches of the Government; or its own party are not in power, they have such skillful and dexterous and able and unscrupulous leads in the grain of the constitution, and is well not be readed; and the two Senators now in my eye, one from Masschusetts, (Mr. SUMNER), and one from New Hampshire, (Mr. Halle.) What does he now say? Mr. Phillips was arguing recently in this; ("Did you see him?") I hold no fellowship with him. I disdain to know any such man. Any man who andaciously avows himself a traitor to the Constitution, and is willing to subvert it for the purpose of achieving the emancipation of the slaves, or of dismembering the Southern States and establishing a Southern Confederacy, or for any other purpose under God's heaven, I condemn and denounce. He is a traitor, and his heard is filled with nothing but treated; and when that man Wendell Phillips was the rein this city, lecturing as he did lecture, he ought to have been seized by the President or the Secretary of War, and manacled and confined at Fort Warren or Fort Hamilton. He was a much man many who were so treated. What did he say in his lecture here in Washington?

"Now, I love the Constitution, though my friend [Dr. Pierpont,) who sits beside me, has heard me curse in the hundred of all our men. This was in office, we had no trust that merited measures in the hundred of all our men. This was in the read of the proposition of the south of the proposition. The hundred times, and I shall again, if it does not man and the support of the contract of the contract of the contract of

mean justice."

Oh, it is to receive a new interpretation! I adhere to the old political bible, and to its interpretation by its apostles and the Supreme Court, and I deny and condemn utterly any of your modern jesuitical interpretations of it.

"I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen

Oh, what a labor !-

"and if I have spent any nineteen years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was those nine teen years."

May the Lord deliver this country from any such accursed Puritan conscience as that !

"Unless within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware, and half Virginia, would to God that building"—

referring to the Capitol-"with the city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes last July."

"with the city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes last July."

What an atrocious sentiment! Suppose a Secesh was to come into this capital or to go to Cincinnati, and was to take such a diabolical position as that, would not the whole world of Black Republicanism, and of Constitutional Republicanism, and of Unionism of every name or grade or dye, without any exception, have risen in condemnation of the miscreant who dared to give utterance to such a sentiment?

Speaking of the origin of the rebellion, Phillips declares that "it was nobody's fault, but that it is the inevitable results of the seeds our fathers planted eventy years ago." And in another place he says of the fathers of the Republic, "they dared not trust in God."

Referring to William Lloyd Garrison, the inveterate disunionist, who kept standing time out of mind at the head of his paper the sentiment that the men who had framed the Constitution had made "an agreement with death, and a covenant with hell," he characterized him as "a wan who had done more in the providence of God to shape the fate of this nation than any other one;" and that he (Phillips) "was prond to sit at his (Garrison's) feet." I wish he was sitting there, and would sit there forever, and that they were both in the very central point of the peninsula of Africa. It would be better for the peace of the country, that they and all their admirers and proselytes occupied that locality.

THE ARMY NOT ABOLITION.

the army. Evidently this is hydra-head Let the President and the army pu

Selections.

EXPULSION OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

The World contends that the North, as well as the South, is determined to root out and drive off all free blacks. The African race may live among us as slaves, but they shall not live here as free men! The World says this is the unalterable purpose of the American people all over the land. If so, it is a purpose truly disholical, and the people who entertain it deserve to be exterminated from under the face of heaven. But we deny that there is any such general purpose or wish. A miserable pro-slavery press endeavors by every possible means to enkinde and aggravate the prejudice against color, and then to make use of this prejudice as an excuse for injustice. The World is the fit ally of the Herald and Express in this fiendish work. The assertion that black and white cannot occupy the same country, except by keeping up the hellish institution of human slavery, is a libel on all history, and on our

The state of the control of the cont

earn, the more they will spend.

We do not believe the petitions against them are the spontaneous results of alarm in the minds of working men. They are got up by politicians for political purposes—chiefly to promote a result of the Gutaneous Democracy. We explict to see that party taking ground, within six months, that the negro has no right to live, except as a slave, and that he ought to be banished from the country of his birth, because, forsooth, he is black.—Delhi (N. Y.)

WHO AT THE NORTH SUPPORT AND UP-

The setting free of a few thousand alves, by act of Congress, the Bistrict of Columbia, and by the presence of our army in various rebel States, has part of those difficied with a cruincous borror of a portion of the Bistrice of Congress, and the California of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such of the States, praying for laws to shut out such out the States, and praying for laws to shut out such out the States, and praying for laws to the States, and praying for laws to the States, and praying for laws to shut out such out the states of the States, and praying the only for the States, and the States, and

DEMOCRATIC TREASON.

people's cost. Sum up now, when this mass of blundering has by hook or by crook been brought to a conclusion, the amount that has been paid for the whistle! Calculate the hearths that have been made desolate, and the proceeds of industry which might have been made available for comfort, and see what is to be found on the other side of the account. Somebody set down as their hobby, that it would be pleasing, agreeable, what little boys and girls call nice, to restore the Constitution which had been smashed to pieces, to its state before the smash. Every old woman would do so with the r pickle-pot, if she had not better wit. In the first place, what chance was there of its being accomplished? If violets plucked the sweetest showers can ne'er make grow again, what chance was there that any gardener could stick the fragments into their old places, instead of making clean conveyance of the origin of the mischief? A baby thought it would be nice to try; but had the baby no guardian, no thoughtful bonne to guide his scring mind? Suppose a danger of another kind, and he is pursued by an evil beast, with ample start and time to reach a point where danger was at an end. Whereupon our baby experimentalist, moved by reasons which, when he is eaten, he cannot be asked to explain, undertakes to think how pleasant it would be to try if he can do it on one leg. It is difficult to deny that this is what has been done by the triflers with Providence in America.

General Fremont's "appointment has given great

America.

General Fremont's "appointment has given great offence to the moderate party." An officer teased Louis the Fourteenth for promotion. "Your regiment," said the monarch "gives more trouble than all the army besides." "Sire," replied the officer, "the enemy says just the same."—Bradford (Eng.) Advertiser.

PROGRESS OF FREE SENTIMENTS.

PROGRESS OF FREE SENTIMENTS.

For months past, the people beyond the mourtains have been determined to cut loose from the Old Dominion, and form a new State, to be called KANAWHA. They have gone so far as to hold a Convention to draft a Constitution, but this Convention was so far behind the age that it wanted Kanawha to come into the Union as a slave State, and actually refused to incorporate in its draft of a Constitution a provision for the emancipation of the alaves. This was old fogyism indeed! But when the leaders failed them, the people themselves took the advance. No sooner was this action of the Convention known than they took the matter in hand, and by an overwhelming vote have declared their determination to cast off forever the curse of slavery. The result seems to astonish the people themselves. The papers of Western Virginia confess that a Revolution is sweeping along the Allegbanies, and, like a flood in the Ohio, bearing down dead wood, rotten logs, and old stumps of trees, it is clearing away the decayed institution from every part of that great valley watered by the Ohio and its tributaries. The Wellsburg Herald, one of the local papers, says:

"Was there ever a greater revolution in public continent than here are remarked in the public mind

"Was there ever a greater revolution in public sentiment than has been wrought in the public mind of Western Virginia, during the last very few months, on this very subject? The late election tells the tale. In counties where, eighteen months ago, the venera-ble Ruffner was treated with contumely and insult for having years before been the author of a pamphic advocating vardual emancination, the people, after one

DISUNION PLOTTINGS IN EUROPE.

The National Intelligencer publishes a very interesting series of contraband letters which were found on board the Confederate steamer Californ, captured by our blockading squadron as sile was in the act of running the blockade of the cutrance to the Mississippi river on the 23d of Jasutary last. The central figure in the group of letter writers thus brought to the knowledge of the public, is Thomas Butler King, agent for some Georgia steamer scheme in Europe, but who hypears to have devoted all his time for the year past to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. The correspondence is of a very miscellaneous nature, but some of it throws such valuable glimpses on the most audacious iniquity of modern times that we make such extracts as our space will allow.

The first glimpse is of the brasy assurance which distinguished the rebels on the opening of President Lincoln's administration. Mr. A. E. Cochran writes from Macon, Georgia, March 5, 1861:—

"Nothing new. Most people read Lincoln's inaugu-

"Nothing new. Most people read Lincoln's inaugu I as a 'no fight' measure, and few care a 'cuss hether it is or no."

The next is like unto it, but more practical, being rom the private and confidential letter of J. Cowles lew York, April 10, 1861, to Mr. King, viz.:--

"This day Fort Sumter will be attacked, and before this reaches you Pickens—then all the Slave States will rash together, a separation will of course follow, and the Confederacy acknowledged; then capital will follow, and we can carry our plans."

Now we cross the water, and find Mr. J. M. Vernor riting from Brussels to Mr. King.: "I have been a the continent, and operating for our commercial adependence since last June." That is, June, 1860 efore the Presidential campaign had fairly begun. Beverly Tucker, who is still in Paris, wrote in June last, and showed the private sentiments of the

"We have whipped the scoundrels in three lastances, and, what is worse for them though better for us, we have proved already their utter inefficiency to cope with us. Not the least gratifying element is the threatening aspect of England and the United States, or rither the rotten Government at Washington. God grant that it may lead to a rupture, and that 'John Bull' may blow their blockade sky high. If he does this I will forgive him a load of his self-conceit; arrogance and hollow philanthropy."

gance and hollow philanthropy."

A Mr. E. Peirse, who has three or four letters in this interesting batch, tells Mr. King from Dieppe how to get at the London Times, and is pleased to say: "I should not wonder if the Western States seconde, and that 'Maine' joins Canada." In the next letter this "wonder"-ful man comes to the conclusion that "the war will break down in the North for want of funds."

The two next correspondents of Mr. King are "Haldeman," (a Pennsylvanian, we believe), and a son of the late Com. Claxton, of Maryland—but they say nothing of consequence. Another writer, evidently of some note, under the signature of "Maryland," writes, apparently from London, in regard to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy:—"I feel authorized, after having had two friendly

"I feel authorized, after having had two friendly conferences with a prominent member of the Foreign Office, and one with one of the most, if not the most influential of the confidential advisers of the Sover-eign, to give is as my belief that but little hesitation and delay would be met with in attaining this desired

The same writer cautions Mr. King against a young South Carolinian in Paris named Mortimer, and says he does so on the authority of his father, who is heart and soil with the South." Loyal people will be glad to hear more about this young Mortimer.

The next correspondent on the carpet is N. J. L. O'Sullivan, who sent the National Intelligencer, has spring, a patriotic Union ode, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner." In August he was really to do anything for the rebel cause, though chained down at Lisbon "by absolute want of means." Mr. O'Sullivan was the late United States Minister to Portugal.

Following him comes "Ch. Haussollier," France, whose note is only important for the statement it.

whose note is only important for the statement is contains, that one of Mr. King's secession pamphlet was published at the request of Michael Chevalier the eminent French champion of free trade, and for the following:

"I need not recall to your memory what the Minister told you in one of the interviews you had; it was too gratifying for you to have forgotten it."

The revelations next turn their light upon the British Consul at Havana, Mr. Crawford, who is pronounced by one of Mr. King's correspondents "a thorough Southerner." This, and doubtless other convincing testimony, makes such an impression on Mr. King that he actually writes to Earl Russell, December 6, 4861, saying of Mr. Crawford:—

"I therefore beg leave to assure your lordship, most respectfully, that her Majesty's Government could not select a more acceptable person to be her Majesty's Minister to reside near the Government of the Confederate States."

Minister to reside near the Government of the Confederate States."

This is the height of impudence. Still, Mr. Crawford is as likely to be British Minister to the Southern Confederaey as anybody else.

We have seen with what assurance the correspondence began—but it ends amusingly enough to gratify the most indignant loyalist. All these plotting diplomatists were needy in the pocket, though rich in visions of Southern glory. We have observed Mr. O'Sullivan chained down at Lisbon by "absolute want of moans." But he is not alone. J. M. Vernon is "entirely out of money." Haussollier begs that the future Southern Embassador will remember his services. M. Calhoun says the foreign bankers "will take no drafts on the South at all," and that he never saw such times before, though he had been through some hard ones. R. Mitchell duns Mr. King, and says, "I did not expect you would let me support your expenses." J. N. Beach is trying to negotiate a loan for Mr. King. And to cap all, Robert Hutchinson wishes Mr. Yancey to give him the address of "Mr. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, U. S.," adding:—

"Perhaps I ought to state that I have instruction to direct my solicitor to arrest him for a considerable

Perhaps these little facts, wherever the rebel agents in Europe were known, much more than off-set all their gorgeous representations and artful de-vices.—Boston Journal.

THE DELUSIONS OF ONE YEAR AGO.

As a specimen of the absurd calculations upon which the Secessioners one year ago initiated the present deplorable war, we republish the following article from the Mobile Evening News of that period, copied from that paper into the Columbia (South Carolina) Guardison. No comment is necessary:

copied from that paper into the Columbia (South Carolina) Guardison. No comment is necessary:—

"There are now, as nearly as can be estimated, upward of one hundred thousand organized and armed men in the seven Confederate States, under orders or anxiously awaiting them to spring to the post of danger at the word of Jefferson Davis. Within eight or ten days time at the furthest he can concentrate sixty thousand of these men, the best soldiers in the world, at any point on the northern border, and burl this splendid army like an avalanche upon the foe. If the battle ground be in Virginia or Maryland, as it probably will, the grand army of the Confederacy will be doubled or trebled by the rallying hosts of those States. We have reason to believe that hundreds of companies are now on the move, or will be within twenty-four hours, all bound somewhere. Such is our immediate war power.

Should we move on Washington, does the enemy expect to hold it against as ? To hold it against an army of a hundred thousand men, and a hostile local population? Large as the telegraphic reports from the land of the enemy read, it will be at least a month before Lincoln can muster into service, and concentrate into an army, a handred thousand men. We are ready, he is not. Our people, naturally so inclined, have been making soldiers of themselves for months. His people have been doing nothing of the sort, and are not naturally so inclined. Our ordinances of secession were really the notes of our warlike preparation. Their first note of preparation was the cannonade of Charleston. We have had three months the start of them, and are ready—they are not.

Months ago the minds of our people had settled

are not.

Months ago the minds of our people had settled resolvedly to meet any issue. Now the people of the North are in all the wild panie and confusion of war's first alarms. We confront them, a cool, collected foc, that will never give them time to recover from their surprise. We are ready for action—they are getting ready to prepare to act. They may

plenty of men—men who prefer enlisting to ation, scurry fellows from the back slums of , whom Falstaff would not have marched gh Coventry with; but these recruits are not ern, least of all the soldiers to meet the hot-ed, thoroughbred impetuous men of the South. raise plenty of men soldiers, least of all the sossiers to meet the South-blooded, thoroughbred impetuous men of the South-Truncher Soldiers, who enlisted to war on their ra-tions, not on men, they are fellows who do not know the breech of a musket from its muzzle, and had ra-ther filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in

the breech of a musket from its muzzle, and had rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in
manly open combat. These are the levied 'forces'
whom Lincoln suddenly arrays as candidates for the
honor of being slaughtered by gentlemen—such as
Mobile sent to battle yesterday. Let them come
South, and we will put our negroes to the dirty work
of killing them. But they will not come South.
Not a wretch of them will live on this side of the
border longer than it will take us to reach the ground
and drive them over.

Mobile is sending forth to wage this war of independence the noblest and bravest of her sons. It is
expensive, extravagant to put such material against
the riff-raff of mercenaries whom the abolition power
has called out to war upon us. We could almost
hope that a better class of men would fall into the
Northern ranks, that our gentlemen might find formen worthy of their steel, whom it would be more
difficult to conquer, and whose conquering would be
more honorable. For the present, however, we need
not expect to find any foe worth fighting, with the
exception of a few regiments, for the North is just
getting ready, and will likely be whipped before it
is ready."

A RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

-, Wednesday, April 30, 1862. "At the latest accounts from Fredericksburg, Ge McDowell was occupying as his beadquarters the ho Mr. Lacy, immediately opposite that city."

Mr. Lacy, immediately opposite that city."

This paragraph in a late morning paper brings to my mind some incidents connected with that house, which I trust will be interesting to your readers, and which, to my own mind, are not without their lesson. This mansion to which I refer bears the name of Chatham, and was immediately at the end of Chatham bridge which was named from it. The bridge is now in ruins. The mansion was built by Judge Coalter, one of the best of the old Virginia school of gentlemen, a Judge of the District in which he lived, and a lawyer of high attainments. He was a man of great wealth, and selected this beautiful eminence for the noble mansion which under his own supervision was rearred upon it. Chatham was long known as the seat of refinement and hospitality, and there probably has never been a gentleman or statesman of the old regime who has not been entertained Ruom as the seat of retinement and hospitality, and there probably has never been a gentleman or states-man of the old regime who has not been entertained within its almost classic walls.

within its almost classic walls.

More than twenty years ago this old and beloved citizen died, bequesthing his entire wealth and estate to his excellent widow. She was a woman of generous nature and of the purest piety. Among other property left her were a large number of negroes whom she always treated with kindness.

During her life her youngest daughter, a lady of great beauty, was married to Mr. Horace Lacy. To him, therefore, the property fell on the death of Mrs. Coalter, which happened a few years ago at a very advanced age.

great beauty, was married to Mr. Horace Lacy. To him, therefore, the property fell on the Beath of Mrs. Coalter, which happened a few years ago at a very advanced age.

Mrs. Coalter had during many years previous to her death, declared that she should set her slaves free when she died. For this purposes she called-in a near relativa of hers, who was a lawyer, and employed him in writing out her will. Now this lawyer, who resides in Fredericksburg and is well known there, set a wishful eye upon these negroes. It seemed to him quite a desperage thing to see ninety-five well-conditioned chattels going out of the State. But then, how could they be of any importance to him, or to any but Lacy? He hit upon this expedient: He persuaded the old lady to put it in hier will that these negroes might have the choice of becoming free, or of selecting masters or mistresses from among her blood relations. There are so many hot ploughshares to be traversed before Freedom can be reached, that it is not to be wondered at if the alternative presented itself to this lawyer's mind as that likelies to befall these hinety-five negroes.

But when the old lady was dead and the will was opened, Lacy was inconsolable for the loss of these chattles. Until at length some legal Mephistophiles—and his tribe has not decreased in Fredericksburg—whispered it into Lacy's ear that all was not lost. These negroes were by the will given their choice of freedom or masters; but by the laws of Viriynia, a stave, not being a citizen, had no right to choose.

Incredible as it may seem, this infernal secondrel, Horace Lacy, seized on this point and subverted the life-long wishes of his mother-in-law as to the freedom of these slaves. The writer of this has heard Mrs. Coalter speak with gratitude of the affection of her slaves, and express her determination to set them free. The Circuit Court sustained Lacy's claim, and the matter was taken up to the Supreme Court of Virginia, which also sustained the law of the case—the ablest Judge on the bench, R. C. L

It is some gratification to know the sagacious law-er who drew up the will never got a single chattel

yer who draw up no will have been by the transaction.

It is on this Lacy's estate and in his domicil that Gen. McDowell is making himself comfortable. Don't be nervous, General! There's not a gentleman in the neighborhood around you who does not regard it as a piece of "poetic justice." And if man in the neighborhood around you who does not regard it as a piece of "poetic justice." 'And if by any means some young or aged negroes shall be found on the estate, whom Lacy thought non doit capaces, you may be sure they have a holy claim to liberty! Let this Rebel Aid's mansion and fine grounds be confiscated, and, side by side with the farm where Washington was reared, it will surve as a warning to the old Burg that Justice still lives with her balances and her sword.

By the way, would not the field in which lies the grave and unfinished monument of Washington's mother be a fit place for the encampment of the army of the Union when they shall cross the Rappahannock?—Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

bannock?—Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CONFISCATION.

In dealing with conficcation, we propose to approach it as we do every question this war has created. The time has come for us to accept or rejection, we shape the policy of this war. If confiscation is wrong in theory, then the war is wrong. If we do not adopt every means to crush the rebellion, we indirectly sustain it. A Virginia planter, in York county, has a hundred negroes—a large farm—overflowing barns, spades, axes, and hatchets. General Magruder wishes to throw up an embankment. The planter sends his negroes to make ditches and broastworks—furnishes the tools, and feeds the regiments encamped behind them from his granary. He not only gives Magruder the means of war, but sustains his men in making it. This we consider open rebellion. In the course of time our armies advance. The planter's home comes within our lines. We know he is an enemy to our cause, when they have been made enemies; place him our rices, and take away all power to be the enemy he has been. This would be retribution for crime committed, and indemnity against crime that might be committed. Yet this would be confiscation; and, on a proposition to make it a law, every Democran in the House rotes any, and a large number of other members timildy steal into the committee-rooms, and refuse to go upon the rocod—Philadelphia Press.

Maynd, who has instead the middle, and indemnity against crime that might be compiled to the response of the proposition to make it a law, every Democran in the House rotes any, and a large number of other members timildy steal into the committee-rooms, and refuse to go upon the rocod—Philadelphia Press.

Confiscation. It is reported that Hon. Horaco

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1332.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The New England ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION for 1862 will be held in the city of Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 28th and 29th, in the MEL-ODEON, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday.

Wednesday.

The New England Convention, annually held for the
past thirty years, (with but a single exception,) has
been one of the most effective instrumentalities for
arousing the people of this land to a just sense of the
great Abonination of Slavery. Its yearly sessions
have always been largely attended,—not only all the
New England States being represented therein, but
usually several of the Western and Middle States also.
Never before was it called to meet under such cheering circumstances. The work of the Convention is Never before was it called to meet under such cheer-ing circumstances. The work of the Convention is far from being done, nor can any opponent of slavery safely slacken hand or zeal at this critical bour. But God is now vouchsafing such signs to this nation, such tokens of his power and presence, as should serve mightily to encourage every friend of Freedom, and bring us all to the great crowning labors of the Anti-Slavery cause with redoubled encourage and in Anti-Slavery cause with redoubled energy and in redoubled numbers.

Let the anti-slavery men and wor land, then, gather once more in their Annual Conven-tion. Once more let them indicate to the long-slum-bering but now awakening land, to a guilty but hap-ity a repenting people, the only Way of Peace, of Safety, and of National Honor. Once more let the words of Justice, and Freedom, for all, be echoed worus of Justice, and Freedom, for all, se centered from the hills and valleys of New England, until they join the swelling woices of the Centre and the Great West; and the trembling, hoping slave shall hear the glad itidings, proclaiming his deliverance, his redemption, and his acknowledged manhood.

All friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in every part of the country, are invited to attend.

of the country, are invited to attend.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

EDMUND QUINCY, President.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

opening session of the twenty-ninth anniversary of this Society was held in the Church of the Puritan (Rev. Dr. Cheever's) in New York, on Tuesday for noon, May 6,—a most intelligent, sympathetic an crowded audience being present, and warmly respon-ing to the sentiments uttered on the occasion. The ing to the sentiments uttered on the occasion. The President (Mr. Garrison) was in the chair, and opened the meeting by a few congratulatory remarks, and the reading of striking and highly appropriate selections from the Scriptures. A fervent and impressive prayer was then made by the Rev. Mr. Post, after which, the Teach of the Company of the the Treasurer's report was submitted, and the follow-ing letter read by Oliver Johnson from Hon. Gerrit

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. PETERBORO', April 16, 1862.

VM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY DEAR FRIEND,—The cordial invitation in you letter of 13th inst., to attend and address the appro ing Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery So-ciety, I should for many reasons love to accept. But I have many labors at home; and, moreover, I am too old to leave home unnecessarily. You will have an abundance of speakers, and will not need my

I trust that the smiles of Heaven will be upon your ecting, and that great wisdom will characterize all

its proceedings.

I shall be all the more pleased with your meeting, if I find that none of its time was consumed in discussing the relations of the Federal Constitution to slavery, so it is that the American people persisted in being pro-slavery, until they thereby destroyed the nation. Destroyed it is simply by being pro-slavery; and destroyed it is no less by the pro-slavery of the North than of the South. I do not say that it is de-stroyed beyond restoration. I hope it will soon be re-stored; and I am sure it will be ultimately. The people were infatuated enough to be pro-sla-very, whatever might be the character of the Consti-tution; they will now. I trust, be anti-slavery, what-

tulion; they will now, I trust, be anti-slavery, whatever its character. They sacrificed the nation to save slavery; they will now, I trust, sacrifice slavery to save the nation. If they fell below the Constitution before, I trust that they are now willing, if need

be, to rise above it.

There is one point at which the meeting should, in my judgment, put forth a clear defence of the "Gar-risonian Abolitionist." His influence, especially in the case of such a man as yourself or Wendell Phil-llps, is too important to the cause of freedom that in-justice should be allowed to impair it. The "Garrisonian Abolitionist" was formerly a Disunionist, and however, the subject neither of inconsistency nor conversion. This nation, whatever it was in theory and in its laws, was practically a nation of kidnappers—of monsters. The "Garrisonian Abolitionist," despairing at last of its reformation, held that it ought to be broken up. But such a change has taken place in the nation within the last year, that its reformation is no longer to be despaired of. Moreover, the reformation can be carried on far more hopefully in the union than in the disunion of the States. Hence, with all consistency, the "Garrisonian Abolitionist" is now a Unionist. There is a conversion. It is, however, to him, and not of him. There is a change; but it is ground him, and not in him.

whether he was right in holding that the Constitu-

Surely, the English or the French nation had better
be broken up than held together by the policy of putting to death every feebfe-born child. That, however,
were a small crime compared with the crime of crimes
which stains our nation.

You and I have ceased from our anxieties about the
abolition of slavery. We must not, however, accept
to much credit for having done so. We could well
afford to ease from them; for we saw an earnest and
a mighty effort to save the country, and we knew that
alarcy had got such a fast and deadly hold of the
throat of the nation, that the nation could not be saved
without slavery was killed. Forty years ago, and a
no less widely-extended rebellion could have been put
down without putting down slavery. A flock of sheep
may be saved, and the suckling-wolf which has got in
among them be also saved; but let the wolf have a
year's more growth, and either it or the sbeep must

Please add to the funds we draft for fifty dollars.

With great regard, your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

The President then stated that, in consequence of he omission of the annual meeting of the Society ast May, he would read the following Statement in schaff of the Executive Committee, instead of the eries of resolutions usually submitted on the occa-

sion:

American Anti-Slavery Society.

For the first time since the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

For the first time since the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, its annual meet was omitted one year ago, by the unanimous judgm of its Executive Committee, in order that, at critical period in the life of the nation, no opporture abould be given the domestic enemies of freet to make a mobocratic outbreak, whereby the training of the South might be stimulated to a more vigon of the South might be stimulated to a more vigon North in the maintenance of popular institutions. Now that the lines are distinctly drawn, and vast armies are in the field for the suppression of the rebel-lion, and all sympathy with the rebels is disavowed, this Society deems it advantageous to resume the ob-servance of its anniversary meetings in the usual

However opposed it may have been either to the Constitution or the Union, in time past, the Society has countenanced no resort to violence, acted no fachas countenanced no resort to violence, acted no fac-tious part, adopted no illegal or unjustifiable measures, and presented no other than a moral issue in vindica-tion of the sovereignty of God and the sacred rights of human nature, against provisions or agreements re-garded by it as cruel, wicked, and utterly indefensible garded by it as cruel, wicked, and utterly indefensible. It is the prerogative of all citizens, whether in an individual or organized capacity, to criticise all those laws and institutions for which they are responsible, or by which they are required to be governed, and especially that Constitution which is "the supreme law of the land." And it is equally their right and daty to testify against whatever that constitution is to testify against whatever they conscientiously be-lieve to be at variance with the principles of justice and the claims of humanity, as embodied in the Con-stitution or enforced in any of the laws under it Loyalty to God forbids their being dumb in such an exigency. Beyond this, the Society has never gone a hair's breadth. Hence, those who accuse it of having pursued an incendiary, unlawful, treasonable course,

pursued an incendiary, unlawful, treasonable course, are guilty of calumny.

The Society was organized for the abolition of slavery by peaceful and moral instrumentalities: it has used no others. It professes to regard the act of making man the property of man as a flagrant sin against God, and the denial of all human rights; and the slave system as "the sum of all villanies." In this conviction, it is sustained by the verdict of the civilized world and the common instincts of mankind: it is, therefore, neither fanntical nor mad. The charge of fanaticism and madness applies to those who advocate or sanction slavery, not to those who plead for its immediate abolition. To be morally consistent, the So-To be morally consistent, the So ciety could not but deplore and reprobate those com-promises of the Constitution, admitted and carried out to the letter by the nation ever since its formation, by which fugitive slaves are permitted to be hunted and captured as freely in the Free States as in the Slave States—a slave representation is allowed in Congress, thereby greatly increasing the political power of a desperate and domineering slave oligarchy—and the nasion of a slave insurrection. It was specially with reference to these universally recognized compromi
—no matter in what phraseology they are expres
or concealed,—that the Society has felt constrained pronounce that instrument "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," and, com-predict in due time that very overthrou predict in due time that very overthrow which has now befallen it, through the treachery of those whom

now befallen it, through the treachery of those whom it was designed to conciliate and bind, and as the righteous retribution of Heaven.

It was neither a sacrifice of principle nor an abatement of its testimony, in this direction, on the part of this Society, to declare as to the rebellion itself, that it was marked throughout by high-handed villany and the blackest peridly; that the theory on which it was attempted to be justified was wild and preposterous, finding no countenance whatever in the Declaration of Independence or in any rational theory of popular ndence, or in any rational theory of popula ignty; that its object was as diabolical as it that the national government, having done no wrong to the South, nor sought to exercise any unlawful power over it, was clearly in the right, and imperatively bound, by its constitutional obligations, to crush the rebellion, at whatever cost to slavery, the sole pro-

of the fifteen Slave States that were in the Union eighteen months ago, eleven are now in warlike rebellion, and confederated together for the overthrow of the government, and the establishment of an independent slaveholding empire. The other four are held in allegiance only by the presence of vast armies upon their soil, drawn from the North, and whose withdrawal, even now, would be the signal for those States instantly to revolt, and taylon the Southern Confederacy. The rebellion, therefore, virtually covers the whole slaveholding dominion, includes nearly every slaveholder, and has no other object than the preservation and indefinite extension of slavery, and the repudiation of all connection with features are toose of the opposite sector party, have become habitual in our periodical press, the "religious" (so called) as much as their commercial and political; and hearty acquiescence and cooperation in the use of such instruments by their teachers much as with those of the poposite sector party, have gious "(so called) as much as the commercial and political; and hearty acquiescence and cooperation in the use of such instruments by their teachers much as with those of the popolic with the supporters of the "religious" press, (so called) as much as the commercial and political; and hearty acquiescence and cooperation in the use of such instruments by their teachers much as with those of the popolic and commercial. It is undoubtedly true that people of the very highest repute for Protestant plety are undistruments by their teachers much as with those of the popolic and commercial. It is undoubtedly true that people of the very highest repute for Protestant plety are undistruments by their teachers are the use of a lie in the celtorial columns of their favorite paper, if that lie is direct and the protection with the supporters of the "religious" press, (so called) as much as the commercial and political; and hearty acquiescence and cooperation in the use of use in the use of use in trunches of the use of use i by every staveholder, and has no other object than the preservation and indefinite extension of slavery, and the repudiation of all connection with free institutions. In one word, rebellion and slavery are synonymous and convertible terms. Whoever would see the re-bellion effectually and speedily crushed out, must de-mand the immediate and total abolition of slavery by the Government, as a measure equally necessary and lawful under the war over, and whove is for ward. awful under the war power; and whoever is for guard-ing or prolonging the existence of slavery, on any pretext whatever, is directly aiding and protracting the rebellion. Traitors have no other claim upon the Constitution than to be hanged or shot. The traitors They are the instigators, the reasers, the giganuc criminals, and upon their heads should fall an avalanche of retributive justice. Without them, and the bloody and oppressive system to which they madly cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling, there had been no rebellion, but in all the cling.

bloody and oppressive system to which they madige control in all the South, as in all the North, there would have been the South, as in all the North, there would have been the spirit of Jordy and the prevalence of peace. Bed as in the Constitution, in its admitted pro-clavery compromises, it no longer answers the purposes or needs of the Constitution, it is admitted pro-clavery compromises, it no longer answers the purposes or needs of the Constitution, it is admitted pro-clavery compromises, it no longer answers the purposes or needs of the charge, and the constitution from it, for themselves or their "peculiar institution." By so doing, the precision institution. By so doing, the pro-claim institution. By so doing, the pro-claim institution. By so doing, the south about a proper south of the carried to sharvery, runless confiscated, or freed by some process of law which will be dead its steter and spirit equally assume that their old constitutional rights, and utterly precludes all appeal in that direction, but place their whole slave a yatem at the mercy of the Government, which about have no mercy upon it, but should instantly avail itself of this samplificent opportunity to entile it to the dust, and so in righteouses bring the rebellion to an end, and give peace and respect to our distracted and bleed in the samplificent opportunity to entile it to the danger that these plants on the samplificent opportunity to entile it to the danger that these plants on the samplification of the danger that these plants on the samplification of the danger that these plants on the process with the sample of the samplification of th

would sweep through the rebellions South sistible power, and electrify with indescribab entire North. Why should there be any do lay? If there are no constitutional scrupl ancking the towns, varaging the fields, and of the lives of the rebels of the South, why sho

and the war terminate fogether. Among these are the act of Congress, prohibiting the return of fugitive slaves by any officers in the army; the proposition for the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Li-beria; the motion of Senator Wilson for a material treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the foreign slave trade; the recognition by the President of the incompatibility of slavery with the safety and permanence of the Government, in his message, recommending the abolition of the slave system in all the States, and profering a generous cooperation on the part of the nation; the rising discussion of the question in the Border. States; the restoration of Gen. Fremont to his command, in spite of the calumnies of his enemies, and not withstanding his freedom-giving proclamation in Missouri; the growing disposition of the Government to give succor and protection to all fugitive slaves coming under our flag, as evinced especially at Port Royal, and to employ them for their own and the general welfare; the orders of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy to arm at discretion the slaves coming within our lines; and, finally, the cleansing of the National District from all the pollutions of slavery, by the emancipation of every slave within its limits.

But, cheering as are all these signs, they do not lay the axe at the root of the poisonous tree, which ought to be cut down at once, and destroyed forever; nor do they seal up or exhaust the fountain whence these bloody waters of rebellion naturally flow forth, which are now deluging the land. The subjugation of the South by the armies of the North is not reconciliation, is not the re-formation of a broken Union, is not peace, while a single trafficker in human flesh finds legal protection, or a single slave is left to wear the yoke and clank the chain; and, therefore, in order that there may be an abiding peace, and a perfect Union, and a homogeneous people, and all-abounding prosperity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this Society will earnestly continue to enforce the duty of IMMEDIATE AND UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION

Wm. Wells Brown then took the platform, and de livered a very creditable and highly satisfactory speech on the question, "What shall be done with the slaves, promptu speech of a stirring and eloquent character-followed by Wendell Phillips in one of his admirably instructive and telling efforts; the services terminating with the singing of the doxology by the whole assembly. It was throughout a highly interesting occasional services and the services that the services the services the services that the services the services that the services the services that the servi

TRUTH AGAINST FALSEHOOD.

The author of Jane Eyre, in one of her bo erred to the habitual use of deceit, wherever interest or convenience prompted it, among the people of the Roman Catholic village where her scene was laid, and to the slight account habitually made of that fault by the spiritual directors to whom these sins were periodically confessed. We Protestants have a sufficient readiness to believe such charges against the votaries of an opposing faith, and yet we leave a similar fault in our own theological household entirethe benefit of one's sect or party, and a readiness to deceive for the benefit of one's sect or party, and a readiness to calumniate those of the opposite sect or party, have become habitual in our periodical press, the "religious" (see alled) as makes the area.

much as with those of the potters and control in its undoubtedly true that people of the leaf. It is undoubtedly true that people of the very highest repute for Protestant piety are undisturbed by the exposure of a lie in the editorial columns of their favorite paper, if that lie is directed against their opponents. If, then, the religion of a people is to be held secountable, as it must be, in a greater or less degree, for such a state of things, the popular Protestant faith of this country must share this responsibility with the Roman Catholic faith.

To mention one other example before coming to the case of which I wish particularly to speak, the National Tract Society and the Tract Society in Boston have, for the last five years, made grievous complaints, each of disingenuousness, trickery, misropresentation and unfair management in the other. These charges are true, and equally true on each side; and the partisans of each consider the other very greatly to blame; yet

opied from the Journal of Commerce, in the first column of the first page of this sheet. A gentleman of

they were born free, and that they ought to escape from their masters if they should happen ever to be restored to them."

restored to them."

It really looks as if this plous editor, smidst the difficulties of trimming his political course between loyalty and rebellion, had neglected his religious resing, and overlooked the May number of the American Messenger. Even the American Tract Society law now discovered, republished in their official organ and emphasized with italics and small capitals, this injuction of Paul to the servants he was instructing—'thou mayest be made free, we it rather.' And now this hearty defender of their accustomed pro-tainry course, for want of keeping his eye upon the tack they last made, has used the old signal-book in a poin directly opposed to the new one, and now fortide his objection against telling the slaves that freedom is better for them by saying—'What political instruction is given to these servants should be stridy if a Pouline sort.' Is Paul divided? Will the politic and commercial editor expurgate the Bible of its Nassau-street brethren? They had better send without delay, a colporteur, bearing an extra ony of the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the May Messenger in one band, and his official on the major of the other, to prevent he heads that the other, to prevent he had the the proper of teachers at Port Bard dismiss a teacher (asks the Journal of Commerc) is cause the taught the negroes that they were born he, and that the delay and that they were born he, and that the wealth to escene it of the man and that they were born he,

cause he taught the negroes that they were ben far, and that they ought to escape, if reenslaved 1 not," it replies, "then the plans are wild, hossening and fanatical."

and fanatical."

Nobody questions the right of the editor in question to hold this absurd opinion, or to recommend it to readers by any honest means. But he proceed he back it by a lie, representing those who teach the proceedings of freedom as holding "that and starq and Philo-Negro-ism is all of religion and philo-Negro-ism is all of religion and that the cubic that the processory for any man, and that the cubic land tha that is necessary for any man, and that the carling loctrines of Christianity are all included in, or he

doctrines of Christianity are all included in, or madered unnecessary by, this new creed."

In the kindred columns of the New York Ottom of last week, appears another repetition of two files hoods common with papers of that class. Speking of a new book published in Cincinnati, called "bale Politics," the Observer says it shows "the uter false for West Tudins Empanyington and the files." of West Indian Emancipation, and the disastron aftuences of political abolitionism on the interest of the American Union."

Since the American people were not enlighten humane and Christian enough to follow the guina of abolitionism proper, which would have extinguished slavery by the substitution of fairly compensed without either war, or disorder, or or any change of residence or occupation on the par of the great mass of freedmen—since they would m do that, there remained nothing to save the Northen people from themselves becoming slaves, but in "political abolitionism" which this mendacious put son traduces. So much for the latter of his decemand. As to the former, although Thome and Kimball

book showed the safety of immediate ema the beginning, and the books of Sewell and other its manifold, continuous and permanent advants, in the British West Indies, and although these fats and others, collated in Mrs. Child's admirable life book, "The Right Way the Safe Way," have bea widely spread before the public, still, by dist of npetition among people who will not read these thing, the falsehoods of the pro-slavery press retain an ex-tensive currency. The continued circulation of the work last named is the best antidote to these lies. Let it be largely used in this forming period of our few destiny .- c. K. W.

THE JUBILEE MEETING.

A meeting of the colored people of New Hava Conn., was held in Temple Hall, on Monday creans April 28th, in commemoration of the Aboline a Slavery in the District of Columbia, and was kept d, and passed off with great honor to the who had made the arrangements, and gratification those who attended. The house was called to set by Mr. Mineas Lyman; whereupon, Dr. C. V. I. Creed, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangement, ced the following gentlemen as officers of is

nnounced the following gentlemen neeting:—

President—Rev. Amos G. Benan.

Vice Presidents-Richard Green, Mineas Lynn, Richard Wright, William Stevens, Thomas Priss, Edward Galpin, Robert G. Cromwell, Wm. Wiss, Robert J. Cowes, Richard Giles, S. V. Berry.

recourt J. Cowes, Richard Giles, S. V. Berry.
Secretaries—Wm. W. Quonn, Chas. E. Cuming,
Robert W. Evans, Cornelius H. Gibbs.
The Throne of Grace was then addressed by &
Rev. D. L. Ogden, in a brief but appropriate page.
The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, wha
the following preamble and resolutions were really
Dr. C. V. R. Creed, and adopted in the midst of leal

Whereas, the Congress of the United States lan.

Whereas, the Congress of the United State lan, in a noble and masterly manner, passed an actemocipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, as removed forever this long-cherished institution has the very beart and centre of the "National Germent," thus wiping away the stain which for ren has diagraced the "national escuetheon," and schorledging the great Jeffersonian principles, emboded in the Declaration of Independence, of the freedom at equality of all men—therefore.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Nr Haven, bail with feelings of intense joy and thathyright the recent Act of Emancipation, and do herly return our sincero thanks to those philiathrapic, Christian statement—Messr. Hale, Sunner, Wisa and Wade, of the Senate—Messra Lovigiv, Para and Stevens, of the House—and all others to what we feel indebted for bringing about this great refersitory measure in behalf of our oppressed fellow being Resolved, That in our honored President Ambia Lincoln, we recognize those noble traits of charles which have ever shone respendent, through as the which have ever shone respendent, through as the Resolved, That in our honored President, Almana Lincoln, we recognize those noble traits of chards which have ever shone resplendent, through a subsulied life—a man in whom we have the most implication of the life, and whom we will carneally satisfa carrying out the letter and spirit of the Constitution by pledging to him and the country our lires, our tunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That as American Slavery is the mispring of the present rebellion, we are in fave of vigorous prosecution of the war, until the irrepeated by the conflict between Liberty and Slavery is great sattled, in the complete overthrow and abolition of its attypendous wrong.

Resolved, That in this righteous ediet of "missing stupendous wrong.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. No. 231. May, 1862 The table of contents is as Ioniows:

1. The Best Government. 2. Spencer's Reconcillis as of Science and Religion. 3. Alteration of Hymnis as of Science with a Painter. 5. Public Prayer 4. After Icebergs with a Painter. 5. Public Prayer 5. The Brests. 8. Auer 5. White State of Treason. 7. The Greeks. 8. Auer 5. White State of Treason. 7. The Greeks. 8. Auer 5. White State of Current Literature. The Publications Received. Index. contents is as follows:

New Publications Received. Index.

This is a particularly solid and excellent number to leading article, suggested by the recently published "Considerations on Representative Government," by John Stuart Mills, treats ably and justly of the characteristics.

-Considerations on Representations of Stuart Mill, treats abily and justly of the characteristics of the best government. It considers the self-sition of the property only, but of all the natural rights of man; including education, in so far as it is rights of man; including education, in so far as it is a meant of protection; and, 2. Promotion of codyperation for social ends. Otherwise stated, it declares the prime end of civil government to be the promotion, prime end of civil government to be the promotion, prime end of civil government to be the promotion, prime end of civil government to be the promotion, prime end of civil government to be the promotion, tracted by the promotion of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the country, shows the right of suffrage of women to be an essential feature of true democracy, distinguishes between liberty and equality, and insists on the importance of maintaining the rights of minorities.

The article on Public Prayer agrees with a recent number of the North American Review in considering number of the North American Review in considering

The article on Public Prayer agrees with a recent number of the North American Review in considering preaching the first, and worship only the secondary purpose of our Sanday gatherings. It gives high praise to the recently published volume of Prayers by Theodore Parker, vindicates that excellent man by Theodore Parker, vindicates that the constitution of the consti on, without any detriment to the interests of

K. G. C. A full exposure of the Southern Traitors, the Knights of the Golden Circle. Their Startling Schemes Frustrated. From original documents never before published. Boston: E. H. Bullard & C. Marchell.

This little pamphlet of eight pages contains le This fittle pamphlet of eight pages contains let-ters purporting to be from George Bickley, K. G. C., "President of the American Legion," and from R. C. "Plet of Maryland, one of the Colonels of that Legion. These are presented to the public by some person whose name is not given, but who seems to have gained his information by pretending a wish to jo

It is represented that this American Legion is an represented that this American conson of Southern and other pro-slavery men, on of Southern and Maxico, with the design who intended a conquest of Mexico, with the who intended a conquest of factor, of introducing slavery there, but who were diverted from this plan by the more congenial one of effecting the open supremacy of the Slave Power in the United

I STILL LIVE. A Poem for the Times. By Miss A W. Sprague. Oswego, 1862.-pp. 19.

Miss Sprague's poem is an earnest plea for liberty, urging our nation and its official servants to make the ent crisis a means of securing and perpetuating

THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. Discourse in connectionation of Washington's Birthday, delivered in Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va., on Sunday, Feb. 23d, 1862. By Rev. F. B. De Costa Chaplain of the 18th Massachusetts Regient. Charlestown, Mass., 1862. pp. 15.

This sermon was preached to a Massachusetts ent by its Chaplain, not only in Virginia, but in the very church, near Mt. Verno in the very church, near Mt. Vernon, where Washing-ton was accustomed to attend public worship. Its hearers were urged to imitate Washington's patriotism and piety. The necessity of acting for freedom as against the rebellion, is strongly urged, but the danger we are in from the system of Southern slavery is only briefly and vaguely alluded to. A few pages are occupied with an attempt to represent that opposed to the genius of Christianity.

THE PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL for 1862. Comprising an Almanac, a Spiritualist Register, and a General Calendar of Reform. Published at the office of the Herald of Progress.' New York: A. J. Davis & Co. No. 274 Canal St. pp. 68. Price 15 cts.: 10 copie

The preface to this little Annual declares it to b designed to impart information concerning principal persons and important movements in the different departments of thought and reform; and to, suggest, and help to prove, the true fraternity of all reforms.

The work presents, first, some fundamental ideas

and principles of "the progressive Spiritualists of America." These have no creed as the basis of their a nese have no creed as the basis of their association or action, and are confined to the boundary of no sectation authority. Fourteen specifications, however, are given, in the shape of resolutions, "which may be regarded as an embodiment of the Harmonial Platform."

nated with pages of paragraphs containing facts, sug-gestions and ideas, many of them of a very high or der of excellence. In contrast with these are some weak and poor things, such as the paragraph at the bottom of the 17th page, entitled "Vail over the Face," where a vulgar error is attempted to be replaced by theory having no better foundation than the former one

Next come "Laws of Life and Health," which seem to be abbreviated portions of "The Harbinger of Health," a work prepared by Andrew Jackson' De

such as has not before been published, first of Writers Speakers and Workers, in the different fields of hu Speakers and Workers, in the dimerent neurs of na-men progress, and next of various progressive Publi-cations, old and new, periodical and other. This de-partment is to be enlarged and improved in next year's volume. The Progressive Annual is a very useful addition to our reformatory literature, deserving, and

THE MONITOR. Albert Stacy, Publisher for Propri

This handsome quaries paper of eight pages, with an advertising cover, is issued weekly from Concord, Mass, and is to be bought wherever the best literature is kept for sale. Its outside and inside, its form and substance, its judicious mixture of light and solid, grave and gay, remind you of the various names tha have given Concord its eminence and interest, and justify the expectations one naturally forms from them.

The contents of the first number are—"To You

The contents of the first number are—10 x04 All.—The Presidency of Harvard College.—Fanatics.—At Home:—Abroad.—Sudbury and Assabet Rivers.—The Queen of Hearts and the King of Clubs.—Rife Balls, why they turn.—Abraham Lincoln.—April 19th, 1801.—Reviews.—Art.—The Theatre."

The second number, April 20th, contains—"Philan-throp,—The Contrabands of Port Royal.—The Con-cord and Sudbury River Meadows.—The King of Clubs and the Queen of Hearts: (Continued.)—The Clubs and the Queen of Hearts: (Continued.)—The Stars and Stripes. (A Song.)—Vineta. (From the German.)—At Home —Abroad.—The Art of War.—Washington Irving.—Sand Paper.—A Handful of Spring Flowers.—Rifte Balls.—The Studio.—Music in Boston.—Theatres in Boston." A concluding line —"To You All," informs us that "The Monitor is devoted to Universal Progress."

Verse is sprinkled, with judicious sparingness, among the prose, and young Concord, as well as old

among the prose, and young Concord, as well as old Concord, is fairly represented. Let us all read the ad-monitions of The Monitor.—c. x. w.

has a finely engraved and accurate portrait of her, which adds greatly to its value. Mr. Tilton, too, has done his part well, in his graceful and appreciative "Memorial" of Mrs. Browning, full of nice discrimination and analysis of her poetry and her character. Altogether, Mr. Miller has given us, in this now completed set; a most attractive copy of the works of this wondrously gifted woman.

No. I. By Augustine J. H. Duganne. Splendidl and profusely Illustrated, from original Drawin by the best Artists. New York: Published & John Robins, 37 Park Row, and sold by all Boo sellers, News Agents, and Canvassers.

From this specimen number, we infer that the whole series will be replete with interest and attraction, and quite sure to obtain many subscribers and purchasers. It is beautifully printed, and the sketches are made in a very artistic and graphic manner.

Experience of Fifteen Years as Roman Catholic Clergyman and Priest. By M. B. Czechowski, Minister of the Gospel. Boston: Published for the Author. 1862.

eventful connection by its author with various Catho-lic monasteries, whereby he was led to perceive the profligate habits of many of the priests; and, astounded at the discovery, he made his way to Rome, through at the discovery, he made in way to be made, should supposing that, by revealing to the Pope the facts the had come to his own knowledge, he would meet wit sympathy, and induce further inquiry into the matter "But, alsa, for his hopes! Where he looked for cor "But, alas, for his hopes! Where he looked for cossed into. he met neglect and score. He arrived in Rome with delightful anticipations, and departed disgusted, and despairing of finding a perfection which did not exist." He was subsequently greatly persecuted, and, after many painful visitations and narrow escapes, at last succeeded in making his flight to this country. He appears to possess a humble and sweet spirit, and indulges in no vituperative language. Of his respectability and truthfulness, there are many vouchers, which appear in the appendix. The price of the work is 75 cents. Application can be made to John D. Cotton, Box 1079, Boston.

J. M. McKIM AND THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A copy of the following correspondence has been at our own request, kindly furnished by the Execu tive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery ciety for publication. We should have great regret statement which we are permitted to append to it by way of qualification. See remarks subjoined.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, January 22d, 1862. To the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti

ing this afternoon that I may the better perform a duty which, you are aware, I have for some time had in contemplation. I propose to dissolve my offihad in contemplation. I propose to dissolve my offi-cial connection with the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society and to this end I hereby tender my re on as Corresponding Secretary. That no enlence may arise from sudden change in this ontinue to perform the duties of the office you shall have had time to supply my place with a

I need hardly say that, in taking this step, I hav I need hardly say that, in taking this step, I man of acted without careful consideration; neither need I add that I perform the duty its adoption devolves upon me with undisguised reluctance. A tie of more than twenty years standing, even though it be but an official one, is not to be severed without cost; and a relation around which are twined the best associations of a man's life is only dissolved after painful effort.

of a man's life is only dissolved after painful effort.

It is now tweaty-two years since I entered the service
of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society; and more
than twenty-six years since I commenced my labors
in this State as a public advocate of the Anti-Slavery
cause. On the first of October, 1886, actuated by a
profound sense of duty, and with a heart panting for
the work, I accepted a commission from the American
Anti-Slavery Society, to labor in its behalf, in this my
sative State as a travelling lecturer. I continued in native State, as a travelling lecturer. I continued i this service, with a brief interruption, occasioned chiefly by ill-health, till the first of January, 1840, at which time, by invitation of your predecessors in office, I entered upon the duties from which I am now

about to retire.

In all these years, nothing has occurred to make me regret, even for a moment, my original purpose of self-devotion to the cause, nor the subsequent manner in which I was led to carry that purpose into pra My labors and experiences have been sources to me of highly prized advantage; and from my official con-nection with the Society, and the relations in which it has placed me with the Executive Committee, I have derived some of the purest pleasures of my life I leave without the memory of a grievance, or the ck of a single unpleasant rec jutors have undergone no change except that of aug

mented vigor.

Y cotice because I believe that my peculiar work, in the position I have occupied, is done. The ultimate object of the Society, it is true, has not yet been at tained, neither is its particular mission entire plished. Slavery still exists; and public respecting it is not yet wholly rectified. But signs of the times in regard to the former warrant the belief that its overthrow is near, and the progress of change in the character of the latter justifies the conviction that its regeneration will soon be sufficiently uplete for all our intended purpose

ed indispensable. The travelling lecturer is no longer anecessity, and the agent in the office need not feel bound to his place by a sense of obligation. This latbound to his place by a sense of onligation. And at-ter fact, applied to my own case, I accept as an indi-cation of duty. Taken in connection with other signs pointing in the same direction, it has brought me to the conclusion which it is the business of this letter to announce. Having performed this task, and having

The Recording Secretary to Mr. McKim.

JANUARY 28d, 1862.

DEAR Mr. McKin: The Executive Committee postponed final action upon your resignation pinmext meeting. In the meantime, I am instructed to
hand you the following minute adopted by the Com-

"The Committee are unanimous in regretting the proposed resignation of J. M. McKim, feeling that his withdrawal will be a great loss to the cause; and while they do not wish to step between him and his convictions of duty, they would be glad if, upon further consideration, he could feel it right to remain in his present position."

Yours, sincerely, REUBEN TOMLINSON, See'ry.

Mr. McKim's Reply.

Mr. McKin's Repty.

ANTI-SLAYERY OFFICE, Jan. 24th, 1862,
REUBES TONLINEOS: Dear Friend—Your note of
the 23d, in behalf of the Executive Committee, was
day received. I accept it, as it was doubties intended, not as a serious request that I would reconsider
my purpose, but as an expression of the kindly feel
ing which the Committee are pleased to entertain toward me. As such, it is very acceptable, and I am
United States, as is acknowleded by her husband. It

As for the apprehension expressed of "loss to cause" from my withdrawal, I have only to say, our cause is happily beyond the reach of injury fany circumstance of such comparative unimport any circumstance of such comparative unimport to act on my letter, I am

Yours, truly,

The Executive Committee to Mr. McKin.

PRILL DRUFFILE. Feb. 9th, 188

J. M. McKIM.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9th, 1862

J. M. McKin: Dear Friend—It is with no ordina
seling of regret that we receive the announcement
our resignation of the office of Corresponding S

g. the Perspective Anti-Stavery Society

Residual Control of the Contr curately measured by mortai ten. In our opinion, our cause still needs your services at the important post which you have so long occupied. But if your decision cannot be reversed, all that remains for us to do is to accept, with most sincere reluctance, your resignation; and to express, at parting, our high appreciation of the services we are about to lose. It is not in conformity with conventional usage, nor in the hollow forms of ceremonious phraseology, but from the strong impulse of our hearts, that we testify to the fidelity and zeal and diligence with which you have served the Anti-Slavery cause through all its vicisaitudes, from the time of your consecration to it, in its day of small things, to the present Bour, when it seems about to be crowned with victory.

With the same cordial sincerity do we reciprocate your expression of fraternal regard, and assure you that the friendship which has been nurtured by the intense experience of cooperative anti-slavery labor through so many years, will long survive that labor.

Our best wishes for your prosperity, and for the abundant success of all your efforts to bless the human see, will eyer attend you.

nan race, will ever attend you.

JAMES MOTT, LUCRETIA MOTT, ROBERT PURVIS, ABBY KIMBER, MARY GREW, BENJAMIN C. BACON, SARAH PUGH, MARGARET J. BURLEIGH, REUBEN TOMEINSON.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. McKim, though not persuated to withdraw his resignation, has con-sented to remain in his present position till some other person, equally competent to its duties, shall be found to take his place, or till the Committee shall be satis duties will not be precisely the same as they have been in times past. The old routine of anti-slavery work is, to a considerable extent, at an end. Conventions, field agencies and other appliances for rousing of the paper upon the friends of the cau In this connection, we venture to print an extrac from a private letter of Mr. McKim, in which he state work devolved upon Abolitionists in the

"I still hold to the convictions expressed in my letter of resignation. In my judgment, the old anti-sla very routine is not what the cause now demands very routine is not what the cause now demands. Iconoclasm has had its day. For the battering-ram we must substitute the hod and trowel; taking care, however, not to 'daub with untempered mortar.' We have passed through the pulling-does stage of our movement; the building-up—the constructive parternains to be accomplished. If our machinery can be adapted to the new exigencies—as it undoubtedly can—I am willing to stay and help work it. But my interest in the old appliances and old watch-words is pretty much all gone. Scarp and counter-scarp, is pretty much all gone. Scarp and counter-scarp, big guns, and 'Delenda est Carthago' do very well when the citadel stands defiant and apparently impregnable; but when an enemy hoists a flag of true and proposes negotiation, it is time to change ou

"There is one of our old appliances, however, in which my interest has increased rather than abated; I mean the Standard. That is, at present, in my judgment, the instrumentality of our movement—literally our sine qua non. I would have it understood, even more distinctly than it now is, that the Society spares neither pains nor expense in furnishing for the paper a staff of editorial and other contributors, whose knowedge of the cause and experience in its service qualify them to say the word which its exigencies de

some of our readers may not be quite prepared it assent to all that Mr. McKim says of the inapplicability of the old appliances of the cause to its present needs; but we are sure that they will all heartily respond to what he says of the Standard, and rejoice in ace that his best energies will be devoted to

ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

the conclusion which it is the business of this letter to announce. Having performed this task, and having nothing else to add, except that I hope to be with you at your next meeting as usual, I am, in the bonds of fraternal affection and anti-slavery fellowship,

Yours, to the end,

J. M. McKIM.

The Design of Mr. Samuel Grown M. S dress from the Committee. The Deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M. P., Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, M. P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Messra. Josiah Forster, Henry Sterry, Robert Alsop, William Thomas Sargant, Gerard Ralston, the Rev. Dr. Carllie, and L. A. Chamerovzow.

The following is the Acceptance of the Committee of lile, and L. A. Chamerovzow.

The following is the text of the Address:

To His Excellency, Charles Francis Adams, United States' Minister to the Court of St. James. CINICA SIZES MINISTER TO the COURT OF SC. JAMES.
SIR.—The COMMITTER of the BRITISH and FORRIGH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY are gratified at being
able to offer an address of cordial welcome to an Ambassador from the United States of America to this
country, who holds principles in harmony with their

This important and elevated office has been me

This important and elevated office has been most appropriately conferred upon you, Sir, whose sentiments on the subject of slavery have evas-been in aympathy with those of the British nation, and who may be said to inherit them, in direct deacent, from one of the most illustrious Presidents of the American Republic.

The Committee are rejoiced to welcome you, as the representative of the first Government of the United States which has taken any active measures towards the removal of slavery, and they desire to pay it, through you, a tribute of confidence and respect. For many years, they have watched with the deepest interest, the development, in the Northern States, of pub-

mlt, that others equally decisive are imperatively required to pregent the abuse of the United States flag for alave-trading purposes. It is notorious that the Trans-atlantic African slave-trade is carried on almost exclusively under cover of that particular flag; and the Committee would therefore venture to suggest, that the United States Government should, without delay, concert, with that of Great Britain, the mean of preventing the abuse referred to.

The Committee feel it incumbent upon them to express their extreme gratification at the several propositions, tending towards Abolition, recently introduced to the United States Legislature, more especially those for the removal of slavery from the District of Columbia, and for according Government aid to any State desirous of emancipating its slaves. While these measures may, indeed, when judged of from the Committee's point of view, fall short of actual right to Committee's point of view, fall short of actual right to the oppressed and injured slave, the Committee re-

the oppressed and injured slave, the Committee re-joice in them and hall them most cordially, as full of promise for the future, and as steps approximating to the absolute requirements of justice and humanity. The Committee view, with profound sorrow, the unhappy contest between the Northern and the South-ern sections of the Republic. In the presence of so appalling a calamity, they can only give utterance to the fervent hope that the fratricidal conflict may soon cease, and peace be restored to the land; and that with cease, and peace or resorted to the state, a common ground of Union may be found, and a divided com-munity be again joined in the bonds of brotherhood. In conclusion, the Committee would assure you, Sir,

personal esteem and consideration, and o sincere desire for the welfare and the pro-

perity of the nation you represent.

New Broad Street, E. C., 4th April, 1862.

The Address having been read by Mr. Chamerov. GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE-I receive you

communication in the spirit in which it is made, and with every desire to reciprocate the friendly sentiments

it conveys, as well to your country generally as to yourselves in particular.

The desire of the people of the United States is to extend the blessings to be obtained under free institutions as far as possible, consistently with the presertions as her as possible, various of very existing obligation, over the entire surface of their perritory. Against the prosecution of this policy, an appeal to arms has been taken by a misguided portion of their number. The ultimate effect can only be to accelerate the same general result, under circumstances rendered needlessly distressing so brought about, as to avoid all the de see the end so brought about, as to avoid all the de-plorable consequences that may follow wilful and vio-lent resistance. I trust that those most deeply inter-ested in the issue, may avail themselves in season of the means left open for their restoration to safety, and that the common ground of a re-union may be as you express it, the voluntary removal of the true and only cause of strife.

I think I can assure you that the President's atten-tion is closely fixed upon the subject of the African Slave Trade, and that every effort will be made by the Administration, so far as it is possible under pres-ent circumstances, to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in putting an end to the abuse to which you allude. I am not without hope that effective means may be found to prevent, for the fature, the descrution of the national flag by the pleates anguard desecration of the national flag by the pirates engaged n the nefarious traffic.

I pray you to receive my thanks for the very kind allusion you have made to myself, and to assure you of my cordial sympathy with you in the arduous labors in which you have been so long and so honorably engaged.

The Hon, A. Kinnaird, Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, and Mr. Josiah Forster, having addressed the Minister or the subject of the Memorial, the Deputation withdrew

The Horse-Tamer. John S. Rarey, Esq., is again delighting the clitzens of Boston with exhibitions of his humanity and address in the management of the horse. Two very successful performances, with the usual accompanying remarks, have already been given at Music Hall; a third is ansounced for this (Friday) evening; and the least formal, and therefore, doubtless, the most instructive of all, will close the series to morrow afternoon. Our readers are well aware, from his previous visit, of our high estimation of Mr. Rarey and his system, and will need no urging to accurate themselves with both. to acquaint themselves with both.

The Annual Prize Declamation of the English High School took place at the Tremont Temple, Bos-ton, last Wednesday forenoon. The Transcript tells us that one of the two recipients of the third prize was J. C. Francis, a colored boy; and it adds that he received the highest number of marks for the day's performance from the Committee. The subject of his declamation was "The Rendition of Fugitive Slaves."

We regret to hear of the death of HENEY D.

From a letter from Washington, dated April 28,

points, making inquiries in relation to a memorial pre-sented to Congress by Hon. Mr. Lane of Indiana, purporting to come from colored citizens of the Dis-trict, asking to be colonized in Central America. I am pleased to state that no such document has ema-

YORKTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.
YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4th—9 A. M. General
McClellan telegraphs Secretary Stanton that the enemy have abandoned their position at Yorktown, and
are now in full retreat. The evacuation was learned
to have been ordered by Jeff. Davis and Generals Lee
and Johnston on consultation. The rebels distributed
torpedoes along the line of their retreat, and many of
our troops have suffered stally by their explosion.
Cavalry and infantry are pursuing them towards
Willianusburg. The deserted works differ greatly in
respect to strength.

MONDAY, May 5. The number of guns deserted

REBEL BARBARITIES AT MANASSAS. eport of the Senate Committee—The Charges Fully Sus tained—Most Horrible Developments.

Report of the Senate Committee—The Charges rawy ossistanced—Most Horrible Developments.

Washinarox, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

The Committee on the Conduct of the war have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the Rebels at Manassas of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. They examined a number of wilnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking and fearful character.

The Committee say in conclusion:

The members of your Committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people without a word of comment, but when the enemies of a just and generous Government are attempting to excite the sympathy of disloyal men in

served by a magnanimous people. They precipitate
the war at a moment when the General Governmen
had just been changed under circumstances of astoun
ing perfidy, without a single reasonable ground of cor
plaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations
moderation and peace on the part of the Preside

plaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the Fresident and his friends.

They took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until their rabellion had been recognized, or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed. The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberies only by an appeal to the God of Battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate. Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great, no wrong to start-

am pleased to state that no such document has emanated from the people of this District... We would like our friends everywhere to understand, that every sensible man in the District is opposed to any such petition, from whatever quarter it may come; for this is our home, and here we will remain."

YORKTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

YORKTOWN, Sanday, May 4th—9 A. M. General

YORKTOWN, Sanday, May 4th—9 A. M. General

Toursows, Sanday, May 4th—9 A. M. General

THE REBEL BARBARITES. Among the testimony offered before the Senate Investigating Committee, Nathaniel F. Parker, captured at Falling Waters, said that the prisoners were always aduly treated, many died from sheer neglect, and five were shot by sentries. Dr. J. M. Homiston, Surgeon of the 14th New York, was refused permission to attend to wounded men. He and his fellow prisoners received no food for twenty-four hours at Manassas, and inexperienced Surgeons performed operations in a manner absolutely rightful. Corporal Prescott's leg was so unskillfully amputated, that the operation had to be subsequently twice repeated, and that he afterward died of exhaustion. Water was refused to the auffering men, and they were only relieved by Citching rain, water as it fell from the roof. Several died during the night after the battle-field until Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. William F. Swaim, Assistant Surgeon in the same regiment, confirmed the testimony of Dr. Homiston. Can James B. Ricketts. When Iving wounded Williamsburg. The descried works differ greatly in respect to strength.

Monday, May 5. The number of guns described by the rebels and now in our hands amounts to about 50, ranging from 3 inch rified cannon up to 10 in high control of the rebels and now in our hands amounts to about 50, ranging from 3 inch rified cannon up to 10 in high columbiads, with carriages and implements complete, and 70 rounds of ammunition to each piece. All this exclusive of Gloucester Point, also in our possession. A hand to hand encounter took piace yesterday between the eavairy of the enemy and ours puruing, resulting in the capture of 25 of the former and their ut ter discomfuture.

TUREDAY, May 6. Our gun-boals have ascended the York river, capturing and burning many rebit transports, and shelling both shores. They reached was engaged yesterday mening and burning many rebit transports, and shelling both shores. They reached was engaged yesterday morning and burning many rebit transports, and shelling both shores. They reached the shell of battle, heard passing Rebels say, West Point, thirty miles above Yorktown. On land, the advance under Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman were repulsed at all points. Our floss is estimated as 50 killed and 75 wounded; Gen. Hancock's Brigade also encountered the enemy's left wing of infantry a cavely who fied at the first hayonet charge leaving 50 killed and 40 wounded. 200 were made prisoners received in reaching him in four Williamsburg.

be imagined. Hefore their arrival at Richmond the wound had opened, and the bone again protruded. He died that night in awful agony with the lockjaw. Thus perished Corporal Prescott, of the Fourteenth Regiment, a young man of fine sbillties and liberal clucation; a man calculated to be an ornament to society, and one who was beloved by all who knew him; and his death under such infernal erucity, will fash and in the general exhibition of Southern cruelty, for which the loyal Unionists will take vengeance before this struggle is ended.

A correspondent of the New York Tribuna Tennessee says :-HORRIBLE OUTRAGES OF REBEL OUTLAWS.

HORITHE OUTLAGES OF REBBL. OUTLAWS.

Just above where we are lying, on the Tennessee shore, in Lauderdale County, resides a family formerly of lows, who have lived there for the past four or five years, and have witnessed the workings of Secession in this vicinity. They say that immediately after the declaration that Tennessee had gone out of the Union, bands of armed men went prowling about the country, robbing whomeover they chose, insuling women, and forcing loyal citizens into the Rebef service at the point of the bayonet. They committed the greatest outrages everywhere, and the family of which I speak were deprived of everything valuable in the house; while the head of the household was compelled to fly from home, and hide in the woods at least six or seven times to avoid impressment.

A number of Union men refused to embrace treason even when threatened with death, and those brave spirits were carried off and executed by the mob. The wife of the lown man ways a great many were languaged and that she herself knows are who were suspended from a tree within two males of her own decelling, and left there over the buzzards and the cross. Their bodies were regret to the buzzards and the cross. Their bodies were feerward taken down and buried, but not before the Rebel outlaws were at a safe distance, as the people were fearful, and not without reason, that had it been known the rights of sepulture were given to the poor nartyrs, those who performed that common act of harity would probably have shared their fate.

rious accounts given of the difficulty between Col. Jennison and Gena: Denver and Sturgis we glean the following to have been the cates: Tife Knussa regiments, among whom was Col. Jennison's, were impatient because of their inactivity, when Gen Curtis was called from Missouri for help. Not being able to satisfy the desires of his men, Col. Jennison resigned—his reignation to take effect on the 1st of May. Six weeks before that period an order was received by the Lidenant Colesce of Jennison's regiment, from General before that period an order was received. The superior that period and order was received the superior differ has done been in compand. This paper Jennison destroyed, and continued to fulfit the duties of his rank; but this act of proper respect for himself and his position was seized as an excuse for his arrest, and he was ordered to prison and to be ironed there. Frominent citizens of St. Louis interposed for his release, and became accurity for him; and Denver and Sturgia, as is already known, have been removed.—Hoston Journal.

. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A meeting of the Middleser County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at FELTONVILLE, on Sanday, May 18, at the usual hours of meeting, through the day and evening. A preliminary meeting will probably be held on Saturday evening, May 17.

It is hoped that the members and friends of the Society, in the neighboring towns, will, so far as possible, be present.

Boetry.

THE OLD SLAVE'S OURSE. An old slave sat, at the close of day, Too weary for slumber, too hopeless to pray; In thankless tell had his life passed away.

Many a crop had be wrung from the soil;
His hands were large, and horny with toil;
He had fought Labor's battle,—but where was the spoil?

He had worked in the garden, picked in the field, Raised the vine's clusters, the harvest's rich yield ; Loads of ripe fruit he had carted and wheeled. All his food was hominy, oft without salt; But the minister said he must not find fault, And no'er in the path of his duty must halt.

And what were his wages for life's weary years? A suit of blue homespan, bard stripes and sait tears, And a rod for his soul through the gospel's stern fears

His wife,—companion,—was torn from his arms; For rich men had eyes, and could pay for her char And the Law was not made for chattels' alarms!

His children,—no, mimals,—they were sold round, Bringing "massa" high prices, if warranted cound Regarded by "massa" like raser or hound J The old stave sat, at the close of day, Too weary for slumber, too hopeless to pray And he thought of his life, almost passed av

And his spirit rose up from his long life-time wrong, And broke forth in words by the winds borne along, Till the North, East and West heard the sorrowful so Cursed be earth! when the man that sows the grain,
And waters the furrows with blood like rain,
May never a competence hope to gain!
Cursed be the earth!

Cursed be earth! when he that raises the fruit Is foddered and housed like the meanest brute,— With hourly threat nings, and blows to suit! Cursed by the earth!

Cursed was earth of old, when the first-made bride
Walked forth to her doom by her husband's side t
But what were the curse, were the love denied?

Answer, O air !

Burdened with sighs, and groans, and walls!
If sound be photographed, write down the tales
Before whose record humanity qualls. \
Keep them, O air!

Cursed be the earth! may the locusts of old Encircle green fields with their withering fold, And all slaves by Famine to Death be sold! Cursed be the earth!

Cursed be the earth! may Pestilence stalk Through hall and hovel with lordly walk, And life no more with its sufferings mock! Cursed be the earth!

A CLOUD UPON OUR COUNTRY.

A cloud upon our country ! and it lies Because our country held so foul a wrong !

Because our country held so foul a wrong !
A wrong that burdened every breeze with sighs,
Looked up unpitted with its weeping eyes,
And formed the minor strain in Freedom's song.
A cloud upon our country! While God gave
Blessings of plenty with a bounteous hand,
We saw his image not in the poor slave,
Sick and in prison, and we did not save;

A cloud upon on country, not more dark That that welling her face so many years Through the wide world was heard the blood Making her name an ignominious mark ;---Not all unheeded fell her bondmen's tears.

We may do wrong until we think it right;
Familiarized with crime, the crime defend;
But down-crushed manhood bath resistless might
When it arouses from Oppression's night,
And pent-up fires volcanic streams will send. I L. L. A. Y.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

THE SONG OF THE SLAVES HOPE. BY GEO. S. BURLEIGH.

A murmur in the midnight ! Hark ! A marmur in the midnight! Hark!
The whisper of a trematous hepe
That battle's earthquake tramp may ope
The bondman's dungeon, deep and dark!
Old smothered heart-beatr leaping out
Almost to utterance, old despair
Catching new breath in quickened air,—
The indrawn breath of Freedom's shout!

A quick thought gleaming in the night,— Orion's sword by daylight sheathed!— A voice to morning never breathed,
The lark-cong of an inward light!
Long cre this glow of lurid dawn,
One sleepless eye, one listening ear,
In gloom could see, in silence hear,
The whispered hope, and sword undraw,

By broad Missour's winding wave, By slow Savannah's heavy Sood, On fair Potomse dashed with blood, Sings low the long-enduring slave Old songs, the heir-loous of old time, The awful words that smote, erewh

Prelating Israel's march studies.

I plagues, the tenfold securge of God,
Vermin and blight,—all loathsome things
Commissioned by the King of kings,—
Obedient to the proplets rod,—
With blood and hail and lightning-glow,
And darkness deeper than the tomb,
Came down the trumpel-voice of doom,
"Proud menarch! let my people go!"

Not till the robber's land was shorn Of all her glory and her power, And judgment rang its final hour a death-grouns of the earliest born or till the Red Sectorofizent wave The pomp and pride of Pharnob, Came full deliverages to the alarm

The fire and blood and reptile swarm Are on the land of bondage now; The Judgment Augol's lowering bro Portends the final thunder-storm While mutters in the sulphurous cloud
The summons, "Let my people go!"
Slaves in their cabin chant it low,
And red-mouthed cannon shout it loud.

How long; avenging God ! how long Must rise the old predictive wall, Must fall the lightning and the hall Ere dance the freed to Miriam's song? The murmur deepens to a cry,
Thought leaps to utterance like
Of fire unsheathing for the Lord,
And Freedom calls to do or die!

The slave has hope ! then hope my soul ; No steed to slaughter drives amain
But where God holds the bridle-rein; He where God holds the bridle-re
He calls from battle's thunder-roll,
"Ere all the first-horn feet the Blow,
And War's Red Sea for over whelm
The glory of your banded realms,
Arise I and let my people go !"

E.N. Y. Independent.

DAYBREAK.

Morn in the East ! How coldly fair
It breaks upon my fevered eye !
How chides the caim and dony air !
How chides the caim and dony air !
How chides the pure and pearly sky
The star mell in a brighter fire—
The dow, in ranshine, leaves the for
They, from their watch, in light retire
While me in andone and form

The Tiberator.

METAYERS.

I had intended to give some further account of the Metayer Culture, when I fell very unexpectedly into the good-natured controversy with your contributor, C. K. W., upon the subject. Let me do so now.

The system is not in favor with English authorities, if we except John Stuart Mill. The reason appears to be, that they judge of it as it existed in France under the ancient regime, when the exemption of the noblesse from direct taxation threw the whole burden of the fiscal exactions of the corrupt and despotic government upon the occupiers, and ground the Metayers to dust. The better, and perhaps the only fair, type of the system is to be found in Italy. The fixity of tenure, which is indispensable to igs prosperity, and, one would think, to its existence, is stronger in Italy, as I have before stated, than a leasehold; but is not to be found in France, where, it is said by Arthur Young, the Metayers are considered as little better than menial servants, removable at pleasure, and obliged to conform in all things to the will of the landlords. There is no system of labor that would not be despoiled and emasculated under such detestable tyranny as that which governed France before the revolution. Rivers of blood were necessary to wash away the corruption of the old monarchy, and obliged to conform in an on the method of purification from the corruption of slavery, and the removal of titles that obstruct the progress of industry and civilization in this country. No argument can be drawn from the example of France gainst the Metayer system in the true and better form as it is presented in Italy.

Objection may be made to the conversion of slave to Metayer culture, that experience is wanting of the adaptation of the latter to the large culture of the right, is a matter that requires careful and earnest con-sideration. I am not able to see why, if profits are to be divided, there is not a wide field of success for to be divided, there is not a wide field or success in metayers in the expanded and profitable culture of cotton, tobacco and rice at the South. It seems to me that, before we get to the end of the present rebellion, the necessity will be apparent of dispossessing the owners of a large portion of the cotton estates of the for the government to place the estates undes the control of commissioners, who will provide for the laborers, generally direct the culture, receive and dispose of the cotton, rice and tobacco, in the cities, and divide the proceeds between the laborers and the government. The commodities would seem to be of the best description to be handled and divided in this manner; and as the government can have no object in selecting commissioners who would not feel an interest in the welfare of the blacks, there would seem to be no better or more liberal plan to bring them forward to the possession of capital, and to the rights of citizenship in "freedom under law." As they acquire capital, intelligence, and habits of self-reliance, there citizenship in "freedom under law." As they sequire capital, intelligence, and habits of self-reliance, there can be nothing in their condition as Metayers to prevent them from becoming proprietors; and if the privilege of the Metayer tenure should be granted to white men, there cannot be a doubt that large numbers, who will become acquainted with the South during the war, will avail themselves of it with alacrity.

Chateauvieux, after describing the convenient arrangement of their farms, says of the Metayers of Italy, and especially of their system in Piedment—"The rotation of crops is excellent. I should think no country can bring so large a portion of its produce to mar ket as Piedmont." The soil is not naturally fertile

supplementations would yield capital as soon as the negroes would be sufficiently advanced in general intelligence and in habits of self-reliance to profit by it, and the sooner they can be, brought to this condition, and made to feel the responsibility of eithers, the safer it will be for the Government and for the best interior. ests of the nation. The extracts I have given sho that society among metayers is as free to all sorts of rational enjoyment as that of any other class of far-

Mes. As to parting with the laboring population of the country, as proposed by the colonization scheme, it is simply not to be thought of. What idea of political economy enters into the heads of those who favor this scheme, it is difficult to conceive. I am bound to scheme, it is difficult to conceive. I am bound to think they are empty of economical ideas, and filled only with partian politics. It has cost a vast deal of capital to raise the slaves of this country to their present productive capacity. Every laboring man, whether bond or free, working with hand or head for the satisfaction of human wants, is an embodiment of the satisfaction of human wants, is an embo the satisfaction of human wants, is an embodiment of fixed capital, of a character so effective and so much superior to brute force, that political economy refuses to estimate it as capital in financial statistics. It grows by a higher law than the organization of labor upon inert matter, and reaches a higher purpose; and yet every individual has cost a certain amount of capital, and has it in him in a state of waste or profit, after all. I forget that we have not done estimating men by money value. Political economy does say that the four million men and persons held in bondage in this country are worth \$500 per head, or twelve hundred millions of dollars; but it teaches no such nonsense as the throwing away of this vast sum of working wealth.

"has the advantage of being specific, and from accurate knowledge; his information being not that of a resident proprietor, intimately acquainted with rural life." It would exceed the limits of this article to repeat his description of the dwellings and mode of life of the metayers of his district; besides, except as illustrating a principle of success in the system, it would have but little application to any state of society that we could establish in our Southern States.

Now, a word to your contributor, C. K. W., who is beset with a crochet that the metayer tenure is something less than freedom; or, as he expresses it, a tenure that I what to interpose "between enslavement and perfect freedom." I recommend it as something between poverty and wealth, not as between alavery and freedom. I make no doubt, as I have already stated, that if the privilege of the metayer tenure was extended to our soldiers, they would seize upon it with ayidity at the close of the war, and without quarrel with the blacks, would help them to form an improved society in the Southern States. The great want of the poor industrious man is capital. "The rights and obligations of the metayer being fixed by usage," according to Sismondi, "and all taxes and rates being paid by the proprietor," the system would give him the use of capital in the easiest possible way, and with the least possible room for altercation in the settlement of accounts. I cannot see that the soldier or the white citizen would fall from freedom by thus accepting a joint account interest, and becoming a partner of the proprietor in the working of an estate upon conditions "fixed by nasge"; nor can I see that the same arrangement in the case of the black citizen would in the slightest degree encroach upon his freedom under law.

C.

DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY AT CINCINNATI.

Ma. EDITOR,—Every Sunday evening, for the past two or three months, a debate on Slavery has been going on at the Unitarian Church in Cincinnati, Rev. M. D. Conway presiding. The question is, "Would a proclamation by the President of the United States a proclamation by the President of the United States, emancipating the slaves of rebels, put an end to the rebellion?" Several good speakers, pro and cos, have participated, and the most ultra sentiments on both sides are listened to with attention by large and respectable audiences. The greatest degree of couriesy is manifested by the different combatants towards each other, and it is believed that much good has been

written question sent up to him by a gentleman in the audience three weeks previously. The question was, "Do you justify one race of human beings holding another race in bondage !" Mr. P. promised at the time to answer the question on the succeeding evening, but failed to do so, and he was again publicly called upon to fulfil his promise, or acknowledge that he was incapable of doing it. Mr. P. there upon, finding himself cornered, rather reluctantly took the stand, and made a most desperate effort to justife human bondage upon principle, but it is gene-

took the stand, and made a most desperate effort to justify human bondage upon principle, but it is generally conceded that he made a grand failure.

At the opening of the debate on the following Sunday evening, Mr. M. R. MILLER, being havited by the Chairman, made the following speech in reply to Mr. Pickles, which I have reported, and forward to you for publication, if you should think it worthy of a place in your paper.

O. P. Q.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is not without considerable embarrassment, I

sure you, that one so humble as myself presumes address so large and intelligent an audience. address so large and intelligent an audience.

During the past week, a gentleman remarked to me
that he did not believe that this discussion would effect
much good. I do not agree with him; but, on the
contrary, firmly believe that free discussion, if can
ducted with courtesy and candor and good feeling on
both sides, is essential to the permanency of free institutions. This free government of ours is the result
for the discussion and it can only be successfully

dated with courtey and cander and good feeling on totation of crops is excellent. I should think no compare to the permanency of free institutions. This free government of ours is the result of the summer of cities is prodigiously great;" and J. S. Mill remarks—"The agriculture must therefore be eminently favorable to the net as well as the gross produce of the land."

Of the valley of the Arno, in its whole extent, both above and below Florence, Chateauvieux thus speaks: "Forests of olive trees covered the lower parts of the mountains, and by their foliage concealed an infinite number of small farms, which peopled this part of the mountains. Chesnut trees raised their heads on the higher alopes, their healthy verdure contrasting with the pale tint of the olive trees, and spreading brightness over this amplitheatre. The road was bordered on each other, ... They are placed at a little distance from the road, and separated from it by a wall, and a terrace of some feet in extent. On the wall are commonly placed many vases of antique forms, in which flowers, aloes, and young orange trees are growing. The house ituelf is completely covered with rines. ... Before these houses we saw groups of peasant females, dressed in white linen, silk corsets, and straw bats ornamented with flowers. ... Almost very farm emaintains a well-looking horse, which goes in a small two-wheeled cart, neatly made, and painted red; they serve for all the purposes of draught for the farm, and also to convey the farmer's daughters to mass and to balls. Thus, on holidays, hundreds of these little carts are seen flying in all directions, carrying the young women decorated with flowers and painted red; they serve for all the purposes of draught for the farm, and also to convey the farmer's daughters to mass and to balls. Thus, on holidays, hundreds of these little carts are seen flying in all directions, carrying the young women decorated with flowers and phainted red; they serve for all the purposes of draught for the farm, and also to convey th suppression of its discussion by mob violence and otherwise, which has resulted in the present discussion of the question at the mouths of cannon. (Applause.) It was the attempt to suppress its free discussion by egg-shells, which has inevitably brought about the sad necessity of now discussing it with homb-shells. (Laughter.)

The free discussion of slavery in this church, during the present winter, is one of the most cheering

ing the present winter, is one of the most cheering signs of the coming of a better feeling on the subsigns of the coming of a better feeling on the sub-ject. A thing, perhaps, not often witnessed in this country since the days of Jefferson, we have present-ed to us here the gratifying spectacle of large and in-telligent audiences, composed of editions entertaining antagonistic sentiments on the subject, listening with attention and decorum, night after night, to the disattention and decorum, night after night, to the discussion of slavery in the abstract and in the concrete.
Our pro-slavery friends here have had a fair opportunity, unmolested, to defend the institution to their
heart's content. This fact furnishes a most significant contrast between the two civilizations. Here, in
the North, it is our pride and glory, not only to invite,
but to tolerate and defend free discussion on all subjects. Our pro-slavery friend, Mr. Pickles, was listened to, on last Sabbath evening, with patience and
courtesy, while he defended and justified slavery to
the best of his known ability; but he knows that I
would not be permitted unmolested to oppose slavery
in a public audience like this anywhere in the South;
he knows that I would be gagged, farred and feathered, and perhaps hung to the nearest lamp.post,
"without the benefit of clergy." I Vecc.—"No doubt
of it."] My friend Pickles must be, by this time,
a pretty forcibly struck with the wast difference existing
between the civilization of the North and that of the
South. Here, any man may defend what and whom ssion of slavery in the abstract and in the concrete

speech which my friend, Mr. Pickies, made before this andience on last Sabbath evening, in easy to the question propounded to him three week before, whether he would justify one race holding another in bondage. He attempted to justify human bondage on principle; but I doubt very much whether he made his case out to his own satisfaction, or even that of his ficients, who were expecting something from him more than mere naked assertion, without logical proof.

After having taken three weeks to prepare himself, I must confess that I was looking for something more able and convincing; but with due deference to his acknowledged ability as a debater on other subjects, he made a most signal failure. But his failure was not oving to the weakness of the man, but to the weakness of the cause which be espouse; for I tell our pro-slavery friends that they have a champion here. He has failed no more than the best of those who ever undertook to defend slavery have failed, and as all men must forever fail. My friend asked for more time, and I hope the Chairman will allow immore time; but I tell the gentleman that a whole eternity will be far too short for him to make a rational and logical defence of slavery. No man is defend that which is indefensible. Not while right and wrong, justice and mercy, retain their presents signification can human bondage be justified.

The argument advanced by my friend, Mr. Pickles, to justify one race of men holding another in bondage, instead of being anything new, is merely a repetition of his old two-blade of grass argument, which he has so often advanced during this discussion; and, for fear it has not yet operated to this satisfaction, he seems a seem of the same of the

two-blade of grass argument to justify slavery? Why, it is this: He says—"He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor," and claims that slavery has done this. I most emphatically deny that slavery has done the is such a public benefactor, and I defy him to prove it. But even granting his assumption, for the sake of the argument, if by "grass" he means the natural wealth of the world, such as cotton and sugar, still if, in accomplishing that object, slavery has caused two groans to issue from anguished human hearts where none rose before, slavery is not a public benefactor, but the worst of public malefactors. This has been the bloody record of slavery in all ages and countries, and such it continues to be. Wherever it has compelled men to raise blades of grass, it has manured it with human blood, and watered it with human tears and, therefore, the end necomplished is vasity disproportioned to the means employed. As our eloquent colored friend, Herzer Crark, remarked the other evening, it is too much like burning down St. Peter's to broll a beef-steak. (Applause.)

Nevertheless, where slavery has made blades of grass grow, let it have the credit of it, by all means. correct triend, LETER CLARK, remarked the other evening, it is too much like burning down St. Peter's to broil a beef-steak. (Applause.)

Nevertheless, where slavery has made blades of grass grow, let it have the credit of it, by all means.

A gentleman lately from New Orleans told me that he saw grass growing in the streets of that city last fall, where it never grew before, and I suppose slavery is entitled to the honor of causing that grass to grow, at any rate. But, whether that will entitle it to be called a public benefactor is rather questionable.

(Laughter.)
My friend Pickles defends and justifies slavery on the principle, that it has accomplished the "greatest good to the greatest number." The greatest number of whom? Does he claim that it has been the greatgood to the greatest number." The greatest number of whom? Does he claim that it has been the greatest good to the greatest number of those who have been torn from their native homes in Africa, and made to toil all their lives in America, under the lash, without wages? Or does he mean that it has been the greatest good to the greatest number of those who claim to own human beings as "other cattle?" Siavery the greatest good of the greatest number! Why, that is nothing less than the highwayman's justification. That is precisely the justification of the marauding banditti who formed a league to rob from the rich, and give to the poor. Their motto was the same as my friend P, now inscribes on the banner of slavery, "The greatest good to the greatest number." If successfully practised, it would overturn the very foundations of society, and drive civilization back into the dark ages. It would justify the citizens of Cincinnati in selzing upon the property of our respectable and wealthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Longworth, and distribute his great wealth equally among the two hundred thousand people of this city, in order that the greatest good to the greatest number of its inhabitants might be accomplished. Now, I know my friend Mr. P. would not approve of such wholesale robbery as that; but then, it is the inevitable consequence flowing from his justification of slavery upon the principle, that it is the greatest good to the greatest

as that; but then, it is the inevitable consequence flowing from his justification of slavery upon the principle, that it is the greatest good to the greatest number. If there is any difference between the highwayman's doctrine, and the doctrine of slavery, as now defended and justified upon this floor, it is this,—that while it was the doctrine of the brigands in ages past, that it was right to rob from the rich and give to the poor, it is the doctrine of the

as now defended and justified upon this noor, it is this,—that while it was right to rob from the Pich and give to the poor, it is the doctrine of slavery, at the present day, that it is right to rob from the poor, and give to the poor, it is the doctrine of slavery, at the present day, that it is right to rob from the poor, and give to the rich. (Applause.)

Mr. P. sets up the claim that slavery has conferred a great benefit upon the slaves in the South, because, as he says, it has made their condition better than it was in Africa. Now, the gentleman ought to know that the slaves of the South never were in Africa at all; they are native Americans, born on the soil; and slavery has not made their condition better, for they were born slaves, and are slaves yet. Besides, the gentleman must have forgotten that it has been asserted, over and over again, by himself and friends, in this debate, that the condition of the slaves has been getting worse and worse ever since the agitation for their emancipation commenced.

Now, I would like to know by what logic Mr. P. can make it appear that the condition of human beings can be made better by being born slaves, and afterwards intentionally made worse to spite their friends in the North, because they want to make their condition better? (Applause.)

We have a did that God never made but due of white race. All the God never made but due white race. All the done races, he said, were werely where white race. All the other races, he said, were merely what same learned pro-alavery lead that was the white race. All the other races, he said that God never made but due to the white race. All the God never made but due to the white race. All the done races had, were merely what was remarkable, this white race. All the done races, he said that God never made but may beings with immorations, and that was the white race. All the done races, he said where races, he said where races all the white race. All the done races had had been a great bleasing to the made being with immorations,

on the steamboat, the railroad car, in the bar the hotel, or in the private parlor, wherever the sub-ject of negro slavery is introduced, if you should adthe hotel, or in the private parior, wherever the sub-ject of negro slavery is introduced, if you should ad-vance the idea, that it is an outrage against the eter-nal principles of justice for man to hold property in man, and compel him-to work all the days of his life without wages, some pro-slavery man will very likely break forth with, "Oh! it will never do to let the without wages, some pro-sistery man will very likely break forth with, "Oh! it will never do to let the slaves go free; for if you do, they can't take care of themselves." Now, it seems to me that a man with brains sufficient to fill this glass tumbler must see that such an assertion is equally false and ridiculous. Why, the fact staring us right in the face is, that slaves not only take care of themselves, but they take care of their masters at the same time; and if our pro-slavery friends would conquer their prejudices against the negro, they could not fail to see it. (Applause.) They ignore the plainest teachings of history. Why, let me ask them, do not the Haytians, who gained their freedom by their own bravery on the battlefield, take care of themselves? Do not the manunitted slaves of Jamaica, of Barbadoes, and of the other British West India Islands, take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? They have no masters to take care of themselves? The great and good this city take care of themselves? The great and good this city take care of themselves? Who else takes (George Washington, died an Abolitionist! That was

care of them? They possess property to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars, and most of two or three hundred thousand dollars, and most of them were slaves till they were of age. Does not have died Abolitionists, and there would not this day

(Laughter.)

Then, again, you will hear our pro-alavery opponents assert that "the slaves of the South are better off than the free negroes of the North." Why, do they not know that a slave cannot own any property, not even the shirt on his bags ?. But there is not a free negro in the North who does not own at least that much, and there are thousands of them who are rich, who own real estate and other property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. An anecdote is told to f a free negro who once sold himself for five hundreds of thousands of dollars. An anecdote is told to f a free negro who once sold himself for five hundreds of thousands of dollars. An anecdote is told to far free negro who once sold himself for five hundreds of thousands of dollars, and put the money into his pocket. His master then said, "Now, Pompey, you're mine, body, soul, breeches pocket, money, and all." (Laughter.) This shows the inalienable nature of human liberty. It is absolutely impossible for a freeman to liberty. It is absolutely impossible for a freeman to sell himself; for who is to receive the money? Nor is it any more possible for a slave to own anything, because all the slave has belongs to his master. The because all the save has belong to his harder. The master says to his slave what a man once said to his wife, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." (Laughter.) The slave of the South is not better off than the free negro of the North. No more palpable falsehood was ever uttered. There is not a himself before he can own anything else. No man can be worse off than he who does not own himself. (Applause.) No man who owns nothing can be bet-

Again, when our pro-slavery friends and themselves hard pushed for argument, they will say, "Well, we don't believe a nigger is a human being, any how." I heard a learned professor, in one of our medical colleges in this city, deliver a public lecture last winter, and he argued for over an hour and a half, and quoted Scripture to prove, that a negro was not a human being. He had displayed upon the walls of the lectureroom maps of the heads of the different races of man-kind. There was the head of the Cancasian, the Mon-golian, the Malayan, the Indian, and the Ethiopian or

been getting worse and worse ever since the agitation for their emancipation commenced.

Now, I would like to know by what logic Mr. P. can make it appear that the condition of human beings can be made better by being born slaves, and afterwards intentionally made worse to spite their friends in the North, because they want to make their condition better? (Applause)

I will now consider some of the idiculous assertions, called arguments, usually advanced by our presidents, friends, here and elsewhere, whenever the subject of the connection of slaves, or that of the elevation of the engro race among us, is introduced. They enteriatin such profound contempt for the negro, that they will not permit themselves candidly to consider the arguments we advance. Their prejudices against the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the learning and allowanced with a learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the race are so deep-eated, they are so predetermined not to bear anything and learning and allowance of the product of the conductor that he principle that Peter Clark and the cause of his proscribed race; it was coming the conductor that he principle that they will not permit themselves candidly to consider the arguments we advance. Their prejudices against the race are so deep-eated, they are so predefined not to hear anything said in their favor or against the "peculiar institution," that they are incompetent to form a just and rational opinion on the subject.

Senseless and self-evidently false arguments constitute their whole stock in trade. Whether you are not he steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the steamboat the railroad car. In the barroom of the steamboat the railroad car. In the steamboat the railroad car.

At times, when you have driven your pro-slave-ry antagonist to the wall, he will become irritable, and very likely one of his old fits of disgust will overand very likely one of his old fits of diagust will overhand very likely one of his old fits of diagust will overhand him, and you will probably hear him exclaim,
"Well, I hate a nigger, anyhow." A few days ago,
she while in conversation with a pro-slavery opponent, he
aid to me, rather pettishly, "I hate a nigger." I
asked him if any negro had ever did him any harm.
of "No," said he. Did he ever injure or slander any of
the hour family or friends! "No." Well, said I, what has
any negro done to you, that you should hate the whole
acc. "Why," said he, "I hate a nigger because he
is a nigger." Our pro-slavery friends call us fanatics,
but whenever I shall profess to hate a man who never
injured me nor mine, then set me down not only for a
fanatic, but for a fool. (Applause.)

When you have completely discomfited your proslavery antagonist, then he will very likely turn upon
the heal, and sneeringly say, "I have better business
than to waste my time in talking with a d—d Abolimoint." This is proof positive that he has entirely
run out of arguments, and you may consider that your
victory over him is complete, for hard names are not
hard arguments.

What is not abolitizated to the proslavery antagonist, then he will very likely turn upon
the hours of the proslavery antagonist, and you may consider that your
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What is a mander and you may consider that your

have died Abolitionists, and there would not this day be a slave in America.

A gentleman who had travelled South once ted me that, while rambling through a grave-yard een a Southern city, he saw engraved upon a tembstone, as one of his greatest victues, the fact that the deceased had liberated all his slaves by will. Now, if it is noble act for a slaveholder in the South to emacipate his slaves, how can it be an ignoble act in an Abolitionist of the North to persuade slaveholders to prior mobile acts worthy of being recorded upon the tombstones? (Applause.)

There are several other pro-slavery argument which I had intended to notice; but my time has tapired, and I give way to others.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. HALLECK

Dr. Breck, of Springfield, who went with a breit-er of the late Col. Peabody to the field where be battle of Pittsfield Landing was fought, has retured and furnished the Springfield Republican with the following account:

and furnished the Springfield Republican with its following account:—

"Following the great battle of the 6th and 7th until the arrival of General Halleck on the 1ed disorder and demoralization were fearfully prevalent. From ten to fifteen thousand men lined the rive bank, and many of them had been there since the Sunday previous. As soon as Gen. Halleck enter the field, everything underwent a change. Men were put into quarters and order at once restored. Gen. Halleck is the idol of his army, and is a much a gentleman as a soldier, and present the highest type of both. He has pitched his test in the field of his army, about a mile from the landing, and come rain or sunshine he shares it with the All this is very much unlike Gen. Grant, who, and the morning of the memorable Sabbath day's battle, was quietly breakfasting at his quarters in a fabrick bouse in Savannah, ten miles from the sense of conflict and carriage, and did not reach the fail until four hours after the battle commenced.

The authority for this statement is the capital of the steamer which conveyed him from Savanah to Fittsburg, in constant intercourse with officers of every grade, the dector did not hear a respectful well spoken of Gen. Grant.

They openly charged him with the respossibily of the awilul sacrifice of life that had taken placing other words, for Sunday's surprise and defail. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Savany had the saviul sacrifice of life that had taken placing other words, for Sunday's surprise and defail. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Savany had the saviul sacrifice of life that had taken placing of the awilul sacrifice of life that had taken placing of the awilul sacrifice of life that had taken placing the tother words, for Sunday's surprise and defail. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Savany the same that the saviul sacrifice of life that had the life the saviul sacrifice of life that had the life in check on Savany the saviul sacrifice of life that had the life in the saviul sa

They openly charged him with the responsibility of the awful sacrifice of life that had taken placing of the awful sacrifice of life that had taken placing of the words, for Sunday's surprise and detail. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Suday inght by the gunboats and a pair of siege passion shore, which were kept firing all night, and the reinforcements of Buell and Wallace came in, Graff entire command would inevitably have been baged—an army of \$8,000 men.

As this army occupies the ground on which the battle was fought, there are to be seen on every hand the evidences of an awful conflict. The violation of the word will ever the mounds and graves, when the dead are buried to a vastly greater extent that the world will ever know.

The almost fabulous accounts given by the burd parties could not be credited without a view of this immense charnel house. Often, in passing over the field, one comes upon a grave in which the occupations of the company of the property of the world had a grave and a grave and hands are seen protruding.

Bodies are still brought in every day of the set.

field, one comes upon a grave in which the occupation is so slightly covered that the head, or the or more hands are seen protruding.

Bodies are still brought in, every day, of those when have lain uncovered since the battle—bodies of those who had crawled away wounded to do in secluded places. There are a thousand dead borse still unburied. The atmosphere is so loaded with the feter of animal decomposition as to be almost supportable.

During the shelling of our gunboats on Sudar night, after the first day's fight, a piece of wow was set on fire, burning over a surface hardly may than half an acre, on which were afterwards set the charred corpses of over five hundred rebe Some of these doubtless had been wounded, but the flames closed the scene over them all. The maber of dead upon the field has been variously estimated, and will probably never be ascertained.

Dr. Breck conversed with many who had clare of the burial parties, and they all agree that institute of all found dead upon the field wer rebe An intelligent and truthful officer, an acquaintae of Dr. Breck, assured him that, in a little ratis which he pointed out to him, he counted three had dred rebel corpses, and fifty of our men, and the doctor estimates the number buried upon the fiel at not far from 8000.

Two out of every three of these are rebels, as

which he pointed out to him, he counted three his dred rebel corpses, and fifty of our men, and he doctor estimates the number buried upon the fell at not far from 8000.

Two out of every three of these are rebels, and this, it must be remembered, leaves uncounted the dead they took with them. The mortality among the wounded is very large. Of six hundred as fifty upon one boat, two hundred died before the reached Cairo. The wounded, as we have already said, are now nearly all sent away, and provide for in hospitals, on the Ohio and Mississippi ries.

Our force now on the ground is large—probably large enough. Gen. Pope has already joined the army with his reinforcements. There seems to he no question about the superiority both of our means our arms. Our Union soldiers were all wounds with small round balls, many of them no larger that a pea. Several who were shot through the large with these balls seem to be doing well.

The rebel wounded are torn pitielly by the Minie balls, and this partly accounts for the greater loss of life among the enemy. There is no doubt that the battle of Pittsburg Landing is the greater of modern battles."

A PHILOSOPHIO NEGRO.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, with common the Camberland river, gives the following be account of a colloquy with a philosophic control of the colloquy with a philosophic colloquy with a philosophic colloque with

"Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my perfeates" Well, but have you no regard for your repeated.

"Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life."
Do you consider your life worth more than 6

"Bo you consider your life worth more than ester people's?"

"If's worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it very highly."

"Yes, sa, I does—more dan all dis wuki—more dan a million of dollars, sa, for what would dat wuf to a man wid de bref out of him? Self perse bashun an use fust law wid me."

"But why should you act upon? a different rain from other men?"

"Because different men set different values upon dan ives,—minne is not in de majkite."

"But if you lost it, you would have the satisfation of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when do knowing that you died for your country."

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"What satisfaction would dat be to me when do not help for help to the satisfation with a satisfation with a satisfation of the satisfation with a satisfation with have broken up the Government without resistance."

"If our old soldiers were like you, fraiton might you if you had been killed?"

"Yes, as, dar would hab been no help for help wouldn't put my life in de scale 'guisst any Gobernment dat eber existed, for no Gobernment could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would law missed you if you had been killed?"

"Maybe not, sa—a dead white man en't much you dees sogers, let alone a dead nigga—but I'd a missed myself, and dat was de pint will me.

It is ask to say that the dusky corpse of that it recan will never darken the field of carnage.