-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

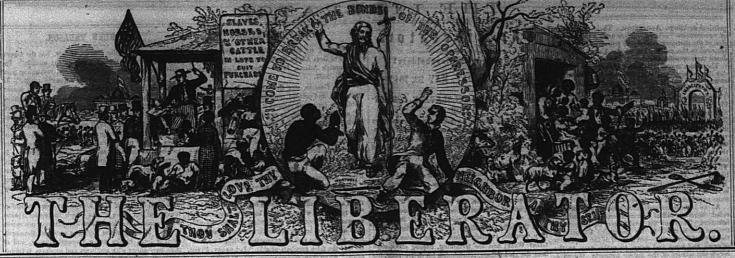
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All remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be I (rost PAID) to the General Agent.

The Agents of the American, marmonusetts, Perain, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies berised to receive subscriptions for THE LEERATOR. For The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, vir.—WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, Enpaper, vit : - , and William L. Gammison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1639.

in invaded country has all its laws and lons swept by the board, and MARTIAL TACK OF THEM. When two hostile armie

Selections. EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Friday,

This speech was one of the most trenchant and earnest that has yet been made on the confiscation bill, and was pronounced with the fire and vigor so characteristic of the indomitable Senator Wade. The following extracts will be read with interest:

WIIO VIOLATES THE PEDERAL CONSTITUTION?

The following extracts will be read with interest.

WHO YIOLATES THE PEDERAL CONSTITUTION?

Talk to me, sir, about violating the Constitution!

I do not like to hear it. I have heard too, much of

it! Every man who was here a year or two ago
knows that this same idea was inculcated then by
those who are now open traitors. They sought to
tie and fetter our limbs by the cry of a violated Consitution, that its enemies might stab it to death.
There is not a man now in what are called the Confederate States, levying arms, coercing men into
this accursed rebellion to overthrow this glorious
Constitution of ours, but harped upon the same
string that Senators have harped upon the same
string that Senators have harped upon in this debate.
The arm of the Constitution was too short to defend
itself from aggression. These were the doctrines
that they announced; and then they went off and
formed an organization, and implored foreign nations, yea, and agreed to become the vassals of foreign despots, if they would only aid and assist them
in overturning this Constitution of ours. First, they
calimed that we had no constitutional power to defend the Constitution—a very cheap way, if they
could succeed in it, to get along with their rebellion.
We must lie right down in\_max tracks, because, if,
we undertook to form an army to go forth to conquer the rebellion, we were acting without constitutonal authority. Was not that what they harped
upon? Did they not say of the Administration
what Senators on the other side of the Chamber are
solleague of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powellos accuse the Administration of tyranny and despoism? It is the old tune that was harped upon colleague of the Senator from Rentucky (air. 10w-ell) accuse the Administration of tyranny and despoism? It is the old tune That was harped upon by every traitor who is now an open enemy to the Constitution of the United States. They undertook to show that the Constitution was, somehow, felo dere; that it did not contain any power, or it restricted us from using any power for its preservation. Sir, these arguments will not do.

edus from using any power for its preservation. Sir, these arguments will not 40.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.?

Why, sir, the South-consider slaves just as other property. I do not cheecide it; I never did concede it. All fonceded was, that in times of peace, when they let our institutions alone, I would let them alone in the States; that I would not touch a hair of their head. Abhorrent as slavery is to man and God, I had agreed that in their States they might have it, provided they would keep it there, and let us alone; but when they repudiated the Constitution of the United States, when they waged violent war against it, when they made use of those very slaves as the fulcrum by which fo overturn the Constitution of the Country, I lost all my veneration no, not veneration, for I never had, any veneration for slavery; I repudiate the idea; but it absolved me from all my sense of duty in that regard, and allowed me to give full slope to my sense of justice in dealing with slaves and their masters. They have repudiated me; they have repudiated you; they, have used these very slaves to murder your brethren and mine, and to rob us of our property. Being now withdrawn from all obligation in their behalf, I say to every traitor who holds a slave, "So far as my had can reach, that slave is free, and a much better man than you. You ought to thank God if you escape the gallows; your slave is remitted to his rights."

SLAVERY AND PROGRESS.

I have said that in the progress of nations, after a cretain advance in civilization and the arts, slavery becomes impossible. Deeply rooted as this institution of slavery was, every invention of a useful character for a thousand years has feeded to make it impossible. Once it might work the galley slave with profit. War-like nations formerly but slaves aboard of their armed ships to row them to the enemy, and made them labor in that way. Could that system is easily and the profit war when mobody knew any better, and when the action having the most slaves to man its galleys WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.?

abolitionist. Every puff of the adjis an abolition sermon, more than was ever preached by ing his bundle on his back, against the tremendous power and energy of your earlows ? Can you put the one against the other? How is it with the reaper we have introduced into one fields to harvest our grain, the tremendous power of our mowing-machines, power-looms, and spinning-jennies? I might count over from now till to-morrow the instrumentalities that have renderedsyour system absolutely impossible; and yet against the laws of God and nature, you are hanging on with pertinacity to a system that has passed away, and can never be renewed.

SLAYE ALERS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

stavis used to murder make head against us in the field, it is not because you are not equally brave and enterprising; it is not even for the lack of numbers; but it is because shavery has impoverished you, emisculated you, and now without our appealing to the force you feel would be most potent to put you down, you are still on the declining side. I do not invoke it; but when I see black reguments put forward to shoot down my sons who are in the war and your relatives, when I see these black chattels thrust forth in front of the chivalrous owners to shoot down, murder and destroy our men who have gone to the fields only in defence of our institutions, I am strongly tempted to make the appeal, and say to your bundsmen: "Stand forth invested with the rights wherewith God Almighty has clothed you come to our side: help to fight the battles of freedom, and you shall be free." It would only be a righteous retribution to those who have held them against common right. Suppose we should do it; what would become of you, my friends? Where would you be? Talk to us of prosecuting the war, as a vindictive spirit! You may thank your God that we have been as forbearing as we have.

The war, you say, should not be said to the say, as and the say, as and the say.

rant of your institution." It was so.

EUT THE KERELS FIGHT FOR ETERNAL SLAVERY.

Sir, if there was anything wrong in our position, the whole tenor of this argument would be changed; but there is not. What have we done? What have those of us who stand here for the Constitution and the laws done that should provoke these scoundrels to this position of rebellion? They have made it incumbent upon us to defend ourselves or die. For what purpose? For no other or better purpose than to establish a Government founded upon eternal slavery. Sir, we have indices by which we know what the traitors sought.

It was despotism against freedom. Mr. Stephens, who is the very brain of the Southern rebellion, in his inaugural address, undertook to set forth the principles on which this Southern Confederacy was to be founded; and he went on, philosophically, to state that the purpose of it was to make slavery the basis of their institutions, which would be eternal. He believed it was the will of God and the Order of Providence that some men were born to rule, and some to be their slaves and servants. He took great credit to themselves that they of the South had made this grand discovery, which had escaped all men up to that period. This, sir, is the principle on which his war is prosecuted. If you want to know the organization of that Government, and the principle on which it is founded, read that exposition of it as laid down by their chief expositor, and see for what purpose they sought to erect, upon the ruins of our glorious institutions, this Southern Confederacy. They fight for eternal slavery, and I fight for eternal freedom. That is the difference. Knowing my cause to be just, knowing that I stand where the fathers stood when they framed the Government, I will stand here with a strong hand, and, with every instrumentality that God Almighty has given me, I will labor to put down this accursed rebellion and defend free institutions, not only for ourselves, but for all mankind.

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY.

It is not quite so clear as it used to be, it is said, which was the anti-slavery anniversary this year. It formerly meant the anniversary of the Garrison abolitionists, as they were called: the pestilent fellows who insisted that anti-slavery action should be taken by the government and the churches; that the enormous sin of oppression should be instantly destroyed; a society originated for the purpose of agitating the subject of abolishing slavery, in contradistinction from those societies which either entirely forbade the discussion of the subject, or touched it so lightly as to amount to nothing. Last year, the meeting of the Society was omitted, that, as the public mind was undergoing a transformation in the right direction, no imaginary obstacle should be placed in the way of its progress. Having for many years led public opinion, they now dropped behind to watch and see that it went aright, ready to step to the front again if necessary—a noble act of self-abmegation. This year public sentiment was sufficiently advanced to warrant a gathering to rejoice over the glorious change which trulve short months of war had effected. The altered appearance of things was striking. Dr. Cheever's large church was filled on Tuesday morning to listen to the speeches of Mr. Brown, formerly a slave; Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. On Tuesday evening, a good audience was gathered to listen to Dr. Cheever who spoke for an hour and a half, followed by Miss Anna Dickinson; and on Wednesday evening. Cooper Institute was crowded to hear Theodore Tilston and Wendell Phillips before the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, and Songs from the Hutchinsons.

In by-gone days, the Herald could raise a mob, and send its serpents to hiss. People staid at home from fear of a riot, or attended with uneasy apprehensions of great danger. Policemen not long since stayed away to allow the meeting to be disturbed, and mere recently were prepent in large numbers to protect the assembly; It is not quite so clear as it used to be, it is said.

view you prosecuted the war: I knew slavery was gone, whatever your views might be. I warned gentlemen of it in that famous committee of thirteen. I was a membur of that committee, which contained almost every high officer of the so-called Soathers Confederacy, with Mr. Davis at their head. Month after month we discussed this principle. I told those gentlemen. "I rely infinitely more upon you to abolish slavery than upon all the Garrisons and Fosters and Phillipses on earth. They are theorists: they are right in theory, but they never will harm a bair of your head; but you attempt this Secession, and the first blast of civil war is the death-warrant of your institution." It was so.

EUT THE REBLE FIGHT FOR ETERNAL SLAVERY.

Sir, if there was anything wrong in our position, the whole tenor of this argument would be changed that there is not. What have we done? What have those of us who stand here for the Constitution and the laws done that should provoke these scoundrels to this position of rebellion? They have made it incumbent upon us to defend ourselves or die. For what purpose? For no other or better purpose than to establish a Government founded upon eternal slavery. Sir, we have indices by which we know what the traitors sought.

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take popular ground, or the popular mind comes upto them. Admirers of Drs. Kendrick, Hackett and
Richard Fuller's views would never take the Boplist. All the money and business ability of the
world could not make our principles acceptable, intil our opponent's principles are changed, be the editorial and general reading ever so superior. As
Mr. Garrison said, they are bound to be small while
they are radicalists. Should the war close and
leave slavery a blasted institution, radical papers
would increase their lists, unless, as would doubtless
be the case, the conservatives would keep up, with
the march of the public mind.

The other anniversaries show a decided alteration
in their tone. The war has relieved the Bibbe, Misisionary and Tract Societies of their bone of contention, and we hear of no objections now to anti-slavery talk and action. There are few dear slaveholding brethren but have gone into the unpardonable sin of secession, and hence no resolutions need be
shaped to suit their tastes. Shooting negroes was
no wrong of which these pious bodies could take notice until white blood mingled with it. At the old
American Tract Society, the strongest anti-slavery
speeches were made, and no reply was elicited from
brethren or other old defenders of the South. H. W.
Beecher said at the Boston Tract Society, the old peeches were made, and as verther South. H. w. nethern or other old defenders of the South. H. w. Beecher said at the Boston Tract. Society, the old Society was going so fast, the Boston Society would have to play conservative, and hold it back. Oh! if we could only see these Societies acting from moral principle, we should have a jubilee; but we have little confidence in death-bed repentances.—N. Y.

## EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

WHO MADE THE FIRST PROPOSITION.

WHO MADE THE FIRST PROPOSITION.

We see that correspondents of the New York Tribune are trying to settle the question as to when and by whom the first movement toward embacigation in the District of Columbia was made in Congress. On the 28th of April, "MANY READERS" claimed that "the first proposition ever made in Congress upon the subject" was by John P. Hale, in the Seante, June 23, 1848; and the first in the House, by Preston King, Sept. 24, 1850. But, in Monday's Tribune, "JUSTICE" replies, that "more than ten years prior to the resolution of Mr. Hale, the question was brought before the House by William Slade, of Vermont. On the 18th of December, 1837, Mr. Slade presented to the House petitions upon the subject, and on the 20th he moved to refer the memorials to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. "This motion," Justice believes, was "the first

and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

"This motion," JUSTICE believes, was "the first ever made upon the subject."

You must try again, gentlemen, and begin a good deal farther back. An ably written pamphlet, on the power of Congress over the District, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, in 1838, states that "the following record stands on the journals of the House of Representatives for 1804, p. 225: "On motion made and seconded that the House do come to the following resolution: Resolved, That from and after the 4th day of July, 1805, all blacks and people of color that shall be born within the District of Columbia, or whose mothers shall be the property of any person residing within said District, shall be free, the males at the ago of —, and the fe-

Baltimore, praying that slavery may be abolished in the District.—Journal U. S. Senale, 1828-29, p. 24. In 1829, Charles Miner, of Pennsylvania, presented numerously signed petitions for abolition in the District, and made an able speech in favor of the measure. On the 9th of January, 1829, the House of Representatives, by 114 to 66, passed a resolution: "That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby."

of slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby."

March 5, 1830, Mr. Washington presented a memorial of inhabitants of Frederick, Md., praying that provision be made for the gradual abolition of alavery in the District.—Journal of the House of Representatives, 1829-30, p. 358.

Thus it will be seen that the subject was repeatedly brought before Congress, all along from seven to thirty-three-years earlier than Mr. Slade's motion in the House, and that almost nine, years earlier, the House went so far as to anstruct the Committee on the District to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery therein.

Yet another "proposition on the subject" was made in the House, nearly two years earlier than that of Preston King, mentioned by "MANY READERS," in the Tribune. On the 10th of January, 1849, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, a gentleman, whose name is somewhat familiar to newspaper readers in these days, intimated a wish for the reconsideration of a vote by the House, looking to the abolition of the slave trade in the District, that he might introduce, as an amendment, a bill—which he had prepared—for the abolition of slavery there.

Northampton Free Press.

lishes these facts to ray would the experience of the victims tell !

But, thank God, the day of their deliverance is at hand. The thunder of the artillery of the Union is heard approaching, and already its echoes and reverberations resound through their mountain fastnesses, informing them that succor is at hand. And ere long that old familiar flag, from which they have been too long separated, will rise like a rainbow of hope over the highest tops of their romantic mountains.—Nashville Union, May 1st.

reation of a vote by the House, looking to the abolition of the slave trade in the District, that he might introduce, as an amendation of abovery there—Northampton of abovery there—Northampton of abovery there—Northampton of rec Breez.

WHAT A LOYAL TENNESSEAN TRINKS.

The following letter, (says the Salem Register); addressed by Capt. William Driver, of Nashville, to one of his brothers in this city, we are permitted to publish. It is interesting as presenting the views of one who has passed through the fiery turance of received one who has passed through the fiery turance of received one who has passed through the fiery turance of received one who has passed through the fiery turance of received one of his brothers in this city, we are permitted to publish. It is interesting as presenting the views of one who has passed through the fiery turance of received one of his brothers in the city, we have the pleasure of taking the treat and the more than a quarter of a century, and that they will have the pleasure of taking the treat and treed participation of the control of the control of the properties of the control of the control

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## JEFF. DAVIS'S COACHMAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 7, 1862.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 7, 1862.

By far the most interesting arrival we have had in this department for several days was that of Wm Jackson, the negro coachman of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, who came within our lines a few evenings since. The news that so important a personage had reached us spread with great rapidity through the camps, and was the theme of conversation until a late hour. The fact cannot be questioned that the most important information we receive of the enemy's movements reaches us through the contrabands. The wisdom of the policy so long advocated by the Tribune has been more than established by the commanding General of this department. Almost every movement of the enemy is instantly known to him through these invaluable sids. Instead of being driven back from our lines until they touch the rebel bayonets, and compelled to endure hardship sten-fold greater than the labors of the corn or rice-fields, they are taken by the hand as brothers, their simple story heard and trusted, and not unfrequently made the basis of important military movements. In this instance of Jackson, his arrival created as much excitement as that of a rebel Brigadier-General. Generals, Colonels and Majors flocked around him in great numbers, and had not also commanding General himself sent for him, would have absorbed the better portion of the night in listening to his narrative. Indeed, so valuable did General McDowell consider his information, that he immediately telegraphed it to the War Department.

The old plea, that a mulatto, may have a soul

will not hold true in this instance. Jackson is black as a Congo negro, and much more integent than a good many white folks. Your corpordent doubts very much whether any of the mers of the rebel Congress, or even the rebel Gerals, were more thoroughly informed of the moments of their own army than this negro. All passing through the ordeal of a severe cross-examation from Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and three or four correspondents, not a flaw to be detected in his story, and all parties pronoun it a truthful narration, and the narrator a remarbly intelligent person—not a timp. His memor

ho run away the day before by going to Gen.

cDowell. I told him that was something Gen.

cDowell had nothing to do with—that he would

cobably find it very difficult to recover his slave,

nless he could assure him that his labor would be

sid for, his freedom guaranteed, and his maniness

cognized. This reply was followed by a volley of

the and curses from the miserable dave-owner

high I have not the taste to repeat.—Tribune.

# A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE MODEL

The experience of recent events, and the dangers with which they have been fraught to the existence of the republic, compel every true friend of his country to the conviction, that the Constitution which establishes political regulations for the collective life of the nation as well as for the separate States, must, spite of its great excellences, be defective. In order, therefore, to secure on all sides, by an active generalization (formulirung), the various rights and duties whose protection and performance are the sole lasting bond of union, the National Convention of Conservate Patriots submits to the people of the United States, for their soceptance, the following outline of a New Constitution —

L CLASSIFICATION.

The United States shall be divided, 1, into sover-eign States and the sovereign Confederacy; 2, into South and North.

South and North.

II. RIGHTS OF THE SOVEREIGN STATES AND OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The States may manage their internal affairs to suit themselves, provided that by these are understood barbarous statutes, beastly manners, and cannibal actions. With these the government of the Confederacy is not to intermedide; for what is not forbidden by the Constitution is permitted, and State sovereignty transcends national in matters of barbarism. But should single States decree regulations for the defence of freedom and humanity, these shall be subject to the approval of the national government.

III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE SOUTH.

HII. Rights and Duties of the South.

The South shall have all rights that are convenient, and all daties that are agreeable, to her, provided she cherishes and perpetuates slavery.

The inhabitants of the South shall have especially the right to employ at pleasure and to destroy two-legged property, as well as to annihilate whatever is dangerous to the same. They may, therefore, not only sell their own children, but also flog their slaves to death, and burn them alive, and tar and hang abolitionists.

who own the most slaves shall be the lords aveless, and called to the dominion of the

land.

Should they believe their dominion threatened, they may rebel, steal the arms of the country, plunder its public chests, and begin war. If they conquer, they shall subjugate the whole country, if they are beaten, they shall return as "brothers" to their previous position, and try their luck again at the string time.

ting time.

The more they steal, play vandals, and marder, legreater claim they shall earn to forgiveness and spect, and the better security for their privileges mong which shall be especially the following:

They shall shoot down every one who makes use free speech and a free press in behalf of liberty, and allow none to abide in the South who do not it them.

shall enjoy the postal service gratis, and e first claim to the best positions in the army.

navy, and administration.

They shall so construct the tariff as to secure the interests of their own productions at the expense of

They shall cut off the heads of Northern captives, make of their skulls drinking-cups wherewith to toast the weal of the republic, and watch-chains of their bones to be worn on patriotic holidays.

They shall-beat down Northern pillars of the people in Congress with bludgeons, and receive for the same especial consideration.

They shall discharge no debts and keep no pro

misses.

They may practise high treason abroad as at home.

If they get aid from foreigners, they shall receive a reward for their patriotic policy: if none, then they shall receive indemnification.

IV. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE NORTH.

The inhabitants of the North shall have, above all, the right and the duty to be agreeable and serviceable to the South. If the Southerner has no rug, his Northern fellow-citizen shall stretch himself on the ground, and beg him not to feel constrained.

Attacks on slavery shall be regarded and punished at teach as the state of t

ed as treason.

Fugitive slaves shall be hunted with hearty de

Fugitive slaves shall be nunices with nearly user press shall be mobbed, while Southerners shall everywhere write and speak as they please.

If the South begins war on the North, the latter shall pay the costs thereof. In consideration of which, Northern soldiers shall be permitted to load their weapons as soon as they feel the Southern bullets in their bodies.

If the North catch Southern pirates and traitors, it shall treat them as guests, and send them back on their promising to entertain the greatest respect for her stupidity.

heir promising to entertain their promising to entertain their stupidity.

Should the South steal and destroy her money should the South steal and destroy her money should the South steal and destroy her money should be should

should the South steal and destroy her money, arms, ships, and forts, she shall repair everything out of the pockets of her children, and her children children. Should the South not accomplish enough in her treason, the North shall put traitors at the head of her troops, and lead her sons to slaughter by appointment.

ment.

The more slaps the North receives from the South on the left cheek, the more readily shall she present the right cheek also.

She shall buy or conquer for the South new terticries, whenever the latter has not dominion enough for the expansion of slavery.

Should a rebellion in the South be suppressed, the North shall robel for her.

If slavery cannot ruin the North, she shall ruin herself for slavery.

Y. RIGHTS & DUTIES OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE The sovereign people exists for this—to elect re-presentatives and officers who may govern and com-mand at pleasure. It shall pay for what they equa-ler, bleed when they open its veins, and sacrifice it-elf when they betray it. For it is sweet to pay for me's country, sweeter to die and perish for the same.

DUTIES OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Office-holders the President at their head, have a duty of guarding the rights of the Commonalty the duty of guarding the rights of the Commonalty and of securing the insterests of the Republic, in default of which they shall be cashiered or imprisoned. Therefore, above all, they shall cause to be incarcerated without trial whoever displeases them; subvert the free press by confiscation and closing of the mails; steal and defrand as they may be able; treat traitors as "brothers"; humble the republic abroad, and endanger its security by transactions with despots.

They shall act as lords of the people that chose them for servants, and need trouble themselves about no one else, if they only have on their side the priests, the slaveholders, and the despots.

They shall be entitled to re-election, if they are as swicked as possible. Should they succeed in utterly runing the State, they shall be reckoned among the "Fathers of the Republic."—Translated for the Liberator from the (German) "Pionier."

## THE "DEMOCRATIC" PRONUNCIAMENTO AT WASHINGTON.

AT WASHINGTON.

This is a labored evology of the democratic party, and an attack upon the present administration. In a time of civil war when the whole country is convulsed by the insurrection, which was concected in the "democratic" calinet of Mr. Buchanan, it might be expected that fourteen democratic members of Congress, addressing the people of the United States, would indicate their opinions of this gigantic treason, and would declare what specific measures they advise for its suppression. We look in vain for anything of the kind in this address.

They are sticklers for the Constitution; over and over they declaim upon that topic. They are profuse in their charges against the administration. They are exhaustive in culogy upon the principles and policy of the democratic party. But of this rebellion which their party brethren have set on foot, aimed at the very life of the Government and the Constitution, they have no sharper word of exclamation than "this unkappy civil war." Of course, they are not forgetful of that old image of terror to

political sucklings, Abolation. Their programme of "restoration" is brief. After urging the restoration of the democratic party to power as the infallible road to the restoration of the Union, they lay down their specific thus:—

These men speak the dialect of that same "latter day democracy," under whose auspices forts, shipsof-war, navy yards, mints and custom-booses were placed at the disposal of conspirators and rebels.

his accomplices by offering up, under the odious name of "Abolitionism," whatever there is in the North of manhood, of principle, of hostility to the diffusion among themselves of the institution of slavery. They would yield to every arrogant demand of armed and bloody insurgents, prestrate themselves in the dust, and cry, "Great is slavery may its sway be universal, and its reign perpetual." Those who refuse the like humiliation they would brand as Abolitionists, excerable and accursed. This, according to the fourteen, is the democratic mode of restoring the Union. The country has had some experience of that kind of democrations of the administration, They say not a syllable of the democratic treason which ruled in the Executive Councils in the days of Buchanan—not a word of the dispersion of arms, and army and navy, to make easy to the rebels the seizure of the public property, the capitol, and the archives. All this is ignored, and the scrupshous restorationists strain their optics to discern, in the struggles of the executive to defeat those schemes, some technical deviation from the letter of the law. The turpitude of the robellion moves not their abborrence; the plots and perjuries of the conspirators are peccadilloes unworthy of notice. All their invective is reserved for others—for the President, and those who will not bow the knee to Baal!

of the conspirators are the investive is reserved for outer. the President, and those who will not bow the knee to Baal!

They dwell upon the enormous taxes, the levying of which is rendered inevitable, if the rebellion is to be suppressed, and demand the restoration of the democratic party to power as the remedy for that. No intimation is given that that party would not follow the policy of Buchanan's administration, and make peace with the rebels in the same way that he preserved it, by giving them absolute and supreme control of every department of the government.

On the contrary, a careful reading of this Democratic Address leaves the inevitable conviction, that these self-styled "democrats," and those who sus tan them, are those "alies in the Free States" or whose assistance, pledged and assured, they relied the beginning of their wicked revolt. There is every reason to believe that this democratic movement is in understood co-operation with Davis and the state of the contract of the c every reason to believe that this democratic move-ment is in understood co-operation with Davis and his Confederate government in this time of their ex-tremity.—St. Louis Democrat.

## GENERAL HUNTER'S ORDER.

GENERAL HUNTER'S ORDER.

On the 7th of November last—more than six months ago—Com. Dupont thoroughly routed the rebel forces defending the entrance to Beaufort harbor, S. C., dismounting or silencing their guns, chasing off all of them he did not kill, and capturing their forts. A strong volunteer force under Sherman thereupon took possession of the adjacent sea islands, and has since held them without dispute, working its way gradually to Fort Pulaski, within a few miles of Charleston, S. C., on the other. The Military Department confided to Gen. Sherman comprises the maritime States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and their sea-coast and islands may be said to be now in our possession. If there may be said to be now in our possession. If there be any point of that coast now held by the rebels, i is because it is deemed not worth holding by the

be any point of that coast now held by the rebels, it is because it is deemed not worth holding by the Unionists.

Gen. Sherman, so soon as he had firmly established himself on shore, issued a Proclamation. Though a bad one, it was rather better than the average of our Generals' proclamations. Gen. S. had passed years in South Carolina, supposed himself a favorito there, and laid himself out on an effort to conciliate her white aristocracy, whom he saw fit to style the "natural guardians" of the negroes. He tried hard to persuade them to return to the protection of the National flag, and thus secure their slave property from peril. Nothing could have been more "conservative" than this proclamation—and nothing more futile. He could not induce a South Carolinian even to take, much less to read it. "There are none such as you call loyal men among us," was the rebuff his flag of truce received from those on whom his emissary tried to foist a copy. One white man, it was said, was found in Beaufort when our troops reached that place—there because he was too drunk to get away. We believe he has since sobered and cut stick. Up to this hour, though a few Northern mechanics and laborers who had been impressed into the rebel service have deserted to us, we believe no single white South Carolinian or Georgian has sought the protection of our flag. And not one foot of the main land of either of those States is now under the national jurisdiction.

Gen. Hunter was recently sent down to replace

has sought the protection of our flag. And not one foot of the main land of either of those States is now under the national jurisdiction.

Gen. Hunter was recently cent down to replace Gen. Sherman. Gen. H is an old soldier, an officer of the Federal army, who knows very little of politics. He was badly wounded at Bull Run, and has been in active service in Missouri and Kansas ever since his wound healed sufficiently to allow of such service. He believes in putting down the rebellion, with small regard to rebel feelings or those of their sympathizing friends in the loyal States. With him the paramount question is—How to do it.

The whites of his Military District, so far as he can judge of them, are incorrigible rebels. Those who are not heartily so are too timid to say a word for the old cause. No journal, no speech, no movement, no utterance of any kind, has been heard of among them for more than a year past, which is not intensely, diabolically "Secesh." Rebel victories rebel invincibility are the theme of overy press and every tongue. You cannot speak a word of the Union so that it will reach them, and if you could, they would stop their ears against it.

The blacks, on the other hand, are instinctively Unionists. As they wait at table or listen at keyholes, they hear the master race cursing Abe Lincoln as an Abolitionist, and charge the North with making war on the South in order to upset slavery. Ignorant and missinformed as these poor negroes are, they know that the "Lincolnieix," the "invaders," the "Northern scum," are hated and cursed by their life-long oppressors, and jump to the conclusion that what their owners so dread must involve good to the "Northern scum," are hated and cursed by their life-long oppressors, and jump to the conclusion that what their owners so dread must involve good to them. As one of them told our troops on landing, "Massa told 'em the Yankees would send them all to Cuba and sell 'em," but they didn't believe Cuba "could be any worse than they were used to, and they concluded to risk it." So, when our ships sailed up Beaufort Sound, after their triumph, scores of the poor creatures, who had refused to accompany their fleeing masters, came down to the water's edge their fleeing masters, came down to the water's edge with their little all tied up in a handkerchief, and begged to be taken aboard: they did not ask whither they would be taken, believing any change must be an improvement.

The three States composing Gen. Hunter's department are peopled as follows:

| Slaves. | Slaves. | South Carolina | 402,541 | Georgia | 462,232 | Florida | 61,758 | Free Person 301,271 595,097 78,686

Georgia— 462,232 595,097
Florida— 926,496 975,054
Excess of Free over Slave — 48,568
Excluding the Free Blacks, the numbers of Whites and of Slaves is probably just about equal.
Gen. Hunter has a small army—we are not at liberty to say how small—wherewith to confront these two millions of practically hostile people, for the slaves do the bidding of the whites, who are intensely and in effect universally rebel. He is too weak to advance, and the region to which he is confined is unhealthy for Northern troops. It is not possible just now to spare him more regiments, and he is sick of doing nothing. All the negroes on the islands are willing to work and many of them to fight for the Union cause, provided that cause means freedom for themselves. Otherwise, why should they be? He has long enough bidden the whites to his feast, and they have stubbornly refused to come; so he goes out into the highways and ditches, and asks the poor and despised to take their places. Say it is a bold step if you will, but can you intelligently pronounce it a rash one? Who among us all can even pretend to understand the circumstances of Gen. Hunter's department, or the probable effect of this Order upon it, so well as that General himself?

Our neighbors, who have so rehemently insisted that the Generals in the field should be allowed to deal with negroes and negro questions as they should see fit, do not eem to relian this done; yet it is one of their own prescription. Ought they not to intermit their ludicrously way faces, and gulp it down?—New Yor? Tribume.

# The Diberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1852.

## NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

TION. for 1862 will be held in the city of Boston, on WEDNES-DAY and THURSDAY, May 28th and 29th, in the MEL-

Wednesday.

Let the anti-slavery men and women of New England, then, gather once more in their Annual Convention. Once more let them indicate to the long-slumbering but now awakening land, to a guilty but hapily 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 from the hills and valleys of New England, until they join the swelling voices of the Centre and the Great West; and the trembling, hoping slave shall hear the glad tidings, 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.

Among the expected speakers are WILLIAN LLOYD
GARRHON, WEMDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY
PARKER PILLSBURY, ANDREW T. FORS, WM. WILLS BROWN, SUBAN B. ANTHONY, of New York, ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, AARON M. POWELL, of New York, WILLIAM H. FISH, E. H. HRYWOOD, &c. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa-

chusetta Anti-Slavery Society,
EDMUND QUINCY, President.
ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Rec. Sec y.

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VETO OF GEN. HUN-TER'S EMANCIPATION ORDER.

TER'S EMANOIPATION ORDER.

A few days since, the popular enthusiasm was kindled into a wide-spread fiame, in consequence of the order of General Hunter, declaring the entire abolition of slavery within the three States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, comprising his Military Department of the South. This was equivalent to the liberation of one fourth of the entire slave population of the country. Of course, with the joy every where felt and expressed by the friends of impartial liberty, and the uncompromising enemies of Secession, there was some anxiety felt as to what would be the course of the President in relation to this Order. It was, however, generally supposed that General Hunter had not acted without having had at least a carte blanche in his hand, to be used against slavery according to ed by the President to remain nong in doute upon use point. With undignified haste,—without waiting to hear officially from General Hunter, as he was in courtesy and fairness bound to do, as to whether such an Order had been really issued, and, if so, on what grounds,—the President, on Monday last, issued a proclamation, putting his cete on the Order aforesaid, even while admitting that he had not at the time." any au-thentic information that the document was remaine." while admitting that he and not as the time and ac-thentic information that the document was genuine "! Was any thing ever more weak or more pitiable than this! What right had be thus to prejudge General Hunter, or with what propriety could be commit the nent in so grave a matter with su "producing some excitement and misunderstanding."
Yes, glorious excitement in the bosoms of angels, and
of "the spirits of just men made perfect," in a higher sphere; thrilling excitement in every upright, manly, liberty-loving breast in the land; furious excitement in the regions of the damed, and among the tradrof of the South and their Northern abettors! As to any misunderstanding" about it, nothing could be plai er than the language or meaning of the Order:—"Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible"! Neither the rebels nor their slaves will have any difficulty in understanding a declaration so true and sensible as this. General Hunter, being compe-tent to declare martial law, is also competent to decide what that law requires in his Department; and finding the States comprised therein in hot rebellion against what that law requires in his Department; and finding the States comprised therein in hot rebellion against the government, with no evidence of a particle of loyalty existing in them, and an immense slave population made use of in every possible manner to defeat the federal arms, and give victory to the rebels, he very sensibly, and with the highest justification conceivable, proclaims that "the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, herefore, halfs the states of the process that the persons in the states of the s ore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever ree." Noble words, uttered never more timely! All honor to General Hunter, and cheer upon cheer

until the welkin rings; and shame and confusion of face to the President for his halting, shuffling, backface to the President for his halting, shuffling, backward policy! By his veto, he has disgusted and alienated the truest friends of freedom universally, and gratified the malignity of the enemies of his administration who are at heart traitors, and represented by such papers as Bennett's Herald, the New York Express, the Journal of Commerce, the Boston Courier and Post, and other journals of the same satanic stripe. By his veto, he has helped to prolong the present bloody strife, to sacrifice needlessly thousands of Northern lives, to augment indefinitely the present frightful national debt, to dispirit the army, and to encourage the rebels in arms, whose hopes of success are found only in being allowed to retain their slaves as their most efficient laborers in the work of rebellion. By his veto, he has made the danger still more imminent that the European powers will hasten to be terfere for the independence of the Southern Confedimminent that the European powers will hasten to terfere for the independence of the Southern Confe eracy, seeing no end to a struggle carried on in so President Lincoln should not only have endorsed, as justified by the exigencies of the case, the Order of General Hunter, but, long ere this, he should have do-clared every slave in rebeldom free. In such an act, the country will enthusiastically appland him. The people will stand by him, while the growling and editious spirits who threaten all manner of a vil will be ditious spirits who threaten all manner of evil will be crushed at a blow. Four millions of people are ditious spirits who threaten all manner of evit will be crushed at a blow. Four millions of people are ronced to Ald Refiellion At The South, and to struggle to prevent the success of the Federal government, solely because they are slavars! Every one of them is loyal in heart, or would be if he could be assured that he may recover, under "the stars and stripes," his long withheld liberty. Who but Northern traitors, (for Southern ones do not,) impadently wearing the mask of loyalty, doubt or deny the right of the President, at a crisis like this, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare universal emancipation? The greater includes the ieas. The invasion of a lave country carries with it the right to liberate every slave upon its soil. If General Hunter may rightfully take a hostile army with him, and declare himself milltary dictator over Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, thus denying the setual existence of those States as such, why may he not proceed to tarn nine hundred thousand freemen, ready to lay down their lives in support of the government? The pages of history may be searched in vain for a parallel to the infatuation which prevails at Washington of alavery as though it was only a wayward colt. In vain has he seen every overture of kindness and good will rejected with seom and contempt, and with added insults and fresh atroctices, by the rovolted States; he refers with marked complacency to his absurd message to Congress in March last, proposing to propitate the robels by buying their slave property, and he re-news the overture, with honeyed accents—soothingly assuring them that "the change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not reading nor wrecking any thing "—and he euticingly asks," Will you not embrace it? "Treadent Liccola!" canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook? Will be make many supplications unto thee?"

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR FAMILT OF STATES—Oration delivered before the Phi Bets Kappa Society in Amberst College, by Nehemiah Adams, D.D. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1861.

and fertive" parson; and none the less so because there are four millions of slaves in the land, who have "no rights that white men are bound to recognize and respect?" "Instead of borrowing trouble," he adds, "let us borrow largely of the future for joy and gladness, even at the risk of appearing a little fanatical." So said the false prophets of old: "Let us cry, Peace, peace," when there was no peace. "Let us fiddle while Rome is burning," said Nero—and he fiddled, "even at the risk of appearing a little fanatical." But think of the author of "A South-Side View of Slavery" running such a risk as that! "We have no inquisitions," he continues, "nor laws against freedom of speech; we suffer men to speak as they please, if so be that they stop this side of blasphemy"—dee, &c. Yet slaves are annually burnt slive at the South, and upon its soil no man speaks against slavery, except at the peril of his life! Any form of blasphemy, except that against slavery, may be safely indulged in, upon its soil no man speaks against slavery, except at the peril of his life! Any form of blasphemy, except that against slavery, may be asfely indulged in, but that "hath no forgiveness." Still burning incense to the national vanity, the defender of the Fugitivo Slave Law and the eulogist of slavery complacently says—"This land seems to be made for the human mind to exult in the fullest religious and civil liberty, unimpeded by proseriptions of birth, or any private or social position." Does it indeed! Then how impious it is to enslave any of the inhabitants thereof! Not less than a hundred thousand new victims are annually doomed to atrocious "proseriptions of birth," and to be an abhorred and outcast rice; and for these Dr. Adams has no regard whatever. He utters his boastful platitudes precisely as though he had no belief in the common human nature of the slave population, and therefore saw no inconsistency between specept and practice. He is particularly delighted with the slave-breeding, slave-driving, and now rebellious States of the South, and airs his rhetoric in this manner:—

"The State which was like a rampart of cotton bales to the British cannon, with old Hickory's arm over her, is Louisiana. The brave advocate and example of toleration on a large scale, the daughter of Lord Baltimore, is crowned with the name of Maryland; Florida, with flowing garb, and a certain Seminole air of beauty, and the Carolinas,—all these belong to our household."

They neither "belong to our household' have they done so, except as a matter of form, at any time. We commend to Dr. Adams, for his special meditation, the 28th chapter of Isaiah, from the 14th to the 22d verse inclusive; and also the 6th chapter of 2d Corinthians, from the 14th to the 18th verse inclusive; and then to indulge in no further boasting about this "free land" until every yoke is broken, every bondman set free.

THE MASTER. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison. Boston

THE MASTER. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1862.

As a frequent contributor to the press, Mrs. Denison is widely known for her literary ability. The present work is a very creditable performance, ingenious in the plot, and well sustained in interest from the first to the last chapter. The characters are almost exclusively musical, and defined with marked individuality, so, that those of that profession will. in individuality; so that those of that profession will, in special, be attracted to "The Master," while others outside of it will be scarcely less absorbed in the pe-

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—devoted to Litera ABE CONTINEATAL MONTHLY,—devote to Littera-ture and National Policy,—for raciness, independence, variety and tact, is without a peer among the month-lies. Its treatment of the slavery question is hold and trenchant, giving the system no quarter, and making its extinction essential to national unity and peace. CONTENTS OF NO. IV. FOR APRIL.

The War in Missouri. Beaufort, Past, Present and Future. The Ante-Norse Discoverers of America. I. The Mythical Era; H. The Chinese Discoverers of America in the Fifth Century. The Spur of Mon mouth. The Fatal Marriage of Bill the Soundser mouth. The Fatal Marriage of Bill the Soundse Columbia to Britannia, General Lyon. Macarot and Canvas. Howe's Cave. Potential Moods. The and Canvas. Howe's Cave. Potential Moods. The True Interest of Nations. Among the Pines. South-era Aids to the North. The Molly O'Molly Papers. Sketches of Edinburgh Literatt. The Huguenot Fam-ilies in America. Literary Notices. Editor's Table. The Publisher asks attention to "The War between Freedom and Slavery in Missouri," the first chapter of which is given in this number of the Continental. The Measuring for this history are furnished by and

or which is given in this number of the Continenance.

The Materials for this history are furnished by, and
the work is prepared under the direction of, one of
the most eminent statesmen of the West, himself a
prominent actor in the events recorded. It will form
one of the most valuable series of papers ever publiabed in an American Magazine.

CONTENTS OF NO. Y. FOR MAY.

What shall we do with it? A Philosophical Bankrupt. The Molly O'Molly Papers. All Together.
A True Story. Macarool and Canvas. Fairies.
John Bright. The Ante-Norse Discoverers of America. State Rights. Roanoke Island. A Story of Mexican Life. Changed. Hamlet a Fat Man. The Knights of the Golden Circle. Columbia's Safety.
Uras Major. Fugitives at the West. The Education to be Guerdon. Literary Notices. Editor's Table. on. Literary Notices. Ed J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont Street, and Crosby & Nichols, 117 Washington Street, Boston.

A. WILLIAMS & Co., 100 Washington Street, Boston, have for sale Number One of "The Ballads of the War" by A. J. H. Duganne, noticed in a late issue. Messrs. A. W. & Co. are Special Agents for the sale of Harper & Brothers' publications, besides keeping constantly on hand all current popular litera-ture, illustrated newspapers, foreign and domestic, pe-riodicals, &c, &c.

DEED OF EMANCIPATION. The following is an ficial copy of the free papers lasued to the blacks by Gen. Hunter, under the terms of his proclamation. The deed of emancipation reads as follows:—

PARSON BROWNLOW, the notorious alang whanger, is to give to-night at Music Hall, (admission ticket 50 cents,) an account of his sufficings in Tennessee at the hands of the Secessionists. The following is a specimen of his style, taste and splrit:—
"II, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-caters and one hundred Abolitionists, and hanged them up, and buried them in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none of this war."

hain and Allen, by William Carlos Martyn, is unaverably deferred till next week. We trust the conversy will here terminate.

## NORTHERN TREASON.

and it rolls up its eyes in devoand it rolls up its eyes in devoon that whoever shall commit this enormity may
on that whoever shall commit this enormity may
in with speedy disaster and defeat.

Ince this state of mind brings out from its unforate subject those truths which his cooler reason
ald conceal, the Courier's ravings just now are worth
fing. Reading in the Tribinea a notice of the enrolint of loyal blacks under General Hunter, and of
eir equipment with uniforms and markets, it immeately "sees red," like Courineur, and splutters out
"Loyal blacks! What an outrage upon common
"Awal blacks, forsooth!" And after the
inculations, it proceeds mfort itself as follows :-

What unheard of audacity! A General who wants more men actually proceeds to enlist them! The War Department takes upon itself to furnish muskets and uniforms to loyal troops, without asking leave to do it! And when a spirited sympathizer with the rebels proposes a committee of inquiry, to discover "by what authority" these persons discharge their regular official function, the House thinks that matter so plain

official function, the House thinks that matter so plain that it refuses to inquire! What are we coming to!

The Courier, after having its little flurry, finds a contingent comfort in this state of things. These black recruits, it thinks, cannot be very good soldiers; they may, therefore, soon be beaten by the rebels; and then (happy day!) these muskets will go "into the hands of the masters of the negroes." Is not this a rich development, from one who is constantly accusing the abolitionists as traitors?

The Courier returns to the same subject in another.

article, and, this time, tries the effect of a pious dis-lect. Its editor has had occasional spasm of tongue-plety ever since his speech to the Boston Tract Socie-ty in favor of the policy of his friend South-side Adams; and he gravely makes trial of it on this occa-sion. In his judgment, it required a very bad heart, as well as a very bad head, to design or execute the project of arming the slaves at Port Royal. "Noth-ing could be more mischievous, or more indefensible, on any moral or Christian grounds." He proceeds to intimate that no one who has an ounce of wit can sup-pose that white men will fight by the side of negroes, "except as the latter in their proper capacity fight with and for their masters." And, after insisting that there is "a great moral difference" in the two cases just re-ferred to, he winds up in the following strain of moral elevation:— Adams; and he gravely makes trial of it on this occa

"It is enough to disgust an honest man with every-thing which pretends to be a government, if this tawdry and malicious foolery is allowed. The indig-nant remonstrance of every Christian person in the land will go up to Heaven against this abominable pro-ceeding—and we have faith that the prayer will be

Faith, no doubt, can work wonders. And the prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Poor blacks They will have a hard time when the Courier's prayer is answered. It is a carious coincidence that Jeff.
Davis has gone to praying, in the South, just about
the time his pro-slavery friend was uttering his soul's
sincere desire, as above, in the North.—c. x. w.

# TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

DEAR MR. GARRISON,-You will be glad to hear hat your old friend, PRUDENCE CRANDALL PRILLEO is still active in Anti-Slavery work. I lately sent he a box of tracts, books and papers for distribution, and have just received a first report of the us-them, of which the following is an extract:-"MENDOTA, La Salle Co., Ill., May 10, 1862.

them, of which the following is an extract:—

"Mexicota, La Salle Co., Ill., May 10, 1862.

"The box and its contents arrived safely on Thursday the 7th, and since that time I have been busily engaged in distribution. You said, 'send them broadcast, and give them to soldiera.' This I am endeavoring to do. I got liberty to set the box into the front room of a shoemaker's shop, (as we live 2½ miles from town.) and I think you would laugh to see me perform the duty of giving. I go into the streets and ask the women I meet (and also some of the men) if they live in the country; if they say yee, I am sure to give them some, as that will scatter them far apart. The owner of the shop is Mr. James Pilkington, an Englishman who has helped off many a slave to Canada, and the present occupant, Mr. W. H. Ashton, was engaged in the Chartist agitation in England in 1943, and was a delegate to the Chartist Convention, and was one of the sixty who volunteered from Illinois, and joined John Brown, Jr., in Kansas. They both have hearts as great as Big Thunder. Mr. Pilkington left yesterday for another part of Illinois, and took a lot to distribute on the cars, and at his place of destination. Capt. John Phillips, Co. A., 57th Reg. Ill., came in yesterday, and I gave him a lot to take to the soldiers. He said reading matter was scarce with them. Inclosed, I send you a note which I received to day."

This note was as follows:—

MRNDOTA, May 8, 1862.

MRS. PRILLEO,—I am very much obliged to you for having placed in my way this little book, "The Right Way the Safe Way," as it has disproved what I have been forced to take for granted as true, regarding British emancipation in the West India Islands having been a failure. In all my reading, I have never happened on anything that so plainly contradicts the assertions of the enemies of emancipation as this little work, and I have taken the greatest pleasure in, reading it. Yours, truly, Chas. M. Higgers.

work, and I have taken the greatest pleasure in reading it. Yours, truly, Chas. M. Hicoens.

No doubt many of the Western papers keep repeating, like our Post and Courier, and the New York Observer and Journal of Commerce, the stale falsehood of "the utter failure of West Indian Emancipation." People who take these papers, and who do not see the books and articles that have demonstrated the thorough success and the immense advantages of West Indian Emancipation, will of course be deceived. For these persons, nothing can be better than Mrs. Child's excellent little work, above referred to; since it not only gives, in moderate space, the important facts respecting the working of freedom in the British West Indies, but refers those who have time for further investigation to the fuller original documents.

The note of Mrs. Philleo's correspondent shows the effect of "The Right Way the Safe Way" upon a candid mind. Many more of them ought to be circulated here; and those who are disposed to aid in this work can be supplied at the Anti-Slavery Office; and funds op print more, left at the same place, will greatly help this very important department of anti-slavery labor.

—C. K. W.

C. X. W. .

UNION MEETING. We are requested to say, that there will be an Union Meeting in the Tremont Temple, on Tuesday, 27th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which Gov. Andrew is expected to preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. R. H. Neale, D. D., Rev. J. M. Manning, Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., Rev. A. B. Fuller, from Fortress Monroe, and Rev. W. C. Patterson, from Hilton Head. Singing by the choir of the Twelfth Baptist Church. There will also be present a number of contrabands recently from the South. the Twelfth Baptist Church. There will also be present a number of contrabands recently from the South.

Admission, 15 cts.; two tickets, 25 cts.; to be had at the bookstores and at the door.

The meeting promises to be of great interest, and no doubt will attract a large audience.

PROF. CLARENCE BUTLER

PROF.

DEAR STR.—I am an extreme enemy of hypothy, any man is sailing under false colon, vig DER Siz,—a am an extreme enemy of hypo-and when any man is sailing under false colon-go as far as the furthest in efforts to strip fun-his disguise, and reveal his true character. pained, a few weeks since, to see in the Libraach interested in his public labors, for they ted talents of a high order, such as should few men who wield so powerful mental artiler. Your paragraph was not very specific—not enough it satisfy me; for if I am to condemn a man I done to have evidence, plain and irrefragible. Such at paragraph does not furnish. If Prof. Butter is to condemned, should not the evidence be given the condemned, should not the evidence be given the condemned, should not the evidence be given the condemned, should not the evidence be given to the condemned, should not the evidence be given to the condemned, should not the evidence be given to the condemned of the condemne

no, rather than the conclusions of any individual, had no what may perhaps have been false, or unduly as highly colored! So it seems to me.

"Junius," of Springfield, in the last quinber, dam, a spear, but, unfortunately, it is made of his ora to clusions, rather than the facts. "I believe," "I see ition," "I doubt," are poor evidences to give the public on such a question. public on such a question. Why did give us the facts in the case? Then w give us the facts in the case? Then we might junction of the gentleman in question with fairness. Furth, why did he write anonymously? Why did he rotals to his communication his own sign manual? Clarater is too grave a subject to be blackened anonymously; and if Prof. Butler is as represented, "Junia" certainly should not have hesitated to give the pair the heartst of the resonability which heartst of the resonability when

certainty should not have hesitated to give the pile the benefit of the responsibility which attaches he known, tangible signature.

I have written this communication because I have that Professor Butler was lied about in this cit, I use this term without any qualification. He was not because I have married spain in the communication with the pile of t country, leaving this wife after a while was false. It originated with a loco foco, preshing was false. It originated with a loco foco, preshing Democrat, who was mad because Professor Bule, his opening lecture, so truthfully handled the sing on, and dissected in a masterly man duct of those who affiliated with it, and parel to way for the rebellion. This has made me supplies that a plot may have been concocted. And the sh sion to England by "Junius" appears to be a Pro-dence car-mark. If any gentleman has facts comdence ear-mark. If any gentleman has facts commissing the integrity of Professor Butler in any ticular, I for one should be glad to see them gives the public. Give us the facts, and we will wn conclusions.

Providence, May 5, 1862.

REMARKS. This defence of Prof. Butler is only table to the kindness of heart of the writer of it is it only proves that Mr. Foster, like many oben was greatly interested in Prof. B. as a lecture, at desires more light in reference to his unworthing.
We stated, that we had seen a copy of a letter us
ten for publication in the Banner of Light, by Int
B., in which he acknowledged that he had acted up basely, and expressed great loathing of himself; a said that he should withdraw from the lecturing fe and strive to make atonement for the past. he will do so; but, certainly, his own con wrong-doing should be satisfactory to Mr. Foste
The letter referred to was suppressed by the edit
of the Banner of Light—whether from fear of bring
Spiritualism into disrepute, or for what reason, we ot know. Mr. Foster should consider the not know. air. Poster should consider that I rea, so far as ability is concerned, is abundantly compet to defend himself; and if he could have cleared is self of the charges brought against him, he volunquestionably, have been heard from long ere in We will only add, that the suspicion that the letter "Junius" came from Providence is wholly g

# A PRO-SLAVERY TRAP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th, 182 WM. LLOYD GARRISON

I believe you are a friend of the slave, and to-fore I take the liberty of asking you to expose an which has been set to enslave a few citizens of m

England from Washington, a few slaves improved a opportunity to leave their friends and relatives, a all they held dear, to obtain that dearest boon, finish
"Honest old Abe's" enterprising officials caughting
dreds of panting fugitives, and sent them bets their rebel masters. Notwithstanding the vigilant our Republican slave-hunters, a few did get my gress to make a move towards freedom, and slarg was abolished in the District. Now that slaver acousned in the District, many fugitives would be to get back here among their relatives. They are couraged to come back by their former owner, as when they get as far as Baltimore, they are not our United States Marshal, and taken and sold is key.

and, for the benefit of their owners.

A slave woman, with her three children, example. last spring with a Connecticut Regiment. Shehar anxious to get back to her husband, since her chiles cannot be sold away from hes. The owner of in woman said to me, (with the vindictive has visionaries the expression of the slaveholder where speaking of a fugitive,) "I have heard from ny sin woman and her children; she is in Connected at wants to come back; but I shall see that she get is further back than Baltimore, for there I intend to im her arrested and sold." This trap is being his few unfortunate, and the balt is, freedom without on

loving people in the world. Give them freeded and justice, and they have no disposition to trouble fit.

North.

Yours, truly,

D. D. COSE.

# A RADICAL CONVERSION.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 9th, 1862 SAMUEL MAY, JR.:

DEAR SIR,—I live in Egypt. Of course, mich very sentiments have not received much growth a yet; but sow the soil seems in first-rate order to so seed. Therefore aced. Therefore, I am moved to ask of you a number of the best and most practical anti-slavery tract is gratuitous distribution.

At twenty-one, I voted for James Buch cause all my relations were "Democrats." Net i voted for Abraham Lincoln, because I had hear to-rison and Phillips, and because I read the Lines. Then I made enrarest speeches to the public and clared, "I am not an Abolitionist, only anti-daver); but now I will proclaim it from the house-top, i am on uncompromising Abolitionist.", Yours, for the right, J. L. DOUTHIL.

J. L. DOUTHII.

# FREEDOM OF THE DAPITAL

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-S

Resolved, That we hall the abolition of slaver a the District of Columbia, as the first ripe sheaf of states the District of Columbia, as the first ripe shed of a harvest; joyfully and gratefully accepting it as ple recompense for our thirty years of anti-slavery bor; and that we wait with increased faith and ead dent hope for the perfect consummation of the particular to which the American Abeliansia have dedicated their lives.

SARAH PUGH, Praising

GULIELMA M. JONES, Secretaries.

A SPERCH FOR THE TIMES—The Speech of We dell Phillips, on our last page, delivered at the Court Institute, N. Y. Read, and ponder it well.

# LETTER FROM MRS. GUTLER.

PONTIAC, Livingston Co., Ill., May, 1862.

PAR LIBERATOR:
For a long time, it had seemed to me that in this
art of the land, the fields were white for the harvest,
art of the land, the rewrited necessary preliminaries part of the land, and a waited necessary preliminar to begin the work. The war now upon us has arous to begin the work. Ine war now upon us has aroused the West from its dreamy tranquillity, and the cry of many an auxious heart has long been, "How can we bring to a successful termination a strife that is robbing us of our choicest young men, and making many

home desolate !"

The faithful efforts of the Chicago Tribune, me The faithful efforts of the Chicago Tribune, more than any other paper, has given shape to the unexpersed feelings of all who had before distrusted slavery as a good. Still, the old fear of the negro, grounded on the nurse's assurance that if Johnny went out after dark, he would be seized and carried off by the black dark, he would be seized and carried on by the back-man, or some other whim quite as unreasonable, man, or some other whim quite as unreasonable, keep many from demanding emancipation, direct and keeps many from demanding emancipation, direct and keeps many from demanding emanding the can be done unconditional. They do not see what can be done with the negro; he will swarm up like the locust, with the negro; he will swarm up like the locust, and our hand will be devoured. Such are the idle and our hand will be whims that still afflict people who ought to be sensiwhims that sau annet population be. Still, they are glad, even eager, to hear, and late as the season is, it is not difficult to obtain crowd-

Friday afternoon, I went to Lexington, M'Lane Co. A fourishing little town on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. I had made no previous arrange-ments for this place, as I expected to have been ocments for this place, as I expected to have been oc-repied here; but other arrangements conflicting, I went on to Lexington, procured the use of a church, gare notice in the schools, and turned to find, as I upposed, a generous-hearted friend. I called at the some of one Dr. F., and learned that he was not the house of one Dr. F., and learned that he was not the individual I had supposed, though bearing the same name. I apologized to his wife, explaining the object of my risit. She was formerly from Ohio, but had a sister, as I learned, connected by marriage with the "domestic institution." This was enough, so that is the virus of this disease, and her whole soul was corrupted by it. She said the colored people were a degraded, miserable race, unfit for anything but disverv, and they ought to remain where they but slavery, and they ought to remain where they were. I replied, that my acquaintance with colored people was limited, but so far as I had known them people was limited, but so far as 1 had known them they manifested the same capacity for improvement as the white race; that they were docile, easily edu-cated by good example, and capable of acquiring the elements of science, whenever permitted the oppor-tunity of schools. In Oberlin, I said, I had seen coless of her nature was stirred, and she poured out he vials of her wraft upon Oberlin in quite tragic tyle. Said she, "Ohio ought to blush with shame thaving such a degrading institution." I asked her she had any personal acquaintance there. No, she was glad she was not so disgraced had not, and she was glass was how to the con-lassured her. I knew Oberlin well, and it was the bride and glory of the State, and had done more for the true advancement of the world than any other initution of learning in the land. With a proud wave the hand she said, "We will dismiss the subject." hinded her that the love of Christ was over all, even the lowliest. She replied that the negroes were all a poor, degraded race, and ought to be kept down and despised. I rose to leave, remarking as I left, by way of parting benediction, "If you despise even the lowliest of these, God will despise you." I turned my steps to the house of a real friend of the cause, ad there learned that the doctor and his wife ha en so strongly suspected of Southern sympathies that his neighbors had compelled him to raise a flag over his house, and cheer the stars and stripes as they were given to the breeze. They had not got over the

A good house-full of earnest listeners gathered for the evening, and though I gave them strong doctrines, they were able to receive them. I found that those who, a year ago, were only moderate Republicans, were now as radical as the *Liberator* itself. They egged me to stay another evening or two, but I h appointments for Saturday and last evening, and had

A few years ago, we could only get a little handful of listeners upon this question, and all the earness anti-slavery people were looked upon with utter conwas even loaded with chains in the court-room nd for want of a suitable jail for such a felon as on who desired liberty, he was fastened by a great staple to the floor, and there carefully guarded through the ight. Now, I found the new ith eager listeners, to whom I talked of our grea

win eager listeners, to whom I talked of our great national sins and God's inevitable judgments. Sabbath evening, I spoke to a crowded audience on the Christian policy of Emancipation. Ten years ago, I should in all probability have been mobbed, had I spoken as boldly as I did last night, but now they are able to bear it. I tried to show them that the segro had never attempted the lives of his benefac-tes, but had shown the same gratitude for favors that but had shown the same gratitude for favors tha privileged races show. The conduct of the text for the friends of emancipation that should be freely used. This beginning gives me great courage to go forward.

Yours, truly, H. M. TRACY CUTLER.

# LETTER FROM A. T. FOSS.

ASHTABULA, (Ohio,) April 28, 1862. DEAR ME. GARRISON: The second great event of his century has just occurred. The first was the manipation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the holds. W. British West India Islands, in 1834; the second, the abolition of slavery in the National Capital at Wash-

If some great battle had been fought, and the rebels subdued, and the Union reconstructed on the old ba-sis, and pence preclaimed, with renewed assurances of ection to the glave their peculiar institution, no one can doubt that the elergy and she church would have been particularly demonstrative, in their gratitude and joy, at such an event. Some day would be set apart, and their temples flited with sounding praise. They will not be flively to notice, to any great extent, this triumph of freedom. freedom and eternal justice. The thing is not to their

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If noticed at all, it must be by the Abolitionists; and I really hope some suitable notice will be taken of this blessed triumph of our work in a public manner. I would not wish to stop one moment from the great work which still remains to be done, to rejoice over that already accomplished; but it seems to me that a suitable recognition of this event would be an accellent way of delant the event would be an excellent way of doing the great work yet to be ac-

Last evening, I spoke in the Congregational churchin this beautiful village to a very large and appayedly a deeply interested audience. I dwelt upon a large management of magnitude of the war as it regards the powers in motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the war was dealy in the war in the motion and the interest at issue—of the war as the motion of Last evening, I spoke in the Congregation

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Soci quarterly meeting at Feltonville, on Sature ing and Sunday, May 17th and 18th. The r ning and Sunday, May 17th and 18th. The meetings on Sunday morning and afternoon were held in the new and beautiful "Lawrence Church," in connection with the Society eccupying the same, and were seasons of true refreshing to many, and we hope to all, present. The evening meetings were held in the vestry of the same church. SAMUEL BARKET, of Concord, the President of the County Society, presided, and other members and friends were present from neighboring towns. Geodor W. STACY, the minister of the Feltonville Society, PARKER PILLS-NURY, of Concord, N. H., SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and A. H. WOOD, of Pepperell, each made addresses, carnest and fervent, appealing to the people to consider well the crisis of the nation, to look fully at its causes and its only remedy, and to gird themselves for the

present hour, when a death conflict is waging betwee Slavery and Freedom, involving the existence of on nation, and the cause of Republican institutions every where, must impress on all genuine Abolitionists the importance of a faithful, persistent adherence to all former testimonies against the terrible slave system and the danger of any cessation or adjustment of the hostilities between North and South, until the very

question, placed the immediate and entire ab slavery within the jurisdiction of the President, of Congress, and of the Generals in command of the army in their respective districts; therefore, Resolved, That failing to do at once what the law of

God and justice have always commanded, and the laws of men now so plainly authorize, and the condition of the country now so imperiously demands, we ing ourselves, as a nation, to that inevitable overthrough from which no nation, great or small, has ever escaped, that based its institutions on injustice, cruelty

any compromise or arrangement which should give to slavery a longer life in the nation, now that it is the acknowledged cause of our calamities, would be at once so blind a policy, as well as reckless disregard of all the laws of Justice and Righteousness, as to make our ultimate overthrow as a nation as inevitable as it would be deserved, whatever temporary peace we might purchase at such fearful cost.

At the close, a vote was taken on these resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, not a single hand or voice being raised in opposition. And it should be said that the majority of the persons present and voting were not professed Abolitionists or members of any Anti-Slavery Society. The vote may be considered an index of the prevailing opinion in the community where the meeting was held—a populous, industriods and intelligent community as can be found in any part of New England.

A number of subscribers v

Slavery Standard, and a liberal spirit manifested in be half of the cause

SAMUEL BARRETT, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretary pro tem.

FRIEND GARRISON,-The quarterly meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society, held last Sunday at Lawrence Church, Marlboro', was truly a refreshing cason. Although, I doubt not, you will have an so-count of our gathering from another pen, I cannot

count of our gathering from another pen, I cannot refrain from bearing my testimony, and expressing the profit and satisfaction experienced by the friends of God's suffering children.

Our ever faithful and veteran brother, Parker Pillsbury, did most effective service. Never, I think, has he spoken with more solemnity and power; and never did the people see and feel more vividly the peril of this trial-hour to our cause. As the voice of one of this trial-hour to our cause. As the voice of one of the old prophets, he magnified the eternal law of God's justice, which can never be circumvented by man. Enough if I say our lesson may not be practised, but cannot soon be forgotten. I pray our friend Filispury may have strength to go up and down the land, calling for justice man to man, in the name of Brooklyn. Williamshare H. The people were from Brooklyn.

Pillsbury may have strength to go up and down the land, calling for justice man to man, in the name of the living God, ere the hopeful hour is past, that it may not be said—"The summer is ended, the harvest is past, and we are not saved."

Brother May was with us, and gave the people words of faithful exhortation and encouragement. The choir offered sweet and acceptable strains of appropriate music; the people of Feltonville were hospitable to strangers, and found themselves thrice blessed in what they received by a sesson of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

freshing from the presence of the Lord."

In fine, it was a good and successful meeting giving new strength to the liberal, and we hope pro giving new strength to the liberal, and we hope pro-gressive Society, who have-erected a new and beauti-ful house, in which we assembled. We all felt it was

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MIDDLESEX oping those moral, social and intellectual qualities which will command for them the respect of all to

The resolutions were supported by John S. Rock Wm. Wells Brown, Leonard A. Grimes, John Olives and others, and were adopted by a unanimous stand-ing vote, amidst great cheering.

## THE LATE EMANCIPATION ACT.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, at its present session, has passed an Act, which has also been signed by the President of the United States, on the 16th of April, 1862, freeing the District of Columbia from the curse of human slavery, and thereby emancipating and setting free all of our brethren in said District of Columbia; therefore, Resolved, That we, the colored people of Terre

Haute, do most heartily return our sincere thanks to

bers of Congress for their untiring zeal in battling for the downfall of slavery and the triumph of free-dom; that we invoke the blessings of the Almighty upon them and their labors, hoping that their days may be many and useful in the cause of humanity, that their numbers may increase rapidly, and that the time may not be far distant when the result of their labors may be seen in the final extinction of slavery throughout these United States. Resolved, That we view, in the person and charac-

ter of His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the Presi-dent of the United States, in all his actions since his and useful life, and with all that pertains to make me happy in this world, and with a happy immortality

can soil, ("the land of the free, and the home of the brave,") feel, as a natural consequence, that this is our home, and therefore we feel an attachment to this country, and will be loyal to its Government; though which are ours by nature, yet we feel disposed to persevere in the cultivation of every branch of lite-rature which is calculated to make us useful and intel-

T. STROTHER, President. W. J. GREENLY, Secreta

# EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW

The colored people of New York and the surround ing towns united in celebrating, on Monday, May 12th, the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We avail ourselves of the *Tribune's* report of what was said and done :-

"The exercises of the day began by a well-attended prayer-meeting in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Throughout the day, every arriving conveyance from the adjacent towns poured in contributions of colored people coming to join in the

arriving conveyance from the adjacent towns pour-in contributions of colored people coming to join in the celebration.

At 3 o'clock the National flag was raised on the Shiloh Preabyterian Church in Prince street, in prea-ence of several thousands of the citizens generally. Eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, the Rev. John Dungy, of Sing Sing, the Rev. Mr. Berry, recently from Tennessee, and others. As the flag was thrown to the breeze, and others.

mond, the Rev. H. W. Wilson, James McCune Smith, M. D., George T. Downing, John J. Zuille, the Hon. C. C. Leigh, the Rev. C. B. Eay, Patrick H. Reason, P. Wake, the Rev. John Dungy, of Sing Sing, the Rev. Theodore D. Miller and Stephen Myers, of Albany, and the Rev. John Dungy, of Newark.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. John T. RAYMOND in an appropriate and carnest prayer.

Mr. Peterson, the Chairman, spoke at some length, setting forth the object of the meeting.

Mr. John J. Zuilla offered a preamble and resolution, expressing gratitude for the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia, and recognizing it as the first dawning of liberty; the redemption of the Captalial of the United States; the advance of public opinion, and the downfall of the Slave Power. They also deprecated any appropriation of the public money for

mainder of man's wrath may be restrained—but our work can never cease while man is hated for the color of his skir.

G. W. S. M. S. HEJOICING OVER THE ABOLITION OF SLATURE ABOLI

THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, there appears in the public prints what urports to be a proclamation of Major General Hun-er, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

ter, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

"HEADQUARESS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ?

HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1802. }

General Orders No. 11. The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said united States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the Shit day of April, 1862. Slaver; and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The percent in these three States, Georgia, Horida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free. [Official]

[Official] DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Comment.

omps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint

emn proposas are most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now carnestly appeal. I do not argue—I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as, in the providence of God, it is your high privileger to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it. In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1852, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President:

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# DESTRUCTION OF PENSACOLA BY THE

THE MONTGOMERY BAILBOAD TORN UP. and Register contains the following special despatches:

PERSACOLA, May 10. At 12 o'clock last night, the
Pensacola Navy Yard and forts were set on firee, and
destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was
going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment, and kept it up during the conflagration, but
without doing any damses to a many conflagration, but BEFORE CORINTH, May 18. The Mobile Ad

ment, and kept it up during the configuration, but without doing any damage to any one. At Pensacola, all the public property except the Custom-House (incanable of being burned) was moved, but all the movable Confederate property has been aswed. The railgood track leading out of the city toward Montgomery was forn up this morning. Federal vessels with a flag of truce came up to the city to-sky demanding its surrender. Mayor Bolite refused to comply with the demand, and said all the military forces had left, and he had no power to oppose them. The Federal officers replied that its configuration of the configurat

Washington, May 17.
The following dispatch has just been received at
the War Department, 11 o'clock, P. M.:

the War Department, It o'clock, P. M.:

Williamsbury, May 11.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Servedary of War:

The gunboats, Galena, Monitor, Aroostook Nangatack and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Dariting, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the forces below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounder of the gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

(Signed,) DAVID CAMPBELL,

Colonel 6th Cavalry. By authority of Gen. G. H. McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19. The Bulletia's Fortress

"The repulse of the gunboats is generally regarded as a very serious affair. Seventeen are reported killed on the Naugatuck by the explosion of a gun, and the boat rendered neckes and withdrawn. The Galena was riddled with shots, and the loss of life on board of the ris supposen to be heavy. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but is said to be uninjured.

Affairs are quiet at Norfolk. Several attempts have been made to assassinate Union soldiers. Col. Brown of the 20th Indiana regiment, stationed at Portsmouth, went out yesterday morning, and his horse soon after returned wounded, riderless."

TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following is the bill for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia, which passed the Senate on the 9th inst., was reported in the House by Hon. E. H. Rollins, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, and passed that branch on the 15th. It has probably, ere this, been signed by the President.—

had been knocked away from the support of slavery, property in said cities owned by persons of color; and in the general crash, the atrength of the Church, which sum received for taxes, as aforesaid, shall be a power which it had always quoted and had long held, appropriated for the purpose of initiating aystem of had yielded to the great popular sentiment, which de-

color in the District of Columbia, or in the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, ashalt be subject and amenable to the same laws and ordinances to which free white persons are, or may be subject or amenable; that they shall be tried for any offences against the laws in the same manner as free white persons are, or may be tried for the same of fences; and that upon being legally convicted of any crime or offence against any law or ordinance, such persons of color shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment, and no other, as would be imposed or nufficted upon free white persons for the same crime or offence; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this acts are hereby repealed.

Passed the Senate, May 9, 1862.

Passed the House, May 15, 1862, without amendment.

## THE NEGROES OF PORT ROYAL.

THE NEGROES OF PORT ROYAL.

To the Editor of the New York Tribuse.

Sin: While fresh assaults are made by some presses, from day to day, on the negro, and on every effort made to relieve his necessities, produced by the acts of the white peoplo, let me give an extract from a letter received by me to day, from Port Royal, from a young scholar and seldier of Massachusetts, who has seen life in schools and life in camps; and who is a Superintendent in the Sea Islands. He says of the negroes: "They are not lazy, but anxious to work. The Northern people want facts. Let them wait till the harvest, and we will furnish them with indisputable facts, notwithstanding everything but a kind Providence seems to be against them—no tools, no teams, no food, no clothes—nothing but their hands. I have commenced school, and have two sessions daily. I ago, a man knelt down beside me, and scarcely moved for two hours, so intent was he on learning to read. I thought I would see how long he could bear it, but he tired me out. He reads a piece nutil he knows every word. They learn quite as easily as our white children. I found one, yesterday, that could read anything in the primer, and could write a little, also." Such people can take good care of themselves, if common justice is done toward them.

May 7, 1862.

Small, the helmsman and pilot, conceived the idea of running away, and pilotted with several friends, slaves like him, to take them off.

On the avening of May 11, her officers left the ship, then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small their took the firemen and assistant engineers, all of whom were slaves in his confidence, had the fires banked up, and everything made ready to start by daylight.

At quarter to four on Saturday morning, the lines which fastened the vessel to the dock were cast off, and the ship quietry glided into the stream. Here the harbor guard hailed the vessel, but Small promptly gave the countersign, and was allowed to pass. The vessel now called at a dock a distance below, where the families of the crew came on board.

When off Fort Sumter, the sentry on the ramparts hailed the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hisating sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no objection was raised, the sentry only singing out: 'Blow the d——I Yankees to help, or bring one of them in.' 'Aye, Aye,' was the answer, and every possible effort was made to get below.

Hardly was the vessel out of range when Small ran up a white flag, and went to the United States fleet, where he surrendered the vessel. Sile had on board seven heavy guns for Fort Ripley, a fort now building in Charleston harbor, which were to be taken thither the next morning.

THE DISTRICT. Quite an excitement was created in the city yesterday, by the arrest and return to slavery of a woman and her three little children, who were demanded by her master, under the odious Fagitive Slave Law. The claimant was Dr. Duvall of Mary-

Slave owners and slave stealers are now quite numerous in the city, and provi around the contraband depots like so imany ravenous hyenas. As the Fugitive Slave Law has now been enforced in this District, there will be a large number of writs placed in the hand of Marshal Lamon, who has no discretionary power, but is obliged to execute the law. The claimant may be in rebellion against the Government, still the law gives him his alwe.

There are two means by which this nefarious business can be arrested, and they are, either to repeal the law, or suspend its operation during the continuance of the rebellion. We urge the immediate consideration of this matter upon Congress, and hope they will act so promptly that no more scenes like those enacted yesterday will be witnessed in the capital of the nation.—Washington Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, May ID. The Building Stottless Monroe letter contains the following:—

"The repulse of the gunbonts is generally regarded as a very serious affair. Seventeen are reported killed on the Naugaiuck by the explosion of a gun, and the boat rendered neless and withdrawn. The Galena was riddled with shots, and the loss of life on board of her is supposen to be heavy. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but is said to be uninjured.

Affairs are quiet at Norfolk. Several attempts have been made to assessinate Union soldiers. Col. Brown of the 20th Indians regiment, stationed at Portsmouth, went out yesterday morning, and his horse soon after returned wounded, riderless."

REBEL STEAMERS AND SCHOONERS DESTROYED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AIMY OF THE POTOMAC, White House, May 17, 10, P. M.

A combined naval and army expedition, under the state, who had a conversation with the Fresident regarding the interests of their constituents, as investigating the interests of their constituents, as investigating the interest of their constituents, as investigating the interests of their constituents, as including the interests of their constituents, as

THE REBELS AT WEST POINT, VA.—More Attractions in the List.

At Branch on the District of Columbia.

on of colored children strict of Columbia.

d House of Representation in the List of west Point, and authorities of the some, in the District of columbia the list of the

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.

The Abolitionists, and their Relations to the War: A Lecture by William Lloyd Garrison, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, January 14, 1882.

The War not for Confiscation or Emancipation: A Speech by Hon. Garrett Davis, delivered in the U. S. Senate, January 23, 1862.

Senate, January 23, 1862.

African Stavery, the Corner-Stone of the Southern Confederacy: A Speech by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy in which the speaker holds that "African slavery, as it exist among us, as the proper sidus of the negro in our form of civilization;" and "our new Government [the Southern Confederacy] is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

BROWNSON, in his Quarterly Review for April, says:

"These three speeches are well placed in jurtaposition. Mr. Garrison is no favorite of ours, but he is an honest, outspoken man. He was almost the first among us to open the war for the filteration of the slave, and ever since 1529, he has labored incessantly and unflinchingly in the Abolition cause, through no little obloquy and repreach. He deserves respect, if for nothing else, for the firances with which he has stood by his prisciples, and the masterly courage and ability with which he has defended them. We are no Abolitionist of his type, but we honor the man who can wed himself for life or death to a great and just game, plead for the defenceless when there are none to help, and speak out for the definedess when there are none to help, and speak out for the damb when all are silent. Say what you will, William Lloyd Garrison, the Newburyport printer, will live in history as one of the moral herces of American history, when we, and men far greater than we, shall be forgotten.

DARRIED PRINTERS

### A GOOD CHANCE TO LEASE A SMALL FARM FOR ONE,

OR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO LEASE A SMALL PARS.

A TERM OF YEARS.

MIDDLE aged or young man, with a small family, with no other capital than a pair of willing hands, frequi and industrious habits, intelligent mining a good moral character, somewhat acquainted with agricultural pursuits, will find a rare chance to lease—on the most favorable terms—a small farm, with all the stock and tools, and household furnitures, eitsaided in Pepperall, 3-4 mile from the district school, nearly three miles from the post-office, stores, churches, and a fourishing academy, under the management of an socomplished preceptor, four miles from the railway station, and two bour's ride, by rail, from the eity of Boston,—by making immediate application to the subscriber, on the premises. For particulars, inquire of WM. SPARRELL, Architect, No. 9 State Street, or at the Anth-Stavery Office, 211 Washington Street, Easton, where ambrokype views of the buildings may be seen.

No person need apply, who cannot furnish satisfactory references as to all the above qualifocations, or who use interceded of the calculations of the property of the control of the property of the particular of the property of the particular of the calculations of the property of the particular of the particular of the property of the particular of the part

PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.—The tenth Yearly Meeting

the Yearly Meeting; and it cannot be doubted that, with an earnestness and solemnity worthy of the criss, it will seek to persuade the people and the government to avert the calamities of civil war, and open up the only path to permanent peace and prosperity, by "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

To all persons who cherish the spirit and principles above set forth, we extend a cordulal invitation to meet and cooperate with the Society.

To Mr. LLAUYD GARRISON and TREODORE TILTON have engaged to be present, with other speakers.

Oliver Johnson, Image Mendemball.

Oliver Johnson,
Joseph A. Dugdale,
Elizabeth Jackson,
Sarah Marsh Barnar,
Lydis Irish,
William Barnard,
Hannah Cox,
Aaron Mendenhall, Dinah Mendenhall, Josiah Wilson, Ruth Dugdale, Annie M. Stambeach, Mary P. Wilson,

Sallie Howell, Samuel B. Underhill, Philena Heald, Ellie H. Mendenhall,

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The four-teenth Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held in Friends' Meeting-House, near the village of Waterloo, in the county of Seneca, N. Y., on Friday, the 30th day of May instant, commencing at 10 vclock, A. M., and continuing through Saturday and Sunday. To this meeting all, without distinction of creed, sect or name, are invited to come, especially all carnest friends and well wishers to the human race, all who aspire for enfran-chisement and elevation of life, the attainment of clearer Heldt hisher feardon, and western explained.

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The for

chisement and elevation of life, the attainment of cli light, higher freedom, and greater excellence. Gifted speakers from abroad will be present, who enrich and refresh with their words of admonition

Communications to the meeting should be addre I. Link, Waterloo, N. Y.

By order of COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. Waterloo, N. Y., May 1, 1862.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will speak in PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) on Sanday, May 25, afternoon and evening, upon topics connected with the War, and its influence on Stavery. WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at Hopedale, Sunday, June 1st, on the Progress of Freedor At Milford, in the evening. Subject—"? lone with the Staves, if they are liberated? What shall b

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.-The Annual BY WOMEN THE COUNTY NORTH Priming Art. Sta-very Society will be held on Sunday, June 1st. [The place of the meeting to be announced next week.] Members of the Society are particularly requested to attend, and all true friends of freedom and of their coun-

PARKER PULLBURY, AARON M. POWELL, and other speak

rs will attend the me meeting.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

FF REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND GF REMOVAL — DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN:— MARGARRY B. BROWN, M. D., and Wx. STRINGTON BROWS, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

DIED-In Farmington, (Michigan,) April 21, Brnan

DIED—In Farmington, (Michigan,) April 21, ETHAN LAPHAM, aged 50 years.

A pioneer in the West, a man of decided energy and high integrity, he was long an active member of the Society of Friends, (Hickstee). In the last ten years, white retaining the better features of Quakeriam, he had grown to a more catholic charity, a clearer and more impartial exarching for truth, and an earnest interest in the reforms of the day. He was a true triend of freedom. The spirititie was to him a reality. Not long before his departure, he said to a friend, "I fam too feeble to talk much now, he said to a friend, "I fam too feeble to talk much now, he said to a friend, "I am too feeble to talk n

Three different men-WM. LLOYD GARRISON [assachusetts, GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky, Massachusetts, GARRETT DAVIS, of Achinecy, a EXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia—are represent in the Pulpit and Rostrum, Nos. 25 and 27, (doub number, two in one, price 20 cents,) as follows:—

E. D. BARKER, Publisher, 185 Grand St., New York.

# The Tiberator.

For the Libertor.

The following lines, with the accompanying note, as the date shows, were written some time ago, and during the life of the good and noble man they attempt, in part, to illustrate. They are now offered, for the first time, for publication to the Libertor, a journal which the deceased highly valued for its untiring devotion to the cause of the slare, and the oppressed everywhere.

HENRY D. TROMEAU died at his kome in Concord, Mass., May 0th, 1852, in the 45th year of his age.

New Bedford, May 11, 1862.

## WALDEN.

Here, once a post most serenely lived,
A poet and philosopher, forsooth,
For in him both have joined, and greatly thrived,
And found content before the God of Truth.

A plain set man, a man of culture rare, Who left an honor on old Harvard's walls; An honest man, in search of Nature's fate, The spot more rich where'er his shadow falls

Near by the shore his cabin reared its head, With his own hands he built the simple do: And here, alone, to thought and study wed, He found a genial, though a humble home.

From the scant produce of a neighboring field, Tilled by his hands, he got his honest bread but Nature, for him, greater crops did yield, In rich abundance daily for him spread.

The woods, the fields, the lake, and all arous Both man, and beast, and bird, and insect In his keen mind a shrewd expression found-For truth and beauty he discerned in all. A jurist learned in Nature's court supreme,

A wise physician, priest, and teacher too, For whom each sphere reveals a ready them. And wisdom is exhaled, both old and new.

While others unto fereign lands have gone,
And in old footsteps travelled far and wide,
This man at home a richer prize hath won,
From fresher fields, unknown to wealth and pride His own good limbs have borne him well about, Whose constant use hath made him stanch and As many a luckless wight bath proven out; And Concord soil in him hath found a tongue

Henceforth her hills, her gently flowing stream, Her woods and fields, shall classic ground bec And e'en the village street with interest beam, Where one so nobly true hath found a home.

To Walden pond th' ingenuous youth shall hie, And mark the spot where stood the hermitag But yo who seek, 'mid glittering scenes to vie, Let other haunts your vanity engage.

Go on, brave man! in thy own chosen way-How many ills of life thou dost escape! Thy brave example others shall essay,
And from thy lessons happier lives may shape

Shall learn from thee to find a ready store
Of choicest treasures spread before their eyes;
For Nature ever keeps an open door,
And bids a walcome to the good and wise.
New Bedford, Jan. 17, 1860. D.

"Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord, Mass., author of "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," "Walden, Life in the Woods," works whose titles give but little in mation of the fresh and vigorous thought and rare lear ing contained within them; besides of various papers, sentific and literary—and, withal, a good abolition Walden pond lies about one mile south of Concord.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU. Hush the load chant, ye birds, at even and morn, And something plaintive let the robin sing; Gone is our Woodsman, leaving us forlorn, Touching with grief the glad aspect of Spring-Your whispering alleys he for other groves

Forsakes, and wanders now by fairer streams,— Forsakes, and wanders now by lairer stream,
Ye t not forgetful of his earlier loves,
Ah, no! for so Affection fondly dreams.
TRORALY! twere shame to weep above thy grave
Or doubthuply thy soul's far flight pursue;
Peace and Delight must there await the brave, Peace and Delight must there awas the car-And Love attend the loving, wise and true. Thy well-kept rous our broken aims shall mend, Oft as we think on thee, great-hearted Friend! Concord, May 5, 1862. F. B. S.

SPEECE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

AT THE

versary of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, held in the Cooper Institute, May 7th, 1862.

REPORTED BY J. M. W. YERRINTON.

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-I take it that the mis sion of the Abolitionists; this summer, is to endeavor to guide the nation's steps in the untried path of the use of its war powers. We have had a Constitution of its war powers. We have had a vote of its war powers. We have passed through most of seventy years. We have exhausted the seventy years. seventy years. We have passed intough most ore phases of a life of peace. We have exhausted coussion, almost, in regard to the powers of the Exative and of Congress, in times of peace. We have ver had a moment when, in any broad sense, the up power of Congress was called into existence, the any direction toward home affairs. Its foreign twers were exercised in the war of 1812, and in the with any direction toward home affairs. Its foreign powers were exercised in the war of 1812, and in the Mexican war; but we have now a new phase of the question—civil war—one half of the nation against the other half; and it has taken us, as a people, about twelve months to come to the conclusion that this is a war. (Laughter.) Mr. Seward did not wake up to the conviction that we are at war for some three or four or six months. His statement to the European governments, that this difficulty would subside in ninety days, or sixty, and that the condition of no individual, in the Territories or the States, would be altered by the war, whatever the result might be, was based on the supposition that this is not a war, but merely a political difference, such as we had when Jefferson was elected, in 1801—such as we had in Hartford Convention times, 1812 or '14,—such as we had in Missouri Compromise times, 1819—such as we had the Texas sent Adams and some score of conditions into one wing of the Capitol, to proclaim to the had in Missouri Compromise times, soil,—state as whad when Texas sent Adams and some score of conditators into one wing of the Capitol, to proclaim to the North that the time had come which justified, and, in their opinion, called for, a division of the Union—such as we had in 1850, when the compromise measures were finally parsed. In the cabin of one of the national ships sent down to Norfolk to destroy the Stavy Kard, there was a foreign-bred officer, who, when he heard shey had a year's munitions of war, six months focel, and two thousand cannon planted, and strong bulwarks, offsred to take command of two companies, and keep that Navy Yard at least three menths; to save six millions of dollars, and all the cannon the South has, that will not burst at the first discharge. (Laughter.) The West Point bred officer to whom he was speaking—the son-in-law of a distinguished American—took him down into the cabin, and said in French—"You don't understand this matter; you are a stranger. This is no war, it is only a political American—took him down into the cabin, and said, in French—"You don't understand this matter; you are a stranger. This is no wan, it is only a political difference. We shall settle it in a month or two. It will gratify the South to be allowed to see this destruction—a point of honor yielded to her. We had better surrender this yard; burn and scuttle what we need; we shall the sooner settle it." "Oh," said the foreign officer, "I thought you were fighting; it was a mistuke; very well." That was the mistake underwhich the whole nation rested for six or eight months. Well, we ran away from Manassas. We gathered another army, and we fought some bloody and gallant fights, such as the world cannot, of late years, show many like. This continent was almost virgin soll—hardly a dozen pote marked by the hoof of the demon of war. At last, we have anchored it alongside of Europe and South Americs. Hundreds of its valleys and mountains are marked with the progress of battle or its actual conflict; and, battle-stained, blood-soaked, we are to go down to posterity like all other nations,

or its actual conflict; and, battle-stained, bloods we are to go down to posterity like all other me emerging from battle. The Anti-Slavery ente was isunched on the idea that we were a ci-paople—that, as in the mother country, any

could decide the question—that nineteen millions of Americans could lift the slave into liberty as easily as England did, without a drop of blood. In that day, orators spoke of peace, and poets sung of it. Sumner was first launched from a lawyer into a statesman by preaching peace on the fourth day of July to astounded Boston. Longfellow's exquisite verse was given to the Springfield Armory, wishing that its awards might be beaten into ploughshares. You remember it. We trusted in pulpits, school-houses and books; we believed that the millennium of brains had come, not buillets. We were right, so far as the north of the Potomac was concerned; but we forgot that this live North, this nineteenth century, with its types and its ideas, was linked, like the man in the classic legend, to the dead carcass of the sixteenth century—with the barbarism, the half-development of the Other side of the Potomac. The Jesuit said in Paris, two hundred years ago, "The only light fit to instruct the erring is the auto-de-fe of a man burnt for his loreest in opinion." We laughed at it, as a picture of the Sorbonne—dead and buried for two centuries. But a Northerner needed to travel only five hundred miles, any time within the last thirry years, to see his bfother burned, for hereay of opinion, under the stars and stripes. The same barbarism, the same picture; and it is because we are tied to that barbarism, that we are obliged to abide to-day the arbitrament of battle—brute force. Brains can argue with brains, but brains cannot argue with brains, but brains can could decide the question—that n Americans could lift the slave in

State of Kentucky. I advise you to emancipate, because I can do without you." That is the Border Siate Message. Now, I express my sincere conviction, with no disrespect to the President, when I say that I believe he will wait until next March, if left to himself, before he takes another step. He steps by years! (Great merriment.) You see there is a reason for it. The President's policy is, that the Border States must hold out their hands to him. He has held out his hand to them, and said, "Gentlemon, there is the money; will you take it!" They have got to meet in January, and debate whether they will take it. That debate will last two months—till March. He will judge then whether they will acthere is the money; will you take it?" They have got to meet in January, and debate whether they will take it. That debate will last two months—till March. He will judge then whether they will accept or not. If he thinks they will not, perhaps he will have a new step to take; but you see he must wait a year before he takes another step. The Border that the merganinity to summon States have not had the magnanimity to summon special sessions of their Legislatures to consider that special sessions of their Legislatures to consider that Messago. Perhaps that was nor possible. They must ripen a public opinion for it. But, at any rate, I believe President Lincoln, at this moment, means to wait until next March before advancing another step. That is, very slow progress. I think, if we can nudge him ahead a little, it will be of great advantage. (Merriment.) I think, in the meantime, we should ripen public sentiment, so that, if we cannot move the central body, we can make a flank movement, if you please; we can move our pickets ahead, if we cannot

more our main body.

You see, here is Johnson, military Governor in Tennessee; and a gentleman who honored us with his presence yesterday morning, Gen. Saxton, I am told, is to go to South Carolina, as military Governor of that State. How does he go! He goes as the representative of the military power of the President of the United States. It is the first time in our history that it has ever been exercised. This sending a military Governor into a sister State, what does it mean!—what power has he!—how shall he use it? mean?—what power has he?—how shall he use it? You and I are to exercise our fair share of influence in deciding what the power is, and how he shall use You and I are to exercise our fair share of influence in deciding what the power is, and how he shall use it. Let me suggest one or two considerations to you. How does Gen. Saxton go there? If the State of South Carolina exists, he has no right there. If there be a corporation known by the name of the State of South Carolina to-day in existence, Brig. Gen. Saxton has ne right, in the capacity in which the President sends him, to stand on her soil. Why does he go! He goes on the theory of the Government, that there is no corporation known to the law called and styled the State of So. Carolina; that there is no corporation known, to the law called and styled the State of So. Carolina; that there is no corporation firer competent to do an act, competent to pass a law, competent to record a judgment, competent to pass a law, competent to record a judgment, competent to initiate an election. You know, in the Dorr case, Mr. Webster argued that the people of Rhode Island could not meet and vote, could not even vote the State into existence, unless some recognized legislative body existed in the State to initiate and inaugurate the movement. That is the theory of American institutions. Now, if there exists in the State of South Carolina a body capable of a political act, Gen. Saxton has no right to go there. He goes on the theory that the United States Government owns the land, and that the United States Government bolds the people as its subjects; that there is nothing else there but land and people, and therefore we send a Governor, in the shape of a Brigadier-General. Well, if he goes there a Brigadier General, Well, if he goes there a Brigadier General williary Governor of a Territory of the United States inforce alwayr. He carries the pledge of the fifteen hundred thousand voters who sent Abraham Lincoln to Washington, that a Republican Brigadier General has not spectacles keen enough to see a slave on the territory of South Carolina. (Applause.) He has no glass that can tell him the difference between white and b plane.) He has no gast that can tell min the difference between white and black. He sees only a man, created in the image of God, competent to vote in the Territories of the United States, and subject to taxation and the laws of the Federal Government. It think we are entitled to demand of the Republican party, now in possession of the Government, whose corner-stone was that they would annihilate the Dred Scott decision, who leapt into the saddle from the horse-block of Taney's bad law—we are entitled to demand of that party, that when, by military power, it takes possession of Tennessee and South Carolina, it shall carry there the only plank in its platform which had any value, that in the Territories of the United States, the Federal Government can neither make a king nor a slave. (Applause.) I criticise Andrew Johnson, therefore, because, when he goes to Tennessee, he recognizes alavery. I hope that Brigadier-General Saxton, if he goes to South Carolina, will know nothing but citizens, black and white. (Applause.) If he does, it is our duty to arraign the Government; it so our duty to riticises the Administration which makes this fatal mistake in the theory of its powers. Either the States exist, or they do not exist. If they exist, we have another. We are proceeding on the principle that they do not exist. The Commander-in-Chief takes milliary possession of the lands, in the name of the Government, and puts State law under his feet—it has no existence. Whenever the State of South Carolina is to exist, he must call it into being. I would like to see the United States Government, under Republican auspices, call a slave State into being!

Now, isdies and gentlemen, this seems to be the

ours by the blood of Pittsburg and accounce; ourse by a thousand million of taxes; ourse by the temperature of Ellsworth and Lyon, and Winthrop and Baker. (Great applause.) I do not think we have any claim to govern this country on the ground that we have a more cannon, more men, and more money than the South. That is a bad, bratal superiority. The claim of the North to govern must be founded on the ground that our civilization is better, purer, nobler, higher, than that of the South. Our civilization is ideas, rights, education, labor. This is my doctrine: I hold that the South is to be annihilated. I do not mean the geographical South. That is not the sense in which we have used the word of late. The map will still show the inlets of Rosmoke and Ship Island. But when we have used the word "South," of late, the we have used it to mean the intellect ral, social, aristorate South—the thing that represented itself by slavery and the bowleakile, by bullying and lynch law, by Ignbrance and idleness, by the claim of one man to own his brother, by slatutes making it penal for the State of Masachusetts to bring an action in the bulls of the prairies rebel against man, he shoots them. So, when the brutes of the cane brakes, or of the tobacco lands, or of the cotton islands, rebel against the men of the North, they cannot meet them with pulpit nor school-bouse; they can only meet them with strinles; and that is where the nation has been pushed by the necessity of the struggle.

I say, this new life needs that men should guide the nation's idea carefully in the new time and new crisis. The President is a very slow man; an horest man, but a slow-moving machine. (Laughter.) On the 4th day of March, 1861, he gave us his inaugural, based on the idea of universal condilation; based on the idea of the nation is that it is it be one and indivisible. The would not trouble me in the least, (Laughter and applause.) I do not think a nation's life is locked up in a parchment. I think this is the momentous strugitor, with no diarespect to the President, when I say that I believe he will wait until next March, if left to himself, before he takes another step. He seems the month of the Mississipph belongs as much to Illinois as to Louisians. civilization, and his twenty years of labor to that soil, on what faith did he do it?—on what conditions did he do it? That Illinois, locked up among the lakes till and the mountains, was to be his home, and the field ac of his labor, and the boundary of his trade? No; he read the history of this people, since 1801, and saw must them pour out their wealth by millions at the feet of the French Emperor, to buy access to the ocean of the French Emperor, to buy access to the occan, and believed that we owned it. When Massachusetts and New Hampshire sent out their farmers by thousands to Illinois and Iowa, they went with the expectation, under the pledge, that they should have a highway to the occan on the surface of the Mississippi. The fulfilment of that pledge New England owes to her sons to-day; and Illinois may well rise up and say, "When you sold me this land from the Land Office at Washington, you sold it with the mouth of the Mississippi as a part of the bargain; and Louisian bar on right for any cause that she can show, to

> government, liberty and happiness, she has a right secode. Without it, the mouth of the Mississippi i longs to Illinois."
>
> I use that illustration to show that I use that illustration to snow that we are content as a nation. That being taken for granted at the outset, which civilization is to govern? The best. For thirty years, the North flung down the gauntlet of the printing-press, and said, "I will prove that mine is the best." The South accepted the Constitution of the United States, securing a free press, and took the risk. She said, "There is my slavery. I believe it will be the said, "There is my slavery. I believe it will be the said." United States, securing a free press, and took the risk. She said, "There is my slavery. I believe it will abilde discussion. I am willing to put it into the cauldron." And Massachusetts put in her land and property, and we made a "hodge-podge," as the English landlord says, a general mess, a bowl of punch, (laughter.) of all the institutions of the nation, and we said, "There is the free press on the top, and the one that cannot bear it goes to the bottom." (Applause.) For two generations, the experiment went on; and when Lincoln went to Washington, South Carolina saw the handwriting on the wall—the handwriting as of old—that the free press had conquered, and that slavery was sinking, like a dead body, to the bottom; and she said, practically, "I know I made the bargain, but I cannot abilde it. I know I made the bargain, but I cannot abilde it. I know I made the bargain, but I cannot abilde it. I know I agreed to put myself into the general partnership, and now comes the demand for my submission to the great laws of human progress—I cannot submit." So she loaded her guns, and turned them, should be the great laws of human progress—I cannot submit." So she loaded her guns, and turned them, which to the lips, against the Federal government, saying, "There is a fortification behind the printing-press—it is the Minis rifle." "All well," said the North; "now we will try that. (Applause.) I of fered you the nineteenth century, with books; you chose to go back to the fifteenth, with armies: try it!" She flung down the gauntlet; the North raised it, and has flung it back into the Gulf. (Applause.)
>
> Beaten in both ways, conquered on both issues, our civilization triumphant in bullets, (applause.) the question now comes up—which shall rule this one civilization triumphant in brains, and still more emphatically triumphant in bullets, (applause,) the question now comes up—which shall rule this one and indivisible country! The South said, "I load my cannon, in order that I may annihilate Massachusetts." "I accept it," said the Bay State, and her cannon being the largest and the strongest, she annihilates the South instead. (Renewed applause, "Italia in the services," We should have come to That is the argument. We should have gone to

the wall when we beat. That is common sense; the is fair, sound policy.

Now, what do I mean when I say, she goes to the It is fair, acound policy.

Now, what do I mean when I say, she goes to the wall I lmean this: To-day, some of you have read in the Tribme the letter I referred to yesterday, from a merchant of Missouri to a mercantile correspondent in Boston. A merchant; not an abolition letterer, not a fauntic, but a man coolly sitting down to his dieds, and taking out a thousand dollars to send to his friend, as part payment of a debt, and adding these ideas, more valuable than the money. His precedent are were, that he voted the Bell-Everett ticket. He is not to be suspected of fundicism. (Great merriment.) As his great candidate never had a hot drop of blood in his body, this man probably never had one in his More than that, you know it is said that, in letterwriting, a man has forty sides, and he shows one side to each correspondent. This man is writing to a Bell-Everett voter, and he showed, therefore, his icy side in that direction, What does he say? The letter is written from the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He says:

GROREC C. RICHARDSON, Eag: Dear Sir—I send you more in a short time. Our Union army is progressing finely, and to outsiders it appears that the reboilion is crushed out in Missouri, but it is far from it. Two of my good Union friends were shot dead in the country—one about six, and the other twelve miles from were shot dead, and three were shot dead, and three were shot dead, and three weeks ago, a wecessionist came into my store, and attempted to assassination will, I feer, be the originate came into my store, and attempted to assassination exiting the a

Government, under Republican auspices, call a slave
State into being!

Now, indies and gentlemen, this seems to be the
channel (our friend [Tracoroux Tilrox] has adverted to it) in which the Government chooses to
move—that in case the President take possession of
the territory, he shall, as the military chief, exercise
the war power of the Government. Grant it) No
matter whether it is exercised by Coogress or the

I mention these things to show you how ely slavery and secession have barbarized and ed society in the slave States; and my opinit twenty five years of necessary the states.

hat the Southern Commissioners and the been peddling or hawking around to those overnments the proposition to gradually abolish slavery, if they will acknowledge their independence and assist them. All slaves now alive, to be slaves not life, and all born after the treaty, to be freed after wenty-one years of age; and free trade for fifty wenty-one years of age; and free trade for fifty

twenty-one years of age; and free trade for inly years with the South.

Let us force them to that proposition with us, or if they still rebel, declare universal emancipation. Your Senator Summer is fully ten years ahead of his countrymen, but he, on this question, is all right. [Loud applause.] I am afraid I have bored you with what you may call an Abolition letter, but I have had a dear honorable friend shot dead in the presence of his wife and three children, for no other crime than that he was a straight outspoken Union man, and my clerk has been near death a door, and we go armed with pistols, and with a good disposition to use them, and I have seen a handsome competency vanish quickly before this secession crime. We dare not go out into the country yet, but hope to seon.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has two hundred thousand me in arms to-day. I do not believe he ever had over three hundred thousand. Great is brag, and they have bragged three hundred thousand into six, and have bragged three hundred thousand into six, and wooden guns into iron ones. He has got two hundred thousand in arms to-day, and there is a strong probability that he will fight desperately somewhere, before he allows that army to disband. Before this body retreats into Mexico—before, like his great father in the Gospel, he goes "violently down a steep place into the sea," (loud laughter and applause)—he will fight a great battle somewhere. Let me grant you that, after the summer is over, after the yellow fever and typhus are quieted, we crush that army out, scatter it, demoralize it, conquer it—where is it to go? What will become of its materials? What brought it together 4 Hatred of us. Will being beaten make them love us? Is that the way to make men love you? Can you whip a man into loving you? You whip him into a bitterer hate. Where will that army go? Into a state of society more cruel than war whip him into a bitterer hate. Where will that army go? Into a state of society more cruel than war—whose characteristics are private assassination, burning, stabling, shooting, poisoning. The consequence is, we have got not only an army to conquer, that, being beaten, will not own it, but we have got a state of mind to annihilate. You know Napoleon said, the difficulty with the German armies was, said, the difficulty with the German armies was, they didn't know when they were beaten. We have got a worse trouble than that. The South will not believe itself beaten, but the materials that make up its army will not retire back to peaceful pursuits. Wheresare they going to retire? They don't know how to do anything. You might think they would go back to trade. They don't know how to trade; they never did anything. You might think they would go back to their professions. They never had any. You might think they would go back to the mechanic arts. They don't know how to open a jack knife. (Great merriment.) There is nothing for them to go to, unless we send them half a million of emancipated blacks, to teach them how to plant cotton. There is nothing for them to go to. Why, to the North, war is a terrible evil. It takes the law-yer, the merchant, the mechanic, from his industrious, to the North, war is a terrible evil. It takes the law-yer, the merchant, the mechanic, from his industrious, improving, inspiring occupation, and lets him down into the demoralization of a camp; but to the South, war is a gain. The young man, melted in sensuality, whose face was never lighted up by a purpose since his mother looked into his cradle—the mere wreck of what should have been a man—with neither ideas, nor inspirations, nor aspirations, was lifted by the war to a higher level. Did you ever look into the beautiful faces of those Romen young men, whose lides nagner level. Did you ever look into the openutin faces of those Roman young men, whose ideas were bounded by coffice and the opera—till Garibaldi's bugle waked them to life—beautiful, because human

oming Bank, Pennsylvania. His only crime was poken Union sentiments.

mention these things to show you how complete avery and secession have barbarized and destroy ociety in the slave States; and my opinion, after the slave states; are slaved if is in a way of extinction, and that beyond all the slaves. It is always, and revive the enforcement of the dire Slave Law, up rise old altwe-traders, slaveders, and slave-brilles in Congress everywhere. You can never compromise with eyr. It will rule and destroy you, or you must roy it. Applause.)

Inow your conservative, charitable and generous intensity that the slave-breeding countrymen; they are terribly in earnest in their endeavors to do and destroy this great slave-breeding, countrymen; they are terribly in earnest in their endeavors to do and destroy this great Republic, or make us great slave-trading, slave-breeding, countrymen; they are terribly in earnest in their endeavors to do and destroy this great Republic, or make us great slave-trading people; and this cannot be great slave-tradi

ust like
"The last rose of summer
Left blooming alone"
[great mer

ne is only suggestive of that other kindred and friendly he is only suggestive of that other kindred and friendly race which never flies.

Well, I believe in Saxton. I think that when he gets on the soil of South Carolina, with Hunter for his right hand, we shall hear good news; but I do not believe (and here, perhaps, you will not agree with me) in our Generals. I do not believe we shall do much until we get rid of several of them. Not but that they are very good Generals, for aught I know. I obey the Herald, and the Express, and the Observer, who say that peacesble men are not to criticise military manouvres. I do not know anything about fortifications, and Gen. Scott says that McClellan does understand them, and I wish we had found out that that is what and Gen. Scott says that McClellan does understand them, and I wish we had found out that that is what he does understand. (Laughter.) But that is what the old General says. I have no doubt he does understand them. I am happy that he does; but that is not the question. The question is, whether he has yet travelled up, in the course of his education, to the conviction that this is not a political squabble, but a war. In political squabbles, we do not hurt anybody; we turn them out of office. In war, we kill them. There is the difference. Now, whether Jefferson Davis is in office or not does not matter, if another man, like him, is to hold it. Put the South back just where she was ounce or not does not matter, it another man, incentifi, is to hold it. Put the South back just where she was before the rebellion, as Mr. Joel Parker recommends, in the North American Review, who shall we have in Congress? We shall not have Toombs and Davis, but "a rose by any other name will smell as aweet." (Laughter.) We shall have just such men. Like causes will produce like effects. The same spirit will send the same men. I want different men. I want a North wind. I want the waves setting North; therefore, I want a North wind. I do not want that class of men, but a different class. We have tried that class of men, but a different class. We have tried that class of men, but a different class. We have tried that class of men by logic and by battle, and they have failed in both. I claim the right of having the Northerm idea represented all over the Union. The South, for sixty years, beet us at the ballot-box. She had all the Presidents, all the ambassadors, two-thirds of the Judges, and all the fat offices. Grant it is She beat us, and there was an end of it. If we could not beat her, the there was an end of it. If we could not beat her, the majority rule, and we submitted to our fate. Now, the tables are turned; the government is on our side; the tables are turned; the government is on our side; and I am perfectly willing to say now—what the government will say in three years, or fifteen—that there ought never to be a government in South Carolina until it is the result of free institutions, and the expression of them. (Applaane.) Never until that time can there be a Union; never until that time can there be a Union; never until that time can there be one nation. I want to impress that idea upon your minds, because I would like to carry you back to revolutionary times. Webster said our fathers went to war for a premble. They did not wait for the government to be annihilated, for great rights to be jeoparded. Now, be annihilated, for great rights to be jeoparded. Now, we have not yet risen to their level. The North is very much excited by the news of the barbarities at Manassas—that is not principle. The Senate is dis-Manassa—that is not principle. The Senate is dis-cussing whether they will confiscate, as a method of punishment; you hear nothing of the negro—nothing of righteousness—nothing of right and wrong—noth-ing of the security for the future that we are to take. higher level. Did you ever look into the beautiful faces of those Roman young men, whose ideas were faces of those Roman young men, whose ideas were founded by coffice and the opera—till Caribald's bugle waked them to life—beautiful, because human still ? Well, that was the South. Over those wrecks of manhood, breathed the bugle-note of woman and politics, calling upon them to rally and fight for an idea—Southern independence. It lifted them, for an idea—Southern independence. It lifted them, for an idea—Southern independence. It lifted them, for an idea—Southern independence. It lifted them into something that looked like civilization; it fifted them into something that was a real life; and war to them is a gain. They go out of it, and they sink down a hundred degrees in the scale of civilization. They go back to bar-rooms, to corner groccries, to plantation sensuality, to chopping straw, and calling it politics. (Laughter.)

Now, that South, sagry, embittered, having arms in its hands, what is it going to do? Shoot, burn, polson, yent its rage on every side. The letter I have read show a burthe first drops of the shower—the first pattering drops of the flood of barbarism that is to sweepower those Southern States, unless our armies hold them. When England couquered the Highlands, also held them, and held, them until she could educate them, and it took a generation. That is just what we have got to do with the South; annihilate the old, South, and put a new one thereag Some men say, begin it by exporting the blacks. If you do, you export the very best material to begin with. My friend (Mr. TLIXOS) said something about the Alleghanies moving toward the occan as the symbol of colonization. Let me change it. The mittin that should should export four million blacks, and then inports four million blacks, and then inport four million of Chinese to take their places. To dig a hole, and then into that should export four million blacks, and then induced the places. To dig a hole, and then into any heart of the places i

Chinese to take their places. To dig a hole, and then lift to pagain, to build a wall for the purpose of beating out your brains against it, would be Shakesperian wisdom compared with such as undertaking. I want the blacks as the very basis of the effort to regenerate the South. They know every inlet, the pathway of every wood, the whole country is a map at night to their instinct. When Burnside unfurled the stars and attripes in night of Konnoké, he saw a little cance paddling off to him, which held a single black man; and in that contraband hand, victory was brought to the United States of America, led by Burnside. He came to the Rhode Island General, and said: "This is deep water, and that is shoal; this is awamp, that is firm tand, and that is woal; there are four thousand men herv, and one thousand there; a canon here, a reduct the country has a house the manity, and believed him. (Applause.) Distoyal to the memory of that man. And Burnside was loyal to he manity, and believed him. (Applause.) Distoyal to the Northern pulpit, disloyal to the prejudice of race, he was loyal to the instincts of our common nature, knew that man would stell him the truth, and obeyed him. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in this deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bade them, the vassels anchored in the deep waters he pointed bim. The soldier forded where the negro bad

anw him?" and old Noil replied, "Yes, quicker than anybody cise," he touched the nucleus of the difficulty in the English Commonwealth. Now, if you were to ask McClellan, "Would you shoot lavery?" he would say, "No; I am for setting this quarred on the old basis." On the contrary, if you asked Frank Sigel, or Hunter, or Saxton, or Fremont (applause), the answer would be, "Yes, quicker than anything cise, and thank God for the clance." (Loud applause) When our army comes under the command of such Generals, we shall have just such successes as the Parliamentary army had in England when it got under Cromwell and Ireton—men who understood the depth of the chaem that threatened to engulph the naise, and were willing to bridge it.

We are passing to-day through the first phase of the struggle. Let us mot blame McClellan too much. The crisis came upon him before he was educated. He is a soldier, and does not know anything more, Halleck said—was it not he?—"I know how to fait and that is all I know." Well, let him fight. The great difficulty with our Generals is, that they do not immense potency, when the State is abolished; and, as our friend (Mr. Tilly row) showed you, it is a military government that exists to-day. It take is flavor from the purposes of the Major-Generals; as

military government that exists to-day. It takes in flavor from the purposes of the Major-Generals; and shall believe in Union when I see Major-Generals at the head of the army willing to shoot, not Jefferan Davis—a chip—but slavery, the reality he float on (Applause.) Slavery can create hundreds of Jeferson Davises. She could bribe a thousand Jefferson Davisa Davises. She could bribe a thousand Jefferson Daries out from the purificus of this very city, in twelve months. (Laughter.) Do you suppose that an institution that represents a thousand million of fooliar, between the same time of some shaded by the sympathy of six million of propis shaded by the sanctions of Church and State, as by shaded by the sanctions of Church and State, as by call themselves, in half the nation, cannot get sous drels to lead it, and able scoundrels too! Of come it can. It is not the men we should resist—it is the state of society finat produces them. He would be a fool who, having a fever, scraped his tongue and to no medicine. Killing Davis is only scraping the tongue; killing slavery is taking a wet-sheet pot, destroying the very system that caused the disea. But when we have done it, there remains behind the still greater and more momentous problem, when still greater and more momentous problem, where we have got the strength, the balance, the virtue, is civilization, to absorb six million of ignorant, each tered, bedeviled Southerners, and transmute the into honest, decent, educated, well-behaved, Christian into honest, decent, educated, well-behaved, Christian mechanics, worthy to be the brothers of New Equand Yankees. (Applause.) That is the real public. To that this generation should address that You know that men take their floating capital, all find it in a permanent investment. Now, the facing virtue of forty thousand pulpits, the floating wealth of those nineteen million of people, the facing wealth of those nineteen million of people, the facing wealth of those nineteen million of people, the facing wealth of those nineteen million of people, the facing wealth of those nineteen million of people, the facing wealth of the people of the facing wealth of the people of the facing the wealth of those minetern minion of process, in the fing result, big or little, of Tract Societies, is the funded—like sensible heat, is to be transformed as invisible, latent heat; it is to pass away into the avisible, intent seas, or being educated. The water is sink to its level. Harvard College, whose men can that, and one half way, and meet South Carolina, species of down half way, and meet South Carolina, species of the season Southern capacity of being educated. The water is is the to its level. Harvard College, whose men can thisk, is to go down half way, and meet South Carolina, aging her A, B, C. That is what you are to do. And, is order to do it quickly, in order to save as much of the original impulse and impetus of the national life is possible, you are to hurry up President Lincola, and not let him wait until next March before he takes in next step forward. You are to educate the tation to demand of Saxton in South Carolina, and Johnson Tennessee, that they adhere to the Republica platform of Chicago. You are to say to Presiden Lincoln—"Go and listen to Stanton—he talks quick than you do." (Laughter and applause.) You are put the vigorous will of the Secretary of War into machinery of the President, and make an energy amon of him. Oh, that we could roll these two world gentlemen into one! If we could but unite the tiprous will of the one, and the honest purpose of a other, and make them into one live President, at then overshadow him with the divine inspirator of the spirit of Fremont, (applause.) we should have government that would float this Ship of State is calm waters in half a dozen years; that would ship to the strength of democratic institution, at the common sense, atronger than education, of inten million of people; who would say to Earl its sell—a better answer than Seward made—"We steers and our own institutions, and do not ask yers struction as to what they mean"; would say to here and the pression—"Thirty-four States undertake to over far. struction as to what they mean"; would say to h merston—"Thirty-four States undertake to or the Lakes down to the Gulf; and when they the Lakes down to the Gulf; and when they are fill their harbors with frigates, they will fill then't stones, and no business of yours. (Loud applies These domestic institutions of ours we mean a sab by the vigor of our own right hands." Englast spects one thing, and one thing only—success, si we have had so much of it of late that we shall saw the same than the s we have had so much of it of late that we am a-more respectful treatment from that quarter. It plause.) I have not a doubt of it. We have per one thing at Yorktown and Pittsburg, and that is certainty that we are to settle this quarted is leisure. Neither the French Emperor nor the English leisure. Neither the French Emperor nor the Espis Poreign Minister will put his finger into it, for bases or anything else. (Laughter and applause, all in want is, to lead the minds of the people into the ser-channel of national rights. War is despoitin; tel-believe (with only now and then an hour of des-this of New England schools, and New York pub-and Western labor—that they will be able to suren-despotism, exercised by Abraham Lincola. We skil let him suspend habers corpus; we shall let has it us to any extent; we shall give him the choice ski Major-Genorals, until he is satisfied; and yet hesel-ucated people; these sons of Puritans and Datana-who are planted hence to the Mississipl, skil par-that their civilization is potent enough to are skill. that their civilization is potent enough to save likely. that their civilization is potent enough to are some to redeem it; and the men who stand in our plan seventy years hence, as we stand in the place of fathers who built the Constitution, I trust, ya. Is lieve, will see one Empire, from the Atlantic in the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and South Care. Facinc, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and South selima and Massachusetts hand sin hand-two sind States, alike in ideas and civilization; and then, fall first time, a New England or a New York box is may take the Declaration of Independence silips, and proclaim it as he goes along the steaken? Texas, and not foir of holos lymbad in any Surf Texas, and not fear of being lynched in any share and it will never be done until you make our said it will never be done until you make our said to will not make our said the indian.—I laugh at the idea of a Union. Where a Northern man cannot go, sheltered by the said the nation, that is no part of our county. These ner could protect a naturalized citizen in the said other side of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said of the globe; there is not a Christian said the said a heathen government on the face of the globe, mit which a citizen of New York would not be sale neath the stars and stripes; and if one, only one, injured under Mussulman rule, Seward on surediffication arm to relieve and avenge. All this is rule, cept in the fifteen slave States. ("Heas," her. And in neither of them, for the last thirty year, at that flag anything has an amount rules of business. cept in the fifteen slave states. ("Hear," And in neither of them, for the last thirty year, And in neither of them, for the last thirty year, that flag anything but an empty plece of busings the protection of a Northern man. You called in nation; I did not. The soil that was too he for more of my country. (Applause.) Today, then not read did not deserve from my in a name of my country. (Applause.) Today, then not, certainly, whether New York and Massachusetts shall dictate to alster States; but it is, such that the states of the states of the states of the states of the states and stripes float; whether this great free, model states of the states of t