VASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 31. BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1643.

Refuge of Oppression.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

"We are told by a gentleman who heard him, that wher Pillabury, the embittered Abolitioniat, delived a Sanday harangue to a crowded andience. In lifed, which colors the horrors of the war, and them not to enlist; urged them to discourage relating—mill colors the horrors of the war, and the most to enlist; urged them to discourage relating—mill, such time as the Administration should be a subject to the state of the Administration and for the state of the form of the state of

er wish it to be believed that he

Does Mr. Summer with it to be bettered in a set is really in favor of suppressing those seditions mea, his friends and admirers, who are to-day preparing the enlistment of the young men, some of Abolitionists, who make up Essex County societies, and attend of a Sunday on the preaching of Mr. Wendell Phillips in Boston? If he does, we shall the sentence. But they are the only men wh

h more serious business than Mr. Pills imagine it. The danger is imminent

ABOLITION PURITANISM

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.

SELECTIONS.

prove satisfactory "to the Commandation one felt disposed to criticise him closely, and he was secured with a sort of superstitions hope. Scott was superannuated, McDowell had been beaten, Paterson was disgraced, and our other rising military men, having no prejudices against the coming chieflain having no prejudices against the coming chieflain.

ABJUTIO PURITY AND ABJUTION CONTRIBUTION CON

He would try to "hold them in check"! He

the halter; but I have the most superfaitive con-tempt for the Northern traitors, who, under the pre-tended guise of patriotism, are stabbing their coun-try in the dark.

1. The character of the war: It is a desperate re

1. The character or rebellion.

2. Rebellion forfeits all constitutional obligations
on the part of the Government.

3. Necessity hath no law—or, rather, is the supreme law; and none but weak consciences and
craw-sick politicans will now think otherwise.

4. The rebellion must be dealt with as States as
well as individuals.

5. The most beneficial results possible should follow our immense sacrifices. To have, after all, the

cover the 5. The most beneficial results possible should for-our immense scrifices. To have, after all, the chimes about free-soil and rendition questions all make the very heavens sick, and cover the intry with worse than mourning, because depriv-reason of self-esteen and the sustaining dignity

DEGLARE THAT SLAVERY IS FOLK-IN.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Compensation, moderate, for slaves belonging indoubted Union men when the war is over, to estitled by a stern commission. And the border tes are here invoked to draw still further upon ir patriotism and true self-interest. As to offend-them, for which we should be exceedingly sorry, their sakes as well as our own, I have to say, let

me fit must; we are equal to our whole work, work on a right principle and right system. The slaves to be fully cared for, and employed bor-men, women and children—all of the most opriate kinds one hundred thousand of the in the battle-field, commanded by volunteer one, under the most rigid military subordination; command to be considered wholly respectable,

appropriate kinds; one hundred thousand of the men, in the battle-field, commanded by volunteer citizens, under the most rigid military subordination: such command to be considered wholly respectable, and specially patriotic.

9. This abolishing of slavery forever in this country would straighten out and simplify the state of things among us; cut off rebellion from all future effort; give us an immense moral position, infinence and support throughout the whole civilized world; advance the cause of universal liberty by a leap of a dozen centuries; and create forus an epoch of ronown in history, without a parallel.

10. Immediately on the close of the war, pour into Eastern Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, three millions of Northern and Western men—particularly laboring men—agriculturist, (a great chance for a new foreign emigration.) to be protected by an ample military force; in order that this new element of population may keep down and neutralize individual Southern hostility, and to bring forward the immense agricultural resources of every kind of those regions, particularly cotton, augar, riech that can, at any moment, in countless quantities, be converted into gold—making a very hey-dey of trade and comfort for all Europe.

Such a course would prove that all labor at the South, by white men, is practicable and honorable, as well as profitable; and it would be a wealth to the country, in commerce, covering, a hundred fold, all the cost of the war. As to white men, Northern men, not being able to stand sun shine, and a black teeming soil and missma, it is an old bugbear, and as baseless as witchcraft. White men as and all these things, if they will crowd off their stagnant blood by labor, live carefully, keep by them a little blue mass and quinne, lay by a little in the very heat of the day, avoid the might dows, and generally take carve of themselves—especially to fear nothing, except what is dishonest and dishonorable, and unkind towards others.

The fo

"Oh! this is venerable earth,
Valor's consecrated bed;
Hail! the memory of the brave!
Hail! the spirits of the dead! Time their triumphs shall procla And their rich reward be this

And their rion renewall amortality of fame—
Immortality of bliss!"
BELARIUS. Washington City, July 15, 1862.

SPEECH OF JUDGE HORTON.

We make the following extract from Judge Hongron's speech at Troy, on the Fourth. He portrays, in vivid colors, the evils of slavery, and his views must meet with the entire approbation of all loyal

must meet with the entire approbation of all loyal citizens:—

"It was slavery that placed James Buthanan in the Presidential Chair. It was to the influence of slavery that the traitors Floyd, Cobb and Thompson held seats in the Cabinet of the nation. It is slavery that marshals the rebel bosts, and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is slavery that stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is slavery that inspires all, from the General to the teamster. It is slavery which gives the word of command, and which sounds in the morning drum-besh—It is slavery which-sligs and builds hostile forts. It is slavery which-sligs and builds hostile forts. It is slavery which-sligs and builds hostile forts. It is slavery which slavers which extend the slaver of the hadronal capital. It is slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet, which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing and bursting with death. It is slavery which raises the pirate's flag upon the ocean, and murders our prisoners of war. It is slavery which wantonly burns the cotton, destroys the sugar, and violates all the ordinary usages of war. It is slavery which desolated and devastated Missouri and other Southern States of this Union. It is slavery that has hung Union men in East Tennessee, and assassinated them in New Orleans, and offered rewards for the heads of Butler and Johnson. Wherever this rebellion shows itself, whatever form it takes, whatever thing it does, whatever if meditates, it is moved by slavery fray, it is slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, range, robbing, murdering, according to the essential law of its being. More-as slavery it be cause, the origin of this war, without slavery it would case to-day. The slaves toil at home while the masters work at the rebellion. The ensiaved race is actually engaged in feeding, supporting, succoring and assisting those who are fighting for their centavement and the perpetuation of slavery. porting, succoring and assisting these who ing for their enslavement and the perpe

ing for their enalavement and the perpetuation of slavery.

"Slavery has been our curse in the past. Slavery is our curse to-day, and will be our curse in the future, unless a patriotic President shall, with the mark of his pen, sweep it from the continent. If slavery is the cause, why not extinguish it? While I believe this war may be and perhaps will be closed without the abolishment of the "sum of all villanies," still I believe sure, certain and lasting peace can only be had, when throughout our Republic not a chain shall clank upon or bind the limbs of man. As the distinguished Senator of Kansas, Gen. James H. Lane, said in my hearing in New York last month, so I say now, where our flag waves in victory, there should the fetter fall from the slave; and where the Union is restored, consecrated by the vows of undamned freemen, sacred with the grave of immortal spirits, let it be re-united in the faith that all men are created equal, and then, indeed, will our land appear to humanity bright, beautiful and effulgent, as was our planet when, in the morning of creation, it was swung by the hand of Omnipotence into ethercal space."

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the United tases Senate, in addressing the People's State Constitutes at Harrisburg, recently, is thus reported:—
"His announced that President Lincoln had told as teriper leaving Washington, that henceforth his view should be as stringent as the near exhaustatic said desires. (Loud applause.) That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put use the resident Configuration of the property of the

By an unfaltering trust."

New York Tribune.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

The Anniversary of British West India Emancipa tion will be celebrated in the usual manner at ISLAND GROVE, ABINGTON, on FRIDAY, August lat, in Mass MEETINO, under the direction of the Manager MASS MERTINO, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Siavery Society. Among the speakers looked for and confidently ex-pected on the occasion are the following.

pected on the occasion are the following :— W.M. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, H. C. WRIGHT, WM. WELLS BROWN, JOHN S. ROCK, ANDREW T. FOSS, Rev. DANIEL FOSTERS, Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY, an

The An Excursion Train on the Old Colony Rail-road will leave Boston at 9 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plymouth 9.20, A. M., stopping at usual way stations. RETURNING, leave the Grove at 5 14 P. M.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will convey passengers, on that day, to and from the Abington Grove at the following rates, being the same as upon forme ton, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quinc

Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quin and Braintree,—to the Grove and back,—for adults, cents; children, 25 cents.

Plymouth, and all way stations not already mentiod,—to the Grove and back, half the usual rates.

Excursion tickets good on other trains.

Should the day prove stormy, the meeting will held in the Town Hall, adjacent to the Grove, so these will be a determine of the recognition. tion of the proceedings.

there will be no interruption of the pro WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR., ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE,

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

There are still many base-minded, unprincipled ro-slavery journals at the North, notwithstanding the velations of its true character which slaver hideous revelations of its true character which slavery has made for many years past, and especially within the last eighteen months. A few of these are conducted with an ability which indicates no lack of intelligence,—only extreme depravity. Foremost among this small number is the New York Journal of Commerce. Its former editor, Gerarm Hallook, for a quarter of a century, availed himself of all possible opportunities (and where none existed, he created them) to ridicule the efforts and blacken the character them) to ridicule the efforts and blacken the character of Abolitionists, to shield the slave system from danger, to hesp contempt and obloquy upon the unfortunate colored race, to strengthen the hands of the brokers in human blood, to stimulate modocrafte violence against free speech, and to corrupt and deceive the people. Hundreds of his articles are on record in the columns of the Liberto-sall province the malignity columns of the Liberator—all proving the malignity of his spirit and the baseness of his efforts. In the of his spirit and the baseness of his efforts. In the service of the devil, the prince of slaveholders, never was greater seal or more assiduity shown by any one than by himself. The mischief he set on foot, the evil he consummated, the brutality he roused to action, the minds he led astray, the misrepresentations and falsehoods he put in circulation, to put down the abolition movement, admit of no measurement. Had he been the owner of every slave in the land, and educated under the most depraving Southern influences from childhood, he could not have labored more untiringly in behalf of "the sum of all villanies," and to transform the glorious "self-evident truths" of the Declaration of Independence into "glittering generalities" and empty "rhetorical flouishes." And all his, too, in an evangelical garb, and in reputable connection with an evangelical church—making loud outnection with an evangelical church—making loud ou cries, all the while, about "Abolition infidelity," an cries, all the while, about "Abolition infidelity," and affecting superior sanctive, in the most approved phasissical manner! At times, he attempted to plate his iniquity with gold, by ostentationaly cribing for the ransom of a slave-man or slave-woman endeavoring to procure the needed amount; taking good care to chronicle his "charitable" (!) donation in his own columns, and sometimes improving the occasion to

make a malicious fling at the Abolitioniats, as much more ready to talk against slavery than to redeem any one out of it by furnishing the means.

Of course, his journal was applauded throughout the man-imbruting South, and liberally patronized in that direction. Constantly atimulating the satunic pride and ambition of the slave oligarchy, defending them against every assault, and upholding every scheme of theirs, however villanous, he left nothing scheme of theirs, however villanous, he left nothing undone to bring about the present awful state of things in the country. Such was his open complicity with the Southern traitors, at the time of the capture of Fort Sumter, that he was compelled by an indignant and formidable public manifestation to retire from the editorial charge of the Journal of Commerce, in order in the control of the summerce, in order of the amorrasion. We know of

and formidable public manifestation to retire from the editorial charge of the Journal of Commerce, in order to save the necessity of its suppression. We know of no one whose memory will deserve to be excerated more intensely by the colored population of this country, bond and free, than his own.

For a very short time, the tone of the paper was alightly modified, though still perverse and malignant. Gradually, it ventured to speak out in a bolder strain, till now its articles are as venomous and as treasonable in spirit as ever—all designed to paralyze efficient measures for the suppression of the rebellion, to give "aid and comfort" to the rebols, to prolong the war indefinitely, in order to bring the Administration, into popular disfavor, and thereby ensure its ultimate over-throw, or else compel the Federal Government to recognize the independence of the Rebel Confederacy. If any paper ever deserved to be summarily suppressed by martial law, it is the Journal of Commerce.

Hallock having been compelled to retire, of course it became necessary to employ "a new hand at the bellows." The present editor is said to be one Franz, a brother of one of the editors of the New York Observer, and of the same stripe. His articles are all surcharged with misrepresentation, calumny, abuse, bluster, and pro-slavery scoundrelism, in reference to the friends of impartial freedom, and flercely deprecatory of any proposition or effort to deprive the rebels of the right arm of their murderous strength by confiscating their slave property. He knows that the entire slave population is actively wielded, in every possible manner, to crown the rebellion with success, and, up to this hour, with tremendous and irresistible effect; that the elaves are kept diligently at work, degging trenches and rifle-pits, building fortifications, carrying supplies, raising food to keep the rebel forces from atarvation, doing every sort of laborious and mental work, to ensure final victory to the Confederate States. This is precisely as he would have

bitnally holds up to public scorn as "disorganizers," "madmen," and "fanatics"! As a matter of consistency, why should be expect any thing more of them? Now, to this impeachment of the Abolitonists, we reply—that the difference between them and their caliuminator is, that, while he is for having the government pursue a do-nothing policy, like that of McCicllen, (who ought to have been stripped of his command long ago for utter incompetency, or else unwillingness to advance,) and wants the war so conducted as to make it utterly impossible to subdue the rebell, the Abolitionists are for a declaive, energetic, uncompromising course of policy to be adopted, whereby speedy victory will surely be attained. Even this libeller will not have the effrontery to accuse them of having the remotest sympathy with the South is this struggle. Whoever else may be disposed to deal gingerly with her, or to so speak and act as to play into her hands, they are not. For thirty years there has been an impassable gulph between her and then. They have branded her secession as clearly treascnable and for the most revolting purposes; and they have defended the government as wholly in the right as against her accusations and assaults. But, in common with hundreds of thousands of loyal men at the North, who have never had any connection with or sympathy for the Anti-Slavery movement, they perceive no possible chance for the rebellion to be put down, and the unity of the republic preserved, but by a proclamation of universal emancipation; bence their disgust, indignation and astonishment to see such blindness and weakness on the part of the government, and such incompetency or treachery on, the part of the leading generals in the army, in dealing ment, and such incompetency or treachery on the part of the leading generals in the army, in dealing with her. Their sharpest criticisms, their severest censures, their strongest admonitions, are not for the purpose of weakening but strengthening the arm of purpose of weakening but strengthening the arm of government, and leading it to see that the sober, in-telligent, thinking men of the North are not to be ex-pected any longer to fill the decimated ranks of the army "with alacrity," until they see good reason to believe that their lives will not be jeoparded or sacri-ficed as abortively as the hecatomba which have al-ready been slain on Southern sail ready been slain on Southern soil.

(1) Read what the Richmond Examiner s pot selected by "masterly strategy" for our army spot selected by "masterly strategy" for our army:
 "Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahommy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time the worst watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hooppoles and whortleberries have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburg road. Between Richmond and Bottom Bridge, on these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pink and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vision and numbers melited way under the inflaence of the miasma, bad water and a Southers sun."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

America before Europe. Principles and Interest By Count Agenor de Gasparin. Translated from ndvance sheets, by Mary L. Booth. New York; Charles Scribner, 124 Grand St., 1862 "-pp. 419. For sale in Boston by Crosby and Nichols, 117

This interesting and valuable book is a sequel The Uprising of a Great People," published by Count Gasparin rather more than a year ago. Pro-cessing to examine the crisis through which this coun ry is passing from the European point of view, it author takes the part of a true friend to our nation counsel as his wisdom dictates for our present and fu-ture guidance. Seeing that it is while the issue of the conflict is still uncertain that it is important to set forth the principles which it involves, he has spoken

prudence will give help, on both sides of the water, towards the successful solution of our great problem. The six parts into which this book is divided examine successively—the general aspect, to Europe, of the American Crisis—the attitude of England, or rather of two diverse classes which constitute that nation, towards this country—the Errors credited in Europe—the Interests of Europe in Americas—the claim which Ercedom makes upon Americans—and the claim which Religion makes upon Americans and Englash Christians. An amendix quotes certain State lish Christians. An appendix quotes certain Sta papers of our Government, by way of documenta

with comparatively few errors, either of fact or of speculation, in regard to us, this work has many and great merits. Instead of merely calculating probabilities in regard to our destiny, it seeks to fix attention on the question—Which course is rights? It recognizes obedience to duty as the highway of ultimate success, and points out that sound principle is the best guardian of our interests. Recognizing the fact that such great, and wide-spreading, and deep-rooted causes of disturbance as here prevail, are not to be speedily ealmed into quietness, it counsels patience and prudence. Recognizing also that the faults of the past and present are the dangers of the future, it urges immediate and progressive reform.

dence. Recognizing also that the failts of the past and present are the dangers of the future, it urges immediate and progressive reform.

It is true that the reform inculcated by Count Gasparin is not precisely of our sort. He prefers gradual to immediate abolition. But every page of his book shows that this is through no lack of zeal for the ultimate result, but only from full recognition of the existing obstacles. The Abolitionists have so often heard gradualism deceitfully urged, on this side the water, for the purpose of postponing prompter and stronger action, that they have learned to look with suspicion upon the motives of him who advises it. But no such suspicion can touch the author of this book. Even the mistakes concerning radical men and measures into which calumnious rumor has led him do not for a moment diaguise the fact that he is at heart with us. And he gives the strongest proof of this substantial unity with the Abolitionists by rebuiking, precisely as Garrison, and Phillips, and Parker have rebuked, the Northern sin, of prejudice against color, and warning the Northern people that this vice must be discarded before either Christianity or Democracy can have free course among them.

It is, of course, advantageous for Americans to read

before either Christianity or Democracy can have free course among them.

It is, of course, advantageous for Americans to read both the counsels and the rebukes of a friend so intel-gent and so earnest. And this view of America in the presence of Europe can hardly full to exercise a fa-vorable influence in regard to us both in France and

A book treating of affairs so various and con

single person became, through "conversion," an op-poser of alavery.

The American translation of Count Gasparin's book is carelessly printed, and contains smay errors. For instance —On p. 169, we have "England" print-ed, instead of America. At the top of p. 189, we have "the first corner," instead of the first comer. At the top of p. 386, the language represents as male instead of firmale that slave who was burned alive by mem-pers of one of the American Board's mission churches bers of one of the American Board's mission church ng the Cherokees, in 1859.-c, K. w.

God Timing all National Changes in the Interests of his Christ. A Discourse before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at its Annual Meeting in the City of Providence, R. I., on Thursday evening, May 29th, 1862. By William R. Williams. New York: Sheldon and Company, 335 Broadway. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. 1862."—pp. 56.

It was not at all strange that, when the who It was not at all strange that, when the whole Northern people arose in their might to declare that the nation should remain one, and that the Government should be sustained in its struggle with Rebellion, the clergy should have joined their voices to the general cry. They had always preached, and practised, allegiance to the Government. The coming out of a crop of patriotic sermons, in this exigency; was a matter of course. There has been no change in the sentiment of patriotics, on the past of either people or sentiment of patriotism, on the part of either people or pastors; only an occasion for the active manifestation of it. In another particular, however, a great change has

been going on. As the progress of the rebellion, and of the war, exposed to the people, and particularly to the army, more and more of the atrocious character of slavery, and of the descriptions. larly to the army, more and more of the atrocious character of slavery, and of the depravation wrought by it in the manners and morals of slaveholders, more and more of the Northern people have been awakened to the necessity of exterminating alavery. And, closely following these, a similar proportion of the clergy have vigorously inculcated the duty of using the existing struggle for this purpose. Whether Mr. Williams be one of that becomed minerity of the clergy has poken plainly honored minority of the clergy who spoke plainly miner slavery before this necessity was laid upon the starting of honored minority of the clergy who spoke plainly against slavery before this necessity was laid upen them; I know not. But in this discourse, treating of the "opportunities and hopes of the times, in their bearing on the Home Mission work of the Churches of Christ," he pleads energetically for an application of the rule of righteonaness to our great national sin.—
He tells us that the late action of the slaveholders has, happily, awang the whole question out of its old moorings, making it possible for the nation, and the Government, to act against slavery in a way, and with an effectiveness, formerly prohibited. He welcomes the opening for mortal combat against this giant initiuimoorings, making it possible for the nation, and the Government, to act against slavery in a way, and with an effectiveness, formerly prohibited. He welcomes the opening for mortal combat against this giant iniquity. Rather than give it, by new compromises, a fresh lease of life, he would accept perpetual war, and leave it in charge to his children after him to reconquer the whole land for freedom.

He declares that the negro, being Christ's kinsman, is our kinsman also; and that, as we now injure or benefit him, it will speedily be said to us—lansmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.

Showing that the operation of our present struggle, whether longer or shorter, must be to release the black

whether longer or shorter, must be to release the black man from bondage, he declares that, when this strug-gic shall cease, it will be infamous to reënslave him, and alike foolish and wicked to banish him. And he

and alike foolish and wicked to banish him. And he forcibly asks whether it be either policy or piety, in an age when British and American Christians have just been fighting the good fight of the abolition of caste in the East-Indian mission churches, to exasporate the law of caste on these shores, and convert our dusky tillers and toilers into the coolies of a cruel, enforced expatriation.

A large responsibility for the continuance and growth of slavery rests on the Baptist denomination in this country, both South and North. The Southern Baptists cannot at present be reached by Christian missionaries. But if so sound and able a laborer as Mr. Williams can be obtained for the purpose, I suggest to the American Baptist Home Mission Society the advantage of immediately sending him to evangelize the Reverend Dr. Baron Stow, and the Rows street church and congregation, in this city. No Southern heathen are more in need of such labor.

—C. K. W.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY—Devoted to Literature and National Policy—for August, 1982.

Contents.—Among the Pines, (concluded;) Southern Rights; Maccaroni and Canvas; Glances from the free free Army; John McDonough, the Maionaire; Helter-Skelter Papers; Sketch of the Orient; Witches, Einteliant of New York City; The Bane of our Country; The Molly O'Molly Papers; Wounded; Astor and the Canada and Amonth of the Work; Thunder all Romal; Washe Successful 7 A Merchant's Story; Corn is King; Interary Notices; Editor's Table.

THE CAUSE.

"We are not here to consider the cause of ration, but to consider how we shall best rible fire out."

Is more grace than our modern conserva-tans happen to be possessed of to make assimous enough to confess, frankly, that caused the terrible conflagration which is lating our country, and threatening to uninhabitable and desolute waste. Having leave it an uninhabitable and desolate waste. Having been in complicity with the robels ever since the government was formed, and alded the peen in complicity with the rebels ever since the government was formed, and sided them in robbing God's poor, now that the trailors are seeking to rob and enslave them, they find it very convenient to raise the cry, "Thief!" that they may secure a reputation for honesty to which they have never been untitled. We thank God that there are some men in the com-

for liberty per es, but desire freedom for the same man only.

Talk about the impropriety of considering the "cause" of this rebellion! Men do not thus reason or act in relation to other and even minor evils which exist in the community. If a ship springs a leak at sea, one of the first things to be done is to search for the "cause." How absurd it would be under such circumstances, for the captain to call the ship's com-pany upon deck, and say to them, in the language of one of the Boston Common orators, "We are not here to consider the cause of this sad disaster, but to see how we shall save the ship from sinking, and oursee how we shall save the ship from sinking, and our-selves from a watery grave." Our impression is that such a commander would be speedily introduced by his auditors to old Neptune, to die "Unwept, unhonored and uni

"Unwept, unhonered and unsung."

When business is depressed, and financial ruin stares us in the face, men seek for the cause, and labor hard to remove it. When the potato becomes infected with disease, so that we are in danger of losing that valuable esculent, the whole community is satir to ascertain the cause, elaborate essays are written by our most learned men, and spread before the people, suggesting a remedy. When pleuro-pneumonia breaks out among our cattle, threatening to decimate and destroy the herds of our farmers, the whole State is aroused, the Legislature is convened, the people are addressed upon the subject by His Excellency, a large committee of our greatest wiseacres in such matters is elected, and thousands of dollars are expended to ascertain the cause and suggest a remedy. But when a disease is raging far more fatal to our peace and prosperity as a nation than any of these, or all of them combined, filling the land with mourning and unutterable wee, and the people with terror and alarm, having its origin in the moral delinquencies of those who have assumed to command our "ship of State," we are to be told, are we, that it is not proper to consider the cause of this terrible state of things, but we must seek to prevent the consequences! Let to consider the cause of this terroise state of things, but we must seek to prevent the consequences! Let those who will follow such teachers remember the declaration of the Savior—"If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

deciration of the Savior—"If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

When God put down the great rebellion instituted in Eden, and expelled the traitors therefrom, he clearly showed them the cause of it, and why he so summarily dealt with them as its authors. Had He been permitted to take some lessons in the school of modern conservative politicians, He would, probably, have put down the terrible rebellion, as they propose to suppress the more terrible one now existing in the United States, (!) without saying any thing about the "cause." He has, since that period, made a good many similar blunders. For instance, when He visited Pharaoh and his people with such terrible plagues, He told him the cause why He thus dealt with him, viz., he "would not let His people go, that they might serve Him." He speaks to us, providentially, in similar language to-day, and will continue to "plague" us, as a nation, as He did Egypt, unless we will "let His people go" out from their bondage, that they may serve Him.

Again, when Joshua was repulsed by the people of the cause.

that they may serve Him.

Again, when Joshua was repulsed by the people of Al, (see Joshua 7:5.) God showed him the cause, and instructed him how to prevent a repetition of the disaster. (Let those who would overlook the cause of our national troubles read carefully the first twelve chapters of Joshus, and, if they are sensible men and women, they will no more ignore the cause of the uncivil and terrible war which is convaising our government. and filling its aumoorders with the most

an age when British and American Christans also women, they will no more ignore the cause of the just been fighting the good fight of the abolition of caste in the East-Indian mission churches, to exasperate the law of caste on these shores, and convert our dusky tillers and tollers into the cooles of a cruel, enforced expatriation.

A large responsibility for the continuance and growth of slavery rests on the Baptist denomination in this country, both South and North. The Southern Baptists cannot at present be reached by Christian missionaries. But if as sound and able a laborer as Mr. Williams can be obtained for the purpose, I auggest to the American Baptist Home Mission Society the advantage of immediately sending him to evangelist the Reverend Dr. Baron Stow, and the Rows street church and congregation, in this city. No Southern heathen are more in need of such labor.—C. E. W.

ENFORUIG SLAVE LAWS.

The Boston Post states that Gen. Butler has ordered that every negro found after dark about the streets of Now Orleans, without a pass from his master, should be treated according to the laws of Louisians, namely, with whipping, and imprisonment on bread and water. Of course, every few negro found in the streets after.

See Luke 19:41-44. Again, in Luke 13:

Of course, every few negro found in the streets after.

Of course, every few negro found in the streets after. that every negro found after dark about the streets of New Oriena, without a pass from his master, should be treated according to the laws of Louisiana, namely, with whipping, and imprisonment on bread and water. Of-course, every free negro found in the streets and the streets and for course, overy free negro found in the streets and the streets and for course, overy free negro found in the streets and attorn." See Luke 19:41-44. Again, in Luke 13: 24, 25, hear him saying, "O Jerusalem, Jer

of the earth," (see Acts 17 : 26,) and in rhatsoever we would that men should should do even so unto them," are no terrible retribution, upon the necks, head and of those who thus used them. So true is a

ing, in terrible each other used them. So true is it considered in the second of the s the solemn meeting. Your new moons and appointed fasts my soul hateth; they are a t spread forth your hands, I will hide mine cree ing you; yes, when ye make many prayers, I will at hear you; your hands are full of blood. See Instit 1:18-15. Again—"Your iniquities have separate between you and your God, and your sins here is his face from you, that he will not hear. For perfect with blood, and your fingen with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, you here. hands are defiled with blood, and your finger via iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, you hash
thath muttered perversences. None collets for your
speak lies; they conceive mischief, and bring for
iniquity." See Isalah 50:2-4.
With such examples before us, while we down
the condition of our country, let us not igner is
cause of these terrible calamities, but search for its
ligently, and put it away, lest God, "in his displants
hall take us away with his stroke; the displants

shall take us away with his stroke; then a great me some cannot deliver us." See Job 38:18.

Boston, July 23, 1862.

JUSTITIA

MR. PILLSBURY AT MILFORD. DEAR GARRISON,-We anticipated a most ex-

DEAR GARRISON,—We anticipated amost create and impressive meeting last Sunday, and trays were not disappointed. Seldom, if ever, have a people been more deeply impressed with the peal of the hour, than by the weighty words of Mr. Pilster, A large and attentive audience, filling Lyceus his gave evidence that all is not story ground. In echoing words of Jeremiah and Isaish were sousin solemn tones, and God's eternal law in the marrial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made the basis of a sent rial and moral world was made to the present trial-hour to our given and the present trial-hour to our given and the present trial-hour to our ing analysis of the present trial-hour to our re-nation. Oh, if the Government and Church wil listen, and put away their infidelity; if, neglecting tempest and whirtwind, they would hear the "all "double for our sins"? What shall save us in flery judgment and God's scathing justice? Is in hope in such an hour, when "None calleth is ja-tice—nd, not one"?

Any attempt to put on record the rebute and va-ing of our veteran brother, who, "carevon at weary," cries for the dumb in this hour of makes would be fruitless. His words are still ringing in in ear. God grant they may lodge in the heart! Was is to be done? Ah, this is the question; and via shall be our answer? May we have grace to so even in the face of martyrdom, with Napoleon's @ Guard, "We will die, but never surrender." And blessed be God,

"Tis not all of life to live, Nor all of death to die."

What is to be done? Thus, at the close of the es-ning lecture, answered Mr. Pillabury: — "Hua-back to a recognition of your own manhood—of pa ning lecture, answered Mr. Pillabury:—"Has back to a recognition of your own manhood-of a divine origin and destiny. Believe younelrs is sacred to be shot down like dogs by Jeff. Durar his myrmidous, and all in the cause of slavery! In rather, at home, in the arms of loving mothen is affectionate sisters. Nay, be shot down, if your at home, and die like a Christian, and have a ten burial, rather than go and die in the cause of a las and Government based on slavery, which are of the control of the cause of a last never have been formed, and which are bisential. over with the curses of God for the wrong, one and cruelties it has inflicted on millions of he children. Speak in tones of thunder to the 6we ment, until it hear, and declares a policy and preof such a character as that, if you must die is left it shall at least be in the cause of justice and list How heaven-wide the difference here, comma with the following call—the latest type of Repella justice, even in theory, for a meeting to arose a people to fill the decimated ranks!

"LOYAL MEN OF THE NORTH, ARQUE "The Union-loving men of Millord, who levis old Constitution bequeathed to us by the patrick the Revolution, who love the old flag which was secrated by the blood of our fathers, and who wish hand down to posterity that Constitution inviolated and that flag unstained, are requested to meet it at Town Hall, Monday evening, July 14, at 8 clock, take such measures as are necessary to exourage is enlistment of men in defence of that Constitution as that flag."

What infatuation! How false What infatuation! How false even to our deal fathers, who in their day saw the evil, and desirely be delivered from it! Recreant sons! the less if Jefferson and Washington, if they were not alred decomposed, would rattle against their collins in buke of such misguided and perfidious twalib. I consecrated Constitution, which hurts into a hald bondage the panting fugitive, and eternizes the mitted of the collins in the collins in the constitution. Which is the positive of the constitution and flag, and then we are make the welkin ring with our glad boarnis. make the welkin ring with our glad bos Till then, no compromise, come life or death!

Milford, (Mass.) July 14, 1862.

TS IT 80 ?

MR. GARRISON,—Our local papers in other day, that among the speakers at a reer if meeting in Leicester was Rev. Mr. May; but set did not inform us what he said, it was an ope, at think a fair supposition, that he, as an old said and Abelitionist, who had long labored under the set. I think a fair supposition, that be, as an ost an Abolitionist, who had long labored under the sear of of "No Union with Slaveholders," No separator or complicity with a pro-slavery Government, and seasourage enlistments. But I am grieved to lean his an authentic source, that he is actually using his fluence to accurace enlistments under the recei of the President, affirming it to be the duty of our man who can to enlist, and that he would ge had were the physically able. I am so automaded almost doubt whether this can be the same Saus almost doubt whether this can be the same Saus and devoted General Agent of the America and devoted General Agent of the America and residences of the two are identical, but can be possible that they are one and the same person; or you, Mr. Garrison, tell me if it is so ! I this for their General Agent, if it is him.

I know that we must take into consideration is fact, that the official representatives of the America and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies have year or more after the breaking out of the was well to give an unconditional support to the Government and I recollect that Mr. Edmund Quiony american at our meeting at Framingham a year so last for year or more after the breaking out of the was well to give an unconditional support to the Government and I recollect that Mr. Edmund Quiony american of July, that the Commander in-Chief of the United States army had become the General Agent of American Anti-Slavery Society; but as this smooth one, and as we were semi-officially informed by C. K. Whipple in an important article in the Law and abortive of any good results to the date of anti-slavery cause, and that therefore the must and abortive of any good results to the date of anti-slavery cause, and that therefore the must and abortive of any good results to the date of the save when a their agents went in the law of the save of the slave, which I think they had to the cause of the slave, which I think they had to the cause of the slave, which I think they had to the cau

as all. And if Mr. May counter that God and suffering sent to do the great justice that God and suffering sent to do the great justice that God and suffering saidors at recruiting men to die like dogs in the swamps labors at recruiting men to die like dogs in the swamps labors at recruiting men to die like dogs in the swamps labors at recruiting and the sound in the sum and the sum of the South, in the unander the service of a President who but recently, with todecent haste, received a million of General Hunter's freed men.

The Lord God of Hosts has a coutroversy with this The Lord God of Hosts has a coutroversy with this counter summary and the The Lord God of Hosts has a controversy with this ation. He is now punishing it for its sins; and said we attempt to aver His just judgments, or raise sail we attempt to aver His just judgments, or raise men to defend it against the wrath of His avenging hand! Shall Mr. May, or you, or I, or any of us, who have for years pronounced the woes of God years this nation for its wickedness, now that they gainst this nation for its wickedness, now that they gainst this nation for its wickedness, now that they save being poured out on its unrepentant head, seek to this our hands in a vain struggle against the march of Gol's eternal justice? Let us, repenting of our ins, let we also periah in the great destruction, call on the aution to arise to RIGHTROUSKIRS and JUSTICE, let hally it may not be too late for God to stay his stretched-out arm.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND.

Worester, July 27, 1862.

Worcester, July 27, 1862.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

Mr. George T. Downing being in Boston on Sunday, July 20th, and having in possession some facts important to be communicated at once to the colored citizens, Rgv. L. A. Grimes, on being apprised of the same, waived his usual evening service, and tendered the use of his pulpit, which arrangement was opportune, and seemed very satisfactory to the audience.

Dr. Rock being called upon by Mr. Downing, stated that during his recent visit to Washington, he had an interview with Hon. George W. Julian, who imparted to him the fact that certain influential colored men, connected with the Liberia Commission, had been of

ted with the Liberia Commission, had been o connected with the Liberia Commission, had been of late quite active in endeavoring to impress members of Congress and others with the idea that the colored citizens of the United States have become favorably disposed towards Liberia colonization.

He (Dr. Rock) offset the assertion by numerous

facts from his range of experience and observation, but visiting to have the statement in a form to be used, he subsequently obtained from Mr. Julian the

Horse of Refresentatives,

Washington of 28th of June. In conversation with me, Mr. Johnson spoke first of the Contrabanda turned adrift by the war, and asid they should be sent out of the country, whether they are willing to go or not. He said they were mere children in capacity, and needed the control of the superior race, and ought to have it, whether they desired it or not. I asked him if he would apply this polley to all the colored race of the country. North and South, bond and free. He said he would; that the race was inferior, incapable of taking care of itself, and that if they could not be persuaded to accept colonization, the would compel them to accept it. He said much more, but this is the substance of what he said. Very truly, yours, George W. Julian.

The reading of this letter created quite a se and the interest was increased by the address of Mr.
Downing, which was a review of certain documents
recently emanating from members of the Liberia Commission. It abounded with facts and arguments, ably and exposely presented, and so impressed the meet-ing, that a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and a copy of his address solicited for publication, that the public might know the real state

penceaton, that the public might know the real state of feeling among the colored people in view of this new phase of Liberia Colonization.

The following were appointed a committee on publication: George T. Downing, "Wm. Wells Brown, John S. Rock, Wm. C. Nell, Rev. Leonard L. Grimes. As it was deemed necessary that this much of the proceedings should be immediately published, it is proceedings should be introduced to the Liberator:
herewith respectfully submitted to the Liberator:
W. C. N. Boston, July 21, 1862.

ONE STEP FURTHER.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

I admire the resolutions adopted in New York city
by committees representing the Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, the Common
Council, and other bodies, and also the article from the New York Commercial Advertiser, headed "The n and Slavery," published in last Saturday's pt. I like the resolutions, so far as they go, those high-minded, patriotic and influential en will again exercise their combined influential resuccion will again exercise their combined influ-mancipation, not only of the slaves of rebels, but the mancipation, not only of the slaves of rebels, but the mmediate, unconditional and universal emancipation under the war power) of all who are held as slaves shout the length and breadth of this great Re-which, had it not been for the blighting curse very, might have flourished, and become the greatest, the wisest, and the happiest nation on the globe. This I would have them sak the President to do, as a matter of justice in the sight of God, both toward the slaves and their masters, even though it might, as a matter of expediency, not of justice, be thought but heaves.

"The Commercial Advertiser says."

"There would have been, there could have been, or rebellion had there been no slavery. It is the base of our existence as a nation. It is the upas tree which, at the South, has almost killed democracy as love of free institutions, and whose shadow has ablen banefully upon the North also. It is our enemies 'strength and our weakness; and self-defence, the very life of our cherished government, demands that the blow be firuck at the thing itself, as well as at those wife have fostered it."

The above quotation seems to imply the necessity of the total abolition of slavery in this country; and yet the writer seems to be strangely inconsistent, for he says, "We believe, in sadness, but in all earnest-neas, that the success of our war for the Union depends upon the President's issuing a proclamation of emancipation to verry slave who will leave the poble, and come within our lines." If "the success of our war" thus depends upon the mencipation, and thus secure justice to the slave, obedience to God, and salvation to our country?

Boston John 200.

"Should Lincoln be elected, and should he, for in-tions, recommend the abolition of the slave trade buttern the States, and Congress and the Supreme Court essains him therein. I would take the ground, The time of recolution had come, AND I WOULD GO WITH TRUES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

proved July 17th, the provided are herevith pureoclution explanatory thereof are herevith pureoclution explanatory thereof are herevith pureoclution explanatory thereof the United States, do hereby proclaim and warn all persons within the contemplation of said 5th section to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to little proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and actaures as within and by said 5th section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1852, and of the independence of the United States the S7th.

(Signed). ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Ww. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

which the manifesto is issued:—
Sec. I enacts that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levised and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.
Sec. 2 refers to persons instigating rebellion hereafter.

contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2 refers to persons instigating robellion hereafter.

Sec. 3 disqualifies rebels from hereafter holding office in the United States.

Sec. 4 alludes to individuals charged with treason before the act.

Sec. 5 makes it the duty of the President to seize all the estates and property of persons holding certain specified offices in the Confederate States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforeaid, after the passage of this sec, being engaged in armed rebellion against the, Government of the United States, or siding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to sid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such persons shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all esies, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of said sixty days from the date of such varning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any sub brought by such person for the possession of the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

THE REBELLION AND SLAVERY. The New York Commercial Advertiser advocate the following described method of dealing with the Southern conspiracy to destroy the nation:—

The New York Commercial Advertiser advocates the following described method of dealing with the Southern conspiracy to destroy the nation:

"In other words, the origin, intent and animus of this rebellion proclaim unmistakuly that the slave-holders have reached a point of apostacy from the principles of democracy which is radical in its character; that slavery and its essentially despote and antidemocratic influences have so far undermined the Union, and do of necessity so corrode and destroy its foundations, that the only safety of the Union lies in the uties cradication of the thing itself. There would have been, there could have been, no rebellion had there been no slavery. This may not be a war for the extension of slavery, but it is a war for the extension of slavery, but it is a war for the extension of slavery, but it is a war for the extension of slavery, but it is a war for the extension of slavery, but it is a war for the extension of slavery over popular liberty, and for the establishment on this continent of that form of class government and aristocratic despotism which are the legitimate and inevitable fruits of the extistence of slavery. It is, therefore, while a war of classes, also a war of classes for a cardinal principle—on the part of the rebels, for a mode of government more congenial to their institutions and tastes, and on our part, for the maintenance of a form of government unqualifiedly democratic and free; on their part, to wrest from the Union as much territory and other property as shall give them territorial status among nations, and on our part, to maintain the integrity of that territory.

"The course of events during the war must satisfy any man that this institution of slavery has been for years so nused at the South as to become really an element of strength in this rebellion signise free institutions, it supplies these aristocratic insurgents with labor in the trenches and on the plantations, by which it directly ministers to the strength of the four eventshed government, dema

if the President lacks the courage to take the lately necessary step.

"There are those who will raise the cry of abolition over such declarations. That matters little. Our platform is Emancipation before Dismion, and any man who cannot stand thereon must at heart be a sympathizer with rebellion and secession. Events, though it may not be generally known, say clearly that this issue is at hand, and we unhesitatingly put ourselves on the side of emancipation. What honest and true patriot would do otherwise? We trust that the President will not unnecessarily lose a day in hurling this weapon at the rebels."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CHAM

The resolutions recently adopted by the combined committees of New York citizens, on the subject of the prosecution of the war, are of remarkable significance at the present time. They are the deliberate utterance of men hitherto connected with all political parties, and now representing five different associations. We copy all but the first two resolutions, as follows:

and the world to suspend public opinion until his State should have one more opportunity to redeem her character; and now, citizens of Kentucky, this opportunity has presented itself, and for the sake of your former fame and glory—for your country—for your liberties, which ought to be dearer to you than life itself—come to the field. Rally to your country—for your mounts of the sake of your mounts of opportunity.

Then prepare now to meet the enemy; send the young men to the field; let them retrieve the character of this once proud and noble State. Circulate through the country that the Confederate government does not war against the citizens of the country. Can you, with the example set by the people of the South tamely submit? They have, with heroic devotion, applied the torch to their property, and, with unparalleled unaminity, have they battled for their country. Will you not risk as much as they to achieve your freedom and independence?

John Morgan, the guerilla leader, who is now asking a foray in Kentucky, has issued the following

proclamation:

"Glassow July 10, 1892.

"Kentuckians: I am once more among you. Confiding in your patriotism and strong attachment to om
Southern cause, I have at the head of my gallant base
raised once more our Confederate flag, so long trampled
upon by the Northern tyrants, but never yet disgraced
Let every true patriot respond to my appeal.

Rise and arm! Fight against the despoiler! Figh

upon by the Northern tyrants, use see the second by the Let every true partiot respond to my appeal.

Rise and arm! Fight against the despoiler! Fight for your families! your homes! for those you love best! for your conscience! and for the free exercise of your political rights, sever again to be placed in jeopardy by the Hessian invader. Let the stirring seems of the late Richmond fight be constantly before you. Our brave army there and everywhere is victorious. McCleilan and his foreign hordes are grovelling in the

dust.

Our independence is an achieved fact. We have bought it with privation and suffering, and sealed the compact with the seal of blood. Be not timorous, by rise, one and all, for the good cause, to clear our des Kentucky's soil of its detested invaders.

Kentuckians is all.

Kentuckians! fellow-countrymen! you know you can rely upon me. John Morgan, Acting Brigadier General C. S. A.

SECESSIONISTS IN CHICAGO. The Chicago Tribune declares that secess bundant in that city. It says:—

The Chicago Tribune declares that accessionists are abundant in that city. It says:—

"There are accessionists in our schools, in our churches, in almost every civic organization of Chicago. There is scarcely a hotel in the city which does not contain them. You will find them in every drinking salcon, and in some of these latter holes it is fairly uneste to proclaim yourself an unconditional Union man. You can find them upon street corners. It was not an insignificant boast, nor an unfrequent one, made yesterday at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, that 'By —, Jeff. Davis will be up here pretty soon, and he will fix things all right."

"It is not unknown to everybody that a law office in this city is in the confidence of the Confederate government, and that it received funds to pay out to Confederate surgeons at camp Douglas. It may be a matter of man to many, but not to all, that regular meetings of accessionists are held in this city at which most treasonable sentiments are uttered, and as their festive, orgices health to Jefferson Davis and his crew are drunk, sometimes with so much enthusiasm as to be audible to parties in the street."

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GENERAL POPE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, | Washington, July 25.

Order No. 18.

Hereafter, no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and the regulations of the army provide nuple means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the encury, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

wice.
mmand of Major General Pope,
George D. Russell, Chief of Staff.

The General is the finest soldier in this Jirinov, understands his duty and does it, and requires all under him to do theirs, and he is beloved by all, officers and men. Unfortunately, the view he acquired at home in Vermont of the "peculiar" are not such as are adapted to this climate, for down here we all believe in the insilenable right of every white man to do as he pleases, and of every night to as he is told. It is evident, therefore, that he has no business and the him who has been known to fur-

neutralize the efforts of those differently and more agreeably disposed, and to mar the beautiful harmony of those relations which have been attained only at such an expense of comfort and backbone. Let his fate be a warning to all other brigadiers. Remember, if you would win credit at home and glory abroad the good old scriptural maxim, "Love your enemies," and do as they would have you!—New Orleans correspondent Boston Transller.

which as a matter of expediency, not of justice, be thought both breafter to compensate all loyal master. The Consuroid Advertiser says.—

The sation and there been no slavery. It is the upper such that they will be a flaborary, thousands of fighting ments as the four the fourth of the country says. The strength of the country says. The strength of the thing itself, as well as at these wife have fostered it."

The shove quotation seems to imply the necessity of the total abolition of slavery in this country; and the says. The shows and the says of the total abolition of slavery in this country; and the says. The shows and the says of the total abolition of slavery in this country; and the says. The shows and the says of the says of the says of the says of the says. The shows and the says of the says of

will applead the proclamation of emancipation."

The sentiments thus put forth come from such men as Mayor Opdyke, Hamilton Fish, A. T. Stewer, B. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewers, P. M. Wetmore, Robert B. Minturn, John A. Stewert, John A. Stewert

Mr. Van Buren, sighth President of United States, died on the 24th alt. Had he lived Dec. 5, he would have completed his 80th year, had held the offices of New York State Senator, torney-General, U. S. Senator, Governor of New York U. S. Sceraty of State, Minister to England, V. President, and President. He had much to do where the office was more the country which. have faded away, as have a dozen other men filled it, and who were as able as he was; it cution made him, first Vice Fresident, and it dent of the United States.—Boston Traveller

The President says that he can't tell what has become of many of the men who composed the army of the Potomac. Only half of them are now in condition to be accounted for, while in the armies of Buell, Burnside, Mitchell, and other Generals, every man is accounted for. They appear to be gone, but whither, "no one knows, nor can tell." Has the army of the Potomac really become an army of ghoats, of shadows, of shades !—Ibid.

Assassination of Union Man in Virginia.

A correspondent mentions in a letter to a New York paper, seven cases of the murder of Union men in the vicinity of Front Royal, Virginia. John F. Haynes, aged 62, and a Mr. Bealer, Union residents of Page county, were assassinated the present month by rebel guerillas, for no crime care their loyalty. Their bodies were left unburied for aweck. Absalom Clem, a Union farmer near the Luray Valley, was killed on his own property by a company of rebel troops. His roffman, pierced with six bullets, were found soon after: An individual named Ridenour was murdered for going to Woodstock to buy salt, he rebels accusing him of communicating with the Yankees, and dragging him to the place of execution from the bosom of his family. In one county seven such cases of the murder of non-combatants have been noted during the month of July.

THE CONFISCATION BILL IMPERIEUT. stated here, on good authority, that an important take has been committed by the persons who dre the Confiscation and Emancipation bill, insamu it contains on section providing for the due en

master of the situation. He will move shortly move surely; so shortly and surely that it is no matter of surprise if the anniversary of Be find our army in the rebel capital.

mo matter of surprise to the rebel capital.

Will there never be an end of this preliminary puffing and bragging? Certainly, if ever a people had lessone of caution and self-restraint in this respect, it is the American people with reference to this very matter of the capture of Richmond. If Richmond could have been destroyed by a constant stream of brags and threats, as Jericho was by the blowing of ram's horns, we should have had possession of it long ram's horns, we should have had possession of it long ram's horns, we should have had possession of its long frest, and bragging afterwards.—Solem Mercury.

Greeniana, Kr. The Cincin-Metcall.

Convented to the rebet of the 7th Ohlo regiment, and were related to the prisoners at Cross Lance last summer, have been reprisoners at Cross Lan

THE CAPTURE OF CYSTHIAMA, KY. The Cincinnati Times has a detailed account of the capture of Cynthiama, Ky., by Morgan and his band of guerillas. The place was held by 900 soldiers, composed of home guards belonging in Cynthiama and neighboring towns, under command of Lieut Col. Landman. Morgan attacked the place with 1200 men, and after a desperate light of swe hours, the Union troops were obliged to rou, having sustained a sions of 60 to 70 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at 90.

After gaining possession of the place, the rebels behaved in the usual manner, setting overy article they needed belonging to Union men. Houses were, entered, stables were robbed, bureau drawers were opned, and for two hours the city was filled with robbers. The next day the railroad depot was burned, and also several bridges.

om the Richmond Basminer, 21st ult.

river, brings the news of a rebel raid at Floams, on Tuesday last. They entered

of cotton have been burnt by guerillas in that neigh-borhood within ten days.

It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts first sell, and get gold from Union men and their sgents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

Los Last Friday night, a party of rebels made a dash across the James, just above Harrison's Landing, burnt a schooner, captured the captain, and drove of 500 beer cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac. Somebody on our side must have been very sleepy

A special despatch to the Chicago Times fr Cairo, dated July 28, says that the rebels have tal possession of Humbolit, and now hold the Mobile a Obio Railroad there. They have torn up the tre for five miles.

How the Government protects loyal men is apily illustrated by advices from Fortress Monroe, which say that on Thurnday night a company of Rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Foint, opposite Yorktown, carried off a lot of contrabands, and forced into the Rebel army all the inhabitants found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ahlp-timber, and, with their trophies, took their denarture.

We hear from various sections that men woul willingly enlist to fight, if they could be assure against "diching" in the service. They shoul have that assurance, with ample security, for Ge McClellan told the army of the Potomac, after a criosity hunter from Massachusetts had taken Mans asa, that he would lead them to "the decisive battledd," which he didn't.—Boston Herald.

NEWS WANTED FOR EUROPE. A reader Independent, who has just set sail for Europe, us a note concerning his paper, and adds:—
"Forward me speedy news, as follows;"
Richmond—ours.
The Robellion—the Devil's.
The County—the Lord's.
Slavery—nowhere!"

Slavery—nowhere!

We lay upon Gen. McClellan the first; the secon upon President Lincoln; the third, upon the Chritian church and all holy ministers; and the last upon the Chritian church and all citizens is a second control of the children in the children in the children is a second control of the children in the ch

The rebel officers talk as if an aggressive policy is meant by their "Goyernment." One of them binted at the destruction of Washington as one of their chief purposes, remarking, "The Northerners do not know what war is. You have not had any cities destroyed, but in a little while there will be one of your cities burned up."

The A letter from an officer of the army in Tennessee relates an anecdote of a woman who is carrying on a plantation, in the absence of her husbands and brothers in the Confederate army. She drove our men out of her yard with a broomstick, because they wanted to purchase milk; said she wished she was a man, she would be in the army, too; she would sell or give any thing for the South, but would pote sell a thing to the Yankees, who had no business there.

"Slavery in that vicinity —
"Slavery is abolishing itself. Toming in—sometimes fifty a day—is angathered. General Vicle is run do ady showed him her hands

"The Union men of the South regard it as the pro-duction of a pack of traitors. They detest both the

members of the Oberlin students who were members of the 7th Ohio regiment, and were taken prisoners at Cross Lanes last summer, have been re-leased, and have arrived home. They were taken to Richmond, and were treated in the most brutal and

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER. A letter from the coast of Africa, sisten that an English cruiser lately captured there a slaver, with five hundred slaves on board. Her nationality is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF A COLONY OF CONTRABADES IN HATT. Letters from Cayes, Haytl, received in this city, amounce the arrival there of a colony of contrabands from Washington. The Acting American Consul writes that the contrabands were in good health and excellent spirits; that they had been already located, and, as far as he could learn, the emigrants and the parties with whom they are located, are perfectly satisfied with each other—Bosics Transiter.

For the Liberator.

A NEW ARMY

"Men | men | men |" they cry;

"Man, mere men |" they shout for the land;

"Come, for we faller; come, for we dis;

Come with your life in your hand!"

They know not where to look!

I know a man, and his ares is wireing,
His blood is red, though his face is black;
His feek has quivared beheath the thong.
His rout has sunk 'seek' a crushing wrong;
His waits to give, it heak!

I know a man, and his heart is true;
His wife was killed by a dastard ever,
His brother lies dead with his heart shot through
He mys, "Shall I begin?"

"Mon! non! mas !" do wan or ?"

"Men! men! men!" do you cry?

"Men! more men!" Look down from your se
See millions of loyal hearte ready to fly
To the frost of your army to conquer or die!

Soorn tham, and merit defeat!

Our citizens were somewhat startled, on Valy afternoon, by three distinct discharges, as do by the firing of a heavy plece of ordance, the blowing up of five buildings, part posing Harsard's powder works, at Hasardy There were eight lives lost, and their remains mullitated that their families could not re

ARE YOU INSULED! Scarcely a day passes in which the pertinence of this question is not impressed upon us, and it is a source of gratification that we can point to so many excellent and time-honored companies either established in this city or represented here. We desire to call particular attention to the excellent agency of Messrs. Dobson & Jordan, 46 Sistes street. To all about effecting either life, first or marrine insurance, this firm offers peculiar facilities from the fact that they represent only companies accepted as first class in every respect, and whose reputations for prompt payments and fair dealing are provarial. Of the Life Companies, the Mattasi Benefit of Newark, N. J., claims a high stand, and shows a record of marked prosperity. The advice which Messrs D. & J. are enabled to give to all concerned by means of their experience and extended business connections is inestimable, while their perfect system enections is inestimable, while their perfect system en nections is increased and in insurance of perty in different offices with comparable to the party interested. To all assurance on building, ships,—and in insurance this firm has special advi

EF NEW BEDFORD.—Ws. WELLS BROWN WIll de

day evening, August 3. ubject—Emancipation the only hope of saving the Re

S. Society, will lecture upon Slavery, the

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at East Sunday, Aug. 3d, at 10 1-2, A. M., and 1, P. M.

TER COUNTY.—There will be a Mass Convention of it friends of Freedom, to consider the momentous issues the present hour, in Leominster, on Sunday, the 19th August, to continue through the day and evening. Fur-

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 1935 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Latther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4; P. M.

who will give her work will be conferring a kindness, as her regular employers are out of town, and she is very testitute, being left with four small children. She resides at 29 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Boston.

MARRIED—In this city, July 29, at the Joy Stree hurch, by Rev. J. Sella Martin, Mr. TROMAS M. WA REWAY to Miss Evelyr E. Wright.

DIED-In this city, July 15, Mr. THOMAS H. SHITH

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The For Circulars, and further information, apply to For Tuition, Board and the remainder at the middle of the Session.

For Trailion of Day Scholars, 10.

The For Greeders, and further information, apply to For Circulars, and further information, apply to For Instead, (Pa.) August 1, 1862.

Representative Women.

Lincretia Mott.

Abby Kelley Foster,
Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Antoinette L. Brown.

THOSE friends who have so long been destring copies of
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A few copies of the original Grossier Histograph William Lioyd Garrison. Price, including mailing, 31.

Anti-Slavery Rooms, 221 Washington St., Buston.

June 6.

Borten.

AMERICAN SLAVES THE PROPHECY.

You tell us of a bright land far over the sea.*
But, ah! can you call it the land of the free?
Where the image of God, for a handful of gold,
Like a beast of the field, in the marketir sold.
Where the child from the mother's fond boson is tor
Where the father is chained, leaving orphans forfer
Where the maiden is instrored like merchandles was
Then doomed to the lash and the groan of despair!

You I wou to thee, fair land, far over the main ! for the canter of death—dark Slavery's stain— hall gnaw to thy vitals, while every sigh, from the victims who writhe mounts for justice

and He, the great lord of the universe wide, shall smite thee to earth in thy strength and thy pride for vengeance must fall for four crueities dons in the beings redecimed by His own beloved Son! nd of the war-drum shall thrill thee at night,

he some or me was trum and the first a man, is thy none and thy brothers are borne to the fight; he slave and the cotton shall stab thee with pain, and the North and the South be divided in twain—and brother 'gainst brother shall strike in the fight, and battles be fought in the dead of the night, and the white maid and vidow in sorrow shall mounted the fag of thy freedom in tatters be torn.

The North is her might like a whirlwind shall rise, And the notes of the cannon be borne to the sales; And though the warm blood of her heroes be shed, The light of her Freedom shall never be dead; The Stare and the Stripes an Excelsion shall be, the Stars and the Stripes an Excelsion shall be, read Liberty's banner by land and by eac; and the Union, though sparned by the staveholder thall be guarded by Northmen for ages unborn.

These lines were written in Europe, several years ago a answer to a slave-owner's family, who invited the au horest to travel in the Southern States of America.

THE LITTLE CONTRABANDS.

God guide the little "Contrabands,"
From Slavery's chains set free!
Oh, let their simple hearts pour forth
In grateful strains to Thee!
Surround them with Thy mighty arms
Protect them every hour,
Allke from heariless freeman's grasp

And awage meser's power.

God guide the little "Contrabands"?

What precious chattles they,

With hearts of feeling like our own,

With scult to may or slay;

For them hath Freedom, sword in hand,

Her hanner proud unfurled,

And in God's name the trembling ones

Led forth before the word.

God guide the little "Contrabands"!
Oh, what a fearful thought,
That by the blood of noble men
Those little ones are bought! Oh yes! to give them say To soothe their hapless fate, Full many a once bright happy heart Now trembles desolate.

Full many a grief-blanched lip breathes out:
Far better thus to be,
Than drag, on untried virgin soil,
The ourse of Slavery!
God guide the little "Contrabands,"

Both soul and body save; For them the great of heaven and earth Their life-blood freely gave.

Teach them to own the blessed power
That first set bendamen free;
Teach them to sing—"We're twice reHall, glorious liberty!"
Father, ten thousand prayers arise
From out all Christian lands, That Thou wilt shelter, bless, and guide The little "Contrabands" !

A POEM FOR THE TIMES.

BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

No sword have I, no battle-blad Nor shining spear : how shall I aid My country in her great crusade? I cannot sow with gold the sod, Like dragons' teeth, and from the clod I may not stand in mart or hall, And shout aloud great Freedom's call Come to the rescue, one and all !

I am a woman, weak and slight-How shall I aid my country's cause?

How help avenge her trainpled laws? Alas! my woman's heart makes pause. With oil and wine I may not go Where wounded men toss to and fr Beneath th' invader's hand laid low

My little child looks up to me,

Ah! well, I am not needed. He Who knows my heart, perchance, for me Has other works than now I see.

"They also serve who stand and wait." Oh, golden words I and not too late : My soul accepts her humble fate.

When my beloved land shall rise, And shout as one man to the skies— Lo! Freedom lives! and Slavery dies!

· From the Atlantic Monthly

Once mere, O Mountains of the North! unveil,
Your brows, and lay your cloudy mantles by;
And once more, ere the eyes that seek thee fall,
Upilft against the blue walls of the eky
Your mighty shapes, and let the sanshine weave
[Is golden net-work in your belling woods;
Smile down in rainbows from your falling floods,
And on your kingly brows, at mora and eve,
Bet crowns of fire. So shall my soul receive,
Haply, the secret of your caim and strength;
Your unforgotten beauty interfuse
My common Hie; your glorious shapes and hues
And sun-dropped splenders at my bidding come,
Loon wast through dressms, and stretch in billowy leng
From the sea-level of my jowland homb.

They rise before me. Last night's thunder-mat re. O Mountains of the North ! unveil

They rise before me. Last night's thunder-guet Roared not in vain; for where its lightnings thrust Their tongues of fire, the great peaks seem so near, Burned clean of mist—so starkly bold and clear—

Bursed clean of mist—so starkly bold and clear—
I almost pause, the wind in the pines to hear,
I almost pause, the wind in the pines to hear,
I'he loos rock's fall, the steps of browing deer.
The closes that shattered on you silde-worn walls,
And splintered on the rocks their spears of rain,
Have set in play a thomand waterfalls,
Making the dask and allenes of the woods
Glad with the langther of the chasing floods,
and inminous with hrows repsy and silver gleams;
While, in the value below, the dry-lipped streams
Blag to the freshmest sendow-lands again.
The land with hall and fire may pass away,
With its pent thunders, at the break of day,
Like has night's clouds, and have, as it retreats,
A greence earth and fairer sky behind,
Blown crystal-clean by Proceen's Northern wind.

The Tiberator.

SPEECH OF GEREIT SMITH ON RELIGION. Made in Music Hall, Boston, June 15, 1862.

I love this world—not only its lands which are near, but those which are far off—not only its waters which I have seen, but those which I have not seen. I love its white men, and also its red and black men. To me, the world is full of attractions and endearments. Moreover, I am unconscious of enmity or prejudice against nation or individual. Not strange is it, then, that I should be reinctant to leave the world. Nevertheless, I am more rejuctant to leave the world. Nevertheless, I am more rejuctant to leave it because of what is hateful than of what is lovely in it. I would linger in it longer and yet longer to exert more and more faithfully my infinitesimal share of influence against those gigantic forms of evil which my observations and reflections and corresponding efforts during many years have educated my soul to hate. It is because I must leave so much which is hateful in the world to war sgainst so much in it which is lovely, that I feel unready to depart from it. If in all this I betray the littleness of my faith in God, and a fooliah self-magnification also, so be it. I had better be frank than disguissed.

I shall leave an afflicted and distressed world; for war will continue its wholeade alughters; slavery, which is the worst type of war, will go on multiplying its agonized victims and matchless horrors; intemperance will not stop perpetrating its innumerable murders, which are the worst kind of murders; land motopoly will keep on robbing the poor of homes; woman will continue to be cruelly and shame.

the beneficence of its future legitimate functions shall exceed the mischief of its former usurpations.

But there is another great evil which I shall leave in the world. It is far greater than any I have another it is the property of the

osee low planes, where ignorance and supersti-urish and give scope to all great evils.

Is it that Spain is so far behind the other Scropean States in the march of civilization?

a she still infested with innumerable hordes of

vealed religion."

But the priesthood, say its advocates, is necessary to teach religion. I admit the necessity of religion. It is the one thing needful. Man is a religious being. He is made to appreciate the claims of God in upon him, and to love his Great Father and for the sunlight of truth to reach and feed and sus-tain the religion of truth. It was these supersitions which called for a priesthood; and to maintain and multiply them was, and still is, its one work. So far, therefore, from its being necessary to teach and pro-mote religious truth, the office of the priesthood has I not be so uncharitable and so unjust as to wrong motives the spring of all its wrong I nall ages, the priesthood has been deluded

is as unnecessary as would be a professorship to teach the necessity of breathing. It is not religion that calls for a priesthood. It is such cabalistic sacred books that call for it. And the pressuous calls for these. They live and grow of each other. The people who are most given to these mysteries and superstitions crave the most priests. Where Americans are content with one priest, Spaniard

nd instinctive as is eating and drinking. It ancestral faults or other causes, our moral affections may be born imperfect; so, too, may our foot or hand be. But in neither cause is our nature responsible for said to reflect that the great and good Matthew Hale the imperfection. The circulation of the blood is not administered the law of withorhard? And how said

just to all. And religion is neither more nor less than loving all, and being just to all.

The priests tell us that religion is a system and a science; but it is neither. It is our hearts' recognition of our relations and obligations. It is simply fidelity to our nature. Had we never deserted our nature, we should never have been irreligions; and all that religion now asks of us is but to return from that desertion. The religion of human nature is harmony, not only with human nature, but with all nature is in harmony with the Author of all nature.

The great Teacher of the duties of religion did not regard it sae a system or a science when he saked of the unlearned people: "And why judge ye not even of yourselves what is right?" He did not so regard it when he said: "I thank thee, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that Thou hast hid these things from the wise, and prudent, and hast revealed them unto bebes." The wise and prudent were busy with their bundles of superstitious and man-made religions. The God-made or true religion "habes" had—for they were born with it. All are born with it; how they had recover it, become a babe sagin. "Whose ever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Did the churches know Jesus and his religion, how quick would they set themselves to the cultivation of that babe-religion, which not only "is little child, but even a big man, cannot understand! And how quick would they set themselves to the cultivation of that labe-religion, which less within the comprehension of all! What if miracles could be proved by themselves, or could be proved by aught else, or what if they could prove symething else, or even much else than their own contradiction to all nature and all that their own contradiction to all natures and all the coming colleges are no longer a part of her revers. But men instructed in natural science, believe that meteorology is as much governed by unchanged the record of the proved by the missing the conditions on which Solomon tha

miracles bound up with these books, the books will be to them as the voice of God.

The only way to get rid of the priesthood is to educate the people to require evidence for what they believe, and to form habits of mind which shall make them as skeptical as they now are credulous. Skeptical mis the first step in the world's progress from a blind and false to an intelligent and true faith; and whenever this first step is taken, then the occupation of the priesthood is gone—gone forever—with all its caballisms' and mysteries, mummeries and master. whenever his area seep is taken, then the occupation of the presented of gone—gone forever—with all its cabalisms and mysteries, mummeries and magic. Elappily, too, the acquiring of these habits will be attended by the acquisition of knowledge; and the one will work with the other to undermine and overthrow the priesthood. Fear and wonder are the chief element of execution. bors. The old waves of ignorance and superstiti had again rolled over it; for the oppressed people h

And happily, too, the kind of knowledge, in acquiring which we are most successful in creating these habits of exacting proofs, is the very kind most adapted to save religion from being confounded with super stitions, and overwhelmed by them. It is physical knowledge. Milton would have been as clear of superstitions, and of submission to authority religions a was Humboldt, had he acquired physical knowledge to the extent Humboldt did; and had he moreover lived in Humboldt's instead of in a comparatively the superstitions. fer peculiarly from the study of the natural sciences fer peculiarly from the study of the natural science, for that study, exercising in so high a degree the reasoning and supreme faculties, must in a corresponding degree repress and chasten the imagination. And let me also say, in this connection, that while the mass of men construct their God out of their dreams and de-

one imagine and the other prove the existence and character of God.

Natural science has already done much to weaken and dispel superstition. It has put astronomy in the place of astrology, and made alchemy and the hunt for the Philosopher's Stone and for the "Universal Solvent" give place to chemistry. It has liberated millions from their degrading bondage to the authority of sacred books, and left hier reason as free to play upon may be born imperfect; so, too, may our loot or many be. But in neither case is our nature responsible for the imperfection. The circulation of the blood is not more a law of our nature than is loving all and being just to all. And religion is neither more nor less than loving all, and being just to all.

The priests tell us that religion is a system and a The priests tell us that religion is a system and a witch to live!" How strong must be that yoke of a witch to live!" How strong must be that yoke of the priests tell us that religion is a system and a witch to live!" How strong must be that yoke of the priests tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest tell us that religion is a system and a priest that the great and to reflect that the gre

is for the source of the prices discovered the prices of t

er words, he who rec

We remember only one really able defender of slavery in the abstract. Mr. Calhoun brought a gigantic intellect to the service of error, and did for a patent political mistake all that great intellectual powers and an iron will could do for it. But when he died, he left no successor. Puny public men babbled weak parodies of his reasoning, or more safely ensconced themselves behind his pac dirti. We regard with what we believe to be just contempt, the lame and lamentable perversions of Scripture with which the pro-lavery Doctors of Divinity have benumbed the minds and hearts of their hearen; for the inexorable logic of facts has silenced their sanctified prattle forever. The men who now defend ascendancy in Southern society is passing away is storm and blood. They still crawl about in it slime and swear of their system, as hideous monste-crept to and fro over the earth-half created. The have taken the sword, and when, in fulfilment as eternal law, they have perished by the swor

story of Jonah and the whale, and the felt truth of the Sermon on the Mount—then will it be a new and an inestimable blessing. When they shall feel entirely free to accept one part of it and reject another, on the sole ground that they believe in the one part and not in the other, then will the Bible exert a power indicate the state of the s to reflect that, even at this day, there are great and good men who, because the wild and guilty words are in the Bible, read with reverent stimination, in and a recognition of the common standard of the common standard are in the Bible, read with reverent stimination, in and a recognition which can be the bible, read with reverent stimination, in a standard are in the Bible, read with reverent stimination, in a standard are in the Bible, read with reverent stimination, in a standard are in the Bible, read with reverent stimination, in the standard are in the Bible, read with recognition which can also the standard are in the Bible, read with recognition which can be standard as the standard are in the Bible, read with recognition which can be standard as within the standard are in the Bible, read with read and precious and after years ago, women were the wild as within the standard and first years ago, women were hough as better the standard and several and first years ago, women were hough as the reader of the Bible, will be a standard and precious uses of the Bible. Bible he would not have easily "The giving up a witchest the progress of satural science do we set that I can be would not have easily "The giving up a witchest the progress of satural science do we set that I can be would not have easily "The giving up a witchest the progress of satural science do we set that I can be would not have easily "The giving up a witchest the progress of satural science do we set that I can be would not have easily be a set the progress of satural science do we set that I can be actively and witchest the progress of satural science do we set that I can be would not have easily be a set the progress of satural science do we will the standard the progress of satural science do with the mind the progress of satural science do we will the recognition of the common science of the progress of satural science do with the mind the progress of satural science do we will be a standard the progress of satural science do we will b

ADAPTATION OF MEANS TO ENDS BY LIEUT, GENERAL T. PERRONET

There is not a man who insults Heaven by a pay for slavery, but knows an African can be but her and faithful. In the engraving of Bunker lê from an American artist, from which Englains take their ideas of American battle, an âfric showing fight for his fallen master, is evidence the in that hour hisassietance was not despised. Is assict a vulgarized since, and does it take it are the Southern slave-breeders and English anateur?

More of the uncertainties of war-or, more payerly, its certainties—for those who insit on two up one arm. When the man has had enough this, he will perhaps consent to use the arms will Heaven has given him.—Bradford (Eng.) Attention

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