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

er, vis: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUNI.
ID JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON,



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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### WHOLE NO. 1646.

## Artuge of Oppression.

THE PRESIDENT ON AFRICAN COLONIZA-

a Committee of Colored Men.-recommended in Central America WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.

His Address to a Commutee of Colorea America.

Negro Colony recommended in Central America.

Washington, D. C., August 14.

This afternoon, the President of the United States gave, audience to a committee of colored men set while House. They were introduced by set. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Haying all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposal, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby, making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause. And why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country. This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and ne are a different race. We have between us a broader difference, that this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer wery really, many of them by living among us, while are suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a vason at least why we should be separated. You see are freemen, I suppose? (A Voice—"Yes, ir.") Perhaps you have long been free, or all your less than the proper suffering, in my opinion, the reatest wrong inflicted on any people; but even then you cease to be slaves, you are yet far reserved from being placed on an equality with the hite race. You are cut off from many of the advances which the other race enjoy. The aspirator from its to enjoy equality with the hite race. You are cut off from many of the advances which the other race and continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man form. Go where you are treated the best, and as han is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to presen

are most the institution of slavery and the coldrone as a basis, the icar could not have an exist. It is better for us both, therefore, to be sepadd. I know that there are free men among you, even if they could better their condition, are as much inclined to go out of the country as e who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom this condition. I suppose one of the principal culies in the way of colonization is, that the free red man cannot see that his comfort would be useed by it. You may believe you can live in hington, or elsewhere in the United States, the inder of your life, perhaps better than you can any foreign country; hence you may come to occlusion that you have nothing to do with the of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak 'unkind sense) an extremely selfah view of the but, you ought to do something to help those are not so fortunate as yourselves.

sere is an unwillingness on the part of your lee, harsh as it may be for you free colored peoperomain with us. Now, if you could give a to the white people, you would open a wide for many to be made free. We dear with those are not tree at the beginning, and whose intelare clouded by slavery. We have very poor in that we have men, at the beginning, capach thinking as white men, and not those who been systematically oppressed. There is much courage you. For the sakey of your race, you d sacrifice something of your present comfort, se purpose of being as grand in that respect as his people. It is a cheering thought through-fe, that something can be done to ameliorate sodition of those who have been subject to the unspect of the white the freels he is worthy of himmad claims kindred to the great God who made In the American revolutionary war, sacrifices made by men engasoul in its last the control of the control of the control of the pred god who made In the men and the the control of the control of the control of the sakes of the world. It is difficult to make a mace also when engasoul in its last the control of the control of the control of the

were made by me engaged in it, but they was a happy the state of the white man. The result has been a terrible in the control of the white man. The result has been a terrible in the place of the white man. The result has been a terrible in the place of the white man. The result has been a terrible in the place of the white man. The result has been a terrible in the place of the white man. The result has been the negroon of the West and British subject; yet he was a happy the state of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been the place of the white man. The result has been dependent white the place of the white man. The result has been dependent white the place of the white man. The result has been dependent white has been dependent white has been dependent white has been dependent white has been dependent which have been dependent white has been dependent and the place of the white has been dependent white has been dependent and the place of the white has been dependent and the place of the white has been dependent white has been dependent and the place of the white has been dependent and the place of the white has

"From age to age descends the lay To millions yet to be, Till far its echoes roll away Into eternity."

The chairman of the delegation briefly replied, that they would hold a consultation, and in a short time give an answer.

The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

## RIGHTS OF WHITE LABOR OVER BLACK.

both sides, there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich continues. A certain amount of coal is valuable and any country, and there may be. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inabilitiants for immediate employment, until they get ready to settle permanently in their forms. If you take colonists where there is noting to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can a farming to cultivate, and of what you can be the coal mines. Were taken to commence an enterpose. To return. You have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country and the subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country and the subject of the coal mines. Were the white as a well as hakeds look to their self-interest, unless among those deficient in intellect. Everybody you trade with makes smelting. You meet with these lings here and alsowhers. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot to made of advantage does not. You are intellect on meet a most of the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of your engaged, have protysions made that you shall not be wronged.

If you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we key to be added to you have a continue to the coal mines of the protysion and the younged.

To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you had to the endeave that you had to the endeave the protysion and the a large part of whom are to-day in very truth the free-will supporters of the rebellion. Take the case of soldiers arriving here in New York as prisoners of war, having black servants with them. The servants are turned adrift at once. Why? Give them their choice, and they would continue to serve their rebel masters. Are they loyal blacks? All this talk about the millions of loyal blacks is pure deception. It is too bald a misstatement to impose even on the enthusiastic men who profess to believe it. If the negro is to be used as a military element in this war, the negro in immense majority would fight fees the schels. No man who knows anything and the South has any doubt of his, and a year and a half of war has given abundant proof of it for all who choose to judge with their eyes open. And the proof that the Abolitionists themselves believe it, will be found in their unwillingness to treat negroes as rebels under any circumstances, and return them as prisoners of war, or hang them as traitors. They prefer to deceive the public into the ideas that every negro is a Unionist, and only needs asking to fight for the Union. The whole negro population of the South may be set down as thoroughly attached to the cause their several masters espouse, whatever that is, and it is a trick of Abolitionism, to catch thoughtless people, this notion of calling the slaves loyalists.—New York Journal of Commerce.

There is observable in these days an effect of the abolition movement which does not promise well for the future temporal welfare of the negro. While prosecuting so earnestly their schemes for releasing the Southern negro from the share of toil allotted to him, they have been unmindful that by their exertions a sentiment more than ever hostile to the black race is created in the North. The abolitionist, if possessed of any true philanthropy, would begin to consider now whether this unfriendly sentiment so rapidly changing from prejudice to positive hate, in its effect upon the free blacks of the North, is not likely to outweigh all the advantages to be derived from an anti-slavery crusade. Not only is the insolence of the free black now becoming more offensive, but the feeling of jealousy which begins The historic misfortunes of America commenced when Abolitionism broke the shell; they will not have disappeared until the blind virtue itself, its character and its objects, be driven from the soil. Our pions and its objects, be driven from the soil. Our country is now on the verge of lasting ruin, chiefly from may aphilanthropy for the African. The greater part in the cause of the accursed rebellion of the South issued directly from it; and when the rebellion is trampled to death in mud and mire, the integrity of the republic will be yet in jeopardy, unless Abolitionism be made to feel its military veright, and unless the black be taken of to the climate intended for him by nature. To expel the negro, and to shut down the race of fanatic men whom he has be witched, are indispensable remedies for a permanent restoration of the Union. While they are in the land, we shall have tumult and section.

After the war—schich is the first consequence of Abolitionism—we have already upon us bloody contention between white and black labor—the second issue of that insanity. The North is becoming black with refugue negroes from the south in the whorth when the negro is the property of the republic will not have turned to the negro in the south of the lack race is created in the North. The abolitionism we have already upon us bloody contention between white and black labor—the second issue of that insanity. The North is becoming black with refugue negroes from the south of the country in the head of the white and the label of the property of the republic will not be repeated to the accuracy of the republic will be yet the and a lack labor—the second issue of that insanity. The North is becoming black with refuge negroes from the south charge the chark race is created in the North. The abolitions a sentiment more than evert he chark care is entered on whether the lack race is created in the North. The abolitions is raparently, are in this way forging a weapon that may recoil on their own heads with tunning effect, and involve

lastics would be touch as the penalties of violating her laws always in the direction of the transgression itself; a fall bruises, putting one's hand in fire is followed by a burn; and every habitual sin, as licentiousness or frunkenness, is followed by a train of diseases peculiarly its own, and growing out of its own organic character. There is no confusion of penalties; one is not burnt by falling, nor bruised firm.

Properly compensated for losses resulting from this decree.

Every rebel owning a slave, or living within miles of one, would, as by the wand of an enchanter, have remained spell-bound at his fireside, where he ought to be. There could have been no war.

In all the States which have seceded, the gate of liberation has been opened by purblind oppression's own hand. If, as this government declares, slavery is a State institution, it must, in the eyes of this government, fall when the State government falls. A number of "the weaker brethren" in Congress have raised a cry that this position concedes what the rebels claim, that a State can be wrested from the Union; and Mr. Montgomery Blair has given a blatant assent to that cry. I will not say that these men thus prove themselves unfit to legislate for a nation whose institutions they thus estimate; but if the following statements shall lead any mind to that inference, I shall not complain of being misunderstood.

inference. I shall not company to the state of the court or pose in may would be which this government can recognize? Suppose the Governor of any second State should claim from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, the return of a criminal to that State. Would the Governor, who is bound to return persons accused of crime to the

for the purpose, he cannot even try the case except the claimant bring a certificate of ownership from a loyal court in that State; but where will such a court be found?

This principle would be at once seen if it referred to white-faced minors and apprentices. If a few thousand of these should desert the South for our lines, and the parents and 'prentice-masters, loyal or rebel, should seek to have them returned, as 'owing service' under the laws of their State, would our government treat such State codes as still in existence? Would this government return a few regiments of youths under age, who wished to fight for us, to their parents? I sit not anxious to draw away from rebel lines all of these it can?

It does not follow that the State, as a member of this government, has committed suicide, but only that all it has, by its own separate authority, established, is laid in ruins. The blow aimed by States Rights at the authority of the nation strikes to the heart of those very Rights, and those alone; for the crime places the State before the supreme government in the attitude of a criminal, whose allegiance is still perfect, but whose rights are exactly what the supreme tribunal decides them to be.

In WAR, SLAVERY IS THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH. The institution of slavery, which in time of peace is a weakness of the South, is in time of

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1862.

by firs.

This way we have, of seizing the sword on every occasion te punish or meet indiscriminately all attacks, is barbarous. In the laws of this universe, where every sin has its own penalty, the retribution never fails of being effectual. The child which has once put its hand to the fire, never repeats the experiment. Nations and men must translate these great laws of Nature, and then their defences will never be of doubtful strength.

The rebellion of slavery should at once have been followed by our only logical reply,—the abolition of slavery.

Suppose that, in reply to that bomb which fell into Fort Sunter, our President had seized the penints and the sword, and written such a proclamation as this:—

"Slavery, from being a domestic institution in certain States, with which the government had nothing to do, having become the common fee of all the States, with which the government has everything to do, it is hereby lectared that all the slaves in this country are free, and they are hereby justified in whatever eneasures they may find necessary to maintain their freedom. Loyal masters are assured that they shall be properly compensated for losses resulting from this decree."

Every rebel owning a slave, or living within miles of one, would, as by the wand of an enchanter, have remained spell-bound at his fireside, where he ought to be. There could have been no war.

In all the States which have seeded, the gate of liberation has been opened by purblind oppressions. the negroes that we should repel an attack by then upon the women and children. All is for the determination of the Department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience. I have the honor to be you obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New ORLEANS, La., July 80, 1862.

Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:
SIR.—I enclose herewith requisitions for arms, contrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipa, for the property of the property

Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

Siz.—I enclose herewith requisitions, for arms, accourtements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defence of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their shame of the tax for the spinor of the warr, but they should also furnish their quota of men, which they should also furnish their quota of men, which they should also furnish their quota of men, which they should also furnish their quota of men, which they should also furnish their quota of men, which they have not thus far done. An opportunity offers of supplying the deficiently—and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time, without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to anything rather than to slavery. Society in the South seems to be on the point of dissolution, and the best way of preventing the African from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for she purposes of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South, as well as for the North, that the African should be permitted to offer his blood for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the men of the present day, worthy only of another Cain, could prevent such an offer from being accepted, I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point, to organize and discipline our African should be permitted to offe

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

NEW ORLEAMS, July 81, 1862.

General. — The General Commanding wishes you to employ the contrabands in and about your camp in cutting down all the trees, &c., between your lines and the lake, and in forming abattis according to the plan agreed upon between you and Lieutenant Weitzel when he visited you sometime since. What wood is not used by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose, I have ordered the Quartermaster to furnish you with axes, and tents for the contrabands to be quartered in.

By order of Major General Butler.

R. S. DAVIS. Captain and A. A. A. G.

and the same disease. Slavery has been a perpetual training for the camp.

Every man who leaves the North for the field of battle is a laborer, and leaves so much derangement in the usual social integrity; some wheel of the machine stors when he goes, and some deprivation ensues; but in the South, the war is the vent of idler, giving aim to lives hitherto aimless. This militare is as step in advance for the South, which has already the superior of the South will not get sick of war so some as the North, it being quite attivin with it significant. While the training of Freedom his provided the North every day farther from war, every day of the North every day farther from war, every day of war; the land of slavery never was beyond; it.

In war, all you have added to the world ina century is not only out of place, but in your way; of the South. There being for military purposes corn and pork wanted, and not are and the spaces and more in the south of the south. There being for military purposes corn and pork wanted, and not are and the spaces and rules of the South. There being for military purposes corn and pork wanted, and not are and the spaces and rules of the South. There being for military purposes corn and pork wanted, and not are and the spaces and the South in the finest mechanic. And since every man who produces a soldier's ration points the soldier a tu, just as the soldier's a to our eighteen. But of our eighteen the women of the south. There being for military force, would make them nearly fifteen millions. Then we must estimate the contract as our foes, whatever their feeling toward us.

The South is, then, at the start, twelve millions to our eighteen. But of our eighteen the women and minors do work in the field, and the children go to school, whereast the black women and minors do work in the field, mitch, for military force, would make them nearly fifteen millions. Then we must estimate the soldier at us, just as the soldier's ration points the soldier at us, just as the soldier's ration points

ing and camp equipage which I have here for the Louisiann Volunteers are, by the letter of the Secretary of War, expressly limited to white soldiers; so that I have no authority to direct them, howevermuch I may desire so to do. I do not think you are empowered to organize into companies negroes, and drill them as a military organization, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of action as at present advised, especially when we have need of the services of the blacks who are being sheltered upon the outskirts of your camp, as you will see by the orders for their employment sent you by the Assistant Adjutant General. I will send your application to the President; but, in the meantime, you must desist from the formation of any negro military organization.

BENJ. F. BUILER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PRELES, Commanding forces at Camp

Brig. Gen. Phelps, Commanding forces at Cam Parapet.

Headquarters, Department of the Guls, Sew Orleans, August 2, 1862.

General,—I was somewhat surprised to receive your resignation for the reason state.

When you were put in command at Camp Parapet, I sent Lieut. Weitzel, my chief enginer, make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carrolton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a reflowed of the wood between Lake Ponchartrain and the right of your intreachments was a necessary unilitary precaution.

the engineer that a refnoval of the wood between Lake Ponchartain and the right of your intrenchments was a necessary military precaution.

The six could not be done at that time because of the stage of the water and the want of men. But now both water and men concur. You have five hundred Africans organized into companies. You write me this work they are fitted to do. It must either be done by them or my soldiers, now drilled and disciplined. You have said the location is unhealthy to the soldiers; it is not to the negro. Is it not best that these unemployed Africans should do this labor? My attention is especially called to this matter at the present time, because there are reports of demonstrations to be made on your lines by the rebels; and, in my judgment, it is a matter of necessary precaution thus to clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. To do this the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing you as a slave driver. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer, in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this neces-

nation will not be accepted by me; leave of absence will not be granted, and you will see to it that my orders, thus necessary for the defence of the city, are faithfully and diligently executed, upon the responsibility that a soldier in the field owes to his superior. I will see that all proper requisitions for the food, shelter and clothing of these negroes at work are at once filled by the proper department. You will also send out a proper guard to protect the laborers against the guerilla force, if any there may be in the neighborhood.

### THE SLAVE-CATCHING BUSINESS LIVELY IN NEW ORLEANS.

SSION JAILERS AND UNION PRISONERS CRUITING EASY - LYDIA THE SLAVE.

respondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The ugly shackles now hang up over my writing deak, with the iron handcuffs which he had succeeded in getting off from his wrists.

Few, however, of these runaways are so fortunate as to be retained within our lines. In fact, very few of them reach us at all. Policemen, appointed or confirmed in previous appointments, by the United States Military authorities, swarm in the streets, and pounce upon the black vietim before he has an opportunity to tell his tale of distress. Our daily papers abound with advertisements of rewards offiered for the apprehension of runaways, and the police drive a very flourishing business as slave catchers. Is not this a shame that the agents and employees of the Great Republic should be engaged constantly in the business of slave-hounds? But this is not all.

The jalls are filled with runaway negroes, whose

ployees of the Great Republe shoulds? But this is not all.

The jalls are filled with runaway negroes, whose only crime is that they have tried to get their freedom by coming to the Yankees. Keepers of these jails are, some of them, bitter secessionists, as those Union soldiers are made to feel, who are so unfortunate as to get committed to prison. The same prison-keepers, as when our captive Union soldiers were months ago incarcerated here, retain their office by permission of the Union authorities. One of the most prominent jailers advertises in one of our dailies—the only Union paper here—that he will whip slaves as heretofore in accordance with the law of Louisiana, and by permission of proper authorities. So if any master or mistress wants a slave whipped, yonder is the licensed flogger, and it is only necessary to take the slave there, or send him or her with a note, specifying the number of lasher to be laid on! No questions are asked, but the públic whipper applies the slave-whip to the naked bedy, and all according to law!

I said we were obliged to reject the negroes that come here. It often seems cruel, and costs bitter paugs, to turn over to the mercies of the New Orleans police and the brutal jailer, the scarred, worn and hungry fugitive, who has made his way for scores of miles to our quarters in hope of liberty,

serong, acclimated, accustomed to seanty clothing and fare, they would also possess a stimulas to exertion which the white soldier does not. I mean the hope of liberty, which in all ages has been the chief inspiration of the brave in their most heroic struggles. Add to this still another motive, which the white soldier has not, the knowledge that if defeated and captured horrible scourging and barbarities will be inflicted on them by their masters. I believe that under such impulses the black soldiers, half of whom have white blood in them, would fight desperately. Many of them are of gigantic size. Many years of oppression and wrong rankle in their memories, and goad them on. Try them!

Louisiana would furuish ten regiments of hardy recruits in as many weeks, if Gen. Butler would call for them. Why, the rebels had regiments of blacks partly drilled in this city. One regiment was armed, and pikes of three or four different kinds and rough "negro swords" were being manufactured for the others. There need be no decree of emancipation for the slaves of robels; but let the commanding general invite all able-bodied men, of whatever complexion, to enlist, with a promise of protection, pay, food, and clothing. From the innumerable applicants there could be selected a body of soldiers that could be made by drilling superior, physically, to any corps in the world. As a Union alaveholder, who stands all alone nearly in this city, remarked to a lieutenant here last evening: "They say the slaves won't fight; but you give them a chance, and you'll find they'll make splendid soldiers."

Nothing would so paralyze the rebellion as the solden withdrawal of the able-bodied slaves from every rebel plantation and fagily. Everywhere terror and insecurity would paralyze the preblion as the solden withdrawal of the able-bodied slaves from every rebel plantation and fagily. Everywhere terror and insecurity would paralyze the preblions as the remains, would be withdrawn from them, and be given to our Union armics. Let us have these sto

why not?

They would be subject to We need not fear that the enfranchised slaves would commit excesses. They would be subject to military discipline. Any guerilla warfare, any "fighting on their own hook," would be sternly suppressed by our commanders. San Domingo insurrections and massacres are indeed to be feared, but not from the policy which is here proposed. In our armies, under our officers, the blacks would be completely subject to our control. But if the contrary policy is to continue, if slaves are to be half starved, and treated with unusual severity, as they now are in consequence of the proximity of Northern armies and the rigors of an ever-tightening blockade, we may well look for savage insurrection and slaughter.

God grant that President Lincoln, before it is too late, may strike this monster of secession in this vital part, and save the effusion of rivers of blood; at once preventing slave insurrections and crushing rebellion!

New Custom House, July 28, 1862. New Cusrom House, July 28, 1862.

P. S.—At about 74 o'clock this A. M., I was requested by several persons, among others Capt. H. L. Bidwell, to go to the door of the Custom House, on Canál street, and see a black woman whose master was trying to get her away from our lines. I was told he was a Rebel, and the builder of the famous iron gun-boat "Manassas," and that the woman had been ordered by her mistress, in the following language: "You put out, and go to Old Butler. I can get who was seated near the front entrance, surrounded by a crowd of persons, white and black, I heard one of the white men asking her whether she had rather go to prison or back to her master. She was sitting with a child of a few months' of age in her arms, and crying. She made no reply. I asked which the master was. He was pointed out to me: His name is John Stephenson, and he lives in Carondelet street. I asked him if he was the builder of the "boat." He said "Yes." The following conversation, substantially, ensued:

"Have you taken the oath of allegiance?"

"No."

"You had better take it before you undertake to

You had better take it before you undertake to

"You have no right to take it before you undertake to get this woman back."

"Perhaps I shall take it, and perhaps not."

"You have no right to take this woman by force."

"I don't propose to take her by force."

"I she wants to go, she of course can go; but you have no right to use force or violence, or to disturt the peace."

"I see wants to go, see or course can go, our synthe have no right to use force or violence, or to disturb the peace."

"I am not going to use force. I wish to take her peaceably home, or to jail."

"She is a Unionist. You are an avowed Rebel. She has fully as much right to use force on you as you on her. She has just as much right if take you to jail as you to take her, for all I can see."

"That's new law."

"That's new law."

"That's new law."

"That's military law. You must not break the peace, nor make any disturbance within the United States lines. Be very careful, sir, how you conduct yourself within our lines."

"The city is within our lines."

"This city is within our lines. You had better take the oath of allegiance. What right have you, a Robel, to seize a Union woman and carry her off?"

"I have a right according to law to take my slave."

"You are the builder of a Rebel gunboat, and you have not yet taken the oath of allegiance. You had better 'skedaddle."

"It was not a Rebel boat. It was a private boat."

"A private boat! What did you build your private boat for?"

"I built it fo defend this river and city."

"To defend this river and city agains whom? Against the United States."

"This city and river—property which the United States bought and paid for. You are what I call a Rebel, and your boat was a Rebel boat."

"I don't wish to enter into that question. I only want my slave according to law."

"You must not use the alightest force or violence.

INCIDENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

plexion, was marched off from before our lines between two men."

Will it sound well in Massachusetts ears, in view of such facts as these, to learn that General Butler is eloquently commended in the Picayane for his readiness to return fugitive slaves? His conduct is creating disaffection in some of the regiments. We are informed of some indignant protests from New Bogland soldiers, who say, "We did not enlist for slave-catching."

A young man nearly white—an octorron—average of the stave-catching.

slave-catching."

A young man nearly white—an octoroon—applied for a musket to serve in the ranks. He came near being enlisted, but was refused as soon as it was known that his veins had a dash of the tainsted blood. His father, an elegant gentleman of the city, and now an officer in the rebel army, who always treated the son cruelly, will thus be saved from a musket which was meant to be pointed with deadly aim at his head—N. Y. Independent.

### PERSECUTION AT FORTRESS MUNROE.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Aug. 8, 1862.

To the Editors of the Independent:
Have you room for a few words about the sorrows and sufferings of the colored people in this Military District? Few of your readers have any idea of

Have you room for a few words about the sorrows and sufferings of the colored people in this Military District? Few of your readers have any idea of them.

Gen. Wool instituted a plan to provide labor for the "contrabands," and secure for them justice and protection. In spite, however, of his utnost efforts, his plans were thwarted, and their beneficial tendencies prevented by the determined resistance of under-officials. His successor, Gen. Dix, has avowed his approval of the plans, and his de "mination to give them full effect; but the change of commanders has been taken advantage of by pro-slavery under-officers to renew the opposition, and hinder every good work undertaken for their benefit. Just now they have "come down in great wrath," and I hope it is because their "time is short."

About a week since, four soldiers went to the house of two colored men, (father and son-in-law.) Two of them seized a colored woman in the front yard, each in turn gratifying his brotal lusts, while the other stood guard with sword and pistol. The other two went to the house, one stopping at the door to stand guard. The other, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in ravishing a young woman in the house in presence of her father and grandfather. The father gave vent to his bitter anguish by an irrepressible groan, when the guard at the door rushed upon him and struck him, and the one outside also came in and threatened his life. A neighboring white woman came in, and the brutes, after abusing her with the vilest language, left. The grandfather and girl came to us, and told us the sad story of their wrongs, and we laid it before Gen. Dix; but there were then some fifteen thousand soldiers at Newport News, where these came from and the villains were not found.

Two days ago, while we were seated at dinner, a light-colored woman, almost frantic, rushed in, and besought us to save her husband from being carried violently away. A large number of others soon flocked to the office of the "Superintendent of Contrabands," with the sam

ly yield.

You may imagine the consternation that seized their helpless wives and families. Some of the wo-

The Superintendent of the "contrabands" and I laid the matter before Gen. Dix who was as much surprised as we were. He immediately ordered a stop to the proceedings, and an investigation of the facts. The victims returned to their homes that night and the next day. The quartermaster at Newport News said the soldiers had made a mistake. There is ground to suppose that the "mistake" was part of a plan to annoy and distress the people to the utmost extreme. If the men behind the curtain can conceal themselves from Gen. Dix's investigations, they may be safe. If they cannot, an example will probably be made of them. The violation of his authority is as manifest as the outrage upon the people. These are but instances (among the more outrageous, it is true) of the injuries inflicted upon this people. Not a day passes without some of them being plundered; and it is exceedingly difficult to get any redress, through all the forms that must be complied with, and guarded as the passes are by their enemies. The general idea is that a colored man's word no white is bound to respect.

### CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE WAR.

Cassius M. Clay made a rousing speech on the war a few days since, at a fair held in the Odd Fellows Hall at Washington. Here is a sample of it:—

States boggla and paid for. You are what I call a Rebel, and your boat was a Rebel boat."

"I don't wish to enter into that question. I only want my size according to law."

"So must not make a state of them?", but, driving that long period, at an expending to law."

"You must not me as the slightest-force or violence. We have been writing against this in stitution of slavery, and to effect its overthrow was the control of the law."

"You must not me as the slightest-force or violence. We have been instincted the sumediate of the law."

"You must not make a state of the law." It is after cool in you she builder of a Rebel ganboat to keep the United States. But in a sume of the law. It is a sum of the law. It is a sum

fact, only tending to perpetuate the ins slavery, by raising the value of the slave.

## The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT ON AFRICAN COLONIZA-TION.

cle, as humiliating as it was extr A speciscle, as humiliating as it was extraordinary, was presented to all Christendom on the afternoon of the 14th inst. in the White House at Wishington. By special invitation of President Lincols, a committee of the colored people of that city appeared before him, to listen to a proposition, on his part, for their removal to Central America, under an act of Congrass appropriating a sum of money to effect that object. His address on the occasion may be found on Congress appropriating a sum of money to effect that object. His address on the occasion may be found on our first page, in its proper department. Can any sensible, humane, upright man read it without a blush, alike for its author, and for the county which he officially represents? Can anything be more he officially represents? Can anything puerile, absurd, illogical, impertinent, onishment, of all Europe? Look at a few

1. From an early period, the African slave trad mate branch of commerce, for twenty years, un the Constitution of the United State plug of hundreds of thousands of native Africans, ping of nundreds of houseands of native Africans be transported to these shores, for slave-driving p poses, in the holds of those "floating hells," the ratical slave-vessels used for that diabolical obj. Of course, vast multitudes of them perished, dur "the middle passage," from the suffocating man in which they were doomed to a life of in which they were packed. Such as survives were doomed to a life of bondinge, bitter, excruciating and bloody. Had it not been for the cupidity of their white enslavers, not one of their race would now be found upon this continent. They came not hitter cither as intruders or adventurers, but compalsorily as vectous. Into original stock line long since been exhausted; but from it the four millions now held in Anglo-Saxon origin. It is for them proudly and enthusiastically as others-

udly and enthusiastically as others—

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land! Whose heart bath neer within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minster! raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
Living, shall foreit thir renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
to the ville dust from whence he sprung,
Unweph, unbonered, and unsung,"
Unweph, unbonered, and unsung,"

And such are the feelings and sentiments of olored population, whether bond or free. It is udent mendacity to pretend that this is not if ightful abode, and, consequently, to insist upon their colonization in some foreign region. They are not only indigenous to the soil, but adhere to it with a Hall at Washington. Here is a sample of it:—

I shall speak with that freedom which becomes the deference I have for those in power, and that regard for truth which I have always secretly maintained. First, then, gentlemen, when this rebellion first broke out, and when the blood of American citizens, marching to the defence of their own flag, and of their own capital, was shed by the hands of their own capital, was shed by the hands of rebels, and we stood there not knowing what might be done with the President, and the commanders, and others in authority—whether we should not be cut to pieces, as they a thousand times threatened to do—your humble servant addressed you from the balcony of Willard's Hotel. I told you that, for twenty years, I have been warring against this institution of slavery, and to effect its overthrow was willing to sacrifice property, comfort, and even life itself, and that I had always stood by the Constitu-

or me word, an anxes sains and nerves; and moored restibly prove their fliness, as well as their natural right, to occupy the soil upon which they stand. But there is evidently nothing in the breast of President Lincoln to appreciate this independent, liberty-loving, indomitable will. His education (!) with and among "the white trash" of Kentucky

seems to be nothing elevated and noble in his character. Had there been, he would sooner have had the earth opened and swallowed him up, than to have made the preposterous speech he did at the White House.

3. Here is a country whose domains extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, covering an area of millions of square miles, and sufficiently capacious to contain the present population of the globe. It proudly boasts of being the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, millions of whom have already come from the old world, and millions more are coming; for there is "ample room and verge enough" for all. How despicable, then, as well as ridiculous, is the effort of President Lincoln to procure the transportaeffort of President Lincoln to procure the transporta-tion of the entire colored population, as fast as prac-ticable, (for that is what he means,) to a distant shore, on the ground that they are "a different race"! A different race!

"Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same."

Are they not human, and is it not true that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth"? A different race? What!

"Does then th' immortal principle within, Change with the casual color of the skin? Does matter govern spirit? or is mind Degraded by the form to which 'tis joined?"

They no more differ from the President and his fam They no more timer from the scale and the obligation to leave the country is no more binding upon the one party than upon the other. What if they should prone banishment of all the Lincolns, on the ground ce"? Would it not be deemed a very imper tinent act on their part? But it would be just as de-cent as it is for the President to make a similar proposition to them. Mark how coolly, and with what ut-ter disregard of all moral duties and relations, he says, "Whether it is right or wrong, I need not discuss" As if everything did not depend upon the rectitude of the measure! And he coolly adds—"This physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. (!) In a word, we suffer on each side. What a shocking blunder it was, on the part of the Creator, to make so great a "physical difference" in greeable consequences! It was a conceited Castilian greeable consequences! It was a conceited Castillan, we believe, (of course, he had not sense enough to be impious,) who said, if he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he could have suggested many important improvements. Mr. Lincoln seems to take the same view of the subject. But why does he make complexion a test of fitness for remaining or going! Everybody differs from everybody else in height, bulk and looks; some are very tall and uncainly, some very short and centel some headense. gainly, some very short and genteel, some handsome rsonal here,) others of monstrous corpu-so on through an endless category. Is these "physical differences," more than iency, and these "physical differences," more than any one of these "physical differences," more than another, a justifiable ground for colonization? The whole thing is supremely ridiculous. Besides, there are insuperable difficulties in the way of this sifting are insuperable difficulties in the way of this sifting are insuperable difficulties in the way of the same of colored nasmuch as there are the sands of colored persons who are of the fairest Anglo-Saxon hue and thousands of white persons who are of a very dark complexion. Where shall the line be drawn?

 "You and we are a different race," says the President; and, therefore, "you" had better be off for Central America! But, for more than a century, "physical difference" was utterly disregarded by were held in bondage, their closest proximity excited no prejudice. It is not their color, but their being penalties; and it the dainty, entrairie sons of the South have been and continue to be suckled at the breasts of slave mothers, and smalgamation has been universal and continuous, till the original negro com-plexion has given place, in multitudinous instances, to a predominative of Anglo-Saxon blood; it is certain that there is no natural aversion to a black skin and that it is nothing but negro "liberty" that is so in-tolerable at this time.

### ENROLMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS.

In response to an inquiry concerning the en drew, Attorney General Foster has given his opinion upon the subject, of which the following is the mate-rial portion:—

upon the subject, of which the following is the material portion:

The regulations issued by the War Department for the enrolment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, Aug. 9, 1862, contain the following order:

"Third. The Governor of the respective Sintes will cause an enrolment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other of fices, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-dive, within the respective counties, giving the hand, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty."

It thus appears that all able-bodied male citizens of the respective States are to be enfolled in the militia of the United States, and that Congress and the War Department both lears out the word skile from the description of the class to be enrolled, an omission which can hardly be supposed to have been accidental, when it is considered how-recently and frequently the subject has been extensively accounted.

The same obedience to construct discussed.

The same obedience to construct discussed.

The same obedience of the service of the repective states are in obligatory upon the assessors to enrol all citizens while the act of 1702 remained unaltered, now renders in obligatory upon the assessors to enrol all citizens while the act of 1702 remained unaltered, now renders in obligatory upon the assessors to enrol all citizens while the act of the state of th

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

United States have long occu The online outer have a great nation. Those classes to the old world who hate the Democratic theory of overnment are now competing themselves with the less that this nation, having become divided against

idea that this nation, having become divided against inelf, cannot stand.

The Northern half of this people might be, if it chose, a nation greater than both halves have hitherto been. If we had chosen to separate from the South, on the right grounds, and in the right manner, we should have advanced with accelerated speed in the career of greatness, physically relieved and morally strengthened, like the Pilgrim who, in Bunyan's tale, cast off his burden. Instead of following that dictate of wisdom and virtue, we lingered and dallied until see were cast off, until see were contemptuously rejected as a burden and a noisance. This would have been a blessing and a benefit, had we known how to meet it aright. If we have not virtue and self-respect enough spontaneously to leave bad company, to be kicked out of it is the next best thing that can happen to us. But, after being kicked out of it, and kicked out by such people, and for such a reason, to have our desires fixed, and our efforts bent, mainly upon a restoration of the Union as it seas, and gurs ill for our future presperity, since it shows us deficient both in wisdom and virtue.

Precisely this is our present position. Most of a season to have our desires the season, be the Union of it.

oas: while we are divided against ourselves in rega

sight of General Hunter's soldiers, wantonly counter acting the provision made by that intelligent com-mander for their own relief and welfare, and destroy-ing, at the safte time, the experiment most hopeful of any yet tried towards the relief of our national of any yet tried towards the relief of our national troubles. If we have half as much ill-success at Port Royal as before Richmond, those white soldiers who broke up the negro regiments by a systematic course of annoyance and insult may yet be obliged to fice or to surrender for want of that very aid.

The fastidious Brummel said to a stranger who offered the use of his carriage in a sudden storm,—"But where then will you ride!" The favor thus repulsed was not again offered. But the wit's jolly companions, who treated this specimen of his customary arrogance as a capital joke, cared as little when he

ary arrogance as a capital joke, cared as little when he afterwards died, in utter destitution and wretched-

When the managers of the Great Eastern, on her first visit to our shores, asked a dollar for the privilege of inspecting her, and found that the public did not choose to pay that sum, Barnum said to them, "A dead curiosity can never be revived. Put the matter guaranty your ship's expenses, but put plenty of money into your pockets and my own." They re-fused, and lost their money, as they deserved.

A greater ship, a weightier enterprise, is now in

question. The Ship of State, the American Union, is peril. Her captain, first trying means so moderat de, successively, as greater and greater need appeared, stronger and stronger appeals for help. Again and again has he sent a thousand miles off for volunteers, and now he has ordered a draft, among the people remaising at that inconvenient distance. Yet, all this tume, he has been rejecting the offer of abundance of volunteers, living on the battle-ground, tempt those who are offering such help. Do we sup-pose that a dead enthusiasm can be revived? Is it safe to go on throwing stones in return for kind offers? If we often repeat, to the negroes, just such brutal treatment as they receive from the slaveholder, can we count, at last, when the need shall be yet greater muon their siding with us against the slaveholder?-

• It is said that the news of President Lincoln's first call for the raising of seventy-five thousand men was re-ceived by Jeff Davis and his associates with shouts of de-risive laughter.

Most of us have little idea how many pa lets and volumes have appeared in England in re-gard to the present crisis in this country. Many of these authors are in the interest of the Slave Power, some showing all the impudence and mendacity of our own pro-slavery writers, North and South, and some, like Mr. Spence of Liverpool, presenting a cool and plausible statement, in which deceit is rather

cool and plausible statement, in which decen a life instant of the English books which take part with the North, and show the necessity of a thorough overthrow of slavery to prevent the recurrence of such troubles as we now suffer, is the work of Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway, and in the University of Dublin. This handsome octavo volume, inscribed "To John Stuart Mill, Esq.," is entitled—"The Slave Power: its Character, Career, and probable Designs: being an attempt to explain the real issues involved se important matters with distinguished ability i correctness. Being a cool and cautious man, he favors progressive rather than immediate emancipa-tion; but this is from no want of zeal for the complete extirpation of slavery, only from a strong apprees in the way of so vast a change. In passing, he unravels some of the sophis-tries of Mr. Spence; and he insists strongly on the duty of Europe to render a meral support to the cause of freedom, while abstaining from intervention in the

outward struggle.—c. K. w.

The Unitarian Herald, a paper published week-The Unitarian Herald, a paper published weekly at Manchester, England, contains an extended and warmly appreciative notice of the English edition of "Theodore Parker's Prayers." The critic points out various characteristics of Mr. Parker which this book reveals, and dwells with affectionate emphasis upon his constant recognition of the life of God, continually actively operative in nature. He finds these prayers not only rich in Bible the and language, but everywhere animated by the best spirit of the best men of the Bible. He commends them to all earnest and devout persons, and hopes that the second edition will be enriched by the excellent portrait of Mr. Parker which accompanies the American edition.—C. K. W.

The same obedience to constitutional law which required the enlistment to be confined to white citizens, whils the act of 1792 remained unaltered, now renders in obligatory upon the assessors to enrol all citizens within the prescribed ages, of whatever complexion. The authorities of Massrchusetts have no more right to diminish its quota of troops, by refusing to enrollable timen, than they would have to reduce the age at which the obligation of military service terminates from forty five to forty years.

The only possible question now open is, whether colored men are citizens of Masschusetts, which no one, I presume, will have the hardibood to deary, inasmen as they are tax payers, voters, increased in the confict of the confict of the material of the confict of the prescribed ages, of whatever complexion. The authorities of Masschusetts, which age at which the obligation of military service terminates from forty five to forty years.

The only possible question now open is, whether colored men are citizens of Masschusetts, which and one, I presume, will have the hardibood to deary, inasmen as they are tax payers, voters, increased to office, and there is no inequality founded upon distinction of races known to our laws.

Contumacions and law disregarding Mayor Wightman, therefore, must "toe she mark."

The ALANTIC FOR SEPTEMER is received. The following are the articles: David Gaunt, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," Cerebral Dynamics, by the author of the Butter Hospitals promines, by mrs. Jumple Hospitals ("Life in the Iron Mills," Cerebral Dynamics, by McClellan is. "safe" under the profection of "Life in the Iron Mills," Cerebral Dynamics, by McClellan is. "McClellan is. "safe" under the profection of "Life in the Iron Mills," Cerebral Dynamics, by Each Plays Acting. Of shore. Use in the Younded The Summer.

Our noble army could not have been plays to the "Canfederacy" has accomplished more for the Butter Hospitals, and Play Acting. Of shore. Use in the Younded Two Summers, by Mrs. Life in the Iro THE ATLANTIC FOR SEPTEMBER is received. The

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILIP

entral Company," misquoting one of ad stating that I better do not know me. I true. That I neither claimed their true. my special when I enclose. Whether agree or disagree with me, in my estim McClellan, as dilatory, and utterly un and no, their card does not inform us, avoid giving any opinion on this, the neerned. It is however of ned. It is, however, of no concernent rests on sufficient author

worthy, to say the least, as any they could family
With thanks for your courtesy,
Trails and Truly yours,
WENDELL PHILIP

S. C. CLARKE, Esq., Chicago.

## ANXIOUS FOR CONVICTION.

.The telling speech of Mr. Phillips at Abia The telling speech of all the property of the of malignant and induserist culture to cal as a hatred of pro-slavery toward Abolitionist, he breath we are told that our little, despised disp of no mortal account, and in the next, world d'an it as you please, gentlemen! for whether you keep silent, the work of exceriation on while wrong and sin exist, especially the

It seems some very sensitive go with the Illinois and Central Rails a card denying a criticism made by Mr. Pan respect to Mr. Lincoln and McClellan's want of the bone sufficient to say "no." An apt and amb to this sensitiveness, I clip from a correspond last week's Chicago Tribune, a very able and a promising paper:-

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE ILLINOIS CORR.
RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE ILLIPOR Can.
RAILHOAD DIRECTORS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:
After the effort of W. H. Osborn, J. M. Dan and W. H. Arthur, to convict Weedel Rain falsehood, let us see what it all amount as his Phillips's speech, as reported, he said: 'I shill nois lawyers among whom Lincoln had pass what kind of a man he was: 'Could he say They replied, 'He has no backbon.' Observation of the property of

that Mr. Phidips gives all this as a coveration "Illinois lawyers," and no one else, Suppose Mr. Phillips had asked llinois lawyers, and no one else, Suppose Mr. Phillips had asked llinois lawyers," south was a good banker, and they give, "when the management of the Bank of America was that the managers of the Illinois Costalysis, and told Mr. Phillips so? Mr. Phillips as any that the managers of the Illinois Costalysis, the management of any enterprise by A speaks was well or ill for him! It its asked, its Erests Ont good railroad man? Some one says, "Dasment of the New York Central Railroad assess That is, the way he has managed that roal shes speaks conclusively on that subject; and scalined that the managers personally said sinker in the management of the road, but "strangement" of the road, but "strangement when the says the law Osborn or Arthur made any remarks to his. body, clearly the "Illinois lawyers."

One of these three gentlemen is a layraging good one. We ask him to look again, as six at the speeche. These gentlemen say the lake how Mr. Phillips, and have never talker with he never the says of the road was assessed that his speeches go through the length of he had be decreased to the says of the road was contacted and the second and the says of the the length of he had he decreased to the says of the trade was contacted and the says of the the says of the fact that his speeches go through the length of had he certainly could not expect that the since

This important correspondence is publi Journal, and thereupon it says, "Shame Good for the Journal. It always says "sham shame," and not often anything else repository is a curious compound of wor tives and diluted neighborhood moralities. Well, Mesers. Osborn, Douglas and Art Well, Mesers. Osborn, Douglas and Art

mubile prints.

McClellan is in a time which called you may me alled—for high qualities, and it is to be held it his friends claim. If so, Mr. Phillips orders track him; but above all, gentlemen, at you make your pother such note a provoked into writing on his pother such note as you make your property.

quite too ready to deny that which was nat least upon them. We have heard b who "ran before they were sent."

### THE ISSUE.

"The issue before the nation to-day is, which prevail—the idea and fact of slavery, or the idea fact of freedom; freedom exclusive and survey aslavery exclusive and universal. The queen not merely, shall the African be bopd or five Island America be a democracy or a despotism."

Theorem Dealers and the state of the

Theodore Parker thus spoke in 1854. More thus speak to-day. It was true then, it is my ke as true then as now. And it has been as my the organization of this government. When it tagonistic principles of freedom and slavery ungrafted into our Constitution, the issue was method from the first, "the question before the state has been, "which shall prevail "Busthe minds from the first, refused to recognize that issue, and the state has been, "which shall prevail to the state has been, "which shall prevail to the state has been, "which shall prevail to the state has been the first, refused to recognize that issue, and the state has been the state has been the state has been trained by the sta Theodore Parker thus spoke in 1854. Month

eems to consider it no sin/to disobey laws that are filterty; but he can dispuss the noblest General of the sumy for going a step beyond the letter of the law a behalf of freedom. Slavery is still the suly thing arred with him. And notwithstanding all this sub-erriency to the Slave Power, and all this infidelity sliberty, many wonder why our armies are not more

he truth is, we are not entitled to victory. We that understand "the question before the na" and the issue involved, and conduct ourselves 
edingly. A hundred thousand noble lives have 
ascrificed, and hundreds of millions of money 
that is an experiment as called for three hundred thousand 
forement has called for three hundred thousand 
and they may all be apprilicant our 
ment and they may all be apprilicant. be Government has caused for three houndred thou-and more men, and they may all be sacrificed, and any more, unless the issue is recognized by the analy more, unless the issue is recognized by the aministration. And this recognition must take place mediately, or it will be too late to save us. It may immediately, or it will be be too late aiready. Most of those who have come up to the point of emancipation have only come there as to the point of emancipation have only come there as a "milliary necessity." Not to save the slave, but a "milliary necessity." Not no save the slave, but higher than selfishness has

on to the second second

actuated them.

As yet, neither the people, Congress nor the administration have shown any signs of a genuine repentance for the crime of slavery. Still we ask God to save our nation from destruction. But the prayer for salvation will never be answered till we repent of

or salvanor transgressions.

If this war is waged merely to ascertain which pa If this war is waged merely to ascertain which party shall hereafter sustain the institution of slavery, to decide whether the government shall be presided over by men like Davis, Toombs and Floyd, or like Bochanan, Pierce and Polk, as heretofore, then good men can have no interest in the final result, unless it be to see the government utterly destroyed from the face of the earth.

But if the North take issue with the South, and make this a war for freedom on her part; if our ar-mies fight to make this fair land a home for the opmirs fight to make this fair land a home for the op-pressed of all lands and of all complexions, then the good men, holy angels, and the infinite God himself will be with us, and we shall be entitled to victory, and victory will surely be ours.

Then, though nine out of every ten men shall die on the battle-field, and every dollar of our property thall be expended in the conflict, it will have been a

expensed in the connect, it will have been to var. For no man, however fruitful his imagi-can form any just appreciation of the value of a ment of the extent of ours, with its productive oil and salubrious climate, which is in truth and in

" The land of the free, and the home of the brave. What a field we should have then for the develo What a new we should have that the develop-ment of the human race! Free speech from the Lakes, to the Gulf; a free press all over the land; the arts and sciences advancing as well South as North; all men allowed to learn the alphabet; and, more than all, each allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own nature, with none to molest him or make him afraid.

Then true Religion, Temperance her hands and all other reforms, could have free course and b glorified, and we could then justly challenge the admiration of the world.

Syracuse, N. Y.

### "I AM NOT A RADICAL ABOLITIONIST."

Editor Liberator:
Dean Sir-We had a meeting at our Town Hall a few evenings since, called at short notice, and well attended, to take measures and offer inducements to able-bodied men to come forward, and fill up the decisoe-boned men to come of war, and in the determinant of the Verlmont regiments now in the field. The meeting was duly organized by calling to the chair James Lovel, Esq., and Mr. Ellis Secretary After remarks by several gentlemen, my humble set was called to the stand; and having made some remarks not exactly isudatory of President Lincols and his management of the war, and especially the slavery question, when I had closed, the Chairmat rose and made an apology to the audience for suffering me to proceed, on account of my age. Thus, for once old age saved me from the gag. The next speake called was the Rev. Mr. Bicknell, a highly esteeme gentleman of the Baptist denomination, who, seein the fate that I had escaped under the cover of gra hairs, commenced his address with the declaration nurs, commenced his address with the declaration at the head of this article, "I am not a radical Abolition-ist"—a declaration so unlooked for from a man who has passed for an Anti-Slavery advocate, it still trings in my ears. The nation brought to death's door by slave-ry, and not yet a radical Abolitionist! One hundred thou-said men a crificed to the Moloch of Slavery, and at those and million of treasure soundered, and not a radical sand men a certificed to the atotoch of Statesty, one a trou-sand million of treasure squandered, and not a radical Abolitomist yet! During that meeting, except from my own lips, not a word of sympathy was uttered for four millions of bondmen agonizing for that lib erty which God gave and not man, as no other peo

ple ever did! O, if the heavens were ever hung in blackness because of the wickedness and folly of man, they should be now! Like priestlike people is seen every where; and if the ministers of every de-nomination had denounced slavery with a clarion

voice, instead of fostering it by apologies, silence or "South-side views," it would have been to-da

ng the things that were. Or, even if politician levelled their artillery against it, as they alway in its favor, it had long since been wiped out. It is lamentable to witness the anti-slavery senti-ment of the country exactly in inverse proportion to the success of our arms. The disaster at Bull Run beautiful and the success of th arms. The disaster at Bull Run onfiscation Act of 6th of August, e, if the breath of life was ever in it, was a dond we forgot our bondmen and lost our anusavery, as the butler forgot Joseph; and Congress labored three months, and labored in vain, to pass a more stringent confiscation act. Next comes McClellan's studgetic movement from Richmond, a new-fangler name for defeat, and the late confiscation act is born ame for defeat, and the late confiscation act is born and the late confisc in a day; and although in its provisions better than the reports be true, as little likely to be executed by the President or his aubordinates as the first. Even this contemplates the continuous of slavery, as it liberates only the slaves of robels. I venture the as-sertion, that if every robel was brought into court to. day on slaveholding territory, and all the angels of beaven should testify to their guilt, not one of them would be convicted. The salvation of the Union is at stake. Its importance can prever be overrated. the President or his subordinates as the first. at take. Its importance can never be overrated. But rather than see it restored with alavery, let it be broken into as many fragments as ever a forest oak was shivered by a thunderbolt.

The destiny of the nation is virtually in the hands of the President. The crisis is fearful; and while he remains halting between the comments of the Holts.

remains haiting between the counsels of the Holts and the Crittendens on the one side, and the Summers, Lovejoys, Hales and Julians on the other,—haiting between liberty and slavery,—France and Englanding turn the scale in favor of cotton and slavery, and the free States, once more under the heel of the chiralry, may bid a final and eternal farewell to free lastitutions!

With three few thoughts hastily thrown together I subscribe myself

de challe de control d

A RADICAL ABOLITIONIST. Springfield, Vt., August 15, 1862.

Such was the demand for the Liberator of August 8th, containing the speech of Weadell Phillips at Abington, at the celebration of West India Emancipation, that we have exhausted every copy, and are in need of come copies for our files, &c. Those of our sebacribers who do not file their numbers, and will send us fixed particular one, directed "Liberator, Boston, Mane," will confer a special favor. It is edifying to perceive the electric speech of Mr. Phillips has set on fire the, "patriotism," of all the satanic, pro-slavery, them loyal journals at the North!

### - HANNAH WEBB.

deviation from her own recognized standard of ju-tice and right. She could find and offer no excus-for herself; but she was never without kindly apol-gies for the misdirections of others. Here was a lov that was keenly alive to any "extenuating circum bodied in human form the spirit manifested by martyr of Calvary, when he said of his murder "Father, forgive them: they know not what they do Hers was a love for all of human kind—that "th

make them. Practically, as well as in spirit and theory, she never wounded the body or spirit of another for her own benefit. To conquer hatred by love, unkindness by kindness, cruelty by gentleness, evil with good, seemed but the very breath of her spirit-life. I never saw a more perfect illustration of this great heroic spirit than in the daily and hourly life of our friend. I do not believe a human being ever spoke harshly or unkindly to or of her, without considers the property of the polysical property of the proper so true, so just, so carnestly loving and kind was to all in all relations.

In my private journal—diary rather—exten

over five years, are many records of the sayings and doings of that bright, sunny, heroic spirit, illustrative of the most striking and prominent traits of her charaugust martyrdom to beautify and ennoble and make presented no barriers to her sympathy and active goodness. The American slave in his chalos and under the bloody slave-driver's lash, the exiled in Australia, the crushed and cowed victims of power in Hindostan, the sable victims of Anglo-Saxon capid-ity and cruelly in the wilds of Africa, were objects of

intimate knowledge of human nature, as made man-ifest, especially in domestic and social relations, a more perfect and living interpretation of my own more perfect and living interpretation of my own conception of God and heaven, as expressed by the favorite follower of the gentle, but majestic martyr of Calvary:—"God is love; and he that decelleth in love, ducelleth in God, and God in him." No definition of God, I ever saw, seemed to me so intelligible, so prac-tical, so truthful, so adapted to express the presence and glory of the Divine in human relations, and yet as sublime. No heaven ever seemed to me so perthe Dead Past. She revered man, not his incidents; and tenderly and reverently sought his elevation and happiness, and not the preservation and perpetuity of his mere appendages. Her daily and hourly life and conversation were full of facts to illustrate the truth of these remarks.

"Died at Greenfield, Kilgobbin, County of Dublin,

her bright, sunny face, with material eyes; I hear not her tones of affection and words of power; nor am I conscious of her corporeal presence; but "I cannot make her dead." I am conscious of her presence, as a living, loving, thinking, social being, perfectly understanding and sympathizing with the loved ones with whom her existence and destiny will ever be blended. Her immortality, her etternal life, is, with me, a living and a sublime reality—is blended with the dally and hourly life of the loved ones she has left in bodily form in her home. In the great Anti-Slavery movement in this land, and in the struggle for liberty, and against slavery in every form, throughout the world, "I cannot make her dead." No! Hannah Webb,—the true, loving, devoted wife, the tender, wise, and ever-watchful mother, the all-trusted and ever-sympathizing friend, the world-wide phi-

### LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL POSTER.

We shall be glad to hear from this inflexible riend of freedom as often as he can find time to write.]

### WENDELL PHILLIPS. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

where; nor continuous commentation somewhat sharply—perhaps you will say too sharply—but his purpose is, not to discourage on continuous contin

Hannah Webb,—the true, loving, devoted wife, the tender, wise, and ever-watchful mother, the all-trusted and ever-gympathizing friend, the world-wide philianthropist, the great heroic martyr to her self-sacrificing, all-hoping, all-confiding, all-enduring love for human beings, and sympathy for human sufficing.—'I cannot make her dead." She lives and labors, and reigns over human hearts, as one of earth's truest caviors, and most loved and honored queens.

Dear friend, we have both known Hannah Webb; and to know her was to honor her. With you, I respond to every sentiment of affection and respect, expressed in the oblitary. My heart is very full of pleusant, and only pleasant memories.

The beloved huhand and children will pardon me the above expression of affectionate respect for one of truly dear to them, and to all who knew her.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

By—After a protracted, malicious and perfidious imprisonment, Col. Michael Corcoran has been liberated by the rebels. He has had the most enthusiastic receptions at. Washington and Baltimore, and advocates a vigerous prosecution of the war.

no lines.

On inquiry at the Adjutant-General's office, in rovidence, as to the officering of the colored regience, I was surprised to be met, not by any objection black officers as black, or any timid expression as what would or would not "do," but by the simple mark that they did not know any black man who as qualified to command a regiment, but that there is the State as the S

states move material. A State of 1,0,000 people, with a fovernor whose election was claimed by the organ of eff. Davis in New York as a triumph for the Mont-omery Constitution, is to-day months in advantee State of 4,000,000 of people, with a Governor whom he same organ denounced as a rabid Republican of

GEN. JIM LANE AT KNOXVILLE, ILLINOIS. The largest and most outhusiastic public meeting ever held in Knox county, assembled at Knoxville on Thursday. The meeting was held in a grove a little south of the town, and among the number of distinguished speakers from Chicago and other places was no less a personage than Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas. Gen. Lane spoke for about an hour and a half, interrupted every few minutes by the most vociferous applause. He laid down the proper way to conduct the war to a speedy and successful termination, in a style that met with the hearty approval and concurrence of every loyal man who heard him, and their approval was given in desfening cheers. One secesh sympathizer ventured to express some dissent, and commenced cursing the war, the Abolition Administration, &c.,

ien. Robert McCook, so ill as to be unable to stand, ras travelling at a little distance from his brigade in forthern Alabama on Tuesday the 5th, lying helpless n an ambulance. Having stopped for water, information of the bright of the persons on the

THE REBEL CHEAT ON EXCHANGES. The rebel of floers who were released and sent to Richmond last week, were Gens. Buckner, Tilghman, Mackall, Pettingrew and Gantt, with Commodore Barron, Captains Mitchell and Kennon, and a host of inferior officers of both navy and army. The Federal officers who were to have been exchanged for these men are still detained in Richmond. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"News finally care."

of the beautiful of the Philadelphia Press says:

"News finally came to Adjutant General Thomas that they would not return at present, the Confederate Gayernment having concluded to detain them. And this after General Thomas had confidingly liberated all their officers, and tenderly sent a number of their sick to City Point by the Georgia, that they might be taken to Richmond on cars. On the return of this boat to Alken's Landing, the guard on board, under Lieut. Miller, 10th New Jersey regiment, were indignant in the extreme: had they not been restrained by Lieut Miller, would have retainated by setting fire to Alken's house and all his outbuildings. If any reason had been given for this treachery to General Thomas, he did not communicate it to his sabordinates. It was generally considered by them as a retailation for Pope's recent orders. The indignation of the country on receipt of this news will be great. It will hasten enlistments."

ry on receipt of this news will be great. It is in mascal enlistments."

A WILLING LIBERATION OF THEIR SLAVES BY VIRGINIANS. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"The liberation of negroes now going on throughout the State does not create much concern. They have been expecting it, and are not surprised. Many tell their negroes to go when they wish it, and on a stampede owners often indulge in a semi-congratuation that their uncertainty is over, and that much care and future responsibility is saved to them."

RETALIATORY. Jeff. Davis has had the unpudence to issue a long manifesto, chare

his city has an in thio Cavalry, writ l by the la

says that we will go to catching negroes in less than thirty days, and will sweep the river bottom. He thinks the only safety for the negroes is to carry then into the interior, and wants his brother to help him the same caught; and be

Even the enemy bear witness to the valuable ervices of negroes to the Union came. The Petersong Express complains that a well-laid plan for the apture of some of McClellan's men who had invaded Prince George County, was frustrated "through the perfldy of a negro."

Upwards of two thousand negroes have been sent to Gen. McClellan, and the demand for more is urgent. The following notice was some days since issued in Norfolk:—

A Negro Proposition to Guard Rebel Prisoners. Governor Todd of Ohio having refused the services of colored volunteers, the colored men of Cleveland and Cuyahoga counties have made him an offer to raise some regiments to guard the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and Sandusky, and thus relieve two regiments of well-drilled soldiers for service in the field. The Governor, however, declined the proposition.

the field. The Governor, however, declined the proposition.

New EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CONTRABANDS. Large numbers of negrees having been brought down to Fort Royal from Edisto and Stono Points, abandoned by the Federal troops, Gen. Saxton has issued an order that they may be employed in the manufacture of rush baskets and cedar tules, in order to guard them from the evils of idleness and enable them to earn their own living. The baskets and tube will be shipped to the North for sale.

WAIT NOT? Major General Cassius M. Clay has returned to throw his sword in the scale against the enemies of the Union. Why not crass Buell from a place he has occupied only to disquise loyalty and pumper treason to greater daring, and give the command to a generous Kentuckian who has a love for the Union and a hatted of slavery as its greatest enemy. For haps the last is the reason why not; but it is no good one—Chécogo Triones.

A rebel near Warrenton, the other day, while applanding the enterprise and ability of Stonewall Jackson, remarked significantly, "He is our Frensont."

were surprised at Gallatin, Tenn., by two Unio-giments from Nashville. Six guerillas were tille-tong them Capt. J. C. Breckliridge, sor of the rn old loyalist, Dr. Robert J. Breckliridge. The unip man had inc.

EF ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—A miss Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at ELLENVILLE, (Ulster Co., N. Y.,) in Warren's Hall, to commence on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, and continue through Friday and Satur-day, the 39th and 30th. Bally, friends of justice and impartial liberty! in large numbers, for the redemption of the slave and the salvation of the ratios.

of the nation.

Able and eloquent speakers will address the Conv.
mong whom will be Parker Pilisbury, Ernestine L.
sman B. Anthony, Aaron M. Powell, James M. De

EF An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at the Free Church in Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, August 23d and 24th, commencing on Saturday, at 2 o'-clock, P. M. Parker Pillsbury and E. R. Brown will be FOF ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

lavery Society, will address the people of HARWICH pon The Rebellion, its Cause and Cure, on Sunday next Tuesday, Aug Wednesday, Chatham.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in

Sunday, Aug. 24, at 10 1-2, A. M.
" " at 1 1-2 P. M.
" " at 5, P. M. outh Gardner, ardner Centre,

ferson Davis, Rebel President of the Southern Confederacy-will address the citizens of Boston on mattern pertaining to Slavery and the War, at the MEIONAON, on Sunda rening next, August 24th, at half-past 7 o'cl ission ticket 10 cents, to defray expenses.

IFF Mr. Jackson is well known to several colored persons in this city, and the authenticity of his case is unquestionable. He addressed a highly interested audience, for the space of two hours, on Monday evening last, in Grimes's church. We trust he will draw a full

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

EF MANY WAYERS (formerly a slave) is well recommended as being capable, intelligent and deservishe desires employment in washing and ironing, hocceaning, &c., and does other housework satisfactor Any who will give her work will be conferring a kindne

DIED-In this city, August 9, GRACE ARRA, day

In Salem, July 28, AIV. DAVID massers part of England, April 20th, 1775, but embarked for the United States in August, 1804. The Observer contains a long and interesting biographical sketch of this venerable, highly esteemed, the should be released to corre

were for the cause of freedom, and, aboys all, freedom to the slave. He said to Rev. Dr. Briggs, his pastor, on his first visit to him after the death of his gallant son, (Lieut. Colonel Meritt,) "There is no alternative: we must either gibt elavery, or become slaves ourselver; and Henry this son] is one of the merifices." We shall miss his friendly grasp, his cordial welcome, his encouraging presence at any future Anti-Elavery gatherings we may be permitted to attend in Salem; but we trust the time is hastening when attend in Salem; but we trust the time is hasening wasen these may be dispensed with, by the unbering in of that long desired jubilee, when neither daveholders nor claves shall exist in our land, but all shall be in the felt enjoy-ment of their inalienable rights, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

### Hopedale Home School.

THIS Institution, after a suspension of some menths, will be re-opened to well-disposed pupils of good habits, on Wichseley, Sept. 3, for a term of fifteen weeks. For particulars, address WM. S. HEYWOOD, A. B. HEYWOOD, Principals, A. B. HEYWOOD, 44.

Hopedale, Mass., Aug. 6.

THIS School is located in the borough of Bristol, Paon the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadelphia. It will open its fail sension on 2d day, Ninth month,
ist.
Terms—\$75 per sension of five months.
For circular, address
RUTH Asse BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR

For clicular, address

RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, PRINCIPAL.

REFRENCES.

JAMES MOTT, Philadelphia.

ANNE CRUSCUMAN, 505 Franklin street, Philadelphia.

C.N. PRINCE, 501 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

HERRY W. RIDGWAY, Crosswicks, N. Y.

DAVIEL GRIECON, WOODBURY, N. J.

WE. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston.

THE SPIRIT'S QUESTIONING.

BY MRS. M. B. JACKSON. While musing on the scenes of woo-That overspread our nation's sky, And seeking carnestly to know If underneath the cloud might lie

We sighed—How long, O Lord, how long Shall loyal blood in terrents flow,

Shall loyal blood in terrents flow, and countless victims, young and sir Be laid by rebel formen low?

In mild, but just rebuke, we heard The still small voice in accents cle And listened to each solemn word That fell upon our saddened ear:

"Ask not he ong your blood shall for And mothers weep their children shall But ask, who holds the cup of woe For Afric's burning lips to drain.

Not on the slave alone shall full.

The curse Oppression's victims know
But in its sure rebound must all
Th' oppressors feel its fatal blow." God from His throne of justice hears
The bondman's clanking chain and wa
And treasures all his hitter tears,
Nor shall His righteous judgment fail.

He warned us to forsake our sin

And waited with forbearance long; But we our golden harvests win, And fisten to the syren's song.

And crush whom they are sworn to save;
The weak and helpless still they spoil,
And weld the fetters of the slave. Our Senate floor is stained with blood Drawn from our noblest patriot's veins in crouching attitude we stood, Th' assassin greet with gifts, not chains.

The giant evil of our land
Has poisoned e'en the air we breathe,
Till all but one small martyr band
Bring flowers its hideous form to wreath

The wailing of the colored race
Is lost upon our deafened ear,
And we still turn away our face,
Its wrongs will peither see nor hear

But God in mercy cent the storm, ... Whose thunderbolts the air shall clear

Till she shall list the faintest mean Of sorrowing Afric's sons to hear, And every sigh, and every grean, Shall thrill upon her quickened ear. Then, stripped of every fair disguise, The nation's sin shall stand confessed

Till every suffering slave shall find The bliss of breathing Freedom's air.

Then shall our sons, with joy clate,
Their eager footsteps homeward turn,
To greet the loved, who for them wait,
And on the household alter burn

Fresh incense to the goddess fair,

Who rules supreme o'er all the land,
And fill with jubilee the air,

And place the sceptre in her hand. ston, August 14, 1862. -

### From the London Athenseum. SUMMER.

Lo! lary Funner swarth, in the sun Lies panting, with bare breasts, upon the wathing her limbs in hazes warm and dun, here splendors into dusky splendors run, And sultry glory all the heaven o'erfills

Not a white dimple stirs amid the corn, Not a low ripple-shivers through the leaves :— Since, wrapped in gold and crimson gleama unsho Came, fashing through the east, the regal morn, No throated twitterings gurgle round the caves

Flooded in sunny ellence sleep the kine; In languid murmurs brooklets float and flow; The quaint farm gables in the rich light shine, And round them jasminsstruesymothes twine, And olose beside them sun-flowers burn and blow.

Amid the growing heat I lie me down, And into visions swarms the moted air : Gleams up before me many a famous town, Pilliared and created with a regal crown, Outshimmering in an orient purple glare :

Lo! lowly Tadmor, burning in its sands,— Basibook and Babylon;—I see slow streams Gliding by mosque and minarel,—see the gleams Of seas in sunset—slips of strands, And drowsy Bagdad beried deep in dreams;—

See swarthy monarchs flushed in purple rings
Of silken courtiers;—through half open do
Catch the spice cdors, and the cool of springs
Lesping forwer it's mass of wings—
See light forms dancing over pearly floors;—

seeping seraglics, spire and tremulous dome
Winking in draway spiender all the day,—
se forest hannis where thick the lions roam,
see thirsty panthers splashed in bloody foam,
Lean terrible as lightnings on their prev :

Aboys the Atto city,—see unrolled Aboys the Atto city,—see unrolled Gem-threaded abores of Mostesums reak,— See the with temples warming thick and sleek, / And sumy streets stretch up by towars of gold;

See silken sails float by, ambrosial, Laden with spices, up a Persian glen; Or stand on Lebanon, 'mid the cedars tall Or hear the soft and silver fall Of water down a jut of Darlen.

But, lo ! a waking shiver in the trees,
And voices 'mid the hay-cooks in the gien ;
The sun is setting, and the orimon seas
Are shaken into splendor by the breese,
And all the busy world is up again !

### From the Troy Daily Times PROCLAMATION.

Black men, propare! close, close at hand, Behold the hour when you may stand In column massed, and for this hand May fight and bleed, may do and die! This land has marked you with its hate, Has chained you with its Church and State; But now you must decide its fate! Strike, strike! or it shall broken lie!

How Retribution calls on you?
Have you been fake? then be ye true!
Pat facth your strength, help forge saw
This massive ring of shattered States?
But shall we spurn your service still;
Blooking Sor way when there's the will?
Shall we decree your further ill?
Then God is just—the Soom swalts?

## The Tiberator.

REPLY TO MR. MAY'S LETTER

I did not call on him at his residence "six miles" from here, because he is not responsible to me private ly, but only as the official agent of those societies that I have somewhat tried to sustain for a quarter of a century; and he is responsible, not to me alone, but to every other member and patron of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies; therefore I called his position in question before them in the Interactor, as I desired also to do in the Standard, but its editor, in an unkind personal note to me, declined to publish the letter.

I did not desire to elicit any personal feeling. Abolitionists, in their labors and criticisms, should know only the slave, and him in chains; and I waive all notice of unkind allusions as not pertinent to or worthy the matter in hand.

I think Mr. May's informant must have misunderstood what I intended to say, in reporting me to say

he puts men into its hands, they will be used for its purposes, and not for his own.

Mr. May, "looking beyond the President, his Cabinet and Generals, sees a country, a cause, institutions of freedom, and a possible future, all imperilled."

Alasi I see the peril too; and I see them imperilled alone by this very President and Cabinet; and until they are changed in purpose, or removed out of the way, I see no hope of salvation to this nation, though I have hope for institutions of freedom; for I cannot believe Gad can risk their perpetity upon the life of believe God can risk their perpetuity upon the life of so wicked a nation as ours. This nation can, if it choose, propose JUSTICE, by which alone, if at all, all these things can be saved to it. All anti-slavery authorities assert that emancipation alone can save us; that, in the hands of the Administration, by the force of events seems to almost crush them into the right—they steadfastly persist, voluntarily and wick-edly persist in the wrong. I cannot, will not sustain or furnish them more men to murder in a war olitical supremacy. And I see not how Mr. or any other of our old associates, of the docroluntarily so, can new sustain one voluntarily and persistently so. No! I say, and shall not we all say, with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Whipple, not a man or a

Massachusetts Anti-Slayery Societies with having been, the past year, in the active service of the Gov-ernment. If he will read more carefully, he will find that I do not speak of the societies, but of their "offities have so done, or that they have approved th and more consistent resolutions been offered, the So-ciety would gladly have adopted them. This view is illustrated by the proceedings of the New York State Convention, which met at Albany soon after, and adopted the same resolutions, apparently out of def-erence to the proved leader, who offered them; and they reversed to adopt certain other resolutions. then proceeded to adopt certain other resolutions in testimony of its own faith. Mr. Whipple must, I think, have intended those Abolitionists with whom he is directly and daily associated, and they are the "official representatives" of the American and Mas-aachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies. And when he speaks, being as he is a member of the Executive Committee of both Societies, and also of the Recon-Committee of both Societies, and asso of the Board of Trustees of both the Hovey and Francis Jackson Anti-Slavery Funds, and using as he repeatedly did the pronoun "we," it seemed to me a "semi-official" announcement, as I designated it.

But how do we stand to-day! The last New England Convention, on motion of Wendell Phillips, re-

land Convention, on motion of Wendell Phillips, re-affirmed its old testimony of "No Union with slave-holders, no support of any government which upholds or allows slavery in its limits." That is a proposition that does not look much like enlighing men for the army, I think.

army, I think.

Mr. May claims that many of the speakers at the Abington lat of August meeting took essentially his ground, and he heard no one rebuked. I cannot tell what was said there, as I was not present; but I have read what was reported of these speeches in the Liberator and Standard, and these reports do not contain anything that, by the utmost stretch, can austain Mr. May's position. Mr. Garrison announced there that "this nation has been, and continues to be, a barehold nation." Did he, or could he, call for enlistments to ing, slave-breeding, slave-driving and slave-trading aid such a nation? I think not. Mr. Conwy followed in a speech of the severest denunciation and criticism of the Government; and, so far from calling for support for it, he called on foreign nations to intervene, and aid the South to crush it to such a depth of hamilitation, that it must needs proclaim emmoripation to save itself from its otherwise sure destruction.

urpose to do that.

Mr. May quotes R. D. Webb as hoping that the Barons of the South" would not also become the

But a trace to all this. In following are may, have written too much of it. It matters not the right of the case what this or that one says or thicks, though I think that Mr. May, in his action, stands alone of the old guard. The question is—"Is it consigns to right for an Abolitionist, who has for years repudiated action under and in support of a pro-slavery government, to give it that support now?" I say no! Mr.

per should consider me a traitor; for loyalty to such a government is treason to God.

Mr. May will please understand that I do not at all impugn his intentional integrity to the cause of the slave. I have the highest faith in his personal conscientiousness and careful desire of rectitude. But it is the consistency of his position, mistakenly taken, as I think, that I impeach; and that I do most decidedly and earnestly. I can do no less.

And now I close by repeating, that it is not more men that the government needs to save "the country, the cause, institutions of freedom, and a possible future"; more men cannot possibly save it, or them through it, in its present position. A new position alone, if any thing can, will save it. RIGHTZOUNNESS and JUSTICE are the needful elements; and these do not need, to perfect their work, hosts of armed men, and Justice are the needful elements; and these on not need, to perfect their work, hosts of armed me

or horses or chariots.

"Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help, and stay on horses, and trust in charlots; but they look not to the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord! He will arise against the house of evil-doers! When eth shall lail, soc. they all shall fail together."

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND.

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1862.

### RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

FRIEND GARRISON,—It is seldom I see in the Liberator anything from the State of Maine at this momentous crisis; and I feel, though your columns ers, all my sympathies are with my brothers and sis-ters in bondage. Just so far as the Government does anything towards their freedom, just so far do I wish Congress, and every officer and soldier on the bat feel horrified when we hear of thousands being on the battle-field; but, in the language of Re M. Wheelock, "let us not forget that, on the S-ern plantation, blood is always flowing." Yes, now that we are paying the debt by the law of pensation, let us not forget how long it has been

For more than thirty years, righteous men and women have cried to this wicked Government, "Let the oppressed go free!" But it turned a deaf ear. Now the plagues are coming! Mr. Garrison that judgment would be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; that it was under falsehood they were hiding themselves; and that they would all be an away when the flood came. Now where are they fustice is now being done. Had they heard the warning words of the prophets, lamentation and mourning would not be now heard all over the land.

To every abolitionist in the land I will

Tours, for the redemption of man,
SEWARD MITCHELL.

### A POOR INVESTMENT.

A little less than a year since, spending a leisure hour in Springfield, I called at the office of the Republican, and subscribed for the weekly issue one year. Abating the ability of this paper, which no one will doubt, I must say I have been sadly disappointed. True, I expected revelations of political conservations of the political conservation and party trickery: but I was not prepared to with the political conservation.

doubt, I must say I have been sadly disappointed. True, I expected revelations of political conservatism and party trickery; but I was not prepared to witness such an entire absence of fairness and honesty for the cause of Liberty and Northern self-respect.

The editors allow no opportunity to pass, without showing a settled spieen and cherished bitterness toward the Abolitionists, and Wendell Phillips in particular. Not that they seem to dislike Charles Sumner less, but Wendell Phillips more. Many of the recent editorials would grace the columns of Bennett's "Stannic" Herald. Take for instance a notice in the less number, of Mr. Phillips's speech at nnett's "Satanic" Heraid. 1880 in the last number, of Mr. Phillips's speech at Abington on the 1st of August:-

Abington on the lat of August:—

"Wendell Phillips made one of his most insane speeches at Abington on the lat inst. He called in the name of God for the dissolution of the Union, and the laying of the corner stone of a new one; called President Lincoln a turtle and various other opprobrious names; abused pretty much all our Generala; made the false and silly assertion that 'the Government fights to preserve slavery, and therefore fights in vair'; declared that 'no public opinions will support Charles Summer,' which is true enoughthough a loyal Commonwealth stands behind him,' which is not true in either sense, for the Commonwealth opinion opinions and measures, while in the feather of loyalty and its sensi-

Democrats, who are honest enough to confess with Mr. Phillips that either the Union or slavery must perish. It is true now as of old, that while "publicans and harlots shall enter the kingdom of heaven, Scribes and Phariseos will wonder and perish." My poor investment will soon end, and with it my patience for all such Republicans, who, in the name of Liberty, work to destroy the very corner-atone upon which it rests. Should Mr. Summer be defeated, and his place in the U. S. Senate be filled by a time-server, the blame, and I may say everlasting shame, will in a great measure rest upon just such psuedo Republicans as feed upon the distribes of the Springfield Republican. For, with the exception of the really excellent articles from the Boston correspondent, "Warrington," this sheet is satiled to any pro-slavery meridian.

G. W. S.

### DEATH OF ANTHONY BURNS.

The following letter from Rev. Hiram Wilson to Rev. Mr. Grimes, of Boston, announcing the decease of ANTHONY BURNS, of Fugitive-Slave Law in the Liberator. Its intelligence will be received with regret by the friends of the colored race; for Mr. Burns gave promise of much usefulness in the field he had chosen, and showed himself to be "every inch he had chosen, and snowed nimself to be every monta a man." His case has become historic, and will form a conspicuous figure in the drama of the times. It

St. Catharines, (C. W.,) July 28, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER-Having just returned from the burial of the Rev. ARTMONY BURNS, I feel it to be my duty to write you promptly respecting the termina-tion of his earthly pilgrimage.

I am the more inclined to address you as a brother-

I am the more inclined to address you as a brotherly act, inasmuch as you took a deep interest in him in
Boston, some years ago, raising the means of his ransom, and putting yourself in serious jeopardy to obtain his freedom, going down personally into the darkand horrible prison-house of slavery in the South to
accomplish so noble a purpose.

Anthony Burns is no more! His immortal spirit took
its flight to the spirit, hand at 3 & cleek restarting (Sab.

Anthony Burns is no more! His immortal spirit took its flight to the spirit-land at 3 o'clock yesterday (Sabbath) morning after a decline of some four months, of consumption. Thanks to God, he "rests in peace." Having called on him frequently, during his illness, to administer comfort and consolation to this worthy brother, I think the language of the Apocalypse justly applies in his case: "Bleesed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Brother Burns gave me to understand, time and

Brother Burns gave me to undersaun, time and again, and expressed the same to others, that "all was well" with regard to his prospects for eternity. His illness was brought on, perhaps, by over-exertion and exposure, last winter and early spring, in trying to clear the Zion (Baptist) Church here of debt, of which tained a very affectionate remembrance of his friends

of such a nature as to baffle the skill of physicians, and yet for a long time he seemed to have hopes of re-covery; but the Lord was pleased to order it other-wise. During his protracted illness, a deep and tender wise. During his protracted linests, a deep and render sympathy was felt towards him by many of the color-ed people, and a considerable number of the white population. The members of his church were strongly attached to him. Some of the female members were untiring in their endeavors to contribute to his com-fort; and I may add, that my own family took pleas-ure in doing all we could for his comfort, in the way of furnishing daily such pourishments as he could relof furnishing daily such nourishments as he could rel ent, and a large concourse of people. The services were conducted by Elder Cary. An appropriate hymn was sung, c

"Servant of God, well done!

"Best from thy loved employ!

The battle fought, the victory we Enter thy Master's joy!"

After prayer by the writer, part of the 15th chapt. I. Cor. was read by Elder Cary. Prayer was again offered Cor. was read by Elder Cary. Prayer was again offered by Rev. Mr. Norton, (Pres. minister.) In solemn si-lence the procession moved slowly to the Cemetery, about two miles east of the village of St. Catharine. ing of the chains of slavery, nor pure and sunce in prison walls, but embosomed in the paradise of God forever. The concourse around his peaceful grave were mostly colored—the adults of whom, like himself, had fied from bondage; and yet there was God forever. The concourse around his peaceful grave were mostly colored—the adults of whom, like himself, had fied from bondage; and yet there was quite a number of white people of various churches and different nationalities. While there consigning the most of the surful excitement a few years ago in Boston, attendant upon his arrest, and rendition to the hands of bloody men, who are now in open rebellion against the government, and against God and humanity. I seemed to have a sort of panoramic vision of the pro-elavery treachery—the arrest, the court proceedings, the mass meetings, the wast array of marshalas and of the military, and the countless through of the pro-elavery treachery—the arrest, the court proceedings, the mass meetings, the vast array of marshalas and of the military, and the countless through of the pro-elavery treachery—the arrest, the court proceedings, the mass meetings, the vast array of marshalas and of the military, and the countless through of the pro-elavery treachery—the arrest, the country of the proceedings, the mass meetings, the vast array of marshalas and of the military, and the countless through of the pro-elavery treachery—the arrest, the country of the proceedings, the mass meetings, the vast array of marshalas and of the military, and the countless through of the proceedings, the mass receives the world as his alms matter, then there is constant of New England, and rolled back to the Rocky Monataina. I thought of that iniquious a ystem as having culminated to the awful critis now hanging over the American people. The name of Amthory Barras fills an important place in the history of events which led to the great condition to we people blocking of right or wrong, it is not our purpose noy to the proceedings of the proceedings and proceedings and proceedings and proceedings are also because the world as his almost crucified, for opinion's safe; the has never deviated from what he considered with honor when the fatter and the proceeding of the proceedings and the proceedings

MR. GARRISON AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE. (From the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

and security of the Union seemes immare. Its aboution seemed among the most improbable of all possible things. All declared that the Union must and should be preserved. To make it sure, Union-saving committees were organized, speeches were made, the shade of Washington was periodically invoked, and his farewell address repeated. Nothing was left undone to make the Union one and inseparable. Where is it now? Broken by the same Slare Power which dictated the terms of its formation, and there is no sign that its recistablishment is possible. The speaker gave a most graphic and impressive picture of the present condition of affairs, and the avful change that had been wrought in the brief space of twenty months. The justice of God has been too strong for us, and brought us down to the dust. Let people say what they may as to what is the cause of all our calamities, it remains that this heavy judgment is from God. To attribute it to the ambition of Southern politicians, or to the work of the handful of Northern Abolitionists, is to insult the Divine Majesty.

The adherents of European monarchies say that Democracy has been a failure. It has not been a failure in America, because it remains yet to be tried here. Democracy embraces all men. The rule of slavery in this county is despotism, in its severest form. A Democratic slave State is as ridiculous an anomaly as an idolatrous Christian State. The American revolution was not a struggle for the rights of human nature, but for colonial independence. To this day human liberty is not comprehended in this country. Half's million of slaves in 'if have swelled to four million in 1860; and nothing has been so dangerous, for the last thirty years, as to advocate their emancipation. If to enslave a man on the shores of Africa be a piratical act, so is it in the shores of Africa be a piratical act, so is it in the shore of Africa be a piratical act, so is it in the shore of Africa be a piratical act, so is it in the shore of Africa be a piratical act, so is it in the shore of A

Mr. Garrison closed with a long plea for the Immediate emancipation of the blacks as the only means of ending the war. We could never have again the Union and the Constitution as they were. His arguments did not differ from those with whom he sympathizes, as they have been given to the public in newspapers, and the arguments themselves, are nothing more, really, than assertions. The address was a strong and earnest thing, and given in admirable spirit. Indeed, I do not doubt that it will rank among the best of the week. It certainly, though thinly attended,\* met with a hearty reception and response."

The thin attendance was doubtless attributable, in pa to religious prejudice, the fruit of years of misrepresent tion, but more still, probably, to the unusual circumstan-for such an occasion, that every auditor had to pay two ty-five cents before entering the church.—Ed. Astri-Slave Standard.

### THE PROGRESS OF IDEAS.

It was a philosopher of olden time that persisted in saying, under very discouraging circumstances, that "the world does move." But his persecutors could not see it, and therefore not only would not believe in such a monstrous heresy themselves, but were determined that no one else should. The philosophers of to-day not only believe that the world commenced to move a good many years ago, but has since continued to. Human progress is slow under all circumstances, but the great change in public opinion on the leading topics of the day, within the last year, isso marked that he is a very blind man who can't perceive that at least the animate world is moving towards Christian toleration and human perfection. We are as much reminded of it as from any other circumstance, when we read in the newspapers that a hitherto very unpopular individual, unpopular because he has advocated opinions that the multitude could not understand, has been selected to deliver addresses at our college commencements. This week Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who has made it his especial duty for the last thirty years to rebuke the nation for slaveholding, and has been revieled for it, has been to Williamstown, and

Very respectfully

Xours, in the gospel and love of Christ,
HIRAM WILSON.

at from five to eight thousand men.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALP OF THE PERL OUTED COLORED CITIZENS OF THE PER

Last evening, a large and attentive or tion was assembled in Shiloh Preabyterian Prince street, to hear an appeal in behalf of secuted colored citizens of the Pree States Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, pastor of the He commenced his discourse by setting for disadvantages under which his people in the States were laboring, the insults and the awhich they were subject by the prejudical dominant class. He said, if the question is what agencies has this alarming and dies state of things been produced;—by what one class of the community been arrayed another—the strong against the web.

born, and under which we live, and have nee failed, as a class, to obey the laws of the land. At the very commencement of the reclica, the sands of our men offered their services to the document; and although in every instance they had been rejected with scorn and insults, may fat this and other congregations of the city have just the army as menials, rather than not be permit to go at all. There are to-day in this city, at throughout the North and South, tens of themselves who are ready and anxious to peril their living fence of the Government whenever they are dis as free citizen soldiers—not to be armed only in the space and pickars, but to be armed and equals as the law requires, and then they will be rash fight or dig as they are commanded.

He concluded his eloquent discourse with a peal to Christians and Christian ministers to ease well their duties and obligations in this wis matter, and advised all to seek counsel from 64 the great commander and leader of armiss—for York Tribune.

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