BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. F TERMS - Two dollars and fifty conts per an

gens of the American, American Person of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies receive abscriptions for The Linesearch. The following sentemen constitute the Financial unities, but are not responsible for any debts of the cr, vii: - Wesnell Phillips, Ednord Quincy, Ednord Quincy, Ednord Quincy, Ednord Quincy, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

VOL. XXXII. NO. 27.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

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

WHOLE NO. 1645.

SLAVERY FOREVER!

Missouri State Convention having refused o entertain a proposition for a gradual and nated emancipation in that State, the Boston

even to compensated emancipation in that State, the Boston Post couly says:—

It is not material, in our view of the case, what considerations lead the people of Missouri to take this view of their duty; still it is worth while to this view of their duty; still it is worth while to this view of their duty; still it is worth while to come say, "to bring new dividing issues into our politic to distract the harmony of the loyal people, and hunch the community, not yet recovered from the exhausting struggles of the last twelve months, upon discussions they are in no temper to entrain, much less decide. In a word, it has very quietly, by a vote of nearly three to one—fifty-two to nineteen are the exact figures—expressed the opinion, that the present is not a time to agitate the question of emancipating the slaves of this State." We should suppose that the common sense portion of the people, even here in Massachusetts, would say at once that this was a wise decision. But, unlappilly, everything here is made to centre on slavery; very honest people are under the hallucination that the Union will be nothing, unless at once every man of the negor race is made free; the belief in Charles Sumner's prophetical afflatus is very general; and the present leaders of the Republican party, being very desirous to enjoy the honors and as Summers propagates of the Republican paint the present leaders of the Republican and in the present leaders of the Republican and in the State House and ments that flow from the State House and binoton are determined to use this hallucina-mannan sense is very Hence the sway of common sense is very il, while adroit leaders still very successfully se the slavery question to perpetuate their powe But will nothing open the eyes of the people be saicidal work of ruin to which these selfish les

But will nothing open the eyes of the people to the suicidal work of ruin to which these selfish leader are burrying them? Their course, on its merits, cannot stand a moment. The people of Massachesets and of New England may not like this decision, and deplore this state of feeling; they may affirm that this shows in that State an inferior plane of civilization; they may say it is immeasurably abort of the ideal that our advance corps of reformen have before them as their excelsior, which can be seen at work in any of the anti-alavery conventions when black spirits and white fraternize. But this is not the question at all. The point is, not what the feelings or ideal of the immaculate Charles Sammer may be, or of Massachusetts may be, but what right have we here in Massachusetts to say that North Carolina shall open schools to teach the blacks to read, og to say that Missouri shall emancipate her slaves? Are we here in New England to enter upon the business of saying to the State of Missouri, ous shall declare the negroes in your limits to be freemen, and shall allow them to remain as such in your limits? This intermeddling policy, this proparations policy, it neve the civil question of the time. It has fairly come to this.

t as tarry come to this.

The signs of the times are alarming as to civil after the signs of the times are alarming as to civil after the signs of t alous partisans, men who have greedy hand public crib—the Abolitionists alike with the are the real enemies in our unhappy

A SPECIMEN OF MAINE DEMOCRACY.

y, in oleon in the second of a sale of the sale of

A SPECIMEN OF MAINE DEMOGRACY.

I desire here to remark that, I do not, by any means, in what I say, allude to the conservative majority of the Republican party. I speak only of the entestifed abolition element, which, though contemptibly inferior in point of numbers, still manages to tone the policy of that whole political organization. The real struggle in the Republican camp to-day is, on the part of a few old fashioned Abolitionists, to wield the power of that party and the triumphant results of this war to the promotion of their old but ever-repudiated fanatical desires. It is with this faction, really, that the loyal feeling of the country has now to deal. By its vigorous asperity, it domineers over the real strength of the Republican party to-day. It is, confessedly, at the bottom of this war. It announces, under the shadow of the White House even, through the lips of Phillips, &c., that Union dissolution is, and ever has been, its purpose and design. Those is a manufactured the surface of the surface of

coarse and brutal ambition of Secretary Stanton-ityells for blood, and dreads only a constitutional Union reorganization, resting upon the foundation upon which the Fathers of the Republic originally placed it.

placed it.

In the same boat must go over the great political Nisgara of popular repudiation, Abolitionism, Maine-lawism, and all the other humbug organizations which have now too long afflicted the peace and prosperity of the people. There will be, comparatively speaking, no difficulty in bringing this war to a close when the people shall choose to choke down those voices, in and out of Congress, and in and out of State Legislatures, which, for miserable personal purposes, are daily feeding the fires of rebellion.

We is M.

bellion.

We, in Maine, are a loyal, "hard-fisted" people.
We do not understand the treasonable sophistry
which rules in sentences such as these. We mean
the Inion,—and we do not mean anything else,—
do not care to study the halting patriotism of the
following:—

bllowing:

"But if the President will austain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black wen, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let the loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let the loyalty the blacks are valuing to manifest, said the that loyalty the Bodes are within the control of the loyalty of the loyal

Voer obselent servant, John A. Andersw."

That Mr. Lincoln has found himself obliged to brave and leave the phantom theories of the Chicago platfors, but another and familiar recognition of the growth such and the control of the growth of the server of t

Refuge of Oppression. | cherwise, our young men are pre-occapied 1" is both rich and patriotic in street phrese, rate mixed. Allow me to say, that in that response your Governor to the sppeal of the Federal author. Maine are a nati-nated people. Intro and the Federal Government in putting down Our Governor said at the opening of this a "conditional Union man was an UNCON TRAITOR." Whose head does that cap fit factured, too, by a Republican Governor?-spondence of the Boston Post, Augusta, Me.

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER SAID.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express: "THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

Soon after this declaration was made by its distinguished author, and his followers, the abolitionists and fanatics, had joined hands and formed a party organization, a great and good man, who still lives—in memory—said, in the hearing of the writer of this, as follows, to wit: "If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get poneer in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infultibility; and, finally, bankrupt the country and delaye it with blood t"

Happy for the far-seeing author of the above, he did not live to see his prediction fulfilled. He now "sleeps his last sleep"; but he will ever "live in

ly, bankrupt the country and Happy for the far-seeing author of the above, ne did not live to see his prediction fulfilled. He now estate the hearts of his countrymen, while those whom he so truly denounced will only be remembered to be cursed by their countrymen and the whole civilized world! They deserve to be hanged—ought to have been hanged before the present "civil" war commenced, and then we should have had peace and prosperity, instead of war and ruin. Well, they may get their just deserts yet, for "God is just," and "truth is nighty and will prevail."

Oh, that "all men." would learn to respect, uphold, defend and live up to the glorious Constitution

Oh, that "all men" would learn to respect, up-hold, defend and live up to the glorious Constitution our fathers made,—mind their own business, and not meddle with that which does not concern them,—the only way we can ever get the Union restored, and live together in peace and prosperity.

[Our correspondent gives both his name and address.]

CHARLES SUMNER.

The New Bedford Standard sounds the alarm for Sumner. It smells his defeat, and calls upon "the rural districts" to come in, and save him from the plots of the "aristocracy." It takes it for granted that the Republicans can have no other candidate but him, oblivious apparently of the wily, rotund little gentleman at the State House, and, of what is far stronger, the sound conservative sentiment which will appear in its retributive strength when the time comes, and strive to put in place of the tohining, shallow rhetorician, who, for twelve years, has been an arch-adjudor in Congress, a man capable of fairly representing Massachusetts, her patriotism and business interests, and of wielding properly the influence conferred by the honored Commonwealth upon her delegates in Washington. Surely, there is a better time coming for the old Bay State; a time when she may point with some of her old pride to her Senators, and no longer blush at their incapacity, their demagogism, their witter vant of statemanklie qualities, their persistent, absorbing negrophilism, and their demagogism, their utter want of statesmantite qualities, their persistent, absorbing negrophilism, and it midifference to the true needs of the hour. Such a time is foreshadowed by the New Bedford radical, which perks up its head to shout an anti-alwery cry in behalf of Charles Sumner, betraying its fear and his by an early demonstration of the weakness of its candidate throughout the State, and its dread of the reaction that already sounds his political death-knell.

—Boston Post.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, has prepared the epitaph be low upon the Congress of which he is a member The people are impatiently expecting its dissoluter the erection of its monument, the conspicuous in ords of Dr. Watts, it ma at Ita m ry and its

and then we can complete the couplet—
"Alike unknowing and unknown."

EPITAPH. EPITAPH.

HERE LIE THE ABHES OF THE XXXVII. CONGRESS

It found the United States in a war of
gigantic proportions, involving
178 VERY EXISTENCY.

It was content to wield the scoptre of Power
and accept the emoluments of office,
and used them to overthrow
the political and social system of the country which
IT WAS SWORN TO PROTECT.

It saw the fate of thirty-four white Commonwealths in
peril, but it babbled of the
XMORO!

peril, but it babbled of the NEGRO!

It saw patriotic generals and soldiers in the field under the old flag;
It slandered the one, and in the absence of the other, it describes the same of the one, and in the absence of the other, it describes the same of taxans.
It talked of Liberty to the black, and piled burdens of taxation on white people for schemes utopian.

The people launched at it the thunderbolt of the things of the same of

Hic Jackt. When are we to see this session of Congress and? It cannot adjourn, after fixing a tax bill, too soon for the good of the country. Wendell Phillips says Sumner rules the Senste and Lovejoy rules the House, and then claims that the Abolition element rules them. Too much, far too much has there been to justify this allegation. At any rate, the Abolitionists are in extacies at the course of the ultras; and as the radicals rise, the country will sink. The distrust and disgust for this Congress are daily increasing. It is ruled, not by high aims of statesmanship, but by small, adroit men, who are engineering for party.—Boston Post.

Selections.

ON THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI, AND ON HAYTIAN AMBASSADORS.

The bitterest pill that the Border State slavemasters have had to swallow this session has been
the recognition of the independence of the nationality of Hayti. One of the most eminent statesmen
of the country,—a man eareful of his words,—in
speaking of this measure, described it as "a stupendous event." The newspapers have not said much
about it, for the reason that the war-foyer prevents
editors from thinking carefully of any subject not
immediately connected with carnage. "At any
other time," said the distinguished legislator whom
we have just quoted, "all the journals would have
been full of it; every speech would have been widely printed, every incident of the debates noted and
commented on—but, now, only a few lines will be
given to it. Why, if the archangel [Gabriel were
to come down to the Senate, and deliver an oration
such as he would make before the Throne of God,
his advent would hardly be noticed."
It is indeed a great event, whether regarded as a
prophecy or as a guarantee. It means that this
Government henceforth recognizes Blacks as citizens, capable of a National life; not as chattels who
have no rights which white men are bound to respect.
It means that it may be necessary to create a Contimental Hayti, by giving up the Gulf States, or large
protions of them, to the colored race, That is the
prophecy concealed in it.
It means, furthermore, that the regis of the Ameri-

There will be commercial advantages area, our nees we count of comparative unimportance. We propose to publish the debate in the House of tepresentatives on the Recognition of Hayti, and any hereafter have some comments to make on it. It is time we have a few words to say respecting he debate in the Senate, which we have already rinted in pamphlet form.

Kentucky has the misfortune to be represented in the Senate of th

dent and by all the functionaries of the towernment upon the same terms of equality, with similar representatives from other Powers. If a full-blooded negro were sent in that capacity from either of these countries, by the laws of nations he could demand that he be received precisely on the same terms of equality with the white representatives from the Powers of the earth composed of white people. When the President opened his saloons to the reception of the diplomatic corps, when he gave his entertainments to such diplomats, the representatives of whatever color from those countries would have the right to demand admission upon terms of equality with all other diplomats; and if they had families consisting of negro wives and negro daughters, they would have the right to sak that their families also be invited to such occasions, and that they go there and mingle with the whites of our own country and of other countries that happened to be present. We recollect that a few years ago the refined French court admitted and received the representative of Soulouque, who then denominated himself or was called the Emperor of Dominica, I think. Mr. Suyara. Of Hayth.

Mr. DAYIS. Well, a great big negro fellow, dressed out with his aliver or gold lace clothes in the most fantastic and gaudy style, presented himself in the court of Louis Napoleon, and, I admit, was received. Now, sir, I want no such exhibition as that in our capital and in our Government. The American minister, Mr. Mason, was present, who pointed him to the ambassador of Soulouque, and said, What do you think clothes and all, he is worth \$1,000." (Laughter.)

clothes and all, he is worth \$1,000." (Laughter.)

It is due to the Senate to say that the "laughter" which is reported to have followed this coarse story proceeded from the mouth of the speaker only—for no other Senator seemed to see where the humor of it lay.

Without stopping to comment on the vulgarity so clearly shown by telling such a story, and by endorsing the brutality it narrated—without pointing out the ridiculous vanity which causes a Kentuckian

*In a subsequent debate he avowed himself ready to confiscate the slaves of rebels, provided they were sold, and the money put into the treasury! but was utterly opposed to their liberation.

of low birth to be fastidious where the French court

and to a vindication of Haytian ambassadors.

This story is told of M. Dantrie, once Haytian ambassador at St. James. We personally know this gentleman, and can aver that he is, both intellectually and in manners, the superior of Mr. Senator lavis. He not only speaks his native language purely, but would be ashamed to mispronounce the English tongue as the Senator from Kentucky does. We have heard Mr. Davis speak in the United States Senate only and certainly he does not pronounce the English language purely thar. And, if not thar, whar does he speak it correctly? But we forbar, and pass on to the others.

Mr. Dupty was a distinguished financier, and, on being expelled from Hayt by Soulouque, made a fortune in California by commercial pursuit.

teriques de jurisprudence et de concordance, "an erudite work, whose very title we question whether Mr. Davis can read.

Mr. S. LINSTANT is the author of an "Essay on the means of extirpating the prejudices of the whites against the color of the African and the Mixed Bloods,"—a work which carried off the prize of the "French Society for the Abolition of Slavery," although several eminent English and American writers contended for it.

Mr. MADIOU is the author of "It" in the several eminent to go the several eminent English and American writers contended for it.

ters contended for it.

Mr. MADIOU is the author of an "Histoire d'Hait," in three volumes, and is the first Haytian who has written the history of his country. This learned work was the first presentation of the Haytian view of the history of the Island, and is a book of established authority.

Mr. ARDOUIN is the author of a history of Hayti, in tweller yolumes—a helliant and philosophical pro-

Mr. Arbouin is the author of a history of Hayti, in twelve volumes—a brilliant and philosophical pro-luction, which the entire historical literature of the Southern States is unable to equal. These are the men who have been Haytian am-assadors—all of them men of culture, ability, and definement; men who would degrade their character by familiar association with either the Senator from Kentucky, or the Senator from Delaware. If any me of them comes to the United States, or whoever comes, the Senator from Kentucky may rest assured but he will folid Mr. Summer's propher when he

"I have more than once had the opportunity of meeting citizens of these republics, and I say nothing more than truth when I add that I have found them so refined and so full of self-respect, that I am led to believe no one of them charged with a mission from his Government will seek any society where he will

WAR EXPENSES, AND WHO SHALL PAY.

It would require the pen of inspirati It world require the pen to help a very robellion. Human skill at figures would utterly fail. The danger in every computation is to make the amount too small. It is well to think over the matter, however, in the light of dollars and cents, and to keep in mind leave avenditures.

traceable directly and indirectly to the war, cannot be been than ten thousand willows of dellars.

The losses of other nations have also been, and will be, immense. How vast will now be the war expenditures abroad! Whole fleets—thousands of iron-clad naval ships—must be built. Money will flow like water in this direction.

Could we value the tears, the sighs, the groans, which this war has cost, and will cost, the amount would far exceed all other expenditures. How many homes have been made desolate for ever! How the heart's blood will flow for years to come at losses which neither money nor gratitude can ever the father the low and support of a happy.

made to suffer .- New York Independent.

COLOR-NORTH AND SOUTH.

cy to exile—by compalsion if necessary—a considerable part of our laboring population. We Whites are so fond of hard, rough, ill-paid work, that we are afraid the Blacks will get it all away from us if we let them stay among us. We don't want to be office-holders, doctors, lawyers, professors, merchants, &c., but hostlers, boot-blacks, and wood-sawyers; and we fear that Sambo, if suffered to remain here, will meanonlike the vocations we covet. Then he

which he summons all Mulatio as well as White males between the age of 20 and that of 55 to enter the Confederate military service at once. Of course it is fighting, not digging that he wants of these Malattoes; otherwise, he would call in Negroes as well as Mulattoes; ours, it is said, will not. If so, they are not nearly so much in earnest as the rebels. Shall not these things be taken to heart?—N. Y. Tribune.

NEGRO-PHOBIA vs. NEGRO EQUALITY-PHOBIA.

ENERGY HADRIA vs. FERRO EQUALITY—REGION (A) the control of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave their families from the region of the tarry to cave the particle of the section of the section of a recognition of the section of the region of the cave the particle in the morning region of the cave the particle in the morning that are now topolessly bank that it would be a terrible affliction to the people of the cave the theorem, and the girl was liberated. Upon the bearing the theorem, and the girl was liberated. Upon the bearing the theorem, and the girl was liberated. Upon the bearing the theorem of the theorem, and the girl was liberated. Upon the bearing the whole capital of the country has been the product of the country has been they now look with distressing anxiety. What Search to or Representative will refuse to give them help?

Nearly the whole capital of the country has been the product of the country has been the product of the country has been the product of the cave that the product of the cave the help the product of the particle of the

who is colored.

black man with a white Bear,
man with a black heart. The one or the
be respected in an official position, without
timacy. But, Mr. Editor, all this is not
gro-equality-phobia is a dreadful diseas
cause of it, that is, qualified negroes, is
Yankee schoolmasters and missionaries
wonders at Port Royal and elsewhere.

The second referred to have a hard

Chatham, May 22, 1862 .- [Yarmouth Re INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.

Soon after the arrival of the United States force and tents were concealed in the house of one Wm.
T. Hunter, who had sworn he would shoot any
damned Yankee who should enter his house to look
for them. An officer, in due time, was sent to search
for them. To his agreeable surprise, he was cordially received by the owner of the house, who in
formed the officer that it was true he had arms that he had no other such thing in the house, officer being satisfied with this frank avowal, a would not disturb the tent, children, uniform o Thereupon the proprietor politely invited had a drink.

On the second

feet of another servant, who was forced to hold to girl out to her full length. The suspected girl withen subjected to head-shaving; her clothes we next removed, and Hunter beat the exhausted cre

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF THE SCOUNDREL.

To deny that a State cannot forswear her allegiance, is to deny her sovereignty as a State—a sovereignty which is limited with her own boundaries, and the obligations to the provisions of the Central Constitution under which she exists, and without which she would not be a State at all. Hence, the voluntary rupturing on her part of this bond or ligament of annty must becessarily destroy her integrity as a State, together with all the local laws peculiar unto her; and in just as great a dogree as would be the domestic authority of the wife who had in the most yielent and indecent manner violated the marital relation.

It is most preparations.

the marital Felation.

It is most preposterous to longer countenance the advancement of the doctrine that a State cannot commit self-destruction. States have done it, and done it in their State capacity. There could have been nothing more deliberate or regular than the manner in which the Southern States absolved themselves of all allegiance to the Union. No State act ever passed with more deliberation and apparent unanimity than the acts of separation. They all owned slaves; and it was because of this that secession became possible, and as they supposed, necessary. It was the procounced declaration of long-fostered enmity—the enmity which darkness has always had against light from the beginning.

It is evident that, as States, the so-called Confederate States have no laws which the offended Union is bound by any obligations, Constitutional or otherwise, to respect. What may have been the action of the inhabitants of the several portions of territory by which the jurisdiction of these States was circumscribed, it is not now given us to know; and for aught we do know, or have a right legitimately to know, there may not now, in the whole area of Rebeldom, according to the local and municipal laws, be a single slave in existence. What a figure we should make in history, if, peradventure, we should law in the state of the state of the several portions of territory, we have been taught to believe was the actual Constitution—slavery—we should willimately find that we were attempting to unite the living present with the dead and loastsome carcass of the past—diavery! No more ludicrous and inconsistent would this be than to attempt to restore the condition of things which has furnished its own elements of destruction. The President may prolaim freedom to the slaves of the South. Their freedom would not come by any act of his. Thexales I was a substant to the soveral Southern States was not inaugurated nor consummated by the loyal men of the South. Their freedom would not come by any act of his. Thexales in the substant

of it. They cannot, however, do what is done al-ready; they may, however, attempt to undo what has been done; and if so, woe be to these United States when the bayonets of our soldiers are used to force back into hopeless bondage four millions of hu-man beings now free! Then, indeed, would we be responsible for all the horrors and atrocities of sla-very. Then would be the time when all the civil-ized world might find a reason for interference any enthusiasm on the part of their people to enter on a crusade against the most stupendous act of barbar-ism that could be conceived of.—Paterson Guardian.

HON, CHARLES SUMNER.

HON. OHARLES SUMNER.

The time is approaching when the people of Massachusetts will have to select its representatives in both houses of Congress, a Senator in the place of Mr. Sumner, whose term expires in March next, and Representatives from the Congressional districts. The political condition of the country is such as to render it most important that this matter shall be seasonably and carefully considered by the people, and that it shall thoroughly understand the aims and manœuvres of political parties, especially of those who are seeking to replace Mr. Sumner by a man of an entirely different stamp and different principles, and to place in the Senate a member of the party which has been for many years in a hopeless minority in this State, but which hopes, by artiful combinations and plausible professions, to supplant the Senator who has for twelve years so ably represented this State in the Senate, devoting his entire energies, his varied scholarship, and the influence of his high seputation abroad, to advancing the cause of freedom, to rescuing the nation from its greatest curse and disgrace, to enlightening the public mind as to the evits and dangers of slavery, and, more especially, of late, to removal from the national code of those inquitous and barbarous laws which bear record to the kind of influence which has hitherto predominated in the national councils.

We take it for granted that the Republican party can have no other candidate for the Senate than Mr. Sumner himself. We are well aware that Mr. Sumner learned to be leading representatives of public opinion in that city would prefer to ally themselves with the Courier, in a combination against Mr. Sumner, rather than support him for re-election!

Still, if the dominant party in this State is to have a candidate for the Senate, there can be no other than Mr. Sumner. No other is mentioned. None of the able members of the party, who sympathize with him in sentiment and principle, would for a moment consent to stand in his way. The only way by which

than Mr. Sumner. No other is mentioned. None of the able members of the party, who sympathize with him in sentiment and principle, would for a moment consent to stand in his way. The only way by which he can be supplanted is by a hostile combination, under the specious pretence of a "no party" movement, in which a hoth-potch both of Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Bell-and-Everetts, and extremely conservative Republicant,—men who stand so extremely erect in their anti-slavery as to lean over towards slavery,—shall combine, in a coalition with which that, of which some of them were so long accustomed to speak in terms of such reproach, by which Mr. Sumner's election was first effected, could make no kind of comparison, and put up some of their moderate favorites—their conservative candidates—their men with democratic tyli in their mouths and aristocratic principles in their hearts—some of those who do not, like Charles Summer, ask "indemnity for the past and security for the future" from the evils which slavery has inflicted on the country, but who are sweetly for "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is,"—that is, for allowing the odious privileges secured to slavery in the Constitution to remain in full force, for the barbarous laws remanding fugitives to bondage to remain unrepealed, and, in general, for a resumption and restoration of the policy which has cursed the country for a whole generation, and whose overthrow at the last election they hope may prove but a temporary one!

This is the scheme which has been concecting for some time. It was the theme of general conversation in the legislature last winter, when bets were freely offered that Mr. Sumner could not be respected, and a representative from this city is repeated to have as distance that the cleen and a come of

offered that Mr. Summer could not be red, and a representative from this city is red to keep said that, if the election had come one could have got but one vote from our delegation.

slavery city, she is easily influenced to act in a way hostile to the anti-slavery cause. The federal ap-pointments have not been such as would be apt to throw the weight of influence in the right way, and it would not be very difficult, while the voting pop-ulation of the city might be largely in Mr. Sumner's favor, to return a delegation to the House of Repre-sentatives decidedly bostile to him. The way things have been managed for some years back shows this alainly enough.

sentatives decidedly hostile to him. The way things have been managed for some years back shows this plainly enough.

But it is to the heart of the Commonwealth, it is to the rural districts, untainted by the aristocracy which veils itself under the soft term of "conservatism," that we look for the correct decision of this matter. The people of Massachusetts understand teell what Mr. Sunner is. They know his principles, his actions during his senatorial career, though they cannot know or appreciate perhaps, the full extent of his labors and his influence. But, from what his actions and principles are, they can judge what would be likely to be those of a hostile candidate, and decide whether they will be such as they will be likely to approve, or such as they would like to see proceeding from the Old Bay State, which has so long been devoted to liberty, and whose ideas are the watchword of the friends of freedom in the present struggle. Let the people of the State watch carefully the plans of the old minority parties that are combining to displace Mr. Summer, and guard especially in the election of their representatives against being betrayed by the Judas kisses of hypocritical pretensions. New Belford Rep. Standard.

SENATOR SUMNER.

The New York Tribune intimates that there, is a doubt about Mr. Summer's re-election to the Senate. We believe it to be mistaken. Mr. Summer's enemies are settling this point in his favor very fast. Their abuse is divesting Republicans of what disposition there was to oppose him. Here is the high compliment the Tribune pays our Senator, the chief beauty of which is, that every word of it will be admitted as true by his warmest opposers.—

mitted as true by his warmest opposers:

"Never inattentive to or neglectful of any public duty, never even accused of sacrificing or opposing the interest of Massachusetts in any matter of legislation, Mr. Sumner is yet known to believe that her interests can never be truly promoted by sacrificing those of Humanity. In an age of venality and of uncharitable suspicion, he was never even suspected of giving a mercenary or a selfish vote; in an atmosphere where every man is supposed to have his price, and to be scheming and striving for self-aggrandizement, no man ever suggested that Charles Sumner was animated by sinister impulses, or that he would barter or stifle his convictions for the Presidency. The one charge brought against him by his many bitter adversaries imports that he is a fanctic—not that it was ever imagined that he is the special devotee of any fane or sect, but that he sincerely believes it the end of civil government to hasten the coming of God's earthly kingdom, by causing His justice to pervade every act, every relation, and thus making the earth, so far as human imperfection will permit, a vestibule of Heaven."—Norfolk County Journal.

Some journals in other States are suggesting to the people of Massachusetts that they should not reelect Mr. Sumner to the Senate. They are very kind, but it is within the limits of possibility that these Balaams would do themselves some service if they were to mind their own business.—Traveller.

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1852.

FOURTH OF JULY!

been the invariable custom of the Mas husetts Anti-Slavery Society to commemorate thi National Anniversary; Society to commence this National Anniversary; not, however, in the boastful spirit and inflated manner of those who rejoiced in a Union with Slaveholders, and who could see no con-tradiction, in such a Union, to the great principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence of July of the immortal Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776. Our celebration has ever been with the distinct and simple purpose of recalling to the mind and impressing upon the heart of the people the great "self-evident truths, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with an inali-enable right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Hap

Confident that our repeated testimonies on thes 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 giorious harvest,—soon, we trust, to be gathered in,—we again invite and summon the friends of Freedom, of again invite and summon the friends of Freedom, of every name and age, and whether living within or be-yond the bounds of this our honored Commonwealth, to meet with us, as aforetime, and in even greater numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on this Fourth of July.

We need say nothing of the beauty and many at-tractions of the snot whether for adults or for the

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

New Engrand, how to do.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. will convey passengers to and from the Grove, upon their main road and its branches, on that day, at the following

road and its branches, on that day, at the following rates of fare:

From Boston, Worcester, and Millbury, 70 cents for adults, 35 cents for children.

From Grafton adults, 60 cents, children, 30 cents.

From Milford, Milford Branch, (except Holliston.)

Northboro', Marlboro', Needham, Grantville, Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children. .
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 Millbury, regular morning train; Milford, at 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro', at 7; Marlboro', at 7.24, or 10.15.

RETURNING, leave the Grove at 5.15 for Boston branches.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for

those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, chil-dren 5 cents. Those who come by railroad admit-

The House at the Grove will be open for Re

'In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Wa

in case of rain, the meeting will be need 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. BUR LEIOH, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY C. WRIGHT, WM WELLS BROWN, JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., Rev. DANIES

ER, of Kansas, and others.

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

JULY FOURTH. To-day is the Eighty-Sixth An rerestry of American Independence. It finds four mil-lions of slaves yet to be emancipated—the Union dis-solved through Southern perfidy and lust of power-tie nation bleeding at every pore—the most awfu-civil war that the world has ever seen wasting its life and substance—and no prospect of peace. Is it a day for boasting and reveiry, or for sackcloth and asbes f

ESSEY COUNTY. Intelligence received from Hamilton and vicinity indicates that the Convention there, on Sunday next, will be one of great interest. [See notice in-another column.]

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

subscribed their names, officially, to a letter to the President of the United States, urging an immedian and extensive augmentation of the national forces for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the President of the Presi

An order fixing the quotes of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

All this might have been avoided, together with a vast amount of life and treasure already needlessly wasted, if the Government had availed itself of the strength and bravery of the colored population, bond and free, in the rebellious-States. Instead of doing this, it has allowed this mightly force (equal to an army larger than has yet been gathered on the battle-field) to remain on the side and in the service of the rebellion. How long is such a suicidal policy to be pursued 1 It is even threatened, in certain "Democratic" quarters, that, should the Government proclaim smanetpation as a military necessity, there will be a formidable revolt in the army. We believe this is a libellous charge; but, if it be true, the sooner the test is applied, the better for the safety of the Government and the suppression of treasen, North and South.

THE STANLEY-COLVER CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribuse.

Sin-In accordance with the request of his Excellency, Gov. Stanley, I wish it published that I missing derstood his Excellency; that he had no intention of closing my schools for colored people at Newbern, N. C.; that he never intended to put in force the laws of North Carolina; and that until he gets explicit instructions from the Government at Washington, D. C., he will netther interfere with my schools, nor return fugitive slaves to their masters; all of which I do with the most sincere and heart-felt pleasure.

VINCENT COLVER.

Superintendent of the Poor.

Newbern, June 21, 1882.

Newbern, June 21, 1862.

The words, Jack 1, 1962.

It is evident that the universal burst of moral indignation which followed the announcement, that Gov. Stanley had suppressed the negro schools in North Carolina, has had a wholesome effect upon his mind. He now desires to have it understood that Mr. Colyer entirely misapprehended him; that he will not interfere with the schools, return fugitive slaves, nor put in force any of the laws of North Carolina. nor put in force any of the laws of North Carolina, unless explicitly instructed so to do by the Govern-ment. Of course, he will have no such instructions from that quarter; and, of course, the Courier, Post, and all the other satanic journals that came "with alacrity" to the defence of Gov. Stanley, supposing alacrity" to the defence of Gov. Stanley, supposing the had been accurately reported, must feel extremely chagrined and wofully disappointed. Will they tell us what they now think of Gov. Stanley? Their pro-slavery villany is immeasurable, and of the dirtiest kind. Here is a venomously libellous assault of the Post upon Mr. Colyer:—

"It is said that Vincent Colyer is the renowned model artist man who was badgered by the police in almost every city in the Union years ago. His present vocation of mischief-making, under pretence onegro teaching, is even worse than his former one. He is a fine individual to teach the black idea to shoot." The Post knew it was basely confounding two ut criy distinct persons in making this assection.

VISIT TO ENGLAND. Our esteemed and untiring fellow-laborer in the vineyard of Universal Humanity, HEMEN C. WRIGHT, expects to leave Boston, for England, in the steamer Africa, August 6th, or in the Great Eastern, at New York, should she leave about that time. Meanwhile, letters may be addressed to him—Care of Bela Marsh, or Robert F. Wallcut, Boston, Mass. He will carry with him our best bishes but his health, safety, and extensive usefulness on the other side of the Atlantic; and we are quite certain that he will receive a very cordial welcome from the many English, Scotch and Irish friends, who know his worth and appreciate his faithful devotion to the cause of freedom and philanthropy for the last thirty years. Wherever he may travel, he cannot be other years. Wherever he may travel, he cannot be other-wise than interested in the amelioration of the condi-tion of the whole human family; for, dead to all feel-ings of selfish nationality, with him race, complexion, country are swallowed up in the full recognition of man as man. We regard his visit abroad as particu-larly opportune at this period, inasmuch as, possessing as he does an accurate and perfect knowledge of the real cause and diabolical object of the Great Rabullion real cause and diabolical object of the Great Rebellion in this country, be will be able to remove much of the ignorance and prejudice now existing in the old world, in relation to its real merits. In the cause of peace, of temperance, of woman's rights, &c., &c., he will ever be found a ready laborer. While sternly uncompromising in principle, he carries a genial and loving nature, is never morbid in disposition, but always hopeful and confident of the triumph of truth over all conscision.

The Boston Directory, for the year commencing the 1st inst., has been published in good style by Adams, Sampson & Co. By the use of smaller type in some of the departments, and lighter paper, together with the decreased number of names, the work has been somewhat reduced in bulk. It is of convenient size, and, taken as a whole, is a model work of its class. The decrease in the number of names reported is accounted for by the great number ston has sent to the war. . A canvas of the

of men Boston has sent to the war. A canvas of the city for the State Register, a few months since, revealed the fact that four thousand volunteers for the seat of war had left Boston previous to March 1st, three hundred of whom were commissioned officers.

The Directory of 1858 contained 88,000 names; that of 1862 has 55,000 names, an increase of 17,000 names during the nine years. In the former year, this city had 15,000 houses, now it has 20,000.

The Boston Directory has now been wrinted more.

The Boston Directory has now been printed more than half a century, and has ever enjoyed the confi-dence and support of the business public. A com-plete set of the work would show the outward growth of the city better than anything else. A new Directory is indispensable each year, but the old one should preserved or presented to some Society, as its val to students of our local annals will increase with ue to students of our local annais will use to students of our local annais will use the students of the stude office of the Directory is 91 Washington street, whe

PRIMARY COOK BOOK, by Mrs. Putnam, for New Beginners in Housekeeping. Receipts suited to the

This is the title of a small, neat, 12m

This is the title of a small, neat, 12mo-volume of 84 pages, published by Mr. Loring, 319 Washington street. It gives information found in no other work. It shows how comfortable a young married couple can make themselves, who begin housekeeping in three rooms; gives a list of the articles required in each; a routine of the work for every day in the week; what to purchase in the market, and how to select it, and its quality; and then how to cook it. It gives one hundred receipts for cooking meats, soups, fish, puddings, cakes, &c., closing with directions for backeting and the state of the control of the cooking meats, teaching the latter how to make their own. dings, cakes, &c., closing with directions for bache lor's meals, teaching the latter how to make their own coffee, to cook chops and eggs, to stew oysters, &c. &c. The writer is a lady every way competent to the task she has assumed, and her work should be in the hands of every young housekeeper.

speech in the Senate on Friday afternoon, in reply to Mr. Browning's attack upon him and his views con-cerning confiscation on Wednesday. He showed con-clusively the utter folly of carreirs. CONFISCATION. Mr. Sumner delivered a very peech in the Senate on Friday afternoon, in rep clusively the utter folly of carrying on the war I to give the rebels the rights of war, while we con ourselves to the rights of peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST POSITION.

In the reply of the President to the m regressive Friends, as reported in last r, occurs the following paragraph:—

sentence above-quoted, will any one show us the logical connection between the former and the latter member—between the supposition and the conclusion? The President argues as if a decree, or the palpable ambodiment thereof in parchment and ink, were a self-appropelling power, able fare do se—to go alone—or, if you please, a missile, whose effectiveness is independent of the hand which discharges it. For how, otherwise, could any sensible man compare, even by implication, an edict issuing from John Brown at Harper's Ferry and the same from Abraham Lincoln at Washington? The one, a private editizen, without commission or authority, and, above all, assuming a position hostile to laws State and National; the other, the Chief Magistrate of the whole people, the Commander-in-Chief of the whole army, and invested by the Constitution with the absolute, undisputed control of the War Power, together with ample means for the execution of any order or policy in his judgment necessary. The one might have decreed till dooms-day, and nothing would have come of it, without the exercise of force sufficient for the end proposed; and if John Brown had succeeded in making his arrowed idea an accomplished fact, it would not have enhanced a particle the legality of his procedure. But the President and Generalissimo of the United States, unlike the Virginian marryr, has no need of the half million bavonets which attend his call. In changing the a particle the legality or his procedure. But are President and Generalissimo of the United States, unlike the Virginian martyr, has no need of the half million bayonets which attend his call. In changing the status of an enslaved people to that of freedom,—a wheel, by universal experience and consent, which knows no backward turning,—in his lips words are wheel, by universal experience and consent, which knows no backward turning,—in his lips words are things. The declaration, the legal, constitutional declaration once uttered, the deed is done,—the slave walks erect in a new manhood. He may still be plundered of his rights, still outraged and tortured as of old, still chained and hunted and burned, before he can touch the nation's right hand stretched out to him over the intervening army of rebellion, but his sufferings now may be requited and avenged; the law takes cognizance of him as a citizen grossly injured, and hurls its judgments against his oppressor; while the right of self-defence is restored into his hands, and from a murderer he becomes a justifiable homicide. On the same grounds we hold that Generals Fremont and Hunter, by their proclamations, (which the President did not question their right to issue, but only their liberty), disl, at least until they were officially countermanded, really make free forever those who availed the meselves of those instruments in the meanwhile. We say, in the meanwhile, for we are aware that some protond that such slaves as could not immediately profit by the proclamations alluded to, lest the chance of gaining their freedom as soon these were annulled. For our own part, we do not doubt that any other common of the server of the an American court would decide in favor of the freedom of every slave covered by the terms of the proclamations, since if two are necessary to make a bargial, the slave's consent to that which gives him liberty can be more certainly assumed than in any other concern of human interest. Lastly, let there be no confusion as to the War Power under which John Brown might seem to have acted, equally with the President. That here, humane and beneficent as was erty can be more certainly assumed than in any other concern of human interest. Lastly, let there be no confusion as to the War Power under which John Brown might seem to have acted, equally with the President. That here, humane and beneficent as was his purpose, could have found no legal justification for his means but in success. His jurisdiction only equalled the range of his rifles, which constituted his power; what he changed, another stronger might return to its old condition; if his failure was partial, it was complete. The President, on the contrary, is but tressed by law, duty and necessity; his jurisdiction reaches farther than his armies; his flat is irrevocable unless the whole nation perishes with him. The dif-ference between abnormal and normal, between revo-lution and established law, is the difference between John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, and the powers of

Now a word as to the sophistry contained in the lat-ter portion of the quotation. It is true, as the Presi-dent avers, that a decree of emancipation "could not be more binding upon the South than the Constitu-tion," but it would be just as binding, since it would be in perfect harmony with that instrument; and as for the possibility of its enforcement, as Mr. Johnson rightly intimated, it is no worse off than the Constitu-tion, which can be as little enforced, while the one is as deserring of effort as the other. But the falsity of the reasoning lies in the assumption that the claim of the reasoning lies in the assumption that the claim of allegiance and the declaration of freedom would be directed to the same persons, which is quite contrary to the facts of the case. Unless, indeed, there can be found one so foolish as to propose an order to the rebels to emancipate their slaves for the speedier overthrow of the rebellion! No; why must the President trouble himself about the respect with which the traitors of the South are likely to receive a decree of emancipa-tion! He might guess it beforehand, but no matter; he is not speaking to them. He addresses four million he is not speaking to them. He addresses four million shaves—colored Americans—loyal from the necessities of their social position and the attitude of the combatants in the civil war. And that South will hear!—trust them, Mr. Lincoln! The decree which "could not be binding" upon the white South, will be religiously regarded by thess. They will not clamor for succoring armies to lift them up to freemen; your word will suffice. After that, no more rebel fortifications raised by lack heads, an energy arms berne by them in but leads. black hands; no more arms borne by them in battle against Northern liberators; no more corn and homing planted or gathered for rebel enslavers; but isolation of every rebellious host,—rallroads torn up,—bridges burned,—wires cut,—every large city/every hamlet trembling under the never-fading fear of a general in-surrection,—and universal demoralization in the army from Richmond to Mobile. All this because the star-will confide in your promise, and because the starfeels that he may work shoulder to shoulder with the government and the North. In spite of our pro-slave-ry generals and captains, in spite of order No. 8 or ry generals and captains, in spite of order Ao. 5 or No. 333, the slave still comes to us for protection, hap py if he may impart the knowledge which will destroy the enemy. But invite him with open arms; promise him liberty not for attack, for bloodshed and revenge, but for descrition simply; and the corner-stone of the infamous league, whose existence shames the age as us, will glide from under the edifies like a glacier or guidesand, leaving the tumbling rules to extend e, whose existence shames the age and om under the edifice like a glacier or a quickand, leaving the tumbling ruins to entomb a fouler band of conspirators and a fouler conspiracy than ever claimed a Catiline as their master-spirit.

TRAGEDY OF ERRORS. "Aux plus déshérités le plus

Thanks to the publishers for this long wished-fo volume. We have experienced the same gratification in its perusal that we did in the case of its sequel, the "Tragedy of Success." Great skill is shown in the in its perusal that we did in the case of its sequel, the "Tragedy of Success." Great skill is shown in the marration necessary to the comprehension of the plot, where the natural tendency to be prosy has been most successfully overcome; while the scenes which depict the negro love of music and power of improvisation are graceful and fascinating in the extreme. The reader will rise from the book with a feeling of unalloyed pleasure, unless, like us, he regret those passages which seem to strike at the cause of Woman's Rights, of which the talented authoress is really so able a supporter.—w. r. c.

The Provost Marshal of Richmood has last a notice, carnestly requesting the citizens to lend army the use of their slaves. Nobody protests!

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.

colored refugees who which to leave the rebels and join the Union party, is a new specimen of the pressure above alluded to, requiring the reluctant Government to explain itself. If the President now resists or evades this pressure, if he either repels these sinves from the cooperation which they offer him against the rebels, or gives an indecisive answer, allowing his subordinates each to pursue such policy upon this great subject as shall seem good to himself, then upon him will rest the heavy responsibility of the permanent transfer of four million souls from loyalty to rebellion. For, considering the constantly increasing failures and losses of the Confederate States, alty to rebellion. For, considering the constantly increasing failures and losses of the Confederate States, and the spirit of superlative malignity which they now feel toward the North, and the impossibility of their making slavcholding profitable in the old way while the war lasts, and the fact that emancipation on their part would be the most effective means of securing that foreign intervention without which they are utterly ruined—considering all these things, I say, it cannot be doubted that they will bind the negroes to their side by emancipation, unless we make this movement in advance of them. It rests with President Lincoln now to say—and she time is short, and every day's delay involves a fearful hazard—whether he will have these blacks for friends or enemies. They have the casting vote in this great struggle.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand!

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand! When falls the Coliseum, Rome must fall!" In General Butler's letter, above alluded to, he de-clares himself to be a soldier, recognizing the right of his Government to command, and ready to obey or-ders, any orders that may be given him. He inti-mates his preference for orders which shall exclude the negroes, and reject their offered help. But it is to be remembered that, on a former occasion, when mander in the prosecution of a course which his own judgment dictated, he should try next the road for which that commander had already shown his decided

The entire responsibility of this decision ress with the President. Let us mark which way he decisios, and mark too, whether he shrinks from positive de-cision. When further defeats shall have added to the desperation of the rebels, every day's delay of our Government to enlist the slaves on its side will add fearfully to the risk of a permanent loss, both of them and the country in which they live. On that Presi-dent Lincoln may have already decided to make this Fourth of July the day of Freedom and Indepen lence to the slave !-- c. K. W.

THE BATTLE AT FAIR OAKS, VA.

Boston, June 28, 1862.

I send you herewith some extracts from a letter re-I send you herewith some extracts from a letter received from a friend of nilne who is a non-commissioned officer in one of the regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, together with a reply to the same. Make such disposition of them as you please. Perhaps they may be of some interest to the public, both as a clever description of one of the bloodlest scenes in the battle to which they refer, and as indicating a state of feeling in the Federal army, which, if it be as general as he intimates, is likely to place the success of the Government in the present struggle absolutely beyond the reach of possibility. My own view I have endeavored to state in such a way that at least there should be no misapprehension about it.

I have suppressed the name of the writer, as the letter was a private one, and as he is only the representative of a class, more or less numerous, both in the army and out of it. I think the publication may

sentative of a class, more or less numerous, both in the army and out of it. I think the publication may arrest attention, and be a means of learning in wha direction we are drifting in this wild hurricane.

Yours for liberty in any event,
N. H WHITING.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, (near Richmond,) Va., }
June 17, 1862.

The excitement of the last day, of May and the first of
June, has nearly subsided. The dead have all been
buried, and the wounded, such of them as were able
to be removed, sent home, or to the hospitals in the
different Northern States. It was a most horrid
looking scene around here on Monday the day after. the battle. Everything in the vicinity in the shape of a building was filled to overflowing with the wounded obtain shelter of any description. Consequently, many with their limbs amputated were compelled to be exposed to the sun during the day, and a drenching rain which fell during the following night.

Our Division (Couch's) was in the thickest of the

Our Division (Couch's) was in the thickest of the fight, and was at one time in a most critical situation, being entirely cut off from the main body; and had it not been for the timely arrival of Gen. Summer, with a large reinforcement, we must have been all cut to pieces or taken prisoners.

Our regiment was detached from the brigade to support a battery of four guns, and we had been in our position not over twenty minutes when the enemy ad-

position not over twenty minutes when the enemy ad-vanced with a force fifteen thousand strong. At this critical moment, Gen. Sumner arrived with Sedgwick's Division and Ricketts' Battery, consisting of six and Ricketts' Battery, consisting of six and guns. They had barely time to place a position and form line of battle, when the twelve-pound the guns in po the guns in position and form line of battle, when the enemy made his appearance out of the woods into the clearing directly in front of us, and not more than sixty yards distant. They fired one volley, and one only. Our two batteries, numbering in all, ten guns, now opened upon them, and being all shotted with grape and cannister, and the distance just right for the shot to spread from gun to gun, add actually cut them down by companies. After the battle, I saw two companies that were cut down to a man, apparently, as no vacancy could be seen in their ranks. Officers and men fell in the order in which they advanced upon the batteries. This might truly be called mowing men down. Three times did they charge upon our men down. Three times did they charge upon our batteries, and no troops in the world, however veteran, could do it better. But Ricketts' Battery, which is perhaps the best in the service, together with the de-structive fire of our infantry, proved too much for them. This battery of Ricketts is the same that

of prisoners that he told his men he must have it if it cost ten thousand lives. You can judge something of the havoe made in their ranks, from the fact that eight hundred of their dead lay upon a space of lea than an aree of ground, besides double this number of wounded. This affair took place about half an hour before sunset, Saturday evening.

What do you think of the progress of he var!
How or when do you think it will terminate? You
stated in a former letter that the war could meter end stated in a former letter that the war could nerre eal in the restoration or reconstruction of the Union upon its old basis. Have you altered that opinion any of late? For my part, I have never been able to see how it sould end otherwise, although it may be the indirect cause of doing away with slavery in some of the border States. It will never do for Congress up pass the Emancipation Bill. It would be equivalent to disbanding the army; for I do not think there are one hundred men in it who would willingly remain, after the passage of such a bill. I have yet to see the first man. This army volunteered to put down the rebellion and restore the Union, not to free negroe. For this, and this alone, we are ready to fight.

But perhaps Congress could raise an army of the

But perhaps Congress could raise an army of this class, sufficient to take the place of the one already is the field. If so, all very well; but, with the tares tion of one or two generals, there are none to be found in the present army.

I should be glad to hear from you in reply.

Yours, respectfully, BOSTON, June 24, 1862

Boston, June 24, 1862
DEAR FRIEND,—I thank you for the letter you sees me under date of the 17th inst. It is no ordinary privilege and satisfaction to receive news direct from an actor on the stage where is being performed the great drama of the nation's life or death. You description of one of the bloody scenes is graphic and thrilling in a high degree.

The dread arena seems spread out before me. I hear the turmoil and shock of battle,—the mile of musketry, the shout of charging squadrons, the deep sullen boom of cannon, the curse of murderous late.

muskerty, the shout of charging squadrons, the den-sullen boom of cannon, the curse of murderon late, the shrick of despair, and the yell of mortal spar-I see in my mind's eye the ghastly spectacle of the dead and dying thousands who are strown to thicky on that prolific field of death, which turned out in human swaths at the rate of two thousand fire has dred sheaves to the acre! An awful harrest tray; leading one to exclaim with Fortinbrass in the play:

"O proud death!
What feast is toward in thise eternal
That thou so many brothers at a shot
So bloodily hast struck?"

Not often does the Great Reaper carry desolation and woe to so many hearth-stones with one sweep of his remorseless scythe!

We might bear bravely, triumphantly, the unimity loss of kindred and friends, could we know that these young men had bled and died for, and that the sarrike would advance the cause of liberty and justice. We could sing peans of thanksgiving, even while or hearts were aching for the fallen and stricken one of the land. We would canonize those heroes of onas among the most precious martyrs of all the ages. But, alas! when I read your letter, and witness th

But, alas! when I read your letter, and winess the desperate and unscrupulous efforts which are beig made to blind the people as to the cause of this vs., and exasperate them against those who are alone the friends of good government,—because they are the champions of civil and religious liberty,—I have may misgivings that the end sought for in this vast army of mortal strife is not to establish and conserve human liberty, but to extend and perpetuate human slavery.

"Some guard through love his ghastly throne, And some through fear to reverence grown."

If we could believe the "conservatives" of our land these immense armies are engaged in deadly confix, each under some strange hallucination, some una countable misapprehension in regard to the other countable misapprehension in regard to the other character and purposes. They would seem to be tw bodies of friends, like our troops at Big Bethel, and ling along in the dark in pursuit of a comme ke engaging in wholesale slaughter under the misthal idea that they are enemies. Were it not for it ful effects upon the lives and happiness of our clizes, we might look upon the whole thing as use of the most absurd and ludicrous exhibitions of human kindness and folly that history gives us any record of.

Here are two parties madly seeking each other

Here are two parties madly seeking each other Here are two parties madly seeking each other ruin, the one to see sleaver, pure and simple, from a struction, and the other to save sleaver and the Union as the Constitutional "Simes Twins," not to be separated without inevitable dister and death to both. What a spectacle this presents to spirits, both infernal and celestial —of joy the former, of sorrow and shame to the latter! You ask me when I think this war will end. When

the course of it is removed. You may cry peace | peace| but there will be no peace until slavery is torn up by the roots, and cast into the fife of a free people's consuming wrath.

I know we are told continually that the Abolities

ists are the cause of this convulsion, and should be held accountable therefor. There are many the seem fouldy to imagine that if they could only say Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Heary Wed Beecher, Horace Greeley, and a few others of a simineecner, Horace Greeley, and a few others of a similar cast, the gaping sutures of the Union would speed lily close up; trade would revive, the thirty pieces of silver obtained for the betrayal and crucifition of the divine principle of liberty would be multiplied a budred fold, the crack of the driver's whip and the send dred fold, the crack of the driver's whip and the soul of the auctioneer's hammer in his market for huma souls would again be heard in the capital of the sition, and, at the roll-call of Toombe' slaves at the foot of the monument on Bunker Hill, the millemins of the sham democracy would darken the horizon, and the specifity run and be glorified over the whole land. These are bright anticipations to be indulged in yavarice and cupidity, but they can never be realized. No doubt in the same sense that truth is accomable

avarice and capidity, but they can never be reason. No doubt in the same sense that truth is accountile for the corruption and ravages of falsehood, vitre fevice, love for hate, are those men and their compen responsible for the murderous attack of slavery par the nation's life. Like the devils in the olden time, I has cried out, "We know thee who thou art. list thou come to torment us before the time!" "Fe out the light!" it has cried to its Northern pimps and vassals. But, notwithstanding the "alacrity" with which they have labored in "this foul work of bed, the light has increased, and flashed across the conent and penetrated the dark prison-he us character of the monster was be hideous character of the monster was treet to all eyes. Goaded thus to desperation saddespair, it has madly plunged into this stormy sea firbellion, to meet, we will fain hope, the fate of bedemons who took refuge in the swine of Galilee.

Smitten with a blind fatuity, there are those the fancy that the death of a few individuals would appear the great between the great of the Slave Power, and restore pear

e the wrath of the Slave Power, and restore peace pease the wrath of the Slave Power, and the and harmony to these warring States. They do as seem to consider that this is a conflict of idea, of the state of the seem to consider that this is a conflict of pur-principles, and not of men merely. Kill these mer who are so obnoxious to the slaveholders! It would be like sowing the fabled dragons' teeth: spring up armed men—armed not with rife and best

"These arch sgitators," "these per "These arch agitators," "these pestilent 'sastics," who have for so many years been turning the nation up-side down, and who, that it may at last stand upon its feet, are yet, under God, to break the bonds of wickedness and let the oppressed go tree, these are indeed but globules in the life-blood of the universal heart, which, in all ages and nations, has some way given voice to the immutable truth witch when expressed in the splendid rhetoric of Broughand declares that "while man decode feat, and loather the standard of the standard o when expressed in the splendid rhetoric of Broug-when expressed in the splendid rhetoric of Broug-declares that "while men despise fraud, and leafe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indiges tion the wild and guilty phantasy that man can leaf

Anti-Slavery! Why, it is as old as the set untice, the love of truth, the idea of human bro

, the instinct of liberty, the aspiration for imlos, the instinct of liberty, the aspiration for impressing. It will die when they do a never before. You sik me if I still hold to the opinion that the You sik me if I still hold to the opinion that the I was a still be the property of t

we were own hands, so far as ascension or degranais is nor own hands, so far as ascension or degranais is concerned; but no power in the universe can
make us what we were when South Carslina comsecond treading the wine-press of rebellion. If the
ship were possible, God forbid, say I, that it should
ere be repeated 1 Such as experience as we have
had should suffice for one generation, and even for
lad observed the sum of the sum of the sum of the
lad observed the sum of the sum of the sum of the
lad of the sum of the sum of the sum of the
all old forms may possibly continue for a time, but
the facts out of which they grew are changed forever.
You say an act of emancipation by Congress would
be equivalent to dishanding the whole army. I hope
and befire you are greatly mistaken. But if not,—
if, after the practical knowledge you have received of
the inherent, incumble fercity and diabolism of slavery—you still prefer astional rain to salvation with
and by the help of the negro, perhaps you can have
your choice. But of this be assured, the slave sord
late his freedom. Those four millions of "poor blind
Samons" down there in the South land are
ing and have yet a more important part to play in this
strapple. Wee be to them who persist in seeking to
strapple. Wee be to them who persist in seeking to ing, and have yet a more important part to play in this struggle. Wee be to them who persist in seeking to repress and trample that the divine love of liberty which is string in their rude, untutored hearts! We count succeed without them. Whoever secures their strength in the final grapple, "his party conquers in the "the".

strife."
"The army did not enlist to free the negro"! Of "The army did not enust to free the negro". Of course not. You are in the field to maintain the authority of the government, and to obey all its behests while remaining in its service. But your government has no justifiable existence only on the basis of the ruths in the Declaration of Independence. You are cuts in the Declaration of Interpretations of Interpretations of the nation; but that rests upon a principle goal; violated in the case of the slave at the South. And will you forsake it when it begins to show signs of an intersion to embody this principle into its actual sife! The cegro in this case stands for the race. life! The negro in tots case stands for the race. Oppression does not seize upon the strong, the intelligent, and the rich, but upon the weak, the ignorant, the poor and friendless. He is the man fallen am

ligeti, and the rich, out upon the period in the period incidedes. He is the man fallen among theves, and we have been the allies of the thieves. The blow we aimed at the despised African has recoiled upon our own heads. We have sown the wind: we are resping the whirtwind.

Do you know that slavery has never confined itself to color, or race even! All races have been driven under its cruel lash. And while I write, these lies before me the portrait of a girl, now grown to woman-bood, who, "blue-eyed and fair, with Saxon blood," shows no visible trace of relationship to the despised negro: She resides in this city, having been referend from slavery by a noble Senator of Massachusetts. Do you think that the avarice and cupidity which originated and sustain this a system would heatiste to make a profit out of this "cunning pattern of creating nature," because Caucassian blood flows of creating nature," because Caucassian blood flows in her veins! Nay, verily. The negro is your representative as well as mine, in this conflict. The knife you aim at his bosom draws the life-blood from

You want to restore the old order of things! Do you consider what that drags along in its train ? Drec Scott decisions! Fugitive Slave laws! lynch laws for all who will not bow down and worship slavery, and sell their birthright for its miserable pottage! slavery in the District! slavery in the Territories! slavery wherever our eagle flies, or our stars and stripes flos in the breeze! This is worth fighting for, is it? You are perilling "life and fortune and sacred honor" to

"When erime was rirtue—gown, and sword, And faw, their three-fold sanction gave; And, to the quarry of the slave, Went hawking with our symbol-bird."

This is brave work! Who is ready to engage in it

No, my friend, slavery has sought to throttle our natios, and build'up its filthy empire upon the rains. It must die! It has appealed to the dread arbitrament of war. It shall abide its fortune. Do you intend to save it from its doom?

In the name of the silent dead who lie festering in their bloody graves around you,—of all those who are to die, or be crippled and maimed in this atrocious and wanton rebellion,—the unutterable misery it will carry to so many hamlets and firesides;—for the sake of the justice outraged, the love blighted, the homes made desolate, the humanity murdered;—and in the name of that posterity which, though now "existing only in the all-creating power of God," is hereafter to stand in our places, and gather the fruit of the tree we his day plant,—I adjure you to leave no rightful means untried by which this great criminal, SLAVERY, can be cast out and trodden under foot of men. The way is now open. All that is needed is the unflinching, resolute will, guided by an unconquerable devo sea to our dear country, and that universal freedom and justice it was designed to secure. This, my friend, is my reply to your request.

compeed it to your careful deliberation. That you may be an instrument in the redemption of our land from its great crime and curse, and thus lay the foundation for a brilliant career of prosperity and happiness for all, is the cornect desire of thess for all, is the earnest desire of Your friend, N. H. WHITING.

NO COMPROMISE WITH WRONG-THE LES-SON OF THE HOUR.

HARWICH, (Mass.) June 23, 1862.

DEAN GARLISON—Yesterday, according to appointment, I lectured three times in this town—twice in Usion Hall, once in the Orthodox meeting-house, Rev. Mr. Munsell the minister. Deep interest in the meetings was manifested in the Hall. In the forenoon, the lecture was on the Unity of the Peese, The humsel. the lecture was on the Unity of the Race. The human family includes all out of the body, and all in it black, white and red. The kingdom of humanity— which is the kingdom of God—knows no nation, no charch, and, of course, embraces all human belong, and none cise; politicians, priests and secturians are excluded from it—sectarism and nationalism being qually and server shut out. To be a Christian— as the word is understood according to the theory and equity and server-shut out. To be a Carsum— state word is understood according to the theory and practice of the church and of Christendom—is a great and daring crime and outrage-against humanity. To be a portion is in like manner a crime and outrage sanisat institute and a

against justice and humanity.

But the meeting in the Orthodox meeting-house, in the evening, is worth special notice as indicative of the great change going on in favor of liberty, and against slavery. Subject: "Compromise." Text What God hash put asunder, let no man put together The minimum. The minister—Rev. Mr. Munsell—opened by prayer—cuphatically and in so many words praying, tha "de war might continue till slavery is abolished." It may heart, t cried out, "Hear, hear!" it came out so hearily. W. man, I cred out, "Hear, hear! I came on a rily. Who can help but pray that the pain may dians till the patient is willing to remove the cause the disease!—that the horrors of war may come to Popple till, they are willing to abolish slavery est of horrors, and the source of all ou

shown how this nation's effort, for sevent, ren, so yes together what God had put asunder, had darkneed the conscience, perverted the reason, and objective the entire moral nature of the people, or all questions of social, civil, religious and domestic life.

The leading man of the church stored a vote of thanks to the lecturer—Henry C. Wrights—which was carsied by a rising vote; Then the same leading member of the church called for the staging of John Brown's Gley, Hallelnjah! and all the congregation.

arose and joined in singing the chorus, while I san the verses. Then the minister generously and hearti the verses. Then the minister generously and hearts ly thanked me for my lecture. All this, dear Garri-son, in an Orthodox meeting-house, on Sunday! The ly th

ly thanked me for my lecture. All this, dear Garrison, in an Orthodox meeting-house, on Sunday! The world moves!

All just as it should be! Just right! Had all the Orthodox churches of the North treated Abolitionists and the Abolition movement, for the past thirty years, as Rev. Mr. Munsell and his church treated me yesterday, this war had never been with its anguish and tears, and legacy of walling, of sighs and sorrow, to generations yet unborn; Abolitionists and Abolitionism had never been arrayed against them, for they would all long ago have been arrayed against slavery, and in their bosoms the dumb and down-trodden had found a sure protection from the enslaver.

My heart is full of hope—cheerful, animating hope I can see the beginning of the end of alavery. This government can never to restored to where it was, with slave-hunting and slave-representation as a basis. The almighty talk! What power in ideas! Before the omnipotence of thought, vitalized by love and sympathy, no evil can stand. Even slavery must fall. Thought has more power to kill slavery than cannon, rifled though they be.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANTI-SLAVERY AT THE WEST.

LEWISTOWN, (Fulton Co.) Ill., June 23, 1862. DEAR LIBERATOR,—If my anti-slavery laborer of your acquaintance thinks our work is already done, or that a more vigorous and faithful prosecution of it than ever will not be more fruitful than ever of good results, ever will not be more fruitful than ever of good results, let him come, and work and watch in this part of the vineyard, which is now white to the harvest, but in which the laborers are few indeed. He will find here a blind and stupid harted and dread of the negro, grown to an absorbing passion, and genuine absilitionism looked upon by the majority as the pestilence that walketh in darkness; and yet, the uncompromising worker will see these barbarous notions melting rapidly away before the steady light of truth, and the track of

away before the steady light of truth, and the track of thorough anti-slavery work as readily distinguished by good results as are the lines of irrigation on New England hillhides by the stronger and healthier vegetation. The people come out, and listen with interest and appreciation, and I only wish the laborers were in any proportion to the harvest which might be gathered in. I have been holding a series of meetings lately, which have been unusually encouraging. At Brimfield, Peoria Co., with the assistance of our good and true friends, the Hucys, we had a fine open air meeting. At Maquon, Knox Co., a place where this gospel was never preached before, we had a stirring time. I spoke on the "Lessons of the Rebellion" until halfpast 10 o'clock, after which a lawless limb of the law, imported for the occasion by the Vallandighamers, depast 10 o'clock, after which a lawless limb of the law, imported for the occasion by the Vallandighamers, defended the persecuted apologists for slavery, and I rejoined; the meeting continuing with unabated interest till past midnight. The large audience, even the women and children, remained to the close, and the labor was ovidently not in vain.

To Mr. L. W. Blakesly, at whose beautiful home I was entertained, and to "Charley" McGrew, I am

under many obligations.

In Maquon, as, in some other places, I was waited on by the Bepublicans, and begged not to discuss the black clauses of the New Constitution, as it would only irritate and alienate the Democrats, whom it was all we could do to hold to the support of the Govern-ment by concession and conciliation. Poor, faithless Republicanism! Shivering and cringing yet under Republicanism! Shivering and cringing yet under the whip of negro-lating, God-denying bullies, who are desperate because their hour is almost come! In Ipava, Faiton Co., I was greeted by an audience, overflowing both in numbers and enthusiasm; cheer-ing most heartily the most radical sentiments. At Vermont, a fine substantial town which every

way does honor to its name, the Congregationalist way does nonor to its name, the Congregationalisis gave me the use of their meeting-house, and we had a large and pleasant meeting. Dr. Taylor, a cousin of Bayard Taylor, whom he resembles in feature and in freedom from the transmels of conventionalism, was our chalrman. Rev. Mr. Eels and wife, of the Congregational church, gave us a helping hand, (notwith-standing their personal relationship to Parsons Cooke, of the Boston Recorder,)—but to H. S. Thomas, Esq.,

of the Boston Recorder, —but to H. S. Thomas, Esq.,
P. M., formerly an anti-slavery and temperance lecturer, and to his pleasant family, our good cause and
its advocates are under special obligations.
At Pleasant Dale, four miles from Vermont, is a
Quaker neighborhood, where a society is still in working order. Here I had an appointment for Sunday
last. On reaching the place of meeting, we found
the good wholesome-looking Ougkers out a masse, the good, wholesome-looking Quakers out en masse, and also delegations from Ipava and Vermont, which apparently would have thrice filled the house. The meeting was, therefore, adjourned to an adjacent grove and in that beautiful temple we enjoyed a season of rare interest. It was heart-cheering to look into the soul-lit faces of that audience. H. S. Thomas, Esq., of Vermont, presided, and spoke, too, with excelle

At Hickory Grove, I found a community almost an incavey orore, I found a community almost unanimous for slavery. They gave me a hearing, however, and I found here a few thorough-going Abolitionists. I shall not soon forget the hearty kindness of that good old Quaker couple, Jesse Kinzle and Nacoul bla rich

omi, his wife.

I see that Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler dates one of her let I see that Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler dates one of her letters in the Liberator from Elmwood, where we should have been glad to hear her lecture, but our orthodox minister, with whom ahe staid over Sunday, kept her so anugly hidden under his ecclesiastical bushel, that we knew nothing of her advent until several days after she left. I am glad she succeeds so well with the clergy, and I wish she, or some other favored one, would give us a recipe for preaching the whole gospel of anti-slavery, and yet retaining the helping hand and good-will of these revyerend shepherds. For myself, I often find them the greatest stumbling-blocks in the strait and narrow way of truth. I hope Mrs. Cutler will make another tour through this region, and that will make another tour through this region, and the will make another tout.
she will not overlook Einwood.
E. R. BROWN.

MEETINGS IN NASHUA, (N. H.)

FRIEND GARRISON-I rode some twenty miles this

FROM KANSAS.

ed state of morals.

The Home Association, chartered in 1858,—the Charter and Constitution of which provide for the building of a fence around Home Town, and the location of a seminary at the Centre—proved, in the hands of certain persons, to be a swindling corporation. From nine to deten thousand dollars of the seminary and fence fund had been collected, and appropriated to the support of a few individuals. The good people of Home Town, not willing to bear the burden any longer, at the last September election elected a new Executive Committee, without any show of opposition, scarcely, that the existing order of things might be changed. But the old Committee, knowing full well that they were no longer to feed on the spoils of office, and Kansas relief, on the eve of the election, attempted (without the authority of the people of Home Town) to place the seminary fund under the control of (bogus) corporators, (the petition to the Probate Judge being forged, and the inventory of property being, in part, State school lands, &c.)

In this manner, this same Committee attempted to the back the weeker.

forged, and the inventory of property being, in part, State school lands, &c.)

In this manner, this same Committee attempted to make themselves corporators of Centralia Seminary, and employed Mr. Foster to teach. The "bojots, hunkers and driftwood," anxious to educate their children, sent them to school, notwithstanding their opposition to the swindle. But, in time, the school began to dwindle, everything seemed to be in confusion, excitements were common, the house was closed against the Lyceum, church societies were discommoded, Mr. Foster threatened suit for slander, teatimony was filed in a Justice's office, threatened suit not prosecuted, &c. &c. Up to this time we waited for things to develop themselves. In the meantime, relief contributions from the East were made to subserve the purposes of the Morse-Foster party. Sabbath-School clothing, instead of being distributed to the Sabbath-School clothing, instead of being distributed to the Sabbath-School clothing, instead of being distributed to the Sabbath-School clothing. being distributed to the Sabbath-School children, was appropriated to the support of Mr. Foster. Two munnum dollars a month, as Relief Agent, is another item, also, which we consider rather burdensome. The assertion of Mr. Foster that we "had tried all legal means to oust him from the building, and signally failed," is utterly false. We are in possession of the house, and have taken no steps but in accordance with legal advice. We bide our time. We believe the official misconduct of Dr. McKay, Chairman of the Board of Corporators, was, his disapprobation of the manner in which the school was carried on. The comparison of the femile teachers was certainly uncalled for, and of the female teachers was certainly uncalled for, and would bear reversing. We are not aware of any at-tempt to get the doors and windows by a search-war-rant: but Mr. Foster did bring an action of replevin against Dr. Hiddon for the doors and windows, and

and been vacant about one month,) the Executive Committee of Home Association employed a teach-er to take charge of the school, and to occupy the house to protect it from any one who might be disposed er to take charge of the scanoo, and to occupy the house to protect it from any one who might be disposed to act the part of an incendiary. On the 10th of March, while the removal of the family was being made, Daniel Foster, armed, and accompanied by several attendants, burst open the door and entered the house. His friends, armed saith guns, began to gather around the house. Mr. Foster drew a revolver, and threatened to empty its contents. Up to this time, no hostile demonstration had been made toward Mr. Foster, with hatchets, axes or canes, or any other weapon whatever, and no one had attempted to put him out of the house. We awaited the operation of the civil law, while our lives were in jeopardy by an armed mob in and around the house. A writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and Daniel Foster and his accomplices were taken before Justice Beers; they had the case removed, and it was removed and tried before "Injustice" Lanham, (on whom Mr. Foster and his two friends who refused to give ball were not released, when the application for the Habeas were not released, when the application for the Habe was answered by Judge Horton; but the decision Esquire Lanham was sustained. JOHN W. DAYIS, Pres. of Home Association.

JNO. S. HIDDEN, Sec'y. J. W. TULLER, Auditor. H. A. GOODMAN, | Business Committee of JOHN MCBRATNEY, | Home Association. JOHN MCBHATHET,) Home Association.
HIRAM H. LANHAM, Justice of the Peace.
JOSEPH W. FRANKS,
O. P. GALLAGHER,
H. GRIMER,
CHARLES BRAINARD,
WILLIAM ANDERSON, DELOS REED,
S. B. H.,
E. D. HYMER,
REUBEN MOSHER,
and other citizens.
CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., (Kan.,)
June 19, 1862.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., (III.) June 26, 1862.

DEAR ME. GARRISON—The proposed Constitution, by which rebel sympathizers expected to precipitate Illinois into the vortex of civil war, is without doubt defeated by some 12,000 majority, counting the votes polled within the limits of the State. The votes of FRIEND GARRISON—I rode some twenty miles this (Sunday) morning, to listen to our ever-faithful friend, Parker Pillabura, and was more than paid for my labor. The audience in the afternoon, though not large, was composed of the best spirits of this place, who listened to the burning words of inspiration and eloquence which fell from the lips of one long devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. It was evident the seed fell on good ground. May it bring forth abundantly in due season! This evening, the andience was much larger, and it was plain that the serious and solenin truth concerning the enormous crime of the Church and Nation against God and man was even more eagerly received; and it must have a deep and abiding influence upon the minds of the State. The votes of vided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place, who listened to the burning words of inspiration of the State. The votes of vided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place, who listened to the burning words of inspiration the state, who will do the State. The votes of vided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place, with soft the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place, with state, are not yet counted, nor even polled. The Commissioners, outside the limits of the State.—The vided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution provided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution provided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh aleas of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh place, the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh are until August to finish up the business. By that we counted, nor even polled. The Commissioners, outside the limits of the State,—might be taken by unsworm Seccesh are until August to finish up the business. By that we counted, polled within the limits of the State. The votes of the Illinois Volunteers, which the Convention provided,—in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the State,—might be taken by unaworn Secesh Commissioners, outside the limits of the State, are not yet counted, nor even polled. The Commissioners have until August to finish up the business. By that time, they will know just how many votes to return, to turn the scale in favor of the iniquity. The Chicaof the hearers. The "higher law" was portrayed to us as vividly as was the brazen serpent, of which we read, to those who had been bitten. Would to God our religious teachers had, in years past, held up this law of love for our guide! But have not a great majority of them scoffed at the plainest teachings of Jesus, whose disciples they profess to be; and, by following these bilind guides, is not the nation now in a Red Sea of blood well earned? R. H. OBER.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. We have received the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Education, together with the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State of education and the schools in the various cities and towns in Massachusetts; and therefore full of valuable statistics and useful information. It also contains the Reports of the Visitors of the various Normal Schools in the Commonwealth and an Abstract of School Committees' Reports and of School Returns.

The McAllister and Stebbins' bonds, so called, are State bonds of Illinois, to the amount, at the present John appeared in their midst, and became the mus-active and inflaential member—made an extravagant culogy upon Dongias, and became the friend and co-worker of secesh Democrats. The Constitution was finished, and the Convention adjourned. John imme finished, and the Convention adjourned. John immediately became the associate editor of the secesh Times—worked day and night, made speeches, wrote long editorials for the Times, went to Dutch balls, drank bad whiskey at Irish wakes—in short, did an incredible amount of dirty work, to secure the adoption of the New Constitution. But, on one fine day, it was discovered that the new Constitution was made to fit the case of the McAllister and Stebbins' bondholders, exactly. The people saw through the trick. John's balloon leaked gas, and collapsed. Professors Wise and LaMountain never tumbled as did Prof. John. John's altitude was immense, but his descent was immenser. His exact landing place, or the extent of his injufies, is not known, but is certainly worse than a tree-top or a mill-pond, and eight days' subsistence on roots and yabs. I commend the story of the rise and fall of "Long John" to all men who are tempted of the devil, in these latter days, to betray ted of the devil, in these latter days, to betra

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

On the 20th uit. Hon. Mr. Sedgwick presented to the Congress of the United States the following peti-tion, signed by more than five hundred of the adult-male citizens of Syracuse—fair samples of the profes-sional, mercantile, mechanical and laboring men of that city:— STRACUSE, May 15th, 1862.

lembers of the Senate and House of the United States in Congress assem

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, clizens of Syracuse, in the State of New York, respectfully submit—That as slavery is undeniably the cause of the presencivil war, which has already, during the past twelve months, wasted hundreds of millions of property, maimed the persons, and broken down the health of tens of thousands of our countrymen, and destroyed the lives of many thousands more:

That as this "peculiar institution" has ever been, and must ever be, utterly incompatible with the administration of a truly democratic government, and with the accomplishment of the grand purposes of the Union and Constitution of these United States of America:

America:
That as the holding of human beings as property, and treating them as domesticated brutes, is the most tremendous sin of which individuals or a nation can

tremendous sin of which individuals or a manon cabe guilty:
Therefore, the Rulers of this Republic ought to rid it of this curse,—extirate from our country every fibre of "this root of bitterness,"—and we hereby earnestly implore you so to do.

Reeling sure, as we do, that if slavery be allowed to remain in the land, no peace that might be patched up could be true and lasting, and that our vast expenditures in this civil war of money, time, health, limbs, lives and virtues would be for naught, we, therefore entreat—we pray you—to adopt such measures as you doem best to abolish slavery throughout the country now and forever.

THE NEORO QUESTION IN GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. A test in regard to the treatment of refugee necroes has been reported to Washington by Gen. Buller for the decision of the Government. It sppears that, on the 16th ult., about one hundred and fifty negroes, comprising men, women and children, had collected near the camp of Gen. Thelps, at Carrolton, where they were likely to experience much saffering from want of food and shelter, unless Government aid could be extended to them, which could mbe done, owing to the order of General Butler excluding them from the lines.

One party, seventy-live in number, reported that they were sent over the river by a planter named Le Blanche, who gave them their choice of leaving before sundown, or receiving fifty hashes each. Gen. Phelps sent a communication to Gen. Butler on the subject, with the request that it should be transmitted to Washington. With this request, Gen. B. has compiled, accompanying the letter of General Phelps with a statement of his own. Gen. Butler concludes as follows:

"The account of Gen. Phelps is the negro side of the story; that above given is the story of Mr. Le Blanche's neighbors, some of whom I know to be loy-al men. Gen. Phelps, I believe, intends making this a test case for the policy of the Government. I wish it slight be so, for the difference of our action upon

at test case for the polley of the Government. I wish it might be so, for the difference of our action upon this subject is a source of trouble.

I respect his houset sincerity of opinion; but I am a soldier, bound to carry out the wishes of my Government so long as I hold its commission, and I understand that policy to be the one I am pursuing. I do not feel at liberty to pursue any other. If the policy of the Government is nearly that which I sketched in my report upon this subject, as that which I katched in my report upon this subject, as that which I katched in my report upon this subject, as that which I have ordered in this Department, then the services of Gen. Phelps are worse than useless here.

If the views as torth in this report are to obtain, then he is invulnerable; for his whole soul is in it, and he is a good soldier of large experience, and no braver man lives. I beg to leave the whole question to the President, with, perhaps, the needless assurance that his wishes shall be loyally followed, even if not in accordance with my own, as I have now no right to have any on the subject. I write in haste, as the steamer Mississipti is waiting this despatch. Awaiting the earliest possible instruction,

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, ng the earliest possible instruction, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

MR. MATOR WIGHTMAN. A friend from a distanting of the state of the sta MR. MATOR three no enterprising people in Boston or Rozbury who are willing to quench the fiaming impudence of Mayor Wightman in a horse-pond! My impudence of Mayor Wightman in a horse-pond! My impudence of Mayor Wightman in a notice point in any figures itch to make one of such a noble band!" It would be a mistake to give Wightman even this distinction. He is simply a ridiculous bore, whose conceit makes him a general laughing-stock, and who is about as worthy of notice by dignified men and women as is Daniel Pratt, 3r. In point of rhetoric, his letter to the President is hardly equal in merit to the immortal Gradiens of his distinguished co-laborer—Norfolk County Guzette.

The Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Mariborough, sends us for publication a letter addressed to the President, in which the silly letter of the self-conceited Mayor of Boston is pretty seriously chastised. We are not sure that Mr. Wightman deserves so much attention. He is evidently shafe-brother to the editor of the Ktanswill Gazette, and own cousin to the famous Mrs. Leo Hunter, of the Pickwick Papers. It was a ridiculous ambition that led him to publish that letter; but it has already done some good, by causing even dyspesia listel to shake its sides with laughter. This Mr. Wightman of Boston, travelling away from the where of his duties to assume care of the State, assuming the manner of a great man, and talking to the sphere of his duties to assume care of the State, assuming the manner of a great man, and talking to the President as if he were an oracle! Oh, nothing like this is possible every day! We cannot get angry with the man. It does not surprise us, however, that others, like Mr. Tenney, take his conceited utterances more seriously, and become very much in earnest against them.—Worcester Spy.

agalast them — Worcese 1.72 and the made for Illinois is said to be rejected; but the three odious sections directed against the colored race have been adopted. They are of a character that would diagrace Sahara for savageness, and Caffarria for creulty. If we shall fall in the secession war, it will be as punishment for the base prejudices and mean bigotry of a portion of the base prejudices and mean bigotry of a portion of the base prejudices and mean bigotry of a portion of the base prejudices. more damage abroad than could be made to proceed from the loss of ten pitched battles. Battles may have their issues determined by a score of things that shall not be discreditable to the losers, but deliberate oppression of the weak by the strong creates disgust even in the minds of despots. We shall be despised as well in Vienna as in Venice.—Trapelle.

stract of the recent great la. From the confused a

On Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, an advance as made by Hooker's Division, led by the Masachu to 18t, which resulted in an engagement lasting all at day, and giving an possession of the ground held the enemy. The position thus gained is said to be vern Hill, an eminence commanding Richmont or report of our loss varies from any

House, coupled, perhaps, with certain intelligence of the enemy's intentions, jet den. McClellan to order the abandonment of that base of operations for a new one on James River. The removal of the sleek and wounded, afores, ammunition, &c., was begun on Wednesday, and accomplished by a large fleet of saliva results of the sleek and steamers, with entire completeness in Thursday, the rebels began an attack on our righting, crossing the Chickahominy, and advancing from linght, when our troops were The flability, when our troops were Ten guns were

by us during the night and on Saturday morning the work of emptying the White House was almost perfect.

On Saturday, the rebels took possession of the coveted position, but only to find the White House-burned, and no property of any consequence remaining. Beyond this, we have no definite intelligence. The general impression is, that the drawing in of our right wing, which is the result of the three days' fighting, and which places our entire force between the Chickshominy and James Rivers, was designed by Gen. McClellan, and is a strategic movement executed in the most masterly manner, and promising the most important results. Meanwhile, Gen. Burnside is said to be in the rear of Fort Darling, ready to cooperate with our guaboats, and the position of Richmond is thought to be critical.

The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and although he neither found bread for man nor hay for beast, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape shot from the three guaboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be 30,000 strong, and unless they brought their haversacks well supplied, they must have gone supperless to bed.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Sawtelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on James river.

way to the new base of operations on James river.

27 The New York Tribune has the following list of killed at Mechanicaville: Col. Samuel W. Black, 621 Pennsylvania, formerly Governor of Nebraska, by a ball through the head, while leading a charge through a piece of woods; Col. John W. McLane, 83d Pennsylvania; Col. Magilton, 4th Pennsylvania. Reported: Capt. Carr, 16th Michigan; Capt. H. S. Brown, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania; Capt. McCafferty, 9th Massachusetts; Capt. Madigan, 9th Massachusetts; List Lieut R. Nugent, Co. I, do.; Lieut. Francis O. Dowd, Co. I, do.; Joseph Simpson, Co. E, 24 Pa.; Private Partridge, Co. E, 6th New York; Private Nesmith, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Reported wounded: Col. Duryoa, 5th N. Y.; Col. Warren, Acting Brigadier General in Sykes' Division; Major Hall, 5th N. Y.

The First Massachusetts Regiment suffered most severely, losing at least 76 killed and wounded, of whom three were captains and three lieutenants. The seventh Massachusetts lost 15 killed and wounded by sharpshooters and skirmishers. Only one was killed. Lient, J. C. Bullock of Fall River was unfortunately

whom three were captains and three lieutenants. The seventh Massachusetts lost 15 killed and wounded by sharpshooters and skirmishers. Only one was killed. Lieut. J. C. Bullock of Fall River was unfortunately mortally wounded by one of our own shells.

Col. Hinks's Nineteenth Massachusetts lost some forty men, of whom twelve were killed. The Second Rhode Island had five killed and twenty-five wounded. Private Chas. Blake, Company E. Seventh Massachusetts, is complimented for his gallantry. He was severely wounded in the shoulder, but not disabled. After his wound was dressed, he returned to the battlefield, and fought until he was disabled by a wound in the leg.

the field, and fought until he was usanes of the field, and fought until he remarkable good conduct of all the regiments that austained the unequal attack on Porter; they gave way indeed, but not one of them ran. Their losses are enormous. The regular 11th cavairy are about annihilated. Nearly every officer is killed or wounded. The 14th suffered section of the se

lar 11th cavalry are about annihilated. Nearly every officer is killed or wounded. The 14th suffered severely.

Major Rosselle, of the regulars, a kinsman of McCiellan, was killed. Col. Pratt of a New York regiment was killed, and Lieut. Cols. Black and Sweitzer. Our loss in officers is very marked. Indeed, the disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large.

The artillery in both Portor's and Smith's divisions piled the rebels in heaps. The fire was horribly effective.

The New York Herald's report, dated the 27th, states that our killed and wounded on that day reached 1200.

At Savage's Station, the wounded already fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same moaning and shricking all the night as then, and again bear testimony against the style of warfare which submits regiments to the fire of brigades.

It is reported that Stonewall Jackson was killed, and that one of our Brigadier Generals was taken prisoner, together with an entire regiment.

Gen. McClellan, with much severe fighting, had penetrated and passed through White Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a sentence of the submits regiment of the same work of the submits and that one of a communication with James river.

It is reported that during the two days fighting Gen. McClellan is loss was 10,000.

Sanguinary Battle on James Island. A dar-decel and passed through white Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a sentence of the submits regiment of the work of the submits o

McClellan's loss was 10,000.

Sanguinary Battle on James Island. A daring and desperate effort was made by the Federal forces of the Second Division, under Brigadier-General Stevens, on the 15th ult, to carry the formidable rebei fortifications at the point of the bayonet, wholly unided by cannon, at James Island, near Charleston, S. C. It was temporarily successful, but resulted very disastrously in the sequel, for lack of adequate support. Gen. Stevens, in his report, says:—
Parties from the leading regiments of two brigades, the Eighth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, monuted and were shot down on the parapet, officers and men. Those two regiments especially covered tifemselves with glory, and their fearful casualties show the hot work in which they were engaged. Two-fifths of the Eighth Michigan and nearly one-quarter of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders were struck.

quarter of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders were struck down, either killed or wounded; and nearly all the remaining regiments—One Hundreth Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, Forty-sixth New York and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts—had a large number of casualities.

casualites.

The Richmond papers give glowing accounts of their late victory on James Island. The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Despatch writes:

Every day's exploration of the surrounding woods reveals additional dead of the enemy. It has been ascertained that a body of the Federals attempted to cross a swamp, where many of them stuck fast in the mud, and were killed and drowned by our shells. Finally, the tide came up and drowned both dead and wounded. Two hundred and fifty of the enemy have already been buried by our troops, and fifty additional dead bodies were discovered yesterday. The total loss of the enemy in the battle cannot be far from—Killed and left on the field,

Taken prisoners.

Total Confederate loss, 154

EVACUATION OF JAMES ISLAND. We have news by the arrival of the Matanzas from Port Royal, that den. Hunter has entirely evacuated James Island. This is, of course, a complete shandonment of the present attempt upon Charleston—a consequence of the failure to take the rebel battery at Secessionville. The position seems to have been so important, that of while its possession would have given us an impregnable front, the failure to capture it makes Gen. Hunter's previous entrenched camp untenable, and involves his withdrawal from the island.

The death of the brave Col. Ellet, of the ram flotills at Memphis, is announced. Also that of his wife, through grief at his loss.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR WIESON. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller says:

"Senator Wilson has been quite ill for a few days.

It is at the Washington House, correr of Third street and the Avenne, his old place, and is convalent. He has been quite ill—much macer so than most of his friends hereabouts supposed. He is so active a member of the Senate, that he is Instantly missed from his place. He is one of the most neeful members of Congress, doing more work for the government and nation than a dozen ordinary members. He liones to be able to be back in his seat in the Senate

WOMAN AND THE PRESS.

On Friday afternoon, May 30, a meeting was held in tudio Building, Beston, for conference in regard to a new eriodical to be devoted to the interests of Woman. While one questioned the value and the need of such an instrunone questioned the value and the need of such an instru-ment in the Weman's Rights cause, the difficulties that would endanger or even defeat the enterprise were fully discussed, but with this issue—that the experiment should be made. For the furtherance, therefore, of so desirable PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL :

PROSPECTES OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL:

When we consider that there is scarcely a party, seet, 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, articularly as these interests have excited more wide-apread attention in this country than in any other, while in no other country can the double power of free speech and a free pcpus be made so effective in their behalf. This appears stranger from the fact that conservative England has accessfully supported a journal of this sort for years with acknowledged utility.

America needs such a journal to centralize and give imposus to the efforts which are being made in various directus.

of all at this time, when the civil war is calling forth the mapabilities of woman in an unwonted degree, both as act-posed and sufferers—when so many on both sides are seen to exert a most potent influence over the destinies of the na-tion, while so many others are forced by the loss of hus-bands, sons and brothers, to each employment for the sup-port of themselves and families. Social problems, too, are gradually becoming solved by the progress of events, which will leave to that of woman the most prominent place henceforth.

will new to the common the most prominent page henceforth.

To meet this want of the times, we propose to establish a Voxax's JOURNAL, based on the mosto, "Equal Rights for all Mankind," and designed especially to treat of all questions pertaining to the interests of women, and to fur-nish an impartial platform for the free discussion of these interests is their various phases. It will aim to collect and compare the divers theories promulgated on the subject, to chronicle and contralise the efforts made in behalf of voxes, in this country and elewhere, and to render all to chronicle and centralise the efforts made in behalf of women, in this country and elsewhere, and to render all possible aid to such undertakings, while at the sams time it will neglect no field of intellectual effort or human progress of general interest to men of culture. It will comprise reviews of current social and political events, articles on literature, education, hygiene, etc., a feuiliton, composed 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 subjects of which it treats, under the usual editorial discretion, only requiring that they shall accopt, 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 Main when the subject of the contributors already secured to the Journal whom we are permitted to name, are Mrs. Lydia Main and the contributors already secured to the Journal whom we are permitted to name, are Mrs. Lydia Main and the contributors already secured to the Journal whom we are permitted to New Parks.

listinguished writers have promised us their aid. No pains will be spared to enlist the best talent in the country, and

atteen pages, at Two Dollars per annum, the first number appearing on the 1st of October next, and will be published in Boston.

Subscriptions will be received from this date by agents of the Journal, or by the Editors, Roxbury, Mass., lockbox 2, to be paid on the receipt of the first number of the Journal in this connection, we would earnestly solicit the co-operation of friends of rowant throughout the country. in extending of friends of rowant throughout the country. ity and success. Those interested in the enterprise are re-spectfully requested to communicate with the editors at the ity and success. These inseresses proceedially requested to communicate with the editors at the above address.

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

MARY L. BOOTH,

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

EF ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION AND PIC-NIC.—By invitation of Rev. Elam Burn-ham, the friends and lovers of freedom will hold an Anti-Slavery gathering on his premises, in Hamilton, on Sunday, the sixth day of July, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Should the day prove favorable, it is confident-ly expected that a large concourse will be present from the

ly expected that a large concourse will be present from the surrounding forms.

It is proposed that all attending should furnish their own refreshments, the place being at some distance from the village, in the south-exactery part of the town.

PARKER PILLSBURY, HEXEY C. WRIGHT, and other

MEETINGS AT WORCESTER .- CHARLES C. Bunning will speak at Washburn Hall, in Worcest Sunday next, July 6, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at half-past 7 in the evening.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Milford, N. H., sunday, July 13, at 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak as follows: Feltonville, Sunday, July 6, morning and afternoon. Mariboro, "in the evening. Subject: "What shall be done with the slaves when they are liberated?"

F REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—MERGARIT B. BROWN, M. D., and WH.
SYRINGTON BROWN, M. D., have removed to No. 23,
Chauncy Street, Roston, where they may be consulted on
the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4
o'clock, P. M.

3m.

March 28.

EF MERGY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, Nonth-AMPTON, Mass.—Terms.—\$1.50 per day, or 7 to \$10 per work.

"His beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, reader it is charming reverset, both for the pleasure seeker and the invalid."—New Hoven Journal.

MARRIED—In this city, June 24, by Rev. L. A.

Boetry.

THE DAY OF GOD. BY GEO. S. BURLEIGH.

All blessings walk with onward feet; No day dawns twice, no night comes i The car of doom, or slow or feet, Rolls down an unreturning track.

What we have been, we cannot be; Forward, inexorable Fate Points mately to her own decree— Beyond her hour is all too late.

God reaps his judgment-field to-day, And sifts the darnel from the wheat; A whirlwind sweeps the chaff away, And fire the refuge of deceit.

Once in a century only blooms

The flower of fortune so sublime

As now hangs budded o'er the tombe

Of the great fathers of old time.

Eternal Justice sits on high,
And gathers in her awful scales
Our shame and glory—Slavery's lie,
And Freedom's starry counterval

When falls her sword, as fall it must In red Belloma's flery van, Let the old anarch bite the durk And rise the recound rights of Man

In vain a nation's bloody sweat,

The sob of myriad hearts in vain,

If the scotched make may live to set

Its venom in our flesh again.

For Freedom in His awful name, Who trod the wine-press, dripping gore, And gave the Law in lurid flame,—

Oh, not in human writh, that wreaks
Revenge for wrong, and blood for blood;
Not in the fiery will that seeks
Brute power in battle's stormy flood,—

Go forth, redeemers of a land, Bad, stern, and fearless for the Lord Solemn and calm, with firm right hand Laid to the merificial sword. The lords of treason and the whip

Have called you to the dread appeal, From the loud cannon's fevered lip, And the wide flash of bristling steel.

If now the eche of that voice
Shake down their prison-house of wrong,
They have their own perfidious choice;
For God is good, and Truth is strong. Their steel draws lightning, and the bolt God in their vineyard of Revolt Treads out his sacramentalwin

Be this our conquest,—as they gave
Their all to Treason and the Chain,
We map the fetter from the slave,
And make our sole revenge their gain!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

uth not to me your Union rant, r gloze mine cars with loyal cant! Who stands this day in Freedom's van, He only is my Union Max! Who trainples Slavery's Gesler hat, He is my LOTAL DEMOCRAY!

With whips engirt by chains, too long We strove to make our fasces strong; When Rebel hands those fasces rend, Must we with whips and chains still mend? If "Democrats" can stoop to that, God help me, Pm no Democrat!

Thank Heaven I the lines are drawn this hour Twirt Manly Right and Despot Power; Who scowle in Freedom's pathway now, Bears "Trantr" stamped upon his brow; Who skulks aloof, or shirks his part, Hath "SLAVE" imprinted in his heart.

In vain of "Equal Rights" ye prate, Who fawn like dogs at Slavery's gate! Beyond the slave each slave-whip smites, And codes for Blacks are laws for Whites The chains that negro limbs encoil, Reach and enslave each child of Toil!

O Northern Men! when will ye learn The Lazon that these tyrants spurn? 'The sot the blood or skin they brand, But every Poor Man's toll-worn hand; And ye who serve them—knowing this Deserve the slave-lash that ye kiss!

While Northers-blood remembrance craves
From twice ten thousand Southern graves,
Shall free-born hearts—beneath the turf—
Lie always crushed by tramp of eer?
And pligrims, at those graves, some day,
By Slavery's hounds be driven away?

The green grass in the church-yard waves— The good corn grows o'er battle-graves; But, 0! from erimson seeds now sown, What crope—what harvest—shall be grown! On SHLOH's plain—on ROLNOKH's sod— What fruits shall spring from blood, 0 God!

Spring-time is here! The Past now sleeps
The Present sown—the Future reaps!
Who plants good seed in Freedom's span,
He only if my Union Max!
Who tresits the weeds of Slavery flat,
He is my LOTAL DEMOCRAT!

New York, May 23, 1862. A. J. H. DUGANNE.

"ANOTHER VICTORY"-WHO IS BEREAV

ED? Who are widows,—who are orphans? Victory again is won; Who will bear the news of sadness
To the lenely, stricken one?
Who will tell how felt the father,
Husband, brother, in the fray?
Who will bear their "last sad whisper, As their life-tide flowed away?

An user life-tice flowed away?

Who can paint the depths of angulable
That must follow all this strife?

Mercy weeps, and walls in sadness,
O'er this waste of human life:
Who can sound the depths of sorrow?
Dread suspenso "is but a part";
Thousands, waiting, soon will shaded
And will grieve with broken hear.

Who will gather in the orphana?
See them cluster round the hearth?
Who can still their merry prattle,
Check their childish joy and mirth?
And their laughter—turn eto serrow—
Telling how their father died?
List, with pity, to their weeping!
Draw them closely to thy side!

There were brothers,—there were lovers,— Bravely, too, "they fought and fell;" Who will bear the soldening tidings To the loved, "they foved so well?"? Who will fell that trusting maiden To the loved, "they so we while tell that trusting maiden Where his manly form was lain?"
Tell her, but, O, tell her gently!
Twee her loved one "mong the slain"!

Twis der over one "mong the skain"
Twis her image on his breast!
There her ministane was resting!
By his stillen's hard "was present!
Sure the loving son the braves!
Ever braves!—two and tited—
Trans for her, and for her country,
That the youthful hero died!

Bear the tidings—bear them gently!
Tell the widow where he fell;
Where the bushand fought so bravely
For his country, long and well!
Tell her how her name was spoken,
Ere his spirit wing'd its flight, Whispering, "O my bleeding country!

And "My Mary, God and Right!"

The Tiberator.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS MESSAGES

From the first, the aim and purpose of the President have been to restore the Uniqu as it was. To this end, he has done his best to assure the people of the South, slaveholders or otherwise, that, under his administration, the pro-slavery guaranties of the Constitution, and the laws for carrying them out, should be executed to the fullest extent.

Were such a consummation practicable, it would by no means be desirable. To wish it, were to wish the recurrence of all the sufferings and calamities which have come upon the nation during the past year. To labor for it, were to sow the seeds of future revolutions. Judging from results alone, such a conclusion is inevitable. Evidently, it was a Union "not fit to be made." It was an attempt to harmonize principles he made. It was an attempt to harmonize principles which, in their very nature, are antagonistic and irreconcilable. And we are reaping their legitimate fruits in the turmoil and calamities of civil and domestic strife. Thus far, certainly, it has failed "to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, or to exceed the blessings of liberty." area for consequent.

establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, or to secure the blessings of liberty," even for ourselves. With such an experience, what consummate folly it would be, out of the same materials, with the same elements, now exasperated into tenfold virulence, upon the same basis, to attempt to form a more perfect Union than the old!

It must not be done. Who and what are the men whom the President is endeavoring, with so much earnestness, to recal, to their allegiance, and to a reunion with their unchiding and forgiving brethren of the free States? White men at the South, who conspire and hold four millions of God's children in abject slavery, bind them, and task them, and exact their sweat with stripes, that they themselves may revel in luxury and inglorious ease. Nor is this all: standing between them and their Creator, trampling upon their right to life and liberty, they withhold from upon their right to life and liberty, they withhold from them all the joy and blessedness which spring from the exercise and development of their intellectual, social and moral natures. No ties are sacred.

The wrongs and cruelties of the slave system are absolutely measurcless; language cannot compass them; and yet, they owe their very existence to the stremous, persistent, united exertions of a few intelli-gent but selfish and aristocratic white men at the South, who, in the enjoyment of dignifed leisure, have contrived to give shape and consistency to all have contrived to give shape and consistency to all the political institutions of that region. Indeed, the Constitutions and laws of the slave States, so far as they relate to this subject, are but the compacts by which two hundred and fifty thousand slave-owner agree to sustain each other in the ceaseless perpetra

States, however reluctantly, recognized the wrong and, for the sake of the Union, lent it their aid. The and, for the sake of the Union, tent it their aid. The result has been, that, for seventy years, the slave oligarchy have controlled and wielded the power and resources of the nation, for their own selfish purposes, viz., "the preservation, extension and perpetuation of

that wicked institution."

Checked in their career by the growing power of the free States, our ancient allies have deliberatelyset at nought the corner-stone of our republican in-stitutions—the right of the majority to rule. Out-voted, they have assumed the right of secession, and with it, exclusive jurisdiction of the soil within their with it, exclusive jurisdiction of the soil within their respective States. Conspiring against the nation's life, they have revolted against the Government, and defied its power. Worsted in argument, they have appealed to force, and, invoking foreign intervention, they have attempted to destroy the republic, and es-tablish a slaveholding empire of their own. To-wards this nation and its subjects, then, they have shown themselves criminals of the deepest dye. Much, therefore, as we might wish to be rid of them, we had so right to let them go. We were bound, if Much, therefore, as we might wish to be rid of them, we had no right to let them go. We were bound, if possible, to hold in check these petty tyrants, to disallow their treachery and wholesale robberies of our selves of foreign intervention, they should seize and hold the coveted territories of neighboring republics, and thus extend their slaveholding domain.

The idea of separation, therefore, was not to be en-Ane sees of separation, increaror, was not to be ex-tertained for a moment. For our neighbors' and the slaves' sake, as well as our own, the rebellion must be crushed, its authors and abettors subdued; the vaunted Confederacy must be disbanded, and its people be brought into obedience to the authority and laws of

To this end, as the Chief Magistrate and representative head of a great nation, clothed with its authority, and moving in the majesty of its strength, the President should have addressed them only in the language of authority—calling upon them, in the name of the people, in the name of justice and equality, to lay down their arms. Cannon-balls, not fiattering proclamations, have been and are the appropriate arguments. In such a cause, with a foe so desperate and defant, and so strong, the language of entreaty, soft words and complimentary addresses are whelly out of place. At present, nothing of less potency than bayonets and cannon-balls will reach the case. Let us say to the President, ply them, then, till the rebels call to parley, and sue for peace. And, to hasten the result, cripple their power of resistance by proclaiming freedom to the slaves. So shall the authority of the government be maintained; the rebellion shall be crushed, the nation shall be saved; not, howhed, the nation shall be saved; not, how ever, by renewing and restoring, but by eliminating and expelling the vicious and disturbing elements which threaten its life.

good enough to proclaim and maintain liberty and justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabi-tants thereof t Alas! he is not, but dares to leave it to the wisdom and discretion of those whose per-verseness can find scope, whose malignity and hatred can be gratified, and whose social and political concan be gratified, and whose social and political con-sideration can be maintained only by the conservation of the old order of things. Oh, that the people were wise and good enough to demand that measure at his handa! They are not. People and President alike indulge the vain hope, and guilty purpose, of reconcil-lation and political reunion with the dominant classes in the rebel States; while they leave in their grasp the very institution which occasioned their secession, and which they are still fighting to maintain. What an

regious blunder!

From the first, it is manifest that the President has srom the sirst, it is manifest that the President has had very inadequate conceptions of the character and strength of the enemy, or of the magnitude of the work he was called upon to do. Hence his errors of judgment in regard to the necessary and appropriate means for its accomplishment. The attack on Fort uninantly, atterly unworthy the head of a great na-tion, to ply them with threats, with flattery or money, to induce them to return to their allegiance. Like other criminals, they should be held to their alle-

giance.

The proposal of emancipation, with compensation, says the President, "makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the hypocrite." Is our type of civilization, then no higher or better than theirs! If they are a good men and as good patriots as we are, why should we be at war with them? It may be said that we contend with thom not as slaveholders, but as rebels. I reply, they are rebels because they are slaveholders.

The proposal of emancipation, with compensation, says the pre-clavery position, the agitation of the matter, he pro-clavery position, the agitation of the matter, he pro-cl

the instinctive, strong antipathy of bad to good, they shun the approach; would quit the Union bodity, lest they be ground to powder and absorbed by it.

The distinctive purpose of the Republican party has been and is the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of the United States. And while that purpose stands, it is a perpetual protest against the folly and wickedness of slaveholding or of slave-trading. In their view, the principle is wrong, the practice is immoral. If, therefore, they have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibited it in the Territories, it was because they believed there was something wrong in it. It was a reproach to the nation to retain it there; a reproach to increase or extend it. It was a reproach to the nation to have it anywhere within its borders; and the reproach must fall, with all its weight and point, upon those who perpetrate the wrong, wherescover they may be found. It is an imputation of criminality, of moral obliquity and wrong-doing.

For President Lincoln, therefore, or his party, to disayow the reproach which their whole course and discovery in the order of the difference to the event they indifference to the

For Fresident Lincoln, inercore, or in party, it disavow the reproach which their whole course and purpose imply, is to arow their indifference to the principle. It is to put themselves on the same mora level with slaveholders; and, in that case, it would be a superficient of the same mora level with slaveholders; and, in that case, it would be a superficient with the same mora level with slaveholders. indeed, the most natural and becoming thing in the world for them to open their arms to their also-holding brethren at the South, and, with the most urger appeals, entreat them to return to their allegiance assuring them that they shall have all the protection to life and property which the fathers promised, though

to life and property which the fathers promised, though

"The a sin to swear unto a sin,
But greater sin to keep the sizeful oath."

The credulity of the President is truly marrellous.
After proposing compensation to slaveholders for inconveniences, public and private, which they may suffer from a change of system, he says to them.—"So
much good has not been done by one effort in all past
time, as, in the Providence of God, it is your high
privilege to do," by taking the initiatory step towards
"the gradual abolishment of slavery." "As if, just
at this time, the slaveholders of this country were in
a frame of mind to do good on a gigantic scale! "In
the first place, such miagnanimity and generosity are a frame of mind to do good on a giganus scale! In the first place, such nisgnanimity and generosity are hardly compatible with the position and character of a genuine slaveholder, at any time; and if they were, they would be vitiated, in the present case, by the fact of compensation. Why, I would as soon think of the arch-enemy of God and man doing the work of a saint.

Again: if emancipation would indeed be so great a good, (and I am not disposed to deny it,) what may we not say of the neglect of it? Does it not imply a corresponding strength and depth of wickedness, on the part of the persistent alaveholder? How, then, the part of the persistent slaveholder? How, then, then, then is hall he escape our censure and repreach? What if the President's entreaties pass unheeded, and the tyrants still refuse to let their bondmen go? The vast future will lament it; the curses of posterity will fall, in no stinted measure, upon those, who, having the opportunity to pour along their path unnumbered blessings, withhold them, and, instead, deal ceaseless misery and wee. In the case of slavsholding, the crime of doing, and of not undoing, is the same. We cast repreaches now; and were it not for the impotency of his position, fettered as he is by the letter of the Constitution, the President would not fail to east repreaches too. We cast repreaches upon the slavsholders of our day, not only because they are slavsholders, but because they are rebels—rebels for the purpose of slaveholding. They wish to be rid of us, that they may be free to exercise their tyranny without restraint.

straint.

The abolition of slavery would be the easiest thing in the world, if the people, North and South, would only consent to it. Then, indeed, "the change it cononly consent to it. Then, indeed, "the change it contemplates might come gently as the dews of heaven." But the time for its adolamment has not yet come. The disposition and the will for it have yet to be created. The nation is not ready for it. Certainly, the President is not. He still believes that the robellion can be crushed, the authority of the government maintained, and peace restored without it. He is aware that slavery is at the bottom of the rebellion; is its root and cause. He is alive to the momentous crisis through which we are passing, and would gladly save the ship of State, which reels and shudders amid the surging and troubled sea. But, instead of seizing the helm, putting on steam, and pushing for the best and nearest port, he lets her drive, calling upon the rebellious, cloud-compelling South to pushing for the best and nearest port, no use are using calling upon the rebellious, cloud-compelling South to ansuse in her mad career, as if, at his earnest appeal, the blasts of war would cease, the tempest would be hushed, and from a dozen points at once favoring breezes would spring up, and blowing us in the same

direction, hear us smoothly on to the same wished-fo-haven of peace! Who believes it? The question has often been asked, what shall we do with the slaves, if they are set free? I do not pro pose to answer it. Frederick Douglass says, "Do nothing with them." Cease to oppress them, take off their shackles, acknowledge their manhood, remove their civil disabilities, and leave them to work out their own welfare.

The President says, colonize them. And he is an honorable man, a representative man; represents fairly, perhaps, the spirit of the nation, or even that of the nominally free States. Certainly he is no abolitionist. So far from grappling with the spirit of caste, by this measure, he recognizes and encourages it,—encourages the prevailing dislike, the contempt and hatred of the colored race. Does he propose to enfranchise them, to acknowledge their citizenship, to enroll them as soldiers, and send them forth to fight the battles of their native land, as if they had an interest in its welfare? On the contrary, he is contending only for the salvation of the government. As a measure of justice to the slaves, what is that to him? It is the white man's government, and, except incidentally, is to be administered according to his wishes, and for his special benefit.

ond expelling the vicious and disturbing elements and for his special benefit.

But what shall be done with the slave-owners, if they are compelled to lay down their arms and let their bondmen go 1 "Do nothing with them"? Nay, they will constitute, and should be denominated, em-phatically, "the dangerous classes." Shall we expa-triate them? What is that but to let loose a despetrance them i want is that but to let loose a despo-rate horde of criminals and outlaws, with their ill-goot ten wealth, to annoy and prey upon neighboring States and nations! Shall we seek out some Pit-carin's Island, some Botany Bay, and colonize them there, where, at a safe distance from the world of men, they can prey only upon each other?

The demands of insign would be extinted with

there, where, at a safe distance from the world of men, they can prey only upon each other?

The demands of justice would be satisfied with neither. They are subjects of the United States Government, and should be held to their allegiance; compelled to keep the peace, and earn an honest livelihood, if need be, even in the penitentistry. To admit them, at once, to the rights and privileges of citizenship—to offices of trust, where their voices would be heard, and their influence felt, in remoulding the political institutions, State and national, of the whole county, would be preposterous. They must undergo lustration—must be put upon probation, five, ten, or twenty years, till every vestige of disloyalty is obliterated from their minds and hearts. Shall we enterate from their minds and hearts. Shall we enter the fatter, then the fatter, the fatter of the fatter of the fatter, however, and the fatter, he are the fatter of the fatter of their bounds and the shall be added. H. W. C.

LETTER FROM MRS. GUTLER.

DEAR LIBERATOR:
Since my last jottings, I have been doing a large
amount of hard work—hard enough to suit my most
estimable friend Mrs. Pardicle. In the first place, I
must premise that this pleasant town is delightful
enough for a second paradice, with its shaded walks,
its blossoming shrube, its pretty homes, its rare

its blossoming strubs, its pretty homes, its rare suburban scenery.

It is also designated, by the especial favor of the State, as the location of all the public charities, save the penitentiaries, reserved for towns more in the commercial line. The asytums for the blind, the mutes and the insane, would honor the philanthropy of any State. I have seen none in older States apparently better conducted.

Then, there are important schools here, the Illinois College, the Methodist Female College, and the Presbyterian Academy. There are the usual number of churches, and more than the usual number of churches, indeed, in most Edens, the serpent colls his way for, and disturbs the quiet of the happy deni-

concernes, and more than the usual number or cauter quarrels. Indeed, in most Edens, the serpent colls his way in, and disturbs the quiet of the happy denizers, and this is no exception. I have other observed that the most pious people, in their own estimation, quarrel with the most zeal over their own celimation, quarrel with the most zeal over their own celimation, quarrel with the most zeal over their own celimation, quarrel with the most zeal over their own celimation, quarrel with the most zeal over their own dogmas, assured that they are right and all else are wrong.

Thus much in explanation of the efforts needed for success. The friend at whose house I met a cordial welcome was about leaving home, so I could not secure his aid, only a few judicious suggestions. The hard work of making arrangements, I found all falling on my, own hands. Some other matters stood in the way of securing an early audience, such as prayer meetings, concerts, &c., so my time was fixed for Saturday night. There is but one hall at present that can be used, and the price for that is so exorbiant that I did not think it safe to engage it, but sought a church. A good old-fashioned anti-slavery man introduced me to one of the stewards of the M. E. Church, and in him I found a most disinterested coadjutor; but, unfortunately, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and could do little more than give directions.

The prejudice against the negro is not the only prejudice to be encountered, as I have long since learned; for it is almost as great a crime to be a woman, and yet feel a desire to benefit the world by public efforts, as it is to have a black skin and a woolly head, and yet feels desire to benefit the world by public efforts, as it is to have a black skin and a woolly head, and yet feels and steril to benefit the world by the sweat of their brow, and hence-cannot be spared the vicarious suffering; and that womea assume the care of the preparation of all the needed luxuries of life, including pastry and buttons, and this

vocation.

Now, the example of a negro escaping from his master, or of a woman leaving the duties of the kitchen and the parlor to other hands, for any other purpose a detection of the parlor of the purpose and the pur and the parior to other names, for any other purpose than a pleasure excursion, is an example as deleteri-ous to the interests of respectable society, as the disc-bedience of Vashti; and the lords of this mundane sphere often treat such accordingly.

I remember once hearing a very devoted husband

any to dear annt Fanny (Mrs. F. D. Gage) that she ought to be at home, mending her husband's stockings. "My husband is a man, and can buy a new pair, if old ones are out at the toes," was her cool

pair, if old ones are out at the toes," was her cool reply, but she of course felt that our sphere was clearly defined by this sage.

I found plenty of this feeling here, and had to satisfy the good people that my own family was amply provided for in my temporary absence. These important preliminaries once adjusted, and my character as a decent, religious woman fully vouched for by old friends, I at last got informal permission to use the church. My bills were posted, and when the by old friends, I at last got informal permission to use the church. My bills were posted, and when the evening came, I found myself at the church, with a fair audience, and nobody bold enough to introduce me. So I took the matter in my own hands, went forward, and talked with a zeal and energy that made the people whisper to each other, "Lovejoy." An invitation was most cordially proffered for another lecture on last evening, which I of course ac-cepted. Sabbath evening brought out one of their

cepted. Sabbath evening brought out one of their most conservative ministers on the subject of emanci-pation, in which he took sides with God against the

sits of the nation. It was good—very good.

But my difficulties were not ended. A small minority of the church thought that to speak of the politics into the church, and as that would be a crime, I was compelled to occupy another house, which was with some difficulty procured. But a good audience came out, and I was pleased to learn that some who had hitherto objected to permitting women 40 speak, went away declaring their prejudices entirely overcome. There was enough opposition stirred up to show that the truths uttered had in them some vital rower.

H. M. T. C.

good character; a man whom a stranger would trust at first sight.

He was born a slave in Maryland, and wore the chain for 30 years, until his master died, bequeathing him freedom ast the end of five years. The slave, kindled with this hope of becoming a man, worked extra hours, and earned in one year enough money to buy his service for the remaining four. While a slave, he had married a slave-woman, the property of a kind master, who, after her huaband had so handsomely worked out his freedom, sold him his wife for 25 cents i Mr. Green says, "My wife was worth more, but I was willing to take her for that!"

They had two children—son and daughter—both slaves of one master. Eight or nine years ago, the son, after praying long for freedom, got it at last, after the manner of Frederick Douglass, who "prayed with his legs." The boy Green started on a moonlight night, and ran away to Canada. His master, fearing the sister would follow, sold her straightway to Missouri; breaking her heart by separating her from her huaband and two little children.

About this time, when almost everybody was laughing and crying over the pages of Uncle Tom, one morning while Samuel Green was going to the mill, a black mith came out of his shop at the roadside—himself a black man, and since a Methodist clergyman—exclaiming:—

"Sam Green, would you like to see Uncle Tom's

boy in Canada, saying, "Come and bring mother, and let us all live together here." It was a good idea, but the old man, before venturing to take all his little property to a foreign country, made a hurried trip to Canada, to see what was the prospect of earning a livelihood in the high latitudes. Meanwhile, the story of his absence made noise enough to reach the attentive ears of the civil officers. On his return, a constable knocked at his door, and said, "You are suspected of bolding correspondence with the North, and I shall a shall correct hour house."

A MODERN AMAZON. We copy from a primary house."

A MODERN AMAZON. We copy from a primary house."

A MODERN AMAZON. We copy from a primary house."

A MODERN AMAZON. The following account of a recent capture there is a constant of the civil officers.

search your house."

"Come in, sir," said Mr. Green; "it is a small cottage; you can soon search it through; but you will find nothing, for there is nothing to find."

But Samuel Green—unsuspecting man 1—found to

find nothing, for there is nothing to find."

But Samuel Green—unsuspecting man!—found to his cost that he were a great rogue, and that the proof of it was in his own house. The constable found three guilty things: first, Uncle Tom's Cabin; second, a map of Canada; third, a picture of a hotel at Niagara Falls. These were all, but were they not enough? What constable in Maryland would have easked for more! What Court in the State would have given less than ten years in the State-prison after such proofs? Besides, even out of Maryland, does not Gov. Stanly, and the editor of the Herald, and other good men, call it a crime for a black man to know how to read?

But without palliating Samuel Green's crime, if any kind-hearted person can be persuaded to show kindness to the criminal, by giving a little money to help the old man off to the penal colony of Canada, it will reach him if sent to

reach him if sent to

THEODORE TILTON,

Office of The Independent, No. 5 Beckman street, N. Y.

BOOK NOTICE.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW: by Mrs. C. H. DALL, Author of "Woman's Right to Labor," "Historical Pictures Retouched," etc.

"Historical Pictures Retouched," etc.

Notwithstanding the terrible war sweeping with a besom of destruction over this nation, and the clouds still darkening the horizon of our future—harmonizing with the immutable law of progress, the civilization of the nineteenth century must be in advance of all which has preceded it. Therefore we have no cause for discouragement. The signs of the times clearly indicate that chattel slavery cannot much longer pollute our soil. When its removal shall have opened the way for a full and thorough discussion of the subject of human freedom in its broadest signification and in all its bearings, then the excellent book with the above-named title will be found a valuable auxiliary in enlightening the public mind with regard to Woman's legal and consequent social position; and be a sharp and effective weapon in the hands of others who with carnest zeal "wage the war of words," the Boodless battle of ideas.

This little volume was published a year ago, but having no relation to the all-absorbing theme of war, of course it attracted slight attention. It is, however, a work which can well afford to bide its time for appreciation. When a deadly contest is waging between the hosts of Despotism and Democracy, and the overtired to the contest is waging between the hosts of Despotism and Democracy, and the event he can be seen to the contest is waging between the hosts of Despotism and Democracy, and the event he can be seen to be seen the contest is waging between the hosts of Despotism and Democracy, and the carnet of the seen the carnet and the carnet of a hundred tears are heard contest at the carnet of the carnet and the carnet of a hundred tears are heard contest at the carnet of the carnet and the carnet of a hundred tears are heard contest at the carnet of the ca

of course it attracted slight attention. It is, however, a work which can well afford to bide its time for appreciation. When a deadly contest is waging between the hosts of Despotism and Democracy, and the events of a hundred years are being concentrated into one, there is little leisure to speculate on underlying causes, or dwell long upon abstract questions of philosophy and ethics.

"We wait beneath the furnace blast" for that more auspicious day which we have reason to believe is not far distant, when the angel of purification shall have prepared the way for the working out of a higher civilization in which woman shall be recognized as co-equal with her brother in all the relations of life—when, to despoil her of any and if gift or privilege on account of sex, will be considered in its true light, as a tyrannical usurpation on the part of law or custom.

In the pages of Mrs. Dall's book, freighted with concentrated thought, she has brought succinctly before the view of the reader the relations and bearings of law upon woman in a manner evineing great research and power of generalizing—and while dissecting with a skillful hand the intricacies and complexities of law, she has succeeded not unfrequently in investing those dry details, the study of which to the law-yer is an onerous task, with the fascinations of romance.

Until woman becomes herself familiar with the re-

Until woman becomes herself familiar with the re-

Until woman becomes herself familiar with the re-lations of law to her rights of property, personal lib-crty, &c., she can never reasonably hope to be placed on a just legal status.

We therefore owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Dall, who has so bravely trodden this thorny field of in-vestigation, where few women have preceded her, and so successfully illustrated and familiarized a subject the importance of which cannot be overesti-mated.

mated.

This valuable work is dedicated to the friends of forsaken women throughout the world, because, as the author says, the lives of such women are the legitimate result of the spirit of the Law. All who are included in this dedication would find themselves amply compensated should they precure and read the book. Whether considered in the light of a logical argument, or an elequent protest, it would be throughout equally interesting.

Harwich Port, May 10, 1852.

DEATH OF MR. BUCKLE.

such carnest convictions.

To this brief notice of a great author, we may subjoin a few remarks, made by a correspondent writing to us from Cairo, February 17th,—who had frequent opportunities of meeting Mr. Buckle while the latter was in Egypt:—

with his legs. The boy Green started on a moonlight night, and ran away to Canada. His master, fearing the sister would follow, sold her straightway to Missouri; breaking her heart by separating her from her husband and two little children.

About this time, when almost everybody was laughing and crying over the pages of Uncle Tom, one morning while Samuel Green was going to the mill, a blacksmith came out of his shop at the roadside—him self a black man, and since a Methodist clergy manexclaiming;—

"Sam Green, would you like to see Uncle Tom's Cabin?"

"Whar is it!" asked Sam, who thought it was some new shanty put up in the neighborhood.

"It's a book," replied the blacksmith; "it's the story of a siave, and it goes for Abolition."

"Yes, I'd like to read it," said Sam; and he took home the story, in two volumes, and began to read. But before he finished, he received a letter from the versation, as in his writings, he shows himself favor-versation, as in his writings, he shows himself favor-

letter, from Clarksburg, Va., the following access of a recent capture there >—

"About a dozen desertes from the rebel any came in yesterday, very much frightened, wastes transportation to Ohio. We also captured a very desperate woman, by the name of Jenny Green, we sent her under guard to Wheeling. She is selved about 18 or 20 years of age, and not bed loxing about 18 or 20 years of age, and not bed loxing about 18 or 20 years of age, and not bed loxing about 18 or 20 years of age, and miss when he was up the Kanawha, and she'd be d—d if the wouldn't do it again. She has been in the hali at wisting the rebel camps, rides a fine hore, carns a pistol revolver and a handsome revolving rife presented to her by some rebel officers, and with wise she boasts that she has killed a great many d—d Yankees. She is said to be an unerring shot, and can put a bullet through the ace of clabs at the sitance of one hundred yards, nine times out of tes tance of one hundred yards, nine times out of tes She has been pursued many times, but has made by escape by the fleetness of her horse, and when on nered, where escape seemed impossible, would came her borse to leap the most horrible raises and plusge over rocks where the soldiers dare not follow here. She was taken by strategy and sent to Wheling lee before and impressed, but by the interestion of some secession fallies there, Gen. Research released her on parole. When brought before the captain of the company who arrested her, the cutain said, 'Well, Miss Jenny, you are come to via us again;' to which she replied with a terrible out, and the ball passed through his cap, just graing is the ball passed through his cap, just graing is the ball passed through his cap, just graing is the ball passed through his cap, just graing is head."

A BLUNDER AND A JOKE. The New Orlean

A BLUNDER AND A JOKE. The New Orkszs correspondent of the New York Herald says.—

"Speaking of Dr. Smith, I am reminded of one of the best jokes of the season. A gentleman called on Gen. Butler to-day, and stated that he had a segro who was hanging about the general hospial, and he wished to get him. The General's policy is such cases is to turn the negro out of our lines, as less he has been employed by some officer. In therefore turned to one of his aids—Lieut Clarkand told him to write to Dr. Smith to turn the majout of his hospital. Lieut. Clark wrote to Dr. Smith out of your keep that "—accidentally omitting to say anything alout a colored man. The owner of the slare took he note to the hospital innocently enought, and land it to Dr. Smith. The Dr. read the order, and though rather astonished, supposed the General had good reason for such instructions; so he jumple, and told his visitor to leave the house quicker has he ever came into it. The gentleman was prefet. If y astounded, and attempted to ask the reason of such treatment; but the Doctor said he would is hear a word, and, taking him by the shoulder, peaked him towards the door, and then ordered a coperal to put him out, which he did, the gentlems brandishing his came and cursing bitterly agains such usage. He went back to the General, and as explanation ensued, and resulted in all hade sejoying a regular old-fashioned horse-laugh. The agree was not in the hospital, and has not yet ben found."

THE NEGRO IN DEMAND. The Danish Government has made a singular proposition to the Administration at Washington. It is no less than to take at the contrabands off our hands, transport them to the Danish West Indies, there to be placed under appreticeship for three years, and after that time to receive agree and to become entirely free. The proof shows on the part of Demmark a Yanke propasifor driving a sharp trade. It shows, besides, that is negro is in demand in other quarters, although he had not not been the innocent causer of great difficulties among a Our Government could do no more, were it dispared to cooperate with Demmark, than to extend facilities for such fugitives as might desire to migrate to & Croix on the terms proposed. It could not trade the contrabands bodily to the refresentatives of Demark, to be conveyed without their consent to see though mitigated bondage. No one, we trust, wall advocate that course. Nor will the plan of instanting our Government in the apprenticeship system and the contrabands of the contrabands to see the contrabands of the contrabands begin to the contrabands of the contrabands and the contrabands are simpled to the conveyed without their consent to see the house might withhold hindrance and interference. Begui that, the efforts of the Danish diplomats will not be likely to be effectual.—Noted Herald.

A Well Kerr Log. The Port Royal correspondence and interference.

A WELL KEPT LOG. The Port Royal corrept dent of the New York Tribune has pregured a copy of the log of the steamer Planter, kept by Robert Sail on that famous trip, when he so skillfully excel from Charleston harbor to the blockading fleet. It's given as follows:—

given as follows:—
"Lasr-Robt: Small, Pilot; Alfred Gridiro, Espece; Abram Jackson, Jebel Turner, W. C. Thespeon, Sam Chisholm, Aham Allerton, Hanah Seak Susan Small, Clara Jones, Anna White, Lerias Wison, David McCloud, 3 small children.

Log—We leave Charleston at § past 3 clock of

Log—We leave Charleston at § past of the Thready morning.

We pass fort Sumier § past 4 o'clock. We strict at blockading squadron at Charleston Bar at | 10 k We give three cheers for the Union flag wone mor.

ARTICLES OF SUNDARY—| larg c, not mounted; morture. We arrive at Port Royal, Hilton, on sme night about 9 p. m.

The Secession Congressman, Valladighas, has received a sharp rebuff from home. A period has been forwarded to the House, from 63 loyal excess of Cincinnati, asking for his expulsion from 62 grees as a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the State of Ohio.

State of Ohio.

19 Wm. F. Goshorn, of slave Lucy notoricy, is been arrested in Wheeling for his Secession quiethies, as developed in his jubilation at the decks of Banks, and is to be taken to Camp Chase faceping. He had better be sent up here, and take the place Lucy occupied.—Cleveland Herald.

Suppose Lucy was in Cleveland now, and Oil is horn would come after her. Would she be delired up as freely as she was?

The lattice of Fair Oaks, Capt. Smart of the 10th Massachusetts regiment, was wounded in the fleg, and asked the first rebel who approached to be him off the field. The rebel replied: "I'll the off you!" and at once bayoneted him. This was only a wounded man who lay near by. Capt. Day die same regiment, was killed by the robels, after he is more than the company who were taking him from the foll.

A Receiver He is more than the first the company who were taking him from the foll. A SECESH HEART. The Washington Star, speking of several robel women who took occasion to start the several robel women who took occasion the several robel women where the several robel women wher

ing of agreral rebel women who took occasions press themselves on the arrival of prisoners in Wahrington the other day, says that "Mrs. Maguir say that, her heast was choking her, so great was brhatred of Yankoo rule."