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

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VOL. XXXII. NO. 25.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

Letuge of Oppression.

THE COURIER ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

It is only too apparent that the mind of this great asion is in danger of becoming confused about, the objects and means of the terrible conflict by which is convolved. Confusion of mind can in no case the English state of the terrible conflict of the which is convolved. Confusion of mind can in no case of the terrible conflict is convolved as the terrible conflict is convolved as the terrible conflict of the terrible It is only too apparent that the mind of this great

necessity, or otherwise. In pursuing our na-object, which is the restoration of the Union States, it is necessary for us carefully to ob-this distinction. There is a class among us of the States, it is necessary for us carefully to observe this distinction. There is a class among uswich demands far more against our insurgent fellow-countrymen, than the most imperious conqueror roal exact of national enemies defeated by him in 12. They claim that the hereditary domestic industors of the people of half the country shall be sopietely changed, as the forfeiture of rebellion. Segularly enough, these same men have been for mean settively enaged in that sort of interference with those domestic institutions which has finally rived up the rebellion; and yet they now claim hat this loss of property and civil rights shall fall out those who have thus become infusiated through her agency. We propose this argument in no use to justify the inexcusable conduct of the South. to justify the inexcusable conduct of the South, which was safely despised a sort of fanaticism had been trifful and was justly offensive, but would have been crushed and become comively harmless in a short time, by the counder cal action of the North. *It' was this result it he Southern conspirators dreaded and antici-

hich the Southern companies.

The fanatics, however, have taken advantage of he existing conflict to push their long-cherished reject to the extreme verge. Throughout the value course of a contest, which but for them might had course of a sneedy and peaceable end n brought to a speedy and peaceable en they have insisted upon making the abol lavery the object and end of the "war. statery the object and end of the "war." have done more. By every art, means and one at their command, they have incessarily to prevent the cessation of the conflict and ation of the Union, except upon their own, of emancipation, which would render Union is ble. Their agents and sympathizers in Conin every direct and indirect way, have diffusion to the two houses and upon the utire authority. The Emancipation League, took its start in this city, has now perfected anization in New York, and has laid down aftern of unconditional abolition of slavery, orice from that platform speaks to the people country like the sound of a trumpet—and it them, that they must either find means to put to the proceedings of confessed disunionists raitors among themselves, at the North, or saust give up all hope of ever again seeing a country.

for the Union began with divided cellings in both sections of it. The n general, scarcely imagining the possibility med assault upon the integrity of the Union, der the strongest impulse of patriotism, when was struck, and rushed to the defence of and the protection of the public e loudest professors of Unionism, ry men who are now insisting which is dissolution." They have all follow in the farther pursuit stications, by which the true friends of and of sophistications, by which the true friends of the Union were made to appear as "sympathizers with seconds," show drawn aside. They never standed to the second the second that the second the second the second the second that the second the second that the second that the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second th lie Confederates," and they are overwhelmed to the again.—Boston Courier.

THE COURIER THE NEGRO'S PRIEND.

The Tribune's affected sarcasm upon the Course, because it does not see the wisdom of building as a wall against the re-establishment of the authorise, because it does not see the wisdom of building as a wall against the re-establishment of the authorise, because it does not see the wisdom of building as a wall against the re-establishment of the authorise, and the projudices, if of the Federal Government in North Carolina, bricking the statutes and offending the projudices, if we will not impose the more fair. We are not concerned on the subject of negro education," but we would not impose or imperil the cause of the laise is North Carolina by insisting upon the instruction of half a dozen hundred negroes in their AB-Cr. carolina by insisting upon the instruction of half a dozen hundred negroes in their AB-Cr. carolinary to the laws of the State and the instruction of the parts, seems to us small, if any; while the yfthroughout the whole slave territory, by excit-genireral indignation and bitterness, is readily be appreciated. On the contrary, we are very lad to have the negro taught up to his capacity, in a free States: and in the slave States, also, if the high the same states are successed in the same free states and in the slave States, also, if the same free states are the same free states of the colored race, and would do every thing in reason to make their natural condition little irksome to them as possible—while we look an the Tribune and the whole abolition set as their rat enemies. And a great many of the more infects among our colored brethren agree with us,

we know, in both particulars. Iney are lar trum imputing the most disinterested motives to those most loadly brawling in their behalf.

The Tribune declares that we "proclaim the effort to cast a ray of light upon the moral gloom of an oppressed and unhappy race a 'hatful scheme."

But we did nothing of the sort. We said—"You might as well attempt to grow roses on an iceberg, as to attempt to awaken loyalty in North Carolina, or any other slave State, if you try to force the hale-ful schemes of Northern radicals upon them." It was not "a ray of light" for the negro to which we objected, but to the importinent, intrusive, offensive, persistent, hateful, disunion schemes of Northern radicals, in whatever shape they might be presented, so as to make the white citizens of one part of the country more irreconcilably hostile to those of the other part. The "moral gloom" is moon-shine.

The negroes are a religious race, but we fear

of the other part. The "moral gloom" is moon-shine.

The negroes are a religious race, but we fear their morals have not been much improved by re-cent experiences. "Oppressed and unhappy" is sentimental. They show no disposition to relieve themselves of "oppression," under which they live at ease, and generally rule their owners—and they are notoriously the happiest race of people in the world.—Boston Courier.

APPEALS TO SYMPATHY.

Appeals to sympathy are not arguments. The radical presses have made strong efforts in this way to rouse sympathy in favor of negro schools in North Carolina. Probably no man could be found at the North, who would not, if it were a matter with which he had anything to do, vote for the education of the negro in the South. But however strong our desires may be on such subjects, right, justice and law are above sympathies. We read daily of atrocities in England which make our hearts ache. Here is a paragraph which we find in the Albion:—

The Exonus prox the Queen's Bench Patson.

The Exodus products are the control of the Abion.—

The Exodus products are queen's Bench Prison of its inhabitants is now verging towards a close. Strange to say, it has been a very difficult task. Many of the prisoners sternly refused to be made-bankrupts, though, by giving their consent, they could have immediately obtained their release. The most curious case was that of William Miller, who had been in prison since July, 1814—forty-eight years! He had lost all desire to go gut, and would sign nothing which would have the effect of making him a free man. When at length he was absolutely forced to acquisecence, he begged to be allowed to remain in the prison a few days longer; and when his time was up, he still lingered fondly within the gates to bid the officials farewell, and to shake hands over and over again, until he passed the outer gates of the Queen's Bench Prison, a few days since. William Miller, who was born nearly eighty years ago, never saw a street gas-lamp, nor an omnibus, much less a steamship or a railway.—London Paper, April 12.

We read it with pain. We are astounded at ev-

since. William Miller, who was born nearly eighty years ago, never saw a street gas-lamp, nor an omnibus, much less a steamship or a railway.—London Paper, April 12.

We read it with pain. We are astounded at every new revelation of the results of the British Constitution, in such ways as this. But we have no intention to organize an expedition to tear down the Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench Prison to which the law forbids it. Whatever our sympathies are, if we go to England and endeavor to aid a prisoner for debt in escaping from the prison to which the law of England consigns him, we should deserve the punishment of the law; and the same is true in North Carolina.

Duty overrides sympathy, and the highest moral obligation requires obedience to duty in opposition to the temptations of sympathy. Take the ordinary case of a prisoner unjustly condemned. Knowing the absolute innocence of the man, but unable to bring that knowledge to the mind of a jury, a man's sympathies are strongly excited, but he must not, therefore, aid the condemned to escape. No man has a right to erect the judgment of his own mind above the judgment of the public law. Or take the case of a person convicted of crime, under a law which a man or a class of men regard as an improper law; Sabbath breaking, or selling liquor, or any other of our laws which have such strong opponents. No one is to oppose the operation of a law of this kind, and aid a convicted party in escaping from punishment, because he thinks the law an oppession. In short, duty to the community, which requires a respect for law, is of higher obligation, and ought to command the person with much stronger force, than any motives of sympathy.

In the N

Selections.

TRAITORS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. WADE

On the 15th ult., Hon. B. F. Wade, in the United States Senate, delivered a most powerful speech in reply to strictures made by Senator M. Daugal, of California, on the procedure of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Senator McDougal condemned the imprisonment of Gen. Stone and others, and also denounced the exercise of the power by the Government in arresting and imprisoning persons of disloyal sympathies and proclivities, characterizing it as tyrannical, &c. To this Senator Wade replies:— We are tyrannical—the nation is tyrannical, say

plies:—

We are tyrannical—the nation is tyraunical, says the gentleman; and he quotes authorities from nations at war with each other, where there is no suspicion of treason—where all is loyalty on both sides—where nations have national feelings sufficient to repress everything favoring the adversary, and to bring forward everything favoring their own nation. He cites these precedents to enlighten us in the midst of a civil revolution, where traitors are in our midst, where you cannot walk the streets without meeting men whose hearts are opposed to the prosecution of the war. No, sir; you cannot go through the Executive Departments but you meet with violent enemies of the Government you are endeavoring to maintain. He reads precedents from English history to show the forbearance of that nation in times of civil strife. I wonder that the reading of that did not carry him back to the time when England was involved in civil war. If it had, would be not be astonished at the mildness and forbearance of the Government in the course it has pursued toward these traitors in our midst? Sir, if you look at the old records during those troublous times, you will find that men on slighter evidence than would impeach the gentleman were hung up by the neck until they were dead, and yet he lauds the mildness of the British Government. It is a remarkable fact, and I fear not entirely to our credit either, that while we have been involved in this great rebellion, while this generation are taxed, and future generations will be taxed to the utmost of their capacity to defend themselves, while this ungolly war was waged against the best government to God's earth, and it has cost the most precious blood of this nation to repel the insurrection, after one whole year has passed or, and one; no attempt to take the even the property, of the hellish traitors caused the sacrifice of our dearest and me

caused the sacrifice of our dearest and most precious blood.

Sir, the man that invokes the Constitution in forbearance of the law to punish traitors is himself a sympathizer. There never was a man who stood up in this Senate, from the time when Mr. Breckinridge preached daily in favor of constitutional guaranties until now, and set up constitutional barriers against punishment for treason, but that is in his innermost heart of hearts a traitor. I do not want to hear any more of a man than that he is invoking the forbearance of the Constitution, and the great barriers in favor of American liberty, to protect an infernal traitor in his course, to know that he is a sympathizer. Our Administration is assailed, because, not having the technical evidence in their possession to bring a man to trial and judgment of death, they do not let him go at large to plot against the life of the Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than

bring a man to trial and juggment of each, tievy onto let him go at large to plot against the life of the Government.

Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended; but the theme is a very fruitful one. A tyranny exists here, it is said. Sir, is it not manifest to everybody that from the time when this treason broke out, when we had traitors in this Senate proclaiming their treason on this floor, when they conspired to fake the life of your President on his way to the capital, when they beset your regiments coming here for no other purpose than to defend your capital, until now every scintilla of information that your Executive has, is communicated to traitors on the other side of the river as soon as it is to people on this side? The Administration have attempted to plit that down; they have not succeeded; and yet the Senator stands there, and says you should not arrest a scoundred when you know his heart is with the enemy, but who meanly skulks from overt acts in their favor; you should not imprison him, you should not restrain him; but you must let it all go, and permit the enemy to be perfectly cognizant of every expedition and of every move you make. I am sorry that the Senator does not remain on this floor, and meet the consequences of his insinuations against the Administration and against the committee.

Sir, it is perfectly manifest that if persons are shut

We are not citizens of North Carolina, and have no voice in making or amending this statute. Now more it if general principles of philanthropy, in the constitution may live. I know it is not in degree and the principles of or Constitution of the England with the terrible oppressions of the poor, growing out of the English acid system, or with imputious imprisonments for the voice of the properties of the poor, growing out of the English acid system, or with imputious imprisonments for the voice of the properties of the propertie tee.

Sir, it is perfectly manifest that if persons are shut up in dungeons, and restrained of their liberty, it is that the Constitution may live. I know it is not accordance with the principles of our Constitution.

strempt to limit the power that a nation may use when the life of the nation is assailed. There is no limit to it. You have a right to go forward in an individual case in your might, and if your life is sought, any force, any power, anything that you may do honestly in defence of your own life, the law pronounces a justifiable act. So, when the life of the nation is assailed by vite traiters embodied in military array for its destruction, they are beyond all law, shey have repudiated all law, and the nation, in defence of its Constitution, its Union, and its lag, may resort to any means that God Almighty has put into their hands honestly to maintain their constitutional rights. I know very well that small lawyers may get up on these great questions of statesmanship and petifogragin as a man would to screen a felon before a justice of the peace, and place his arguments on those narrow principles of constitutional law. He may require all the presumptions of innocence that are so often resorted to to beind a culpriform the punishment of his crime. It is done here. But, it, the man whose life is assailed does not summon a jury, and the nation whose life is assailed by traitors need not summon a jury. All you want is the power, honestly asceroised, to put it down.

Let me say, in passing, that every word and every syllable that the Senation invoked in favor of General Stone, might have been just as well, and with more propriety and more strength, urged in favor of General Stone, in the strength of the strength of the power, and more strength, urged in favor of General Stone, the half of the strength and the arguments that the gentleman resorted to to shield General Stone, would be infinitely stronger in the case of Jeff. Davis to-day. He had played a very conspicuous part in Mexico; he had held high offices under your Constitution; and all whe arguments that the gentleman resorted to to shield General Stone, would be infinitely stronger in the case of Jeff. Davis to-day. He had played a very conspicuous part in Mexi

both with the Bouding and the second of the House of Representatives?

They would look well coalescing again with the Douglas party, for how could they join it any reconstruction?

They would look well coalescing again with the word of the House of Representatives?

The Senator talks about things being done in the data. I should like to know where this meeting was, held for reconstructing and fixing the policy that was to govern the Democratic party in its renovated form. It was some dark purlies, perhaps, of this Capitol—a fit place for the conspirators who conceed the idea of rising in their places and assaulting the House of Representation. Every man of that stamp in the Senate has already risen, and believed forth his anathemus against the Administration of the ountry, and especially against the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton.

What has he done? The Senator says that he was in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. That is true. When Mr. Buchanan's Administration became so corrupt with treachery, when it became so well known that it could not hold together any all onger, when its rottenness had torn it to pieces and sunk it beneath contempt, it was a necessity that they should call an honest man into their Administration of the Buchanan and the word of the most bonorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked. He did take it upon himself, at the call of Mr. Buchanan and the word of the most bonorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked. He did take it upon himself, at the call of Mr. Buchanan and the word of the most bonorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked. He did take it upon himself, at the call of Mr. Buchanan and the word of the most bonorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked. He did take it upon himself, at the call of Mr. Buchanan, that more them the second of the most bonorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked. He revolution and run. Is no to be assained never to the never sought any office. His pure life, his great knowledge of affairs and his ability, had commended him in these perilous times as the best man the President could find to heal the wounds of this Republic and guide the Ship of State through the terrilo storm which is now upon it. He an inquisitor Why?

dent could find to heal the wounds of this Republic, and guide the Ship of State through the terrible atorm which is now upon it. He an inquisitor? Why? President, that man is not quite honest who thus argues constitutional questions in this Senate, and invokes the Constitution in behalf of the rights of every man precisely as he would in times of peace, where there were isolated cases of delinquency, and where it was safe to bring a man to trial. The man who says it, and would have you proceed with these traitors precisely as you would in time of peace, is endeavoring to deceive the public. Can you proceed exist the country of the public of the proceed of the public of the publi

in His overruling providence, that He will nerre the arms of those who are contending for the right, and will make them victorious at last. Thave no fear of it. When this great contest is over; when rebelion shall be sampled under foot; when Southern men shall see the error of their ways, and the interest they have in the great principles of our Constitution, which has ministered so much to their prosperity, divested of passion, and the conceit that they have entertained so long whipped out of them, they will come back again, and glory in us who have saved them from themselves; and, reunited again upon a real basis of freedom and republicanism, this great nation will rise from this commotion like the phenix from its ashes; and whoever shall survive twenty years hence, will see this the leading nation on God's earth, existing without repreach, and, conscious of her imposing power, she will be the pride, the boast and the hope of all the nations of the earth.

WHAT CONTRABANDS ARE GOOD FOR.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fredericksburg, gives the following account of the employment of contrabands, and their value to the Union forces:—

Union forces:—
To all who do not believe that loyal blacks have been and can still be useful to the army in the highest degree, I would advise an immediata visit to the Army of the Rappahannock, and a careful and honest investigation of the facts presented to them, and then, if after such examination they still remain sceptical, absolute demon ration is of no value whatever to minds created like theirs. Several days since, the loyal blacks came in and told the Generals the rebels were preparing to retreat. Their story was, in part, believed, but was not made the basis of action until yesterday, when orders were given to advance a short distance, and see if the enemy's pickets were still in sight. The order was immediately put into execution, and the result was, no rebel pickets seen, either of infantry or cavalry.

result was, no rebel pickets seen, either of infantry or cavalry.

In the evening of the same day, two loval blacks were brought to the headquarters of Gen. Patrick between a file of sodiers, and upon being interrogated by that most Christian-like gentleman and soldier it has been your correspondent's pleasure to meet, said they were slaves of Capt. Sherman, of Col. Johnson's regiment of rebel cavairy, and had left their master's house at Spotsylvania Court House that morning, upon hearing it reported they were about to be taken South; tha several days before, the rebel infantry all retreated, and but one regiment of cavalry remained to perform picket duty, and that a son of Capt. Sherman told them the entire force in front of Gen. M.Dowell had been ordered to propare four days' rations, and to fall back upon the junction with the Gordonsville Road; and further still, that all the bridges were being burned to obstruct the advance of our arm.

Road; and further stil, that all the bridges were being burned to obstruct the advance of our arm. Upon hearing their story, Gen. Patrick immediately sent them to MiDowell, who cross-examined them until he was entirely, satisfied that they told the truth. This morning, acting upon the information obtained through these loyal blacks, Gen. Patrick took a battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry, and made a reconnoisance in the direction of the enemy's samping ground.

mule a reconnoisance in the direction of the enemy's mule a reconnoisance in the direction of the enemy's camping ground.

Before starting, however, he sent for Henry Tyler, an intelligent loyal black slave of the famous, or rather infamous, Alfred Bernard of Fredericksburg, mounted him upon a good horse, pat a pair of spurs upon his heels, placed him on his right, and told him he had appointed him as chief aid and guide for the day.

This conspicuous position and sudden promotion rather embarrassed the faithful black it first, but in a few moments your correspondent could not discover, so far as modesty of deportment and the prompt execution of all orders committed to him were concerned, but that he acquitted himself as well as any one else upon the staff, and that is saying a great deal, for a more gallant and gentlemanly staff than Gen. Patrick there is not in the army of the Ruppahannock. During the entire reconnoissance, Gen. Patrick to the position of the roath and paths, the names of the occupants of the different dwelling a mass of the occupants of the different dwelling

ors and how well be discharged his duties, your correspondent became curious to know more of him—something of his past life or experience. He told me he was born a slave of Alfred Bernard, that he remained with him until about six months ago, when, after the mot inhuman treatment, he resolved to be a freeman. Being quite the most energetic man on the plantation, he made harangues to the other slaves, and arged them alt to strike for their freedom. After much urging and persuating, he at last prevailed upon fourteen to leave, and one dark, rainy night, \$14.000 worth of Alfred Bernard's property suddenly disappeared.

Thirteen of the fourteen escaped, and found what they so much prized—their freedom within the lines of the Union army. Harry, after seeing the others safely through, went back—travelled by night through the woods—with he intention of bringing off all the remaining slives on Bernard's plantation. In this attempt he was discovered. Of coarse, treatment the most brutal and inhuman followed. The sharp lash of the overseer gashed his back, his wrists were conflued in iron handcuffs, and his feet bound together with cords.

In this con lition he was sent to a prison in Richmond, then conflued in a loathsome dangeon a month with bread and water food, and then sent to work at the bottom of a coal pit, and closely watched. Ha natural sagacity and shrewdness, however, soon enabled him to devise means to escape. He left the coal pit without a "permit," travelled through the woods by night, and at last reached our lines.

Henry Tyler has now the pleasure of riding bythe plantation of Alfred Bernard duly, without the least fear of being scorged, handfulfed, and sent to prison. His colored friends on the adjoining plantations of joy they could manifest. "Like Wm. Jackson, Jeff. Davi's coachman, he is a pure negro, and is not indebted to any of his white brothers for his intelligence.

Capt. Wm. H. Paine, topographical engineer on Gen. M. Davall's steff inboards.

his intelligence.

Capt. Wm. H. Paine, topographical engineer on Gen. M.Dowell's staff, informed me this evening, that the most valuable information he had been able tombtain with regard to the streams, and the bridges

which cross them, the distance from one to the other, the names of the planets who reside on the roads, the villages, himfers, school-houses, the exact nature of the country, and all that an engineer requires in order to make an accurate map of the country, had been given him by the loyal blacks, who seeight protection within our lines. One man especially. Dabney Walker, had rendered invaluable service. He gave the distances of the streams from one to the other so accurately that in adding them all up, he made a mistake of but two miles from Fredericksburg to Richmond. Captine also said that he had ceased to employ white men, not finding them accurate, and now had authority from General McDowell to mount twelve negro men as guides.

After reading the really treasonable and villa-nous articles from the Boston Courier, New York Jou-nal of Cosmoros, &c., contained in that sink of iniqui-ty, the "Refuge of Oppression," on our first page, it will be peculiarly edifying to peruse the following ar-ticle from the Anti-Slavery Standard, as a scathing commentary upon them all.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

One of the special devices of the concealed traitors at the North, who are withheld from open complicity with the rebellion only by bodily fear, is to darken counsels and confound/adgmenthy incessant repetition of the liet hat the Abolitonists are alone to blame for the war, and that they are equally hostile to the Constitution and the Union with the worst of the rebels. The Herald, Journal of Commerce, Express, the Gentleman of Commerce, and the Constitution of the nation from its constitution and the Union of the nation from its constitution and the midgration of the nation from its constitution and the make of loyalty, and are loud in their professions of hatred of the rebel leaders, only makes them were dangerous to the mation, as a spy and an assassin is more mischievous as well as more despicable than an enlisted solidier openly arrayed sames it. Although these calumnies are catensilly simed at the Abolitonists only, they are meant to glance saide at all Republicans, who hold that they are the constitution of the con

ism. Does it bear any strong resemblance to that of Calhoun and Jefferson Davis? This, we have done, not as an anti-slavery measure, but as what was due to our own personal bonor and individual self-respect. We could not take an oath to do according to the country of the coun done, not as an anti-slavery measure, but as what can due to our own personal bonor and individual celf-suspect. We could not take an oath to do, accessed the could not take an oath to do, accessed which we esteemed immoral and dishomest, nor expoint others to do them for us, and thus we have wountarily disfranchised ourselves rather than executes the requisitions of the Constitution. Had we taken office under this oath, and then used our power to abolish davery in the States, believing all the while that, we had no such constitutional power, our position would have been somewhat analogous to that of the Southern distraionists. And the scruple which has governed our own conduct has always controlled that which we asked of others. Never have the Abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society petitioned Congress to abolish slavery in the States, or to do anything contrary to their constitutional obligations. Believing that slavery exists only by the moral and physical support of the free States, we have petitioned our several States to take the proper constitutional steps to withdraw themselves from the Union by force of arms. What imaginable resemblance can be discerned between our position and that of the slaveholding insurgents?

Such, and thus strictly lawful, has been the conduct of the Abolitionists, during the long years of their labor and their waiting. Now, by the action of the disvebolders themselves, the whole face of affairs is changed. They have plunged the nation into one of the impergraphic wars ever waged, and all that slavery may be confirmed and extended. Powers dormant during peace, in the Constitution, spring up armed at all points, at the trumper-call of war. The life of the nation is more than the form of the raiment that clothes it. Self-preservation permits and demands the use of means which only that extremity can justify. Under the war powers of the Constitution, it has been shown by John Quinted that Congres, or the President, or an illinary recession.

GOV, STANLY AND HIS BARBAROUS PRO CEEDINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the course of a recent sermon, delivered by him at Plymouth Church, HERRY WARD BERCHER commented upon the late barbarous proceedings of the new Military Governor of North Carolina, in suppressing the schools for the contrabands in that State, sending back slaves to rebel masters, &c., &c., as follows:—

If a man elected as the civil Governor of the people of North Carolina had said that he was compelled, by his oath, to administer the laws of that State according to their intent and meaning, we might, considering his circumstances, have seen some reason for the assertion; but that the Government at Washington, implicating you and me, and every citizen of the Free States of this nation, should assume the power to intrude on North Carolina a Governor, and that that Governor, being intruded upon this State, without the vote of its people, should say, "I must administer every law of North Carolina according to the intent of that law," is the strangest thing I ever heard of. If the President had the right to say to North Carolina, "You shall take for your, Governor the man whom I choose to send you," then he had the right to say. "He shall administer the laws as I tell him to." If he had the right to send a man to govern the people of that State, there is nothing relating to the mode in which they should be governed that he had not a right to determine. And it is a pretence to say that a Military Governor, sent into a rebellious State, must administer the inhuman law on the statute-books of that State as they were designed to be administered by their wicked framers.

If this matter has not already come to the cars and eyes of the President, I pray that it may speed if ye brought before him. And if this Administration shall add the ratification of the American Government to this accurred doctrine, that a plack man is not human, that he has no rights which a white than is bound to respect, and that to teach him to read the Word of God is a crime, then how deceived have we been! and how miserable are we in our lears! But it will not. I believe that same eminent Magistrate who has surprised with joy on the state and the claims of how millions of men, and the form them the keys of knowledge, and lock them in the prisonhouse of ignorance to toil for you. God has inseparably joined you to them, and if you are going far up

And now, the Christian President of a Christian Government, sends a Governor to North Carolina, whose first official act is to disband the schools in

Government, sends a Governor to North Carolina, whose first official act is to disband the schools in which, without remuneration, a Northern artist was teaching seven hundred colored people to read—what?—the story of the crucifixion! the words of Him who came to bring great light to those that sat in the region of the dead; who came to open prison doors, and break bonds, and let the oppressed go free! It is declared by Governor Stanly that there is to be no such teaching as that!

Let us wait to hear whether this is to be ratified. For myself, I feel that if this struggle is to inaugurate the policy, not only of emancipation, but of the beautiful that the colored had been considered in the result is to be that we shall put our feet again on the neck of this pror people, the future will be clouded and dark. Though hand be joined in hand, the wicked shall not prosper. Let the States be leagued together again to despoil the innocent, and we shall come to naught. No weapon shall prosper against us so long as we keep our hands on simple right and justice. If we deny them, and that in the person of our poor and despised brother, God will not prosper us nor our time, and it will be for another day and another nation, probably, to advance the bloom of the world that we were made instrumental.

FREEDOM IN WASHINGTON!

John S. Rock, Esq., the colored lawyer of Boston, who has returned bome from Washington, where he has been to deliver his lecture—"A Plea for my Blace," before the "Association of Impartial Progress," gave an account of his visit to that city in the 12th Baptist Church last Sunday evening; and in response to the question as to whether or no he was badly treated in Washington, said, "Soon after the incendiary report of my lecture had been published in the Star, my friends learned from sources whigh they considered reliable, that I was in great danger, and that there was a plot on foot—an organized mob—determined to lynch me, and which only waited a favorable opportunity to do their work. Though compelled to believe that I was not sask, I remained in Washington ten days, and much against the advice of friends I went freely about the city; and with the exception of being spit upon, having dirt thrown upon me, being struck by a stone fired at my head in open day, and of being waylaid and having a horse-pistol snapped at me at night, I was not assaulted in that city.—Boston Transcript.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1832,

FOURTH OF JULY!

It has been the invariable customeetts Anti-Slavery Society to cational Anniversary; not, however

Confident that our repeated testimonies on these National Anniversaries have been as good seed, sown upon soil long indeed stubborn and unyielding, but at length fertilized, and now full of promise of a glorious harvest,—soon, we trust, to be gathered in,—we again invite and summon the friends of Freedom, of every name and age, and whether living within or beyond the bounds of this our hanored Commonwealth, to meet with us,—as aforetime, and in even greater numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the ensuing Pearth of July.

FROWIN FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the ensuing Fronth of July.

We need say nothing of the beauty and many attractions of the spot, whether for adults or for the young. The day and the occasion constitute the real claims upon our attention, and to these let the Anti-Slavery men and women of Massachusetts, and of New England, respond fully, as they so well know how to do.

now to do.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. will convey passengers to and from the Grove, upon their mais road and its branches, on that day, at the following rates of fare :-

From Boston, Worcester, and Millbury, 70 cen

From Boston, Worcester, and animuty, to cease, for adults, 55 cents for children.

From Grafton, adults, 60 cents, children, 80 cents.

From Milford, Milford Branch, (except Holliston,) Morthboro', Marlboro', Needlam, Grantville, Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', 50 cents for adults, 26 cents for children.

From Natick, Holliston, and Ashland, adults 40

From Natick, Holliston, and Ashland, adults 40

cents, children 20 cents.

Trains will run to the Grove, as follows:

Leave Boston at 9.15, and Worcester, at 9.40, A. M. stopping at way stations; from Milbury, regular morning train; Milford, at 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro' at 7: Mariboro', at 7.24, or 10.15. RETURNING, leave the Grove at 5.15 for Bost

and Worcester; at 6.15 for Milford and Northbor

ranches.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Those who come by railroad admitted free.

The House at the Grove will be open for Re

eshments.

restiments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waverley Hall, opposite the railroad depot at South Framingham.

Addresses from well-known advocates of the cause

with Songs, and such recreation as this attractive place affords, will occupy the day. Among the speakers expected are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES C. BUBLEIGH, E. H. HETWOOD, WM. WELLS BROWN, JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., Rev. Daniel Foster of Kansas, and others.
Friends, one and all! Let us be like those who

wait for their Lord at his coming; that, whether it be at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or in the morning, we may be found ready, our lamps trimmed and burning. Now is the time for us to work with redoubled energy and zeal. The enemy everywhere is sowing tares. If possible, the very elect will be deceived. Let not one stay his hand, or hold back his testimony; the world proposed durpose and with increased hope. but, with renewed purpose and with increased hop do battle valiantly, for God and humanity, until th diminishing advocates of Slavery are driven forever from the field, and "Liberty be proclaimed through out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY O., STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY,

Committee of Arrangements

TENTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRES SIVE FRIENDS AT LONGWOOD, PA.

We have again been permitted to attend the annu we have again oven perinties to aircain the aince on occation of Progressive Friends at Longwood, Pa. No special and urgent invitation (though kindly extended to us) was needed to draw us thither; for the pleasure and soul strengthening interchange of though and sentiment,—was too vivid to render any thing of the kind necessary. It will always be to us a matte of deep regret when we cannot enjoy such a rich privi-lege. The attractions are numerous and powerful The region in which this Yearly Meeting is held is ex

tremely beautifule the land is rich and fertile-neit too elevated nor too level; the view in every direction one to delight the eye and to cheer the heart. In the original paradise was more lovely, Adam an Eve must have had a blissful time of it while locate therein, and some very sad remembrances after the expulsion. Moreover, the time for holding the Mee ing, early in June, is precisely when Nature is arm in her handsomest attire; when the grass is green person of our poor and deepised ordered in the process of the plot of the world that we were made instrumental in producing. God will not let you go on without them. "They without us should not be made perfect." Later generations may say of us, "They without us could not be made perfect." May God, may the cross, and may the hope of redemption through Him that hung thereon, rebuke us! May that sweet spirit of the master which turns hat to dove, and overrules folly with eternal wisdom, give a better mind to our people and our times, and a nobler issue to this struggle! Amen.

Ing, early in the grass is greenest, in her handsomes attire; which the grass is greenest, in her handsomes attire; which the grass is greenest, in her handsomes tattire; which the first he hardsomest attire; which the first he her plot of the full state of the full st e of a true catholicity, in the advo of the cause of freedom and humanity on a world-wide basis, and in bearing testimony against whatever tends to the oppression or degradation of any portion of the

John S. Rock, Esq., the colored lawyer of Boston, who has returned bome from Washington, where he has been to deliver his lecture—"A Plea for my Race," before the "Association of Impartial Progress," gave an account of his visit to that city in the 17th Baptist Church last Sunday evening; and in response to the question as to whether or no he was badly treated in Washington, said, "Soon after the incendiary report of my lecture had been published in the Star, my friends learned from sources whigh they considered reliable, that I was in great danger, and that there was a plot on foot—an organized mob—determined to lynch me, and which only waited a favorable opportunity to do their work. Though compelled to believe that I was in great the advice of friends I went freely about the city and with the exception of being spit upon, having dirt thrown upon me, being struck by a stone fired at my head in open day, and of being waylaid and having a horse-pistol snapped at me at night, I was not assaulted in that city.—Boston Transcript.

23 The New York Tribune says: A respectable colored lawyer of Boston, (said to be John S. Rock) who has been in Washington, was, on Friday, refused admission to the cars to return home, unless he colored lawyer of Boston, (said to be John S. Rock) who has been in Washington, was, on Friday, refused admission to the cars to return home, unless he colored lawyer of Boston, (said to be John S. Rock) who has been in Washington, was, on Friday, refused admission to the cars to return home, unless he colored lawyer of Boston, (said to be John S. Rock) who has been in Washington, was, on Friday, refused admission to the cars to return home, unless he colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts at the Capital to a colored citizen of Massachusetts

by its co

ling, the number in attendance was still more reduced; yet it was larger than the very neat and commodious meeting-house could hold, compactly crowded, and was composed of the very best material. The sessions occupied Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 5th, 6th and 7th, forenoon and afternoon—the brief recess each day being devoted to a general social pionic on the ground, and presenting a very primitive and pic-

At the opening session, Oliver Johnson, one of the Clerks, after a few preliminary remarks, referring to the very interesting circumstances in which the Society had assembled, read the call. William Barnard implored the Divine presence and guidance, and Theodore Tilton, of New York, read the sixty-fifth Fraim. The following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare Testimonies:—Alfred H. Love, Theodore Tilton, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mary F. Smith,

tee to prepare Testimonies .—Alfred H. Love, Theo-dore Tilton, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mary F. Smith, Mary A. W. Johnson, Oliver Johnson, Thomas Gar-rett, John G. Jackson, Catharine Clement, William L. Chaffin, Thomas Worrall, Philena Heald, Amelia Jack-son, William Barnard. Much regret was felt on account of the absence of Joseph A. Dugdale, who had served the Society as Clerk from its first organization, and to whose carnest and devoted labors its existence and prosperity are

and devoted labors its existence and prosperity are largely due. An interesting letter from him, and from his beloved wife and venerated mother, dated near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was received and read.

Letters were also received from Charles K. Whip ple, of Boston; Moncure D. Conway, of Cincinnati and Ann Eliza Lee Roby, of Pleasant Lake, Indiana In noticing the proceedings, the Anti-Slavery Standar

and Ann Eliza Lee Roby, of Pleasant Lake, Indiana. In noticing the proceedings, the Anti-Slavery Standard says:—

"With the exception of a brief period spent in raising funds and in transacting other necessary basiness, nearly the whole time of the meeting was devoted to a visquession of the one grand and absorbing theme of the hour, the Slaveholders' Rebellion, its Cause and Consequences, and the Duties of the Government and people in regard to the same. The subject was introduced, first in the form of a Testimony, prepared by WILLIAN LLOYD GARRISON, and embodying the views and purposes which, in the judgment of the views and purposes which, in the funding the committee appointed for the purpose, were worthy of adoption by the Society: and next in the form of amenorial to the President of the United States, entreating him, for the salvation of the country, to exercise the power belonging to him in the present crisis, by proclaiming the freedom of every slave in the land. The question was discussed in all its important bearings, by WILLIAN LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, TRIODORD TILTON, of New York, Rev. GEORGE GONDON, President of Iberia College (Ohio), Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, an eloquent colored man from Boston, Rev. WILLIAM M. CRAPPIN, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, ALYRED H. LOVE, and others. Mr. GARRISON spoke with characteristic earnestess and power, carrying conviction to every mind, and impressing every conscience. Mr. Titor's addresses combined great clearness of statement with a power of logic and a wealth of illustration rarely exhibited by one of his years. His earnestness and leaves a source of unfeigned grait faction to the assembly, and the single address which he was able to deliver was heard with interest. All were glad to see and hear an old servant of the anti-slavery case, who had endured a long imprisonment upon a charge of violating the provisions of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Martin, to the great regret of the whole meeting, was only able to stay one day and na

The Testimony on the Rebellion is as follows

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

It was deemed expedient to omit the annual mee ng of this Religious Society a year ago, in cons ing of this Religious Society a year ago, it consequence of the extremely critical state of public affairs at that period, and the wide-spread and all-absorbing excitement resulting therefrom. Hence, it is proper that we should improve the first opportunity to record our convictions and facilities. our convictions and feelings concerning the present treasonable dismemberment of the American Union, the rebellions attitude of a large majority of the slave States, the responsibilities and duties of the National States, the responsibilities and duties of the Nauonai Government in this trying hour under its constitutional provisions, the essential and radical cause of our national calamities, and the only sure method to restore peace, promote the general welfare, and preserve the unity of the republic.

1. We affirm, then, that the so-called Southern Confederacy finds no justification or apology for its actions in researce conscience, expediency, or in any of

existence in reason, conscience, expediency, or in any of the principles or doctrines set form in the French and of Independence. It is the monstrons offspring of slave-holding despotism, and unbridled lust of power and dominion; of more than aristocratic contempt and hatred of free institutions and the democratic theory of government; of a barbarous and fearfully degraded of its unnatural, cruel, and most unrighteous system of its unnatural, cruel, and most unrighteous system of chatted sharery. By the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, the slave oligarchy deemed, for the first time since the organization of the government, that they had lost, beyond recovery, in consequence of the irresistible growth of anti-slavery sentiquence of the irresistible growth of anti-slavery sentiment at the North, their controlling power over the administration of our national affairs; and, though still retaining a subservient majority in both Houses of Congress, and having the Eupreme Court of the United States strongly committed to the security of their slaveholding interests, they lost no time in violently rending the Union assunder, making war upon the government, organizing a hostile confederacy based upon the principle of chattel servitude, and feloniously appropriating to themselves whatever national property was found within their domains, in the shape of custom-houses, post-offices, mints, arsenals, fortifications, and other means of revenue and defence. Previous to this, for a protracted period, they had so inflamed the minds of the ignorant Southern populace as to lead to the infliction of the most shocking outrages upon the persons and property of multitudes of innocent Northern residents and sojourners among them, with no other provocation except that they were Northern men. Of the crimes and barbarities these conspirators have committed, since they madly commenced the war—outraging all the claims of humanity and civilization—it is here needless to speak at learning and civilization—it is here needless to speak at learning the manner, and on such a manner, and on such as maintenents cale. To do so will be returning good for evil; bless the intenests of all sections of the country homogeneous. It will end in universal reconcilitation, by making the interests of all sections of the country homogeneous. It will end in universal reconcilitation, by making the interests of all sections of the country homogeneous. All the consequences of the act will be glorious. "If we take take away from the mide to such the interests of all sections of the act will be glorious." If we take take away from the mide to make a two buffers on the interests of all sections of the act will be glorious. It will the down the hinterests of all sections of the act w sace as to lead to the infliction of the most shecking outrages upon the persons and property of multitudes of innocent Northern residents and sojourners among them, with no other provocation except that they were Northern men. Of the crimes and barbarities these conspirators have committed, since they madly commenced the war—outraging all the claims of humanity and civilization—it is here needless to speak at learth. y and civilization—it is here needless to speak at ength. They will make such a volume of horrors as

ty and civilization—it is here needless to speak at length. They will make such a volume of horrors as can scarcely be paralleled by the most savage warfare in the darkest ages of the world. Scalping, poisoning, and assassinating the living—mangling the bodies of the dead—making the skulla of Northern soldiers into drinking-cups, and their bones into ornaments for barbanous display—repeatedly and persistently hoisting the white flag of truce, only to betray and alaughter those to whom they thus professed to surrender—carrying desolation and woe everywhere in their train—three are but specimens of the almost numberless deeds of treachery and ferocity that have marked their bloody career. into drinking-cups, and their bones into ornaments for barbaness display—repeatedly and persistently hoisting the white flag of truce, only to betray and slaughter those to whom they thus professed to surrender—carrying desolation and woe everywhere in their train—three are but specimens of the almost numberless deeds of treachery and ferocity that have marked their bloody career.

2. Under these circumstances, we have no hesitangly in declaring that the government—measuring it is Military Department, embracing the States of

al obligations—had no alternative

manifested no spirit of revenge, no wish to resort to extreme measures, if they could possibly be avoided; on the contrary, it has erred on the side of a timid and compromising policy, and in dealing with the rebels as misguided brethren, rather than as enemies of mankind. Certainly, its forbearance, long-suffering, magnaninity, have had no parallel in governmental history.

In thus expressing our sympathy with the government, we do not conceive that we repudiate or invalidate even the most radical peace principles that may be cherished by any of our Society. We simply promonne upon the conduct of the trailorous secessionists, in plain view of its unmitigated wickedness; we measure the government on its own plane of Constitutional duty; and we judge the people by their acknowledged standard of political and moral obligations to themselves and their country. A war conducted upon peace principles is as paradoxical as a peace conducted upon war principles. The means, must be adapted to the ends. Wooden frigates against inches the provictions of the provictions of the provictions and to their behave convictions. iron-clad steamers are of no avail. A people v false to themselves, and to their highest convictions, in a great trial-hour when mighty interests are at stake, cannot by cowardice or treachery aid the cause stake, cannot by cowardice or treachery ald the cause of peace, even though they shed no blood, or use no carnal weapons. By refusing to employ the army and many against the rebellious South, through imbeeility or a disposition to compromise, the government would assuredly hinder the progress of peace, and strengthen the hands of lawless violence. It was a more hopeful day for the cause of universal peace, as well as of universal freedom, when there was a simultaneous armed uprising of the entire North, after the capture of fort Sumter, than before; for it indicated (whatever base alloy may have attended it) a resurrection of the spirit of freedom, of disinterested patriotism, of manly courage, of herole self-sacrifice, where till then those sentiments had been paralyzed under the speil of Southern domination. "First pure, then peaceable" courage, of heroic self-sacrifice, where till then those sentiments had been paralyzed under the spell of Southern domination. "First pure, then peaceable"—this is the law of progress. "First the blade, then the ear, then the corn in the ear, fully ripe "—this is the law of vegetable growth. From barbarism to despotism, from despotism to a limited monarchy—from a limited monarchy to a democratic appresentative government—this is the law of political development. Independent of all these and beyond them all. ent. Independent of all these, and beyond them all, that government or kingdom "which cannot be is that government or kingdom "which cannot be shaken," whose officers are peace, whose exactors righteousness, whose walls salvation, and whose gates praise; within whose dominion violence shall no more praise; within whose dominion violence shall no more be heard, wasting nor destruction within its borders, and whose people "shall be all righteous: they shall inherit the land forever." But as yet, alas! no such state of human perfectibility has been attained by any people. The complete redemption of the world from its transgressions and mistakes, its errors and follies, its lusts and passions, lies in the unlimited future. Slowly and painfully, step by step, is any real

progress made.

History demonstrates that whether war comes as a judgment or a trial, God "causes the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he restrains."

judgment or a trial, God "causes the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he restrains."

In the present case, the war is to be viewed both as a judgment and a trial. Though confined in its worst inflictions to the slaveholding section of the Union, its mournful effects are felt in every part of the North. Its fearfully accumulating boad of taxation—its derangement of every branch of peaceful industry and the general business—its fierce sectional estrangement and hate—its legacy of crime and profligacy to children's children—its immense sacrifice of human life, carrying lamentation and woe into almost every household, like the wailing of the Egyptians at the loss of all their first-born—these are some of the vials of Divine retribution which are now poured out upon the whole land, for its grievois and unrelenting oppression of a guilltess and inoffensive race. As a nation, we have forged their fetters and made heavy their yokes; we have refused to proclaim liberty every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; "therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine." "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the angulah of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear: "HEREFORE IS THIS DISTRESS COME UPON US." Our Northern complicity with the South, in her "trade in slaves and the souls of men," has been from the organization of the government till now; and it is at that we should be called to suffer in prebeen from the organization of the government till now; and it is just that we should be called to suffer in pro-portion to our gullt. For the last thirty years, what has been left undone at the North, by religious fellowas oven terr uncone at the North, by religious fellow ship and political affiliation with those who are now leagued in hot rebellion to overthrow all free institu tions, by priestly defences of slaveholding or extenuations of it, by constant compromise an extenuations of it, by constant compromise and yielding to the menaces and bribes of the Slave Power, by malicious defamation of the uncompromising friends of universal emancipation, and by mobocratic assaults upon the Anti-Slavery Movement, to stimulate the haughty and domineering Slave Oligarchy of the South to commit the very treason for which they are now so severely condemned, and so terribly punished? Why should they not have supposed that their attempt to seize the government would surely prove successful? Judging from the past, what had they to fear of warlike resistance on the part of the North? Awful as is their guilt, it is not all theirs; for it is largely shared by the people of the free States, and hence it is that the whole land is made to mourn.

The cause of this bloody civil strife, therefore, be-

The cause of this bloody civil strife, therefore, b of ane land, there is not one sure method to stringing it to an end, and making at least partial attonement for our great inliquity. It is TO ABOLISH SLAVERY WITHOUT DELAY. In the present national extense, the constitutional right and power of the government to perform this great act of justice and mercy. of righteousness and peace, seems to be beyond con-troversy. Never before, in the history of nations, has it been given to a government to wield the war power in so beneficent a manner, and on such a magnificent

stitutional guarantees for its better accurity, and renew their "covenant with death and agreement with heil"; then, in due time, once more shall "judgment be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hall shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place: when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, they shall be trodden down by it."

Since the war command.

South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; the sel cularly in the capital of the moon, and, maily, the legal and atrocious suppression of all the schools in he instruction of the "contrabands" in North Cart ins, and the prompt restoration of fugitires era is rebel masters, by Gov. Stanly, the newly appoint military ruler of that State.

military rules of that State.

But we trust there will be no repetition of these shocking incongruities, and we hope for better thing. For all that has been done, whether by the President or by Congress, in the direction of justice and right, and its to bestow grateful commendation. The desires to bestow grateful commendation to the contract and immediate the contract a we desire to bestow grateful commendation. Agnal acts of progress in the total and immediate ab-tition of slavery in the District of Columbia-in the formation of a treaty for the effectual suppression of the foreign stave trace—in the recognition of the idependence of Liberia and Hayti—and in the passy of other important measures—all these wiit to be go-riously crowned and consummated by one greatest prehensive degree, on the part of the government.

"Liberts is proclaimed to all the inholisance of the consummated by the constraints of the consummated to the consummated t and in the passip ed to all the inhal

mous and hearty vote of the Pennsylvania Yenry Meeting of Progressive Friends, after solemn dellen-tion and thorough discussion, on the 7th of Sira-

The Memorial to the President was also adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Society, to mark is sens of the importance of the issue involved, appoint the venerable Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington Del., ALICE ELIZA HAMBLETON, of Chester Co. P. and OLIVER JOHNSON, of New York, delegate is bear it to Washington, and present it to President Lincoln.

The Society also unanimously adopted the follow.

PEACE.

Amidst the convulsions of the present time, we feel it our duty to adhere still more closely to on the repeated peace testimonies.

While we utterly condemn the rebellious conset.

While we utterly condemn the rebellious conset.

the South, and recognize the constitutional obique tions of the Government to suppress it; we re theless, feel that, so far from the present writes me of the country disproving the validity or using power of peace principles, we are the more confined n the conviction, that it is solely their rejection which nas involved our nation in the present conflict a plood, and that their adoption would forever reale slavery and war impossible.

The business of the Society having been brought s close, appropriate farewell words were uttered by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, EUSEBIUS BARRIS nd WILLIAM BARNARD. SAMUEL MARSHALL & ed prayer. The hymn, "When shall we all me again?" was sung, and the meeting closed with red ing the following minute, prepared by the Clerks:

ing the following minute, prepared by the Clehr:

"The Meeting, having thus brought its basies is a close, adjourns to another year. It is fitting wit that the proceedings throughout have been of their ing interest. The solemn trials of the nation, browing so many perils and hopes of Freedom, to a carnest utterance from many lps; nor was bessed cause of peace neglected amid the din of war. A harmony pervaded all our discussions, and a high a ligious spirit animated and impressed many bear. The mutual greetings of multitudes of fifted, a whom this Meeting furnishes an annual occasion is a re-baptism of friendship, were cordial and elightit We now separate, bearing in our hearts an uskepin interest in one another's welfare, and an humble at cheerful faith that our Heavenly Father will key speedily out of these troublous times a glorious a umph of Liberty and Peace."

The proceedings will be published shortly in ges

The proceedings will be published shortly in a phlet form.

We quote, once more, from the sketch of the p ceedings, as given in the Standard of last week;

Parker loved so weit; Pearler, my which was sung by a choir.
Remarks were made by Dr. Andersod, from West. The meeting concluded with a brief and so ple prayer by Samuel Marshall, when the people is leave of one another with expressions of mutual pr

country, and the exceedingly complicated character the war, we went to the Yearly Meeting at low wood not a little apprehensive that there would much difficulty in preparing a satisfactory Testiant on that subject, in consequence of conflicting quint and judgments, arising from differences mental temporamentals, and also of the agencially conflict. temperamental; and also of the generally per-peace sentiments of that body; but we were happily disappointed. There seemed to be renappuy disappointed. There seemed to be rea-ble clearness of vision, concurrence of judgmet-unity of spirit—neither extravagant hopeleless the one hand, nor sombre misgiving on the in-there was no division of sentiment as to the inof the country disproving the validity power of peace principles, we are the mot in the conviction, that it is solely their reju and that their adoption would be an adoption and the result of a far different state of feeling and the result of a far different state of feeling and the state of feeling ment than that which now controls any of the tions of the earth; and till then, the sword will be its mission of retribution and judgment.

ts mission of retribution and judgment
The hospitality of the resident Friends at la od was unbounded, as usual. Thanks to the C he Mendenhalls, the Barnards, the Darlington,

To For the proceedings of the Yearly Medical the Friends of Human Progress, recently held is in this, N. Y., see our last page. Would it not be need to have had the resolutions, adopted as so occasion, drawn up in a more terse and less impost ental manner of expression ?

The sermon of Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, fourth page, called "THE WEST AND HE WAL well worth reading. The information control Kansas contained in it, is such as we all need her king the page of the control to the Kansas contained in it, is such as we all need to be in mind, and no man is better fitted than its subsigive accurate testimony upon that subject. For eval years past, Mr. Foster, and his faithful works realous deeds in behalf of liberty in Kanst, formed an important part of the history of this said on the said of the subject to the s

war.

If there is any Northern regiment usprovide a chaplain, the chance of soliciting Mr. Fustrithat office is one not to be neglected. He worth, to the army, all that Roderick Dhu as bugle-horn were said to be to Clan Alpine.—c. t.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRIGEDT OF SUCCESS. "Aux plus déshérités le d'amour." Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 18 d'amour." Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1882.

Under the above title is given to the world the codeling member of that remarkable trilogy of which the "Record of an Obscure Man" and the "ragedy of Errors" have already preceded. Considering its scope, its poetical merits, and the almost full coincidences of its history, the whole constitutes a work undoubtedly without a parallel in literature.

That quiel little fiction called the "Record," serving the salley to the grand portais further on comments. a work undonbtedly without a parallet in interactive.
That quiet little fiction called the "Record," serving to pare the alley to the grand portals further on, drew as an opportuae moment the eyes of a people, guilty as an opportuae moment the eyes of a people, guilty as an opportuae moment the eyes of a people, guilty of the strength of the proposition of the blacks, to a humane contemplation of the brotherhood of their victims. The rebellion had just developed at one and the same time among the men of the Nech a consciousness of their ignorance on the subject of begro slavery, and a disposition favorable to the reception of light. The "Record," therefore, fell into ploughed ground, as it were, and must have borne first more than commensurate with its circulation, fruit more than commensurate with its circulation, fruit more than commensurate with its circulation of the proposition of the pro

of the ringers of the control of the Pub speak but little, since (much to our regret) the Pub lishers have overlooked us in their distribution. We lishers have overloosed us in their distribution. We remember, however, the respectful treatment which it received even at the hands of those who scoffed at its received even at the names of those who sconed at it subject and its aim, while none disputed the genius of the conscience with which it was essentially inter the conscience with which it was essentially infer-woven. It had still, aside from these considerations a melancholy (we might almost say) public interest a melancholy (we might almost say) public interest, from the fact that its issue from the press was co-incident with that accursed "Tragedy of Errors" enseted at Ball's Bluff, which brought home to the effect authoress the body of her brave young sol-der, hirest and all but carriest of the Demon's victims. The closely following death of a beloved husband, a whose suirtual guardianship (in the present back). to whose spiritual guardianship (in the present book

are commensed

"These boasehold growths that rose beneath thy smile
To be the earliest offering at thy grave,"
seems to have completed the fatality attaching to these

seems to have completed the satality attaching to thes remarkable productions, garbed half prophetically in trajchae. What a mournful paradox—the "Tragedy of Soccess!"—yet nedding no Rousseau to defend it when a Jesus, a Wickliffe and a John Brown illus when a Jesus, a trailing truthfulness. The experience of centuries of transg is wrapt in the bitter exclamation of the re-

"O victim! thou hast triumphed!"

"Tragedy of Success" is divided, after the Tragedy of Success" is divided, after the fashion of its predecessor, into several periods, distinguished as the Sentence; the Appeal; the Flight; the Fursuit; the Rescue. Each part has its separate straction and interest, and the whole a powerful unity which carried us through at a sitting, though needing here and there the "Tragedy of Errors" for a perfect comprehension of the actors. If any difficulty is here and there the Tragedy of Errors for a per-lect comprehension of the actors. If any difficulty is experienced in conjuring up black faces behind the rords attributed to them, let the reader consider if the words attributed to them, let the reaser consider it in names of the slaves alofie be not in fault. In action and sentiment there is nothing forced or improbable. The whole book is full of beauty, and leaves no room The whole book is full of beauty, and leaves no room for enul from prelude to catastrophe. The humor-cus, the pathetic, the exciting, the sublime are all there. Dr. Hermann mukes on the mixed parentage of Dores and Hecate, much as Edward Colvil used to in his journal, as given in the "Record." There are in his journal, as given in the old proverbs aptly and ingeniously applied, with utter-ances that ought to be proverbs, and perhaps one day We attempt no sketch of the plo Thowledge of the "fragedy of Errors" is two in-cidental to admit of it, but we cannot refrain from quoting one or two striking passages which will only ate a thirst for the whole in those "who have can

Hecate, the mother of Helen, the heroine,-both slaves,—has just taken her last farewell of her fugitive daughter. The time is night; the scene, the margin of a forest. The speaker, "wrapt in a dark cloak, her hair dishevelled, stands bending forward, as if in the act of listening.'

"HECATE. I dire not follow! My ill-boding step.

Would guide misfortune to her track! —I darp not!

She is already far. Could my strong arm

Upheld her tender came! Could my firm voice

typed to trace the strong strong arm

Lybed her tender came! Could my firm voice

typed to the strong could my strong arm

Ders is an other place for me on carth!

Alone! Alone! Her heritating step

Strikt before fancied dangers, seeks the real!

Wer but there! How quick my sharpened eve

To stite the token so noar violing route!

How prompt my ear to catch the sound of danger!

On, stay thy step! Tis not a harm/see branch

Thy heelless foot would press! Oh, were I there

To statch the deadly reptile from thy path!.

Cool not thy thirst on that deceivful fruit!

It is thy foes ally; it cheats to sleep

That will deliver thee to death or them!.

Hast thes forgot the landmarks! Y conder, see!

Is the black stump whose sole remaining arm

Points downward to the narrow turfy ridge,

The way of safety through the quaking bog!.

Further, the tracherous flood thow flat and still

it stricthes out its tideless, waveless sea!

The glant growth that lifts from those dead waters

Its black laxuriance shrouds with moveless shade

Their aliny depths, accomplice of their guile!

About the margin of that stagmant ocean

Are set decoping vines, whose lusty stems

And wiry tendrits, hid in rank-grown leaves,

Far o'er the surface pressed a tremulous bridge.

Her ignorant foot essays it! Hold thee back!

Oh! the next step is geath!

Fly! Sy! heed not not follow! My ill-boding step

9h! the next step is geath [Fig. 1 ftg. 1 heed not. Whether thy pathway lie through fen or flood! Pfg. 4r, pen folierer! Heart's thou not the tread, Steathy and swift, that follows on thy track? It gains upon thee! Fig. 1 the clutching hands Arc'stretched to seize! almost they touch thee now! Lot! lost!"

The following address of Helen to her child is ten

"How oft, sweet sleeper, in my days of case, When I have carried thee a little hour Through the When I have carried thee a little hour Through the smooth walks of what was then my garden, My weated arms have asked for aid 1—and now All night! walk the rugged, dreary road, And in the daytime, crouching in some hollow, or hidden in a thicket's tangled depths, I hed thee still, and hardly dare to catch I hed the still, and hardly dare to eath An hour of troubled sleep, lest I should wake An hour of troubled sleep, lest I should wake An strong of heart, I still hold on my way!

ai scene concludes with a magnificent a trophe to slavery, into which the widowed and child-bereft subpress seems to have poured the heroic anguish of her suffering soul:—

anguish of hey soffering soul:—

"Tremble, then execut Wrong that cradled at me i a Tremble, then execut Wrong that cradled at me i a Tremble they endering known thy hidden ertime! Not thy crushed richten life his trembling hand I can the knowled richten life his trembling hand I can the knowled richten life his trembling hand I can the knowled richten life his trembling hand. I can the knowledge the search definee! For thy false sensitive I give her about 10% and the search they be a sense of the search definee! A set the encompromising wer!

I was to thee uncompromising wer!

I was to thee uncompromising wer!

I was not the now thy robes of gold and crimson, Useen thy hands, underdeness, thy hour of shame!

I was the spear of truth! Before (as tocos: by hour of morning comes, thy hour of shame!

I was the spear of truth! Before (as tocos: by roses wither, thy false graces fall, serving thee in thy lonely leathliness!

Leven thy trophants shall shrink from thee, when the world knows thee as thy victims know!

Sarry, thy day is past! Nor think to fall!

Cremed by thy doom, as fall more happy martyrs!

Tremed by thy doom, as fall more happy martyrs!

The market world knows to the year own and tagon!

Tries their that thy ber, nor song and tagon!

Tries their that thy ber, nor song and tagon!

Tries their the thy bergough thy market.

Shall as for thee the mercy of oblivion!

"The search which is the child," of showholding.

*The speaker, Alice, is the child of slaveholding pa

Hox. Grantr Saith at Music Hall. On Sunday forenoon last, Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', S. ..., delivered a very impressive discourse on the rebellion, and the greatly imperilled state of the country, through the all-absorbing corruption engendered by slayery. A large audience was present, and the sentiments advanced by this distinguished philanthropist elicited frequent expressions of applause. In the afternoon, Mr. Smith give a scathing discourse on priestraft, which he regarded as an evil and a curse of transcendant magnitude in every land. Long may his valuable life be preserved! his valuable life be preserved !

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

At the Editors of the Boston Duly Admeriters:

At my urgent request, Mr. Forbes has consented the printing of the following letter. I have desithis in order to meet the statements of those where spending a few days at Beaufort or Hilton He have made sweeping statements that our enterphas been a failure, the only foundation for such att ments being a superficial observation of the condition of the negroes near our camps, most of whom be refugees from the main land, have no fixed abode a no opportunity for regular employment.

no opportunity for regular employment.

We have as yet no detailed statement of the num
ber of acres planted in corn and cotton, under th
direction of our teachers, or superintendents, as the
should be called, but we are satisfied that it is over

ten thousand.

The enlistment of many of the able-bodied har may prevent the harvesting of the full crop planted, but an ample crop of food at least will be secured, and a large supply of fresh vegetables for the use of the

If this shall be all we succeed in accomplishing this year, it will be far more than enough to repay our efforts; and to secure this result we ask additional subscriptions, in order that we may not be obliged to withdraw our superintendents before the crops are gathered.

EDWARD ATKINSON,

Chairman Finance Committee.

Boston, May 28, 1862. My Drax Sin,—I have yours of the 20th, and would gladly do anything (except come before the public) to help your good work.

I have watched the Educational Commission for the public of the public of the Educational Commission for the complex of t

its very inception, with the greatest interest, and while in Secessia had every opportunity to gauge it, not only by the criticisms of its many enemies, and by the statements of its friends, but by personal observaeption, with the greatest interest, and

A large number of volunters were arrives pursuits down into South Carolina, where in about ten days after the enterprise was first thought of, they found themselves landed, with bare floors to sleep upon, soldiers rations to eat, and the obloquy and ridicule of all around them for "sauce piquante."

Under all their inexperience and all these disadvantages they have worked their way quietly on, and up to the time when I left, 14th May, when the rule of a Military Governor was about commencing, they had accomplished the following results:—

they had accomplished the following results.—

Ist, and foremost, they had inspired confidence in
the Blacks by their kindness, and especially by their
bringing the first boon which these forlorn creatures
have received from us, namely, an opportunity for
rude education. In all else the Negroes had been worse provided than under their old masters, having worse provided than under their out answer, only their scenty ration of Indian corn; no shoes, blankets, cleaning molasses, or other necessaries and luxuries given them, of which they formerly had a moderate allowance; against all this they had only moderate allowance, against a second processing amployment, and the promises of the Cotton Agents.

It was a great point to put over them intelligent and

It was a great point to put over them the gestions. Christian teachers, and this they have fully appreciated. It has made it comparatively easy to get 2d, the material benefits which have resulted, namely, beginning very late, the forces of the plantations have been organized to reasonably steady labor; a full

have been organized to reasonably steau crop of food has been planted in conmon, besides much larger private, or, as these are called, "negr grounds" planted than ever before.

I saw repeatedly whole gangs who had finished

rk by 10 A. M., and had all the rest their plantation work by 10 A. M., and had all the rest of the day for their own patches, some of which are four or five times as large as usual. I also heard of many cases where the industrious complained of having to work with the lazy, and begged to be allowed to work on the plantation fields separately where their work would show 2d. In addition to the food crop, enough b

and has been planted to give the negroes, if they are allowed to take care of the crop and enjoy its fruits, more of the necessaries and indeed comforts of life

than they have ever had before.

4th. All those engaged in the experiment will testify that the negro has the same selfish element in him which induces other men to labor, and that with a fair prospect of benefit, and sometimes merely for the credit of it, he will work like other human beings. To sum up, we have then for some of the results,

The confidence of the Blacks in us, Our discovery that they will work,
The education conferred, so far as it goes,
The encouragement of industry, and

The encouragement of industry, and
The material advantage of planting food and Cotton
crops, instead of letting the negroes alone to run into
vice and pauperism, or turning them over to the tender mercies of hard speculators.

Of course, the agents of the Commission have made
mistakes in some cases, and some of them have been
ill chosen, but as a whole it has been very judiciously

ill chosen, but as a whole it has been very judiciously managed, and most of its agents have by their patience, faithfulness and disinterested zeal, done credit to themselves and to those who sent them. They had everything to contend with, and especially the opposition of many whose interests they interfered with, and of others whose prejudices they offended.

The predecessors on the plantations, the Cotton Agents and the Military, had begun to look upon themselves as the successors of the Planters, and entitled to the use of all that was left,—houses, horses, pregroes, crops.

itiled to the use of all that was lent,—notees, indees, negroes, crops.

When the agents of the commission came down to take charge of plantations, they were looked upon as interlopers, and in most cases every obstacle short of absolute disobedience to the orders of the commanding Generals was thrown in their way. All the little mistakes of the new comers were magnified; all the good they did ignored; and a local public opinion thus created against them, which many of our own the condet of the park haven better gave in to.

With my best wisnes,

I am yours truly,

J. M. FORBES.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, Sec'y Educational Commission

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION.

WOSCESTER, June 14, 1862.

Mr. Garrison—There are some individuals, genuine anti-slavery at heart, who doubt if it would be a vise or safe policy to decree immediate emancination at present, lest the people would be divided, and fail to sustain such a course. Where is the warrant for such a supposition ! We cannot know for a certainty until it is tried, any way; and, leaving out of view the moral truth, that justice and expediency are always synonymous terms, let us look at the indications as leaning most for or sgainst such a policy.

Before the rebellion broke out, it was supposed, both North and South, that, in case of a disruption, the Democratic party, as a body, would go with the South; but, instead of that, the leading ones were among the foremost to demand the extinction of slavery, if need be, to put down the rebellion. I believe that, at the beginning of the war, if the President had seen fit to decree a proelamation of emancipation as a means of subduing it, he would have been sustained by the North. Had he done it, he would have been the greatest man, politically, this nation has ever proe greatest man, politically, this nation has ever pro

the greatest man yduced.

Of course, there would have been howlings all over
the land from certain sources, as there will be whenever it is done, which may for a time drown the anthems of praise, because it is the last wreatte between
the angel Gabriel and Beelzebub; but that will not
prove that Gabriel is not triumphant. We have seen
this tri d in the District of Columbia; and probably only by the criticisms of its many enemies, and by the statements of its friends, but by personal observation.

It was started very late, and when only the most prompt and even hasty measures gave it a chance of success.

A large number of Volunteers were hurried from We are insthe vortex of the whirlpool, and, God be thought of the volunteers were hurried from the volunteers were hurried from

thanked, He alone can deliver us out of it. Whoever thinks we have reached the crisis will probably find

thinks we have reached the crisis will probably find himself mistaken. The death-grapple is yet to come. That the people are not anti-slavery enough to demand emancipation is true, because it is not done. Whether they would sustain the President in assuming the responsibility himself, is quite another thing. The masses never assume responsibilities; they only take them when cast upon them. The unparalleled confidence they repose in the President warrants such an anticipation, at least. Nothing else could have suppressed the ardor with which they welcomed the proclamation of Fremont; and when he annulled that suppressed the ardor with which they welcomed the proclamation of Fremont; and when he annulled that runnity for had been ers, having he has a plan of his own, by which he will himself do the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it no shoes, leading the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it here is a same thing in a few days. I do not believe it had been do; but that it will be his last recort, as a matter of the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it is the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it is the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it is the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it is the same thing in a few days. I do not believe it is the same thing in a few days. dire necessity, is pretty evident. I would heap on him no unmerited censure; for, certainly, never was a man placed in a more trying position; or in greater need of a wife's sympathy and aid, which he does not get Neither has he the qualities, probably, to foresee the critical position of the nation, or realize the immense interests at stake; or he would not trifle with the lives and destinies of twenty-five millions of people as he

now does.

Every hour of delay weakens the chances of a united North, because the opposing party are taking advantage of every moment to counteract the impulses of the people; and to some extent they have

So far as the slave is concerned, it matters little perhaps, whether he is set free by Lincoln or Davis; and, for aught I know, one will be just as deserving of credit as the other for the act; but, as a nation, it will make a vast difference to us. It is a question of the strength and superiority of republican institutions for the welfare of the masses, which makes this hour

for the welfare of the masses, which makes this hour one of momentous importance, as the decisive one upon which hangs our destiny, for us so to shape it that posterity will either curse or bless us, according to the use made of the opportunities.

The greatest responsibility devolves upon the President, because he alone has the power, in his individual capacity, to strike the blow. There are too many wills in the Cabinet and Congress to bring about unity of action sufficient for the crisis. It may be truly said, at the present time, that no man has thrown such insuperable obstacles in the way of our triumph, truly said, at the present time, that no man has thrown such insuperable obstacles in the way of our triumph, or so embarrassed the operations of the army, as hethus inspiring courage in the rebels, and protracting the war. But for him, a responsive "Aye" would have gone up throughout the Commonwealth to the sentiments of Gov. Andrew, as expressed in his letter. It is certainly cause of rejoicing, that a Massachusetts Governor has courage to rebuke the President of the United States; and may he never falter from his manly course! The Boston Journal rebuked him, but it could scarcely conceal its chagrin, that Gen. Hunter's could scarcely concest its chagrin, that Gen. Hunter's order should be revoked, although careful not to cen-

order should be revoked, although carein not to ceasure Lincoln for doing it.

I am not complaining of this loyalty; for when men's
passions are excited, as they must be in time of war,
the result would be disastrous in the extreme if they
did not recognize some head to whom they must yield
allegiance. The necessity of the hour is to spur the
President on to emancipation; and every person who
makes the admission, that it is not yet time, does just makes the admission, that it is not yet time, does justso much to retard it. How are you going to free
them, say they, before you get at them? Did not
Gen. Hunter get at them? and has not opportunity
after opportunity been thrown away, which, if improved, might ere this have paved the way to the
freedom of every slave throughout the land! If,
when the Capital was threatened, President Lincoin
had said to the South, "When I took the oath of
office I redeed myself to protect you in the enjoy. ing Generals was thrown in their way. All the little mistakes of the new comers were magnified; all the good they did ignored; and a local public opinion thus created against them, which many of our own people who ought to have known better gave in to.

"What a ridiculous thing for these philanthropists throw of the Government that has protected you, I "What a ridiculous thing for these philanthropists to come down to teach the stupid negroes, and occupy the plantations, and use the secesh ponies which had been so convenient for our picquets?" Such was the natural feeling of the untinking, and of some who ought to have reflected.

This false public opinion was largely availed of by the Herolf and other kindred papers to create prejudice at the North against an enterprise siming to improve the condition of the blacks.

How much more assistatory it would have been to this class to have had the negroes left to their own and very series of the state of the state of the state of the provents of the state of the sympathy of the whole civilized world, which would have been to this class to have had the negroes left to their own devices, and thus given all the enemies of improvement a chance to say, "We told you so! the negroes remed a chance to say, "We told you so! the negroes can do come to say, "We told you so! the negroes for the would have been so long slumbering under the narrow size works of the much command size works and the strip of the state of the s

lization, and perha efit to him. Of c

On the other hand, I cannot see how, as Abolitionists, we are responsible for the motives and methods through which men come at length to a practical recognition of our ideas. Of course, if we have any patriotism and love of justice, for the sake of our country we would gladly pray, on bended knees, that this righteous act might be done for the love of it; but, if driven to it by the logical course of events, rather than by conscientious convictions, we must accept it as one of the means through which God vindicates the cause of the oppressed when there is no helper, mealtding us by his sovereign will like clay in the hands of the potter. War is no time for the successful culture of moral principles, only for a choice of measures; and emancipation for any motive will be gladly welcomed as the first thing in order, even on our own platform. Prejudice against the negro will exist so long as he belongs to an enslaved race. When the shackles of the slave are broken, new duties will devolve on us, of which we are little conscious. A MY DEAR SIR.—Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

One of the means through which God vindicates the cause of the oppressed when there is no helper, moutling us by his sovereign will like clay it the hands of the potter. War is no time for the successful culture of moral principles, only for a choice of measures; and emancipation for any motive will be gladly welcomed as the first thing in order, even on our own platform. Prejudice against the negro will exist so long as he belongs to an enslaved race. When the shackles of the slave are broken, new duties will devolve on us, of which we are little conscious. A regeneration of social life, and a reconstruction of creating which is a sufficient to engage the attention of this generation. regeneration of social life, and a reconstruction of regeneration of the political fabric then required, will be sufficient to engage the attention of this generation, when, as heretofore, we shall be called upon to battle with formidable odds, in order to secure and rights against the obstacles two maintain his equal rights against the obstacles two centuries of enslavement have imbedded in the path S. E. W.

LETTER FROM DR. J. M. HAWKS.

On board steamer Potomac, making her voyage from Edisto to Hilton Head, South Carolina, June 7th, 1862. DITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

In the two months just gone, I have seen and heard many things that would interest your readers. I frequently resolve that I will write a few lines for your paper, giving an account of incidents that occur, but find myself too busy during the day, and too tired at night. The leisure afforded by this trip I shall im-

prove in writing to you and other friends.

These sea islands are the gardens of the South; and as far as I have seen, Edisto is the garden of the sea islands. The former white residents of this sland had finer houses and gardens, better cultivated and better fenced plantations, better roads, more bridges, churches, libraries, and such like evidences of civilization and prosperity; than any other district I have seen of similar extent in the slaveholding region. The houses are nothing extra; in fact shams when compared with houses of the same pretension North. They are only splendid when seen alongside North. They are only spiendid when seen alongator of Southern houses generally. I record with pleasure that the negro cabins are mostly better than usual. On the Townsend place where I have been staying, some of the cabins have two rooms, one of which is sued for a sleeping room; there are also, in some cabins, two panes of glass over the little board windows. Now, I assure you, it is very rare for a slave foully to have more than one room; but to have the cabins, two panes of glass over the little board win-dows. Now, I assure you, it is very rare for a slave family to have more than one room; but to have the light of heaven shining into their rooms, whether one or more, through a pane of glass, is a luxury not en-joyed off the sea islands, and rarely here. On the plantation above named is a steam saw-mill; and cot-ton gins were propelled by the same power.

the Hendel and other kindred papers to create prejudice at the North against an enterprise aining of the hences.

How much more attinatery it would have been to this class to have had the negroes left to their own devices, and thus given all the centiles of single out to this class to have had the negroes left to their own devices, and thus given all the centiles of single out to child a single hour of this class to have had the negroes left to their own devices, and thus given all the centiles of single out to child a single hour of the same of same o

let. The blacks don't know yet, whether the own themselves or not. 2d. They have never been offered wages on the plantations. All we are authorized to do so to encourage the negroes to work by promises that, f they work well, they will be paid something in the all. No white man would work without a better un-terstanding; and I must say that, all things consid-ered, these negroes work too rell. More insubordina-tion, and absolute refusal to work without pay, would

tion, and absolute refusal to work without pay, would be more hopeful.

We all regret that Mr. Pierce, the excellent Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is to leave the field; but we are encouraged that he is to be aucceeded by Gen. Saxton, who is believed to be just the man for the place, and is vested with higher authority than his predecessor.

I don't think strange that President Lincoln annulled General President Lincoln annual Lincoln annua

thority than his predecessor.

I don't think atrange that President Lincoln annulled General Hunter's proclamation. Mr. Lincoln wishes to reserve to himself the honor, as he undoubtedly has the right to do, of proclaiming emancipation to all the slaves in the rebel States.

Yours far the Right, J. M. HAWKS.

P. S. Beaufort, June 8th, 6 A. M. Our pickets at Port Royal Ferry have been driven in; the rebels are reported to be landing in force; and every schile male citizen is ordered to report at the armory, where they will be furnished with arms.

J. M. H.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT We are permitted (says the Boston Journal) to pub-lish the following private letter from Hon. Charles Sumner, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a personal friend:—

MY DEAR SIR,—Your criticism of the President

reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberis, even your zeal would have been satisfied, jet you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do whakhe could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sare end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming

it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions, and the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from yo confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the Administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it, and have faith in It.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir,

With much regard.

Believe me, my dear sir,
With much regard,
Ever faithfully yo CHARLES SUMNER. We sincerely trust that Mr. Sumner is not un

duly sanguine of what may be expected of the Presi-dent; yet we are apprehensive that he is. FIENDISH OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.

The correspondent of the Chicago Journal, five miles north of the crossing of the Little Red River, on the Des Arc Road, May 23, says:—

Janatation above named is a steam saw-mill; and cotton gins were propelled by the same power.

A great deal more pains have been taken to render the surroundings of residences ornamental, than to make them useful. Flower gardens here, in addition to all that will grow faither North, have growing in the open air the japonics, the oleander, the numerous varieties of geranium, and other plants exotic at the North. The petunia, coreopsis, flox, cactus and verbena are in many places common field weeds. But the queen of wild flowers is the magnolia, with its large, fragrant and snow-white petals.

I have not time to say anything more of the country than that it was better than its former occupants deserved, and they voluntarily cleared out and left it, taking along their more light and valuable household goods, and that most uncertain species of property, their slaves.

Of the thirteen or fourteen hundred colored inhabitants now on the Edisto Island, not a dozen were "born and raised" here. They are from all the failuds around here now in possession of the rebest, viz. John's, James, Wadmalaw, and the "Main." Al though unlettered, these people are naturally intelligent, and the children learn readily in the schools we have started. We are hardly in working order yet, in the educational line; we want books, and the kind as eached. I have become interested in a school I have several times visited, containing some thirty-five scholars. This teacher is a black man, who can read tolerably well. On my first visit, he gave his name. He said it was not, but he liked it, and took the prince or a supplied by the same of White. I asked if that was his master's name. He said it was not, but he liked it, and took the prince and wanted another name, and he he asked saying for her work of the children learn readily is a black man, who can read tolerably well. On my first visit, he gave his name, he said that when a young man, he had some prince of heart of the prince of saughter himself; but a splendli case of surgical instruments

WOMAN AND THE PRESS.

On Friday afternoon, May 70, a mosting was held in Studio Building, Bostan, for conference fit regard to a new periodical to be devoted to the interests of Woman. While none questioned the value and the need of such an inter-ment in the Woman's Rights same, the difficulties that would conference over defeat the enterprise were fully discussed, but with this side—that the experiment should be made. For the furthernoon, therefore, of & desirable as a thirty we have object, we insert and call att

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL :

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL:

When we consider that there is scarcely a party, sect, business organization or reform which is not represented in the press, it appears strange that women, constituting one half of humanity, should have no organ, in America, especially devoted to the promotion of their interests, particularly as these interests have excited more wide-spread attention in this country than in any other, while in no other country can the double power of free speech and a free press be made so effective in their behalf. This appears stranger from the fact that conservative largiand has successfully supported a journal of this sort for years with acknowledged utility.

America needs such a journal to sentralize and give impetus to the efforts which are being made in various directions to advance the interests of woman. It needs it most of all at this time, when the civil var is calling forth the capabilities of woman in an unwonted degree, both as actors and sufferers—when so many on both sides are seen to exert a most potent influence over the destinies of the nation, while so many others are forced by the loss of husbands, sons and brothers, to seek employment for the support of themselves and families. Social problems, too, are gradually becoming solved by the progress of wents, which

gradually becoming solved by the progress of a will leave to that of woman the most pro-

enceforth.

To meet this want of the times, we propose to To meet this want of the times, we propose to establish a Woara's Journau, beased on the motto. "Equal Rights for all Mankind," and designed especially to treat of all questions pertaining to the interests of women, and is furnish an impartial playform for the free discussion of these interests in their various phases. It will aim to collect and compare the divers theories promulgated on the subject, to chronicle and centralize the efforts made in behalf of women, in this country and elsewhere, and to render all possible aid to such undertakings, while at the same time it will negicet no field of intellectual effort or human progress of general interest to men of culture. It will compress of general interest to men of culture. The will compress of general interest to men of culture. gress of general interest to men of culture. It will com-prise reviews of current social and political events, articomposed chiefly of translations from foreign literature— in short, whatever may contribute to make it a useful and entertaining family paper. Its columns will be open, and respectful attention insured, to all thinkers on the sub-jects of which it treats, under the usual editorial discretion,

jects of which it treats, under the usual editorial discretion, only requiring that they shall accept, a priori, the motto of the paper, and shall abstain from all personal discussion. Among the contributors already secured to the Journal whom we are permitted to name, are Mrs. Lydia Maid Child, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Miss Elizabeth Palmer Dashels. William Lioud Garcines, World! Delilling Stanton, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Miss Etizabeth Falmer Peahody, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, George Wm. Curtis, T. W. Higgiuson, Moneure D. Conway, Theodore Tilton, and William H. Channing; and other distinguished writers have promised us their ald. No pains will be spared to culist the best talent in the country, and to make the paper one of literary merit as well as pro

The Journal will be issued semi-monthly, in octave for dixteen pages, at Two Dollars per annum, the first number appearing on the 1st of October anxi, and will be published in Boston. ons will be received from this date by agent

the Journal, or by the Editors, Roxbury, Mass to be paid on the receipt of the first number of the Journal.

In this connection, we would earnestly solicit the co-operation In this connection, we would earnestly solicitude co-operation of friends of woman throughout the country, in extending the subscription list of the Journal, and thus placing it on that permanent basis which will insure its continued utility and success. Those interested in the enterprise are respectfully requested to communicate with the editors at the ove address.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, will be made to agents. Agents will please return all prospectuses with names fore the 15th of July.

MARY L. BOOTH,

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

Boston, May 15, 1862.

NASHUA, N. H.—PARKER PILLSBURY will give two addresses on "The Country and the Times," in Nash-ua, (N. H.) Town Hall, on Sunday afternoon and evening, 22d instant, at the usual hours of public assembly.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Liberty Hall. Harwich, forenoon and afternoon, Sunday, June 22d. Subether-Slavery and Liberty."

AARON M. POWELL will speak upon the War nd Slavery, at Washington, N. Y., Sunday, June 22.

The P. O. address of Mrs. Caroline H. Dall is changed from No. 5 Ashland Place, to Medford, M Books, pamphlets, and matters requiring literary tion, may be left with Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Wast

B New York Anti-Slavery Standard and New York Medford, June 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—All communications relating to the business of the Massachusetts Anti-Stavery Society, sits with regard to the Publications and Lecturing Agenties of the American Anti-Stavery Society, should be addressed for the present to Sanuer. Mar, Jr., 221 Washington St., Boston.

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL AMPION, Mass.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with first class accommoda-tions, free from dust and other annoyances. Terms—\$1.50 per day, or 7 to \$10 per week.

HANDBILLS of the Fourth of July Celebration at Framingham Grove have been sent to friends in many at Framingham Grove have been sent to friends in many places, who will please help forward the meeting by post-ing them in their respective towns. REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND

EF REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WORLD AND CHILDREN. - MARGARE B. BROWN, M. D., and WM. STRINGTON BROWN, M. D., have removed to No. 33. Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. 5m March 28. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on

635, Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

MARRIED—In this city, June 5, by Rev. Wm. Thompon, Mr. Frederick Howard to Miss Nancy W. Weaven In Leominster, June 14, by Rev. Eli Fay, Joseph G. Hott, Esq., of Cambridge, to Mary A., only daughter of Jonathan and Frances H.-Drake.

A GOOD CHANCE

TO LEASE, A SMALL FARM FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. *

OR A TERM OF YEARS.

A MIDDLE aged or young man, with a small family, with no other capital han a pair of willing hands, frugal and industries and the same of willing hands, frugal and industries had a pair of willing hands, frugal and industries had no control to the most favorable terms—a small fam, with all the stock and tools, and household familion, aimsted in Pepperall, 3-4 miles from the district scale, no nearly three miles from the post-from the district scale, nearly three miles from the post-from the district scale, and a fourishing academy, under the management station, and two hours' ride, by rail, from the silver of the premises. For particulars, inquire of Wh SPARIELL, Architect No. 8 State Street, or at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, lieston, where ambrotype view of the buildings may be seen.

No person sted apply, who cannot furnish satisfactory references as lead it he above qualifactions, or who use lotoxicoxing drinks, moderately or immoderately, or is passionately fond of degs, since the lesser is desirous or macking his house with the lessee, and could not tolerate such nuisances.

Oak Hall, Pepperell, Mam, May 12.

Oak Hall, Popperell, Mass., May 12.

1聚是重要等各条企业重要再全工工作工程,是是有求与文学、各条中容、2.3 好好是次日年日子名"年文生的名词

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THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

That was all of H. I read."
Bad there been no other word,
All her being 'twould have stirred.
Think not that, with curiotic eye,
Seeh field missive I would spy;
Only these three words I read—
"From your Ed."

"From your Ed."

"From your Ed."

Tenderly the words I read.
From the field of bloody strife,
Where full many a heave, young Hea
For our hely mans is given;—
Ah! they wait is yonder heaven;
Fallen, we'll het count as dead,
Bach as Ed.

Tears of joy her syelids wet, And her woman's heart beats fast : Gainst the letter, come at last, Her sweet lips press that, instead Of her Ed.

"From your Ed"—

Ah! her cheek is growing red:
He who penned that missive brief,
Could be green her glad relief!
She has seen in dreams, at night,
Upturned faces, ghastly white;
Yet her brave, shough girlish heart
Ever hides its cruel smart;
Hints not love is mixed with dread
For her Ed.

"From your Ed"——
Who the far-off shores must tread Who the lar-off shores must vessel of that sump, sin-cursed land.

Where our noble, patriot band flesh the styrant to everthrow,

While the hearts that love them so Bleed, as that young heart has bled,

For her Ed.

"From your Ed"——
We are strangers,—yet I said,
Angels, guard him safe from harm,
Keep, his beart all true and warm,
Bring him safely leads once more!
Then, all doubts and beart-sche of
May that senth maides weather and the May that gentle maiden wed With her Ed.

Sherborn, June 3, 1862.

For the Liberator. PUT OUT THE LIGHT!

E. D. Monan.

en on eading that the Military Governor of North Car lina had forbidden the education of the Negross. line had forbidden the education of the Negroes.

P ut out the light! ye know it does not ruit
Oppression's purpose that the light should shine;

If man ye would degrade into a brute,
Ye must crush out the soul—that part divine;
Ye must extinguish even the faintest ray
Of knowledge, lest it burst upon his mind—
Lest it illumine with the blaze of day
The soul encompassed with death's gloom Go, bind
(Soul-strangling Thuge!) your fetters round him tight;
And bid your servile tools put out the light!

And bid your service tools put out the light!

Put out the light! Tyrants, blot out the sun,
And quench the brilliancy of every star;
D rag down the Omnipotent from his high throne—
Justice annihilate! then nows shall war
Against the wrong. Oppression, born of hell,
Dark, grim and terrible, shall rule o'er all,
The crown'd and eceptred; and his baleful sput
All living things shall feel—his curred thrall
8 ball bind the Universe; all fair things blight:—
Ye who can wish for this, put out the light!
Andover. Right And Himchel

TO GERRIT SMITH.

Written on reading his Speech before the Judiciary C tee of the New York Legislature, Feb. 3, 1862. 'I dare not speak of thee, in idle rhyming, As one might of another;—

Thou, whose great soul with all things good is chiming,
The world's most loying brother!

Thou, in whose heart the most melodious measures
Keep sweetest tune and time;
Yet I have nought, from all my little treasures,
To give thee but my rhyme.

For, when my heart with beautiful emotion
Is lifted high, and higher,
Thrilled with thy thoughts, from o'er the Alpa and ocea
As with electric fire—

It is but meet to find some sweet oblation, With reverence to bring. Unto thy feet, thou living revelation Of what the mountains sing!

And I have nothing, cave a little bloss

Gathered beneath the snow, Upon St. Gothard's palpitating bosom, Where Alpine roses blow. Beyond a thousand dimpling dells and fountains

I see the glaciers gleam—
O'er the white vesture of the Alpine mountains
Eternal rainbows beam. I look—the hills are towering in the distance,

Where the immortal Three Swore a great cath, that, with the Lord's assistance, Their country should be free. And the Alps heard it, while at their foundations

The very roses smiled—
They thought how God had given to the nations

Therefore, a little Alpine flower I find thee—
A messenger of light—
Unfolden on the mountains to remind thee
It is not always night. The buds of freedom, through thy spirit breaking,
Begin to burst in bloom,
And Liberty shall have its full awaking
O'er Slavery's tearless tomb.

Thy life has been a benetiful evangel Te all the weak and lowly;

lter high and lowly.

The read of Switzerland upsprings to meet thee;
She stretches out her hand
Acress the mountains and the seas, to greet thee,
And tree these to her land.
Zurish, [Switzerland.) Marx H. C. Boorn.

PATRIOTISM.

'Tis not a local spot of earth,
That, in the pairiot's breast, has worth;
Tis not a section—Bast or West,
Or North or South—that he loves best.
No! 'tis his country, as a whole, That claims allegiance of his soul!
And what's a country? This not land, A commonweal—of low and great;
A nation—based on human claims
To life, to freedom, and to aims
for highest happiness for all,
Unchecked by tyranny and thrall.
The where just have o'er all preside;
Where arts, and sciences abide;
Where very one, by honest toll,
Been plenty round his homestead unit The annals of forefathers greas;
While gratitudes and love arise,
And we their spirits in the akies,
To prompt and guide to deeds like theirs,
And mediate the Patriot's prayers.

The Tiberator.

THE WEST AND THE WAR.

A SERMON, Delivered before the Twenty-Eighth Congregation ciety, at Music Hall, Boston, June 8, 1862.

BY REV. DANIEL POSTER.

"In understanding be men."-1 Cor. 14: 20.

This exhortation, addressed by one of the great-hearted and resolute reformers of his day, to those who were struggling after the true life, is always ap-propriate, and peculiarly so to ourselves, now in the midst of a desperate contest for a free and united fatheriand. If we are to succeed in this struggle, we must do it by the influence of a manhood broad in apprehending our situation, and unflinching in ad-berence to Justice and Right.

apprehending our situation, and unflinching in adherence to Justice and Right.

It is seven years since the attempted seizure of Kansas by the propagandists of slavery broke up the old political parties, and arroused the whole nation to a sense of an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery. Hitherto, the Slave Power had been always victorious. God's prophets and apostes did not cease, day nor night, to lift up their voice, telling the people of their sins, and calling to immediate repentance. And atthough to self-seeking, blinded politicians it seemed but a "rub-s-dub agitation" which they excited, it was nevertheless true that God's word, through the despised Abolitionists, was "sharper than a two-edged sword," and mightier than Church or Party or State. Before the might of that word the great men, the leaders of our political parties, have gone down in hopeless defeat to their graves; parties have been dissolved, churches destroyed, and the nation revolutionized.

Kansas was opened by the Government to the meditated invasion of the Slave Power, lest another Slave State would be made on her broad and fertile prairies, and that in spite of all that the friends of Freedom could do. You all thank God today, that He has shown us the inherent weakness of Slavery and the shown us the inherent weakness of Slavery and the might of Freedom, through the very measure we so much dreaded,—designed as it was to perpetuate and extend the dominion of the Slave Power in the councils of the Government. Hardy freemen from the Korthern and Western States, with Bible and ride in hand, went to Kansas to find there a home, well knowing that schools, and churches, and prosperous industry and a firm presserous industry and a firm presserous might be their home. industry, and a free press—essential to their home—could not coëxist with alavery, and therefore deter industry, and a free press—essential to their home—could not coexist with alavery, and therefore determined that slavery should not be established in Kansas. Nor did such men come only from the Free States. Judge Conway, the Representative of Kansas in Congress, and one of the ablest as well as truest men in the service of Freedom,—Col. Montgomery, whose same is a terror to the slaveholding rebels of Missonri, and many others in humble life whom I know very well as uncompromising in their harted of savery,—came to the scene of the all-important strife from the South. They knew from bitter experience, better than we could from theory, the treason and could not coëxist with alavery, and therefore deter-mined that slavery should not be established in Kan-sas. Nor did such men come only from the Free States. Judge Conway, the Representative of Kansas in Congress, and one of the ablest as well as truest men in the service of Freedom,—Col. Montgomery, whose same is a terror to the slaveholding rebels of Missouri, and many others in humble life whom I better than we could from theory, the treason and

a radical Abolitionist; not only to get a home for my family, not only to build up there a true Christian church, but to inspire the people, as far as I might, with an irresistible resolution to wreat that fair heritage from the grasp of the Slave Power. And as I tage from the grasp of the Slave Power. And as I pause to-day, and look over the events that crowd these years, so full of great results, I am loot in wonder at the victory Freedom has won there, and at the consequences of that victory to our country and the world. The first three months of my residence I spent in the service of the Free State cause in taking the census of Southern Kansas. They were months of the proposed and forth as the enemy of freedom. spent in the service of the Free State cause in taking the ceasus of Southern Kansas. They were month of arduous toil, of danger, of great privation, unrecompensed, save by the consciousness of well-doing. And yet the lessons of that experience I shall never forget. I met the pioneers of Kansas in their log cabins and in conventions, when the great question of interest always was, "How can we defeat the border ruffins and the Government officials in their efforts to ruffians and the Government officials in their efforts to fasten slavery upon us?" Ever and anon, the most illiterate "aquatter" would grow eloquent, as the great thoughts touching a common and universal humanity roused to its intensest force the life within him. Those noble aims and grand purposes which first showed the world the hero of our age, in the simple-hearted old man, who lived only to destroy slavery, and for that end cheerfully died on the gallows at Charlestown, were felt by many of the humber biogeorers of Kansas, and thereby Kansas was enable piecesers of Kansas, and thereby Kansas was enable pioneers of Kansas; and thereby Kansas was ena

to accomplish their purposes in direct violation of all legal forms. They sought by brute force to execute the behests of Missouri lodges of border rufflans upon the freemen of Kansas. It was the commencement of that great revolution, amidst the throes of which American slavery is about to be destroyed. It was a great school in which a new order of statesmanship was taught. Whige and Democrats became, there, unknown terms. All men were openly arrayed in favor of slavery to be established by force and fraud, or against its cetablishment in Kansas. The next step was in-evitable, and taken at once—to wit, that slavery was detestable everywhere. So when Join Brown went with his chosen band, and took a dezen slaves from see to interfere with this "organized emancipa-Capt. Brown felt no fears for the safety of his dark-skinned proteges till he got into Iowa, and there found a Democratic party, the members of which called him a thief, and as such tried, some of them, to arsceptre of dominion was departing from their grasp, movements of his enemies? He fought as the began actively and generally to prepare for rebellion sentative of the people against absolute de-

with their opportunities, furnished them by the Imbecile they had put into the Presidential office.

A little more than a year ago, they opened the civil
war for a slave empire, in the bombardment of Sunter. You know how the cannon of South Carolina
then and there sounded the death-knell of slavery; it
how it roused the whole nation to such a sense of
nationality and patriotism as had been hitherto all
unknown. At the very time the President's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers
was issued, I started on my return to Kansan, after a
winter's labor in the East in behalf of the thousands
left destitute by the famine of 1861. From New
York to the Mississippi river, I passed directly through
the most sublime uprising of a nation against a great York to the Mississippi river, I passed directly through the most sublime uprising of a nation against a great and mighty oppression this age has ever witnessed. At New York, I saw the people compel the craven Herold, News, Day Book, and Journal of Commerce to profess a loyalty they were incapable of feeling. At every station where the crowded cars stopped, the people were gathered, and some one was called upon to address them. At Chicago the enthusiasm was at white heat. I spent Sunday there, and that young giant of the West was turned into a military camp on that day. Everywhere the question was asked, what shall be done with elaver, the cause of this warf And everywhere the answer came from the people's

proud, pro-slavery men, like Sturgia and Denver; but the aim of the soldiers enlisted in Kansas has been, and still is, to dearroy alavery. The effects of this feeling have been more marked in Kansas than claswhere, because we have been trained by the border ruffins and the worse United States officials, for years, to a realising sense of the character of American slavery. Facts show the wonderful progress of the Abolition doctrines in Kansas. The full average of the American prejudice against the negro race a went to Kansas with nearly all the actiters who emigrated thirder. Ney, the feeling was naturally stronger there than in most new communities, and for obvious a reasons. We bordered on Missouri, and received all, on merchandles and accessions over other help that we can hire. The stare-hunce dare not show his face openly in the State of Kansas. The Centralla College, of which I had charge last winter, and of which I expect again to have charge, on my return, is open to colored children on the same terms as it is to white children. The pulpit which I there occupy is open to any colored speaker who can stand therein, and speak to the edification of the people, just as feely as it is to my. as freely as it is to me.

But why should I speak of Kansas or the West, in

But why should I speak of Kansas or the West, in connection with this war, and not rather of the shole country? Thank God for the lesson which this year has taught us, that we are a people of one great nation, and that the animating idea and inspiration of our nation are to be, imperial justice and universal liberty. The East has shown just as great a heroism and as agreat a level; as the West. The people sent by the lillinois Convention to take the vote-of the illillinois regiments on the monstrous pro-slavery Constitution, framed for that State last aummer, find ever the regiments raised in Egypt; almost to a man against the infernal injustice which would outlaw the colored man in Illinois. Those men have learned

consequently the enemy of his country.

Let us see now what is already established by the

1. The fidelity and capacity of our colored fellow-citizens at the South. We have been told by the ad-vocates of slavery that the negro is naturally inefficient and nutrustworthy. The past year has shown to the world the entire maliciousness and falsehood of this constantly reiterated charge. Fremont, Montgomery, Blunt, Lane, Barnside, Banks, Hunter and all others when have sought information from the only genuine loyalists of the South, the colored people, have al-ways found them trachearted and efficient allies. ways found them true-hearted and efficient allies Burnside would have been wrecked on the coast o North Carolina, but for the services of a slave wh passages in the harbor, and the distribution of all th ble pioneers of Kansas; and thereby Kansas was ena-bled to present so firm a front against slavery that freedom triumphed, in spite of all the Government at Washington could do to aid the Slave Power in gaining possession of the new State.

In Kansas, the slaveholders first openly attempted

In Kansas, the slaveholders first openly attempted friend and companion of the noble son of Rhode Island, who declares in the full gratitude of his grea heart, that so long as he himself has a crust of bread the local laws of North Carolina are to be enforced by Gov. Stanly, as he declares must be done, that com-panion of General Burnside, who led our forces to the splendid victories they gained, must be given up to the rebel from whom he escaped, when the misera ble sneak goes through the pitiful form of taking the oath of allegiance. One of the most daring and im portant feats of this whole war was performed by the guns of Sumter and Moultrie, and delivered her to the commander of our fleet,—an act for which Congress has conferred upon them half the worth of the rich prize so driving wested from the grasp of the Charles ton rebels. Banks was saved from a surprise, by the overwhelming onslaught of Jackson's army,—a sur other commanders have trusted the slaves, and by s nin a thier, and as such tried, some of them, to arrest him. In that Kansas school, Jim Lane was
changed from a hoosier Democrat into an Abolitonist.
There have been thousands of such "remarkable conversions" in Kansas, which we would carrestly commend to the attention of the Publishing Committee of the c the American Tract Society. But the attempt to ement the American Tract Society. But the attempt to ement in forbidding our friends to come within the slave Kansas signally failed. Its failure ingulphed the great Democratic party, and destroyed the prestige of the South, as the Russian campaign did that to of the Great Napoleon. From the election of James Ruchanan in 1856, the slaveholders, realizing that the Russian and the same policy of shutting our friends out of our camp. How was it that Napoleon in all his wars, was always emabled to discover all the same policy of the committee of the commitment of the same policy of the commitment of the commitment of the same policy of the commitment of the commitment of the same policy of the commitment of the commitment of the same policy of the same p e for rebellion sentative of the people against abovern slavehold- Such at least was the accepted opinion ing nation. Skillful use they made of the four years except the invasion of Hayti and Spain. Here the with their opportunities, furnished them by the Imbereile they had put into the Presidential office.

A little more than a year sen, they count it is a sen, and they are sen, they count it is not the people everywhere flocked to his camp with full and accurate intelligence of the movements of his sen, and they are sen, they count it is not the people everywhere flocked to his camp with full and accurate intelligence of the movements of his sen, and they are sen, they ar

several interesting letters from absent friends of the Meeting.

The rebellion, in its relation to slavery, and its bearings on the character and condition of the people, occupied a large portion of the first two days. A wish was expressed to take up other topics, but this was so absorbing, so wide in its range, so fills the hour, that it seemed most near and vital of all, and the utterances on its moral bearing and its golden opening for Freedom were of high value and signal interest.

There seemed a desire, unanimous and earnest, that alsvery should die; a feeling that it was the deadly foe to peace and safety. The wording of some resolutions called out some differences of opinion as to the amount of blame resting on people or Government, and the mode of condemning or criticising; but the resolve passed heartily, and with very little expression of dissent.

ages have rarely witnessed, they shattered that colossal monarchy, and established the Dutch Republic, as the precursor and promise of Europe's ultimate freedom. The despised Puritans of England, at all times a small minority of the people, wrought out, a heroic revolution, which dethroned the Stuarts, and established a constitutional government, through which truth and justice have made steady progress for nearly two centuries. And this great work they accomplished because Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, Milton, Bunyan and others, the leaders of that party, were inspired and made invincible by the genuine love of freedom. So, in the Revolution, Adams, Washington, Jefferson, Green, Henry, Franklin, Jay, and their compatriots, resolved to be free, were "invincible against any force Great Britain could send to subjugate them." We have been called "mudsills," and tunned with cowardice by the slaveholders for thirty years. They have assumed to themselves the heroism and honors of chivalry. They have told in that the South could conquer the North in every pattle, with odds as five to one sgainst them. Well, they have tried it, and the result is seen to be, that the soldiers of freedom are to-day, as of old, the invincible Ironsides, before whose stalwart blows the forces of the Slave Power go down in hopeless and irretrievable rout. And Freedom has shown not only the might of her soldiers, but the magnitude of her resources While the South, carsed with slavery, has sunk into hopeless bankruptey, in this one short year; the North and West, blessed with freedom, have developed new resources, and moved on calmily with all their gigantic industries ready to farnish men and their gigantic industries ready to farnish men and money, good over the world to any amount necessary to destroy this rebellion, and biess the dear Fatherland with universal freedom. Five hundred thousand men are fighling for freedom—at least are doing this as far as the government will permit. To wives, parents, children, brothers, sisters and friends, left behind, they weekly freight the mail with a precious tonnage of letters, filled with love and patriotism, and abhorrence of slavery. And these precious gospel leaves, scattered far and wide over our whole country, will vet be anne to bear with them to the people's heart

8. The certain execution of God's law agains

will yet be sure to bear with them to the people's hear the power of God unto the salvation of the American

The law of God denounces the severest retributions against the sin of oppression. We have seen American slavery, well called "the sum of all villanines" made the corner-stone of the Southern polley, ruling the Federal Government, controlling the American pulpit, and exercising authority over the commerce of the land. The atterment of Abolitionists, unheeded by the nation for thirty years, that slavery led to the worst barbarism and Eventioansess that ever cursed the earth, has been so demonstrated the past year, that all men are compelled to see it. Garrison and Phillips have never painted the horrors of slavery, and its savage and immoral influences, in colors so vivid as this year's experience has done. Words are inadequate to the expression of the truth here. I was made a radical Abolitionist twenty years ago by the moral into fiends, and sinks humanity to the lowest depriss or vice and cruelty that men can reach. How our wound-ed soldiers have received treatment at the hands of the rebei soldiers, that would have disgraced the original savages of the continent! And what a terri-ble judgment has been meted out this year to the ble judgment has been meted out this year to the South! Desolation, famine and bankruptcy have fallen upon the cities and towns of the robe! States. When I came through Missouri, a few weyks since, I was profoundly impressed with the evidence of ruin that rose before me on the whole line from the Missouri to the Mississipi. So it is with the whole land cursed with the rule of the rebel desperadoes. St. Joseph, Hannibal, Kansas City, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile, Memphis, New Orleans, have been desolated. God's law has executed itself in a wonderful way. The North has compromised and supported slavery. The great commercial houses of the North engaged in Southern trade, and for the profits of that trade upholding extreme pro-slavery doctrines, have been plunged into honeless harkery. whole North is burdened with debt and taxation, and filled with sorrow at the terrible bereavements which this war has brought home to every generous heart. And what is all this but a renewal of God's command made to us, the people, with all the emphasis of Sinal, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof"—"Undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the op-

Pressed go free "? Oh, my beloved country! so richly dowered by the hopes and sympathies and prayers of the good and the true all over the world! God grant that thou mayest know in this thy trial-day "the things that make for thy peace"!

the world again the proved in the past, that sions. The shame and guilt of our national prejuments the while sia dice against the black man, and the right of all, irre-

excellent attention.

Each session brought an increase of numbers on Sunday the floor, galleries, stairs, all avaspace, were filled. A rain kept away the crowd mually fill the yard, and hear as they best can the

adhered to.

A paper on Physical Education was read by Mrs. Choate, of Auburn; several excellent addresses on religious reform, spiritual culture and growth, were heard with well-austained interest. Frederick Dougless spoke at the close, briefly but eloquently, on "What shall we do with the black man?" After which the meeting ended with singing the "John Brown Song."

A report of several admirable speeches would be valuable. I send an abstract of the resolves and menorial herewiths and as the resource of the Meating.

morial herewith, and, at the request of the Meeting, make this informal sketch, rather than a regular and formal abstract of its doings.

Yours truly.

G. B. STEBBINS.

N. B. The next Meeting will open on Friday,
June 5, 1862. G. B. S.

RESOLUTIONS, Adopted at the Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human

Progress, at Junius, N. Y. Resolved, That the principles which, as Friends of Progress, we inscribe on our banner,—the peerless worth, transcendent majesty, and vital, all-sovering authority of the truths of the Soul, the laws of Res. ordinances of Verity and Justice, the require

whatever circumstances and in every age, are espe-cially pertin-int and vital and pregnant here and now, in the circumstances of this hour, and the exigencies upon which our nation is to-day cast, and require, therefore, to be proclaimed and urged home upon the attention of the people with an emphasis, directness, and force of application correspondent to the formida-ble and felt nerile of the position.

month after month on the very brink of ruin, yet un-daring to speak itself, delivered and free, by uttering the word Liberty, held spell-bound and prostrate by incantation of parchment Constitution and statute En-actment, as before all truth, all justice, and even the national life itself, juggle even in the midst of its skallton and force or terminating contample of sup-

whatever bright and hopeful signs the time affords— evidence of increasing sobriety on the part of con-siderable numbers up and down through the land pation by the General Government throughout the Federal District—and remaining hopeful still that, through the events of this terrible war, liberty for the slave shall yet be wrung from this unwilling nation, slave shall yet be wrung from this unwilling nation, we yet remember that our relations are primarily and most of all to simple Truth and Justice; that never, in the sphere of human conduct, are we to alt supinely waiting what the providential issues may bring; and so we still bear our testimony for the slave, and call upon this nation and government, now as never before responsible for slavery, now as never before imperilled and involved by its continuance, instantly to wipe out the guilty curse, to wash its hands of the blood of the crushed millions, and penitently bid them, in God's name, be free.

5. Resolved, That for a government to affiliate with oppression, to extend recognition, fellowship and

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS
OF HUMAN PROGRESS.
ROCHESTER, (N. Y.,) June 5, 1862.
W. L. Garrison:
My Friend,—I am just house from the Fourteenth Yearly Meeting at Waterloo, which has been well attended, successful, and full of interest.
On Friday morning, May 80th, a goodly number gathered in the grassy yard of the Friends meeting the price of the grassy yard of the Friends meeting the grassy yard of the grassy the grassy yard of the grassy that the grassy the grassy that the grassy the grassy that the grassy that

motive heard in the distance, told of the reah and whirl of the world of action.

Phillip D. Moore called the meeting to order, and a Committee soon nominated P. D. Moore for Chairman, G. B. Stebbins and Phebe B. Deane for Secretaries, of freemen for the maintenance of justice and free-

G. B. Stebbins and Phebe B. Deane for Secretaries, and Stephen Shear as Treasurer.

A Business Committee to prepare resolves and plan the conduct of the meeting was chosen: C. D. B. Mills, Frederick Douglass, Catharine A. T. Stebbins, Seymour Reed, Lucy N. Coleman, Rhoda DeGarmo, Israel Fish.

After speaking by different persons, an hour's adjournment gave time for a pic-nic beneath the trees in the yard; and at the opening of the afternoon session, resolves were reported from the Committee, and at once taken up for examination, after the reading of several interesting letters from absent friends of the Meeting.

Meeting.

to the amount of blame resting on people or Government, and the mode of condemning or criticising; but
the resolve passed heartily, and with very little expression of dissent.

The danger of departure from Divine laws—the
primal gospel in the soul—the glory of moral courage
to decree the doom of slavery—the need of acting in

equal man and brother, alike eligible to place and position, not only by and for himself, but with and c

us.

10. Resolved, That the time has gone by for a people professing progress to set bounds which any of the human family are forbidden to pass, because of the color of the skin, the texture of the hair, or the form of the features; and that it becomes the emplatic duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned the finite duty of every reformer who has learned to finite duty of every reformer who has learned to finite duty of every reformer who has learned to finite duty of every reformer who have a support of the form of the profession of the learned to the form of the learned to the form of the learned to the form of the learned to the learned the form of the learned to the lear

To the Congress of the United States:

To the Congress of the United States:

The "Friends of Human Progress," assembled in their yearly meeting, at Junius, near Waterloo, Seeres county, New York, in view of the unhappy condition of our country, scourged by a terrible civil war, respectfully and earnestly offer their riews and deliberate judgment as to the cause of this war, and the means whereby it may and ought to be brought to a

Close.

SLAVERY IS ITS CAUSE. This nation is but illustrating anew the leason that history teaches, that Savery is always the clement of danger in the State; and this in the nature of things, since permanent Peace, Union and Order are impossible, save through wise obedilence to those Divine Laws of Justice, Freedom and Fratternity, which Slavery repudiates. Slaveholders plotted this rebellion; slaveholders opened this war, and lead in its conduct with despense malignity. By an evil necessity, inherent in the tylem they uphold, it must either rule or rule. Here

Our sons and brothers and loved ones have goes forth freely in our country's defence, and we are grieved and heart-sick to see them the victims and sufficers in the guilty waste of precious life, and the gratuitous exposure to exhausting labors and fatigate, results of a weak tenderness towards Slavery in the conduct of this war on the part of the Government. It is shameful that a wicked prejudice, created and foatered by Slavery,—and which rebel slaveholden now rejoice to find their ally,—prevents the acceptance of the proffered aid of the negro, and flings all the burthen and peril of the war on the Northers soldier. It is folly without parallel to refue the help of the only friends the Government has in large periods.

of the only friends the Government has in large per-tions of the South. It is base ingratitude to drive

perpetrators and abettors outlaws.

No legal or constitutional barrier stands in the way.

As to the few loyal slave-owners in the Border States,
if they be bruly loyal, they will share any sacrifice to

common complicity with the slave system.

Under the war-power there is ample authority for the total ending of Slavery,—so necessary to the anglety, even the very existence of our nation.

We wish peace, but it is only possible with freedom, broad and impartial as the right of all, irrespective of

We wish safety and a high future for our country, imperilled by the wickedness it has nursed and nur-

ured in its midst. We therefore ask that, in this crisis, you will use

lered, that it is always safe to do right. In behalf of the me eting as its earnest and unani

pus expression,
PHILIP D. MOORE, Chairman. G. B. STEBBINS, PHEBE B. DEAN, Secretaries.

SPIRITUAL STRENGTH AND SPIRITUAL

UNION. The following, which is the conclusion of an article n A. J. Davis's Herald of Progress, June 7, contains most important truth, however mixed with an error or two of circumstance.-c. K. W.

a most important truth, however mixed with an error or two of circumstance.—c, x. w.

A little time may be profitably spent in considering the phi osophy of feeding. George B. Chever, for example: What supplies the spiritual strength of that man? Do you think it is Moses, off of show he doubtless believes hithself to be dining every day? Not at all. In that respect he is as much mistaken, probably, as you are. I know, dine with him and he will serve you up, Moses raw, Moses roated Moses boiled, and Moses broiled; and for supper he will but change the order of the dishes: but his spiritual strength is not from thence. That man is a hunter of the wild benats which infest the pleasant places, of men, and his spiritual bread is the humanity which points his weapon. It is the living inspiration of a present need which is his daily bread for daily work. The shape of the loaf is nothing. Christmas-cake, moulded by bakers' art into the form of a present need which is his daily bread ful to the urchin's stomach and helpful to his growth as in another form. What matter though Cheever bake his in the form of all the Patriarchs? It is not the form of the gingerbread, but the fact that nourishes. Those who live on the mere form of the ancient plum-cake do not grow.

Then again, (with how many others) he supposs himself to belong to the Presbyterian Church—io a church of mere beliefs and forms, a church external What efficiency there is in him, or in any other ling soul, is from membership with the church internal and universal—the church of the first-born whose nanes are written in heaven, and the church of the lext born, whose deeds upon the earth expense their love of man. It is a demonstrable law of the soul, that sincerity of love with respect to any noble purpose under the sun conjoins all who are in the same love. Said Jesus, "Where two or three st gathered together in my name, (that is to say, in the love of my purpose,) there and in the midst." Bet Jesus did he furnish the material out of which John Cavin constructe

ture, whose ordinances are the laws of the sou this church all true men are indebted for strength in the truth: and it will be bless

When men come to fraternize through their reases as well as through their instincts; when the bond of brotherhood is strong from without as well as within encircling the whole manhood, then will be realized the church triumphant.

A recognition of this fact of the completent and invisible Church as the source of all human greates is among the pregnant lessons of the day. The common magnetism of a great and noble purpose, mark how it unites \(\) Where, for example, were he "two or three" even, to meet with William Llord Garrison as Jesus at the beginning? Every man founded Church rejected him. Himself a Calvins, he but proposed the peaceful measures openly professed by the Quakers, and that church "forsok him and fled." To all external seeming, the man wa alone. For the emergency, the visible Church in all its forms was powerless for good, mighty for eit man to do was to leap its barriers for that breades Church whose base is the common humanity, whose power is inspiration, and whose apostles are ideas. In this Church, George B. Cheever and William Lloyd Garrison are brothers. Here, inspired by a common purpose, they worship at a common alar, doing manful work for a common cause. Here, and so where elses on earth or in heaven, can these tree commune together with Jesus. Outside of the second where aliens and strangers. Seen only from Calvin's platform, Garrison was an infidel. In the great Church—the Church of the present, the past and the eternal future, of all the generations of men now upon the earth, he is an elder brother.