ment are to be made, and all fetters ment are to be made, and all fetters entery concerns of the paper are to be tool to the General Agent.

not responsible for any del



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Pr

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1680.

# VOL. XXXIII. NO. 16.

Refuge of Oppression. PROFESSOR MORSE'S LETTER.

Prof. Morse, the President of the Society for the Visuou of Political Knowledge, has recently re-ded to a note from a personal friend and political proposen, in a letter from which the following are

CHARACTER OF ABOLITIONISM.

CHARACTER OF ABOLITIONISM.

By the manner in which you allude to the "extures radicalism and infallelity of the Garrison
same," I am glad to find we have a common standpoint from which to view a portion of the field.

Lot at that dark conclave of conspirators, freedomsizeder, Bible-spurners, fierce, implacable, headstrag, denanciatory, Constitution and Union haters,
stray factions, breathing forth threatenings and
strayber against all who venture a difference of
strayber against all who venture a difference of
strayber against and hangings, bloodthirsty, and if
there is any other epithet of atrocity found in the
two balary of wickedness, do they not every one
fig designate some phase of radical abolitionism? TIONS BETWEEN ABOLITIONISTS AND RE

PULICANS INFOSSIBLE.

Bet you would have us make a distinction between radicals and infidels of the Garrison stamped be simmence party which," as you say, "can to being and into power only on the grand purpor yesting Southern aggression."

so being and into power only on the grand purpose pressing Southern aggression."

I hat you now to look at the state of the country, in soft use that the abolition element has acquired a control of that "immense party" of which you call? Xre you not advocating and supporting the soliton policy of the administration? Is it not use that these very "radicals and infidials of the urinon stamp," whom you justly loathe, have and and passed the most offensive abolition measured that the whole policy of the administration? So notorious is this fact that to ask is to anser the question.

I am sorry to find you defending the President's enaceptation proclamation. It is a measure which lare considered from the moment of its promutigation anxiet, unconstitutional, and calamitous, productive of evil and only evil, a measure that, more dearter of evil and only evil, a measure that, more than any other, has tended to divide the counsels of the Noth, and unite the South, and render the restation of the national Union next so moperess. For defence of it rests on a fallacy. You say, "If it is legitigated function of our government to deter the fabric of the Southern Confederacy, a forties, is it not justified in removing that which their is a bighest authorities pronounce to be its comeriser? To answer your question intelligently, it is areasy to know the nature of that corner-stone, where we can pronounce whether the government

of thirm, \$60 ; . N. X.; . College, s. N. X.; r. M. D., s. Prof. s. N. J.; che Craid

T, N. Y. ing.

TER oved from

the state of the very policy which would give the presentation of the law of the very compact of the presentation of the law of the very compact of the presentation of the law of the very compact of the law of

cal differences of the two races are altogether Southern dogmas. I need not cross the Potomac to find the same great ruth proclaimed in a quarter entitled to respect, and by one who politically out-ranks the Vice-President of the Confederacy, to wai, the President of the United States.

You will recollect the interview, on August 14th, 1882, between a committee of colored men and President Lincoln, invited by him to hear what he had to say to them. His object in summoning them before him was to persuade them to emigrate, and he bases his argument to them on the very corner-stone declared by Mr. Stevens, to wit, the physical difference or-inequality of the two races. Tresident Lincoln's plan was to separate the races.

"You and we," said he to them, "are different races. We have between us a bronder difference than exists between any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are far from being placed on an equality with the white race. On this broad continent, not a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all feel and think alike, I and you."

THEIR DIFFERENT MODES OF DEALING WITH THE

THEIR DIFFERENT MODES OF DEALING WITH THE CORNER-STONE.

Thus you perceive that both President Lincoln and Mr. Stevens are in perfect accord in accepting and acting upon the same great truth. President Lincoln accepts the physical inequality of the two races as completely as Mr. Stevens, for where there is a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races, it would be absurd to say they are equal, especially when the President justy adds that this difference is physical; that is grounded in the original constitution of each race. The only difference between the President of the United States and Mr. Stevens is in the use to which they put this physical philosophical, and moral trubthis corner-stone. Mr. Stevens proposes it in his Savannah speech as the basis of the new government; Mr. Lincoln adopts it as the basis of his plan of separating the races, because of this physical difference. Mr. Stevens takes the stone, as a whole, upon which he would construct a government. Mr. Stevens accepts the fact, and adjuste his fabric to it. Mr. Lincoln, also accepts the fact, and is proposed with inextricable difficulties in his attempt to dispose of the two portions or use common corner-stone.

THE PRESIDENT'S PERFLEXITIES IN DEALING WITH

THE PRESIDENT'S PERPLEXITIES IN DEALING WITH THE CORNER-STONE.

It is well to notice these perplexities of the President's mind as they are manifested in his singular interview with this colored delegation. The great truth of the physical difference of the two races is so palpable: that he cannot controvert it, and he frankly declines to make the attempt; yet, while accepting the fact, he more than doubts the wisdom of the fact itself by raising the singular question of right and wrong upon its existence, and thus (no doubt onconsciously) impugns the wisdom of the Creator; for who but God could ordain a physical difference in the two races? The raising of the question, therefore, whether a physical fact is "right or wrong," as if there were two sides to such a question, directly implicates the wisdom of the Creator. The President, too, while declining to discuss this question of right and wrong, actually decides it to be two rong, by declating it to be a "disadvantage to both" races, in his opinion. The plain good sense of most of the remarks of the President in his interview, and the collisions of thought in his own breast which he discloses, where truths and doubts come in the prevading the popular mind on the subject of African slavery overy where.

which man is in vain attempting to such that the Conner-stone, DULY ACKNOWLEDGED, WILL SOLVE THE VEXUE QUESTION OF SLAVENT.

Take your stand on this great acknowledged fact that the African and white races are physically different, follow out this truth to its logical result, and the question of slavery, or subordination of the inferior to the superior race, is clearly solved in all its

# Selections.

THE PROGLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

Extract from an admirable Sermon on "Tax Pac amation of Freedom," preached in Dorchester

fact of freedom should long tarry behind the dat its proclamation, the proclamation is the mighty! There it stands, irrevocable, sure,—the guarant for ditzenship, which a nation's power stands ple ed, to guard,—which whose fails to respect as a does so at his peril. Before, it "bills of sale" to waste paper; and chain and handcuff melt, as to waste papers, and chain and handeuft melt, as in more than of a thousand suns; and forms stand erect, and eyes in more than the world put on a new significance, and but and blossom with new blessings. And, more than this, and whatever else it does or fails to do, it decrees the nation's emancipation. Not strictly, for the guaranties of always, and the diet, linger on its statue, book, but, practically, it decrees the nation's emancipation. It has broken from

## INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS TO FERNANDO WOOD.

DAVIS TO FERRANDO WOUL.

RICHMOND, Peb 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I have read attentively your favor, using upon what terms we of the South will consent to a reconstruction of the Union, and while greatly leased with the fresh proofs you have given of your, idelity to the cause. I am pained to see that you be partly comprehend our motives.

What could we gain by a reconstruction of the Union? You offer us new constitutional guaran-

Not long since, Jeff. Davis issued a pro-

to enumerate as follows:
First. "We have forgotten God."
Second. "We have forgotten the gracious he
that has preserved us in peace."
Third. "We have been too self-sufficient to i
the necessity of redeeming grace."
Now the President proposes, that we, the pec
of the disnuted States, humble, ourselves, con
our sins, and pray for forgiveness. He adds:—
"At this balos does in sincertly and truth, let

our sins, and pray for forgiveness. He souls:
"All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us
then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will
be heard on high, and answered with dessings, no less
than the partion of our national sins, and restoration of
our now divided and suffering country to its former
happy condition of unity and peace."
Who ever read a more absurd, mischievous, transparent, and contemptible piece of pious nonsense;
If the President really believes that this war is a
result of our national sins, why not be honest and
truthful, and confess."
First. That we have forgotten the slave.

THE ANTIPATHY TO COLOR IN THE VVI.

GAR OF ALL, NATIONS.

To the Editor of the Braiford Adventure:

Sin,—The subject named above may claim as early notice, because it is spreading its ramification and the subject of the subject of

T. PERRONET THOMPSON. Eliot Vale, Blackheath, Eng.

# A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF COPPERHEADS.

## EDWARD EVERETT ON THE REBELLION.

The second secon

Hon. Edward Everett's Address before the Union Club in Boston, on Thursday evening of last week, is given by the Boston papers, in supplement. The hall was crowded, and Mr. Everett occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of this, one of the most eloquent and finished speeches he has ever made. We have room this week for only the following extract:—

So abourd, so flagrantly insincere, so openly repudiated by its authors are the pretexts of this unboly war. What remains but that we should strenuously

war. What remains but that we should arrenyously and loyally support the government of the country in bringing it to a victorious result?. Feace on any terms will be nothing but's bollow trace, lasting only till fresh causes of controversy arise, and the means of renewed aggression and outrage are accumulated. Toward the successful prosecution of the war, every good citizen is bound to contribute to the utmost by word and deed, by personal service, if of age to render it, by his counsel, with his purse, if need be, with his life. If he can do nothing clee, let him at least speak words of astronic cheer, seeking to inspire the community with confidence, to strengthen the arm of the government in the discharge of its ardones duties, and to animate our brave fellow-citizens in the ranks of the army. What we want now is, not so much strength in the field as union at home; or rather till we have cordial union at home, we never shall have overwhelming strength in the field. Do not, for Hearen's sake, let us recuare the fatal blunder that has been committed by five States since the dawn of history. The strength of Philip of Macedou was in the divided counsels of the Grecka. Do not let the strength of the grebellion be in, the want of harmony in the loyal States.

But it may be asked, how can men support the administration in the conduct of the war, if they do not approve its measures? How, I ask, in return. can may free government carry on a war, if every one is to stand aloof, who does not approve all its measures? That the war must be carried on, if the subministration in the conduct of the war, and there consumments of the loyal States. It is as much the interest of the South as of the North to hasten this consummation, for she suffers infinitely more than the North by the continuance of the war, and there consumments of Cabinets, members of Congress, Generals, Secretaries, are fallible men, subject to like passions as we are. I do not at all deny that it is our right and duty to watch and critices their conduct, b

muo a contest, which would task to the utmost all its strength, and require the employment of all its resources, material and moral, the attempt perhaps would have been made to place the administration on a broader basis. This, however, could not be foreseen, and the President has not yet found it practicable, or if practicable not expedient, as a civil affairs are concerned, to assume a position independent of party. Efforts, in fact, have been foreseen, and the President has not yet found it practicable, or if practicable not expedient, as far as criticalists are concerned, to assume a position independent of party. Efforts, in fact, have been made to induce him to organize the Executive on a still narrower party basis. Meantime, it must in independent of party. Efforts, in fact, have been made to induce him to organize the Executive on a still narrower party basis. Meantime, it must in justice be stated that the administration has been as liberally supported by those who did not, as by those who did ontribute to place it in power, and as formidably assailed by its nominal adherents, as by its reputed opponents. I belonged, I need not say, to the latter class, not that I was much of a Bell and Everett man, for if, in parliamentary phrase, it had been possible to givide the question, I should have veted against the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on that icited. I did all in my power to prevent his nomination, and to get him excused when it was made. I admit, however, that without being much of a partisan, I belong to the President's opposition. But what then? There is a loyalty of opposition as well as a loyalty of support. Shall I, because I am not a political supporter of the administration, air quietly by, and see the government overturned and the country dismembered? Because we did not vote for Mr. Lincoln's administration, must we hold back from the vigorous prosecution of the war, which is to prevent Mr. Davis from installing himself at Washington? Because we may disapprove of the confederate General McClellan himself. When he was abruply relieved from his command, after having, with an army disheartened by recent reverses, and which he, in the language of the Confederate General Lee, reorganized as with "the suchanter's wand," had in two nobly fought hattles received Baltimore and Washington from menaced capture, and preserved Maryland to the Uniton, instead of using the Language of disaffection or even coopinant, he exhorted the army, by wh "the sachanter's wand," had in two nobly fought battles rescued Baltimore and Washington from menaced capture, and preserved Maryland to the menaced property of the Proclamations of the 32st September and its January, shall we, as far as in us lies, cooperate with the oligarchy of the secoding States in forcing their "peculiar institution" into the unoccupied territory of the Union; in reopening the African siave trade, for which their diplomacy is already making astate preparation; in overturning this most admirable. Constitution of government, which in the intention of its venerable and patriotic founders. South as well as North, contemplated only the temporary toleration, and gradual disappearance of involuntary servitude, and in establishing, and that at the cost of a desolating civil war, a new Confederacy on the connersone of slavery?

But it may be asked again, how can we support an administration which adopts measures that we doesn unconstitutional? I should certainly be a very unfaithful pupil of the political echool in which I was trained, it is could ever hear the sacred name of the Constitution justly invoked without respect, or yield to its anything less than implicit obedience. It is, however, as great an error to appeal to its hours, and I must say that the study of our political history ought to seach, use cantion in this respect; for from the foundation of the government in 1789 to the present day, there has not been an important contracted ansaster—so, not one—which its party opposents have not denounced as unconstitutional. It is one of the decritors of the exciting echool, that its Government and the surface of the operation of the present day there has not been an important contracted ansaster—so, not one—which its party opposents have not denounced as unconstitutional.

forts, threatens your capital, and invades the loyal members of the Union who refuse to join in the was of aggression? Few, I suppose, will doubt that the United States may constitutionally wage a war of self-defence against any enemy, domestic or foreign. But in waging this war of self-defence we cannot, in the opinion of some persons with whom I have sustailly acted, and whose judgment I greatly respect go beyond the powers specially granted by the Constitution to the General Government for the purpose of ordinary administration is time of peace.

The Constitution asthorizes Congress
to raise and support armies, and to provide anuminitals a commander-in-chief. It goes further. It prescribes nothing as to the enemy against whome the measures by which, nor the ends for which the war may be earried on. It gives no more power to wage war with a foreign State han with a domestic State; and it is as silent on the subject of blockad ing the ports as of seizing the coston, or of ename pating the slaves of a district in rebellion. The rights of war belong to the more comprehensive, some respects the higher code of international lates the control of the United States of the control of the C

pating the slaves of a district in rebellion. The rights of war belong to the more comprehensive, in some respects the higher code of international law, to which not the government of the United States alone, but all civilized governments are semeshed. By that august code, all unjust wars are forbidden, and all unjust modes of waging just wars, no matter who may be the enemy, or what the pretext; while by the same code, all just wars, and eminently all wars of self-defence, and all warlike measures sanctioned by our Christian civilization are permitted, unless so far as they may be expressly prohibited by the municipal law of our country.

Now, to say that no just war can be waged against any but a foreign power is simply begging the question. I cannot conceive a proposition more extravagant than that provocation the most offensive, and acts of aggression the most intolerable, which would in every sane man's judgment authorize instant hostilities against a foreign State, must be tamely borne if committed under the pretended authority of a State associated with others in a Federal Union. Certainly, if any State connected with the British Government, by whatever relation, whether that of constitutional union as Scotland and Ireland, or responsible colonial government like the Anglo-American provinces, or some more absolute form of political dependence, had, after years of preparation, upblic and private, the organization and training of troops, and the purchase of arms, and eventually by more definite military measures, such as the construction and aramament of forts and the concentration of soldiers, and finally by over test—fining upon provision ships sent to sapply the imperial garrisons, the bombardment of the national forts, and the captere of the troops by which they are held, the seizure of arsenals, mints, custom-houses, navy yards, and revenue-cutters—fived actual war against the central government, any person who should depy the authority of that Government by every means seizure of arsenals, mints, custom-houses, navy yards and revenue-cutters—levied actual war against the central government, any person who should deny the authority of that Government by every mean which the law of nations permits, to wage a war no which the law of nations permits, to wage a war no only till 'the national property was recovered, bu till the outrage was chastised and effectual security obtained that it would never be repeated, would, it any country but this, be deemed a driveler.

## MoCLELLAN'S DISGRACEFUL RECORD.

The Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduc of the War have unanimously reported as follows, or the highest military testimony brought before them: That with 195,000 men, General McClellan in December, 1861, refused to advance on the enemy at Manassa, 70,000 strong, though the roads and the weather both favored this movement, and he wan

the weather not invorce this movement, and he was urged to it by the President.

2. That General McClellan allowed the Potoma to be blockaded, though entreated by the Presiden to raise the blockade, and assured by the may the 4000 troops would free the river.

3. That General McClellan refused to properly the state of the properly the state of the properly the state of the properly the proper

4000 troops would free the river.

3. That General McClellan refused to properly organize his army at the same time, though the Generals under him represented it to be of the utmost importance, and the President solicited it.

4. That no provision was made to properly man the fortifications at Washington.

5. That General McClellan neglected to obey two orders of the President in January and February, 1862, to move on Manassas, in consequence of which the enemy were enabled to evacuate that place without the loss of a man, or a pound of material.

6. That before General McClellan left Washington by way of the James River to advance on Richmond, he promised the President that 55,000 men should be left to protect the capital, yet left but 19,-990, and these poorly disciplined, and without knowl.

7. That General McClellan rested with his entire force a month before Xorktown, though the President told him it "was indispensable that he should at once strike a blow," and there were but 12,000 troops to defend the place when he first reached it.

8. That after Yorktown was evacuated, General McClellan made no definite arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, remaining himself behind, and that the Williamsburg battle was in consequence fought in confusion and at disadvantage.

9. That after the victory was won, General McClellan refused to allow pursuit, though the concept.

fought in confusion and at disadvantage.

9. That after the victory was won, General McClellan refused to allow pursuit, though the concurrent testimony of our Generals and the rebels themselves is, that Richmond might then have been taken without difficulty.

rent testimony of our Generals and the rebels themselves is, that Richmond might then have been taken without difficulty.

10. That Gengral McClellan was two weeks in removing his army from Williamsburg to Chickahominy, 50 miles distant.

11. That General Casey's undisciplined troops were put in advance, unsupported, at Seven Pines, against the remonstrances of Generals Casey and Keyes, and were consequently overwhelmed by the enemy, with prodigious slaughter.

12. That the next day this error was retrieved by the victory of Summer at Fair Oaks, after which our army could have gone at once into Richmond (the second opportunity of the campaign); but General McClellan refused to allow this.

13. That General McClellan continually tried to get new troops from Washington, when he knew that Jackson was threatening it, and when the number there was much less than be had himself stated was necessary for its defence.

14. That at Gaines's Mills, 27,000 of our troops were compelled to fight 63,000 of the enemy because General McClellan rejused to concentrate his army.

15. That on the retreat to the James River, General McClellan printed an order to determe.

were compelled to fight \$5,000 of the enemy because General McClellan refused to concentrate his army.

15. That on the retreat to the James River, General McClellan printed an order to destroy all his baggage, tents, and equipage, and only failed to issue it at the remonstrance of his officers.

16. That the victories of the seven days battles were all fought in the absence of General McClellan, he fixing the positions and then immediately leaving the field.

storm which prevented the enemy's approach saved it from surrender.

19. That on being ordered to withdraw his army from the Peninsula "as rapidly as possible," to cooperate with Pope, General McClellan refused to obey until the order had been twice repeated, involving a delay whith endangered Pope's army and put Washington in peril.

20. That, after his arrival on the Potomac, General McClellan interposed delays, which, in the opinion of General Halleck, were the caused Pope's army and probable to the properties of the properti

put Washington in peril.

20. That, after his arrival on the Potomac, General McClellan interposed delays, which, in the opinion of General Halleck, were the cause of Pope's de-

# The Wiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAYENY SOCIETY will be held in the Church of the Putitans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) in the city of New York, on Tuenary, May 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Society will hold another public meeting in the evening, in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The names of the speakers will be

The business meetings of the Society will be held to the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, a Tuesday, at 3½, P. M., and on Wednesday, at 10,

The loyalty of this Society to freedom, and to free institutions, and to the Government so far as It sime to uphold these, is unquestionable and uncompromising. It has emphatically pronounced against the Southern rebellion as in the highest degrees perfidious and wicked; and, as it is now apparent to the civilized world that this rebellion is the legitimate product of slavery, and waged for no other veason, either avowed or hidden, than to give greater security and extension to that horrible system, which, by one blow, sirkes down all human rights, and perpetrates every conceivable outrage upon human nature, the Americas Arti-Slavers Society not only applauds the Proclamston of President Lincoln, whereby more than three tion of President Lincoln, whereby more than three millions of slaves were declared forever free on the first of January last, but maintains that a decree of immediate and universal emacripation is demanded by the imperilled state of the country; by fidelity of the Government to its constitutional obligations in such a the Imperince succession of the Imperince of attempting fearful emergency; by the hopelessness of attempting to perpetuate the Union upon any other basis than that of homogeneous institutions and interests, and impartial liberty and exact justice for all the people; when the inevitable dissolution of the old Union because the inevitable dissolution of the old Union because impartial liberty and exact justice for all the people; by the Inevitable dissolution of the old Union because of its antagonistical elements; and, especially and above all, by the Divine command to "undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." Then shall our light, as a nation, rise in obrec. Then shall our light, as a nation, rise in obscurity, and our darkness be as the noon-day; then they that shall be of us shall build the old waste places; we shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and we shall be called, THE REPAIRES OF THE BREACH, THE RESTORESS OF PAIRS TO DWELL IV.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

## A COPPERHEAD ACCUSER.

If a man chooses to write himself down a vulgate blackguard, a base slanderer, and an impudent deceiver, he can follow his bent. If he chooses to place himself among despots and rowdles, in his contempt for the rights of a despised and oppressed race, and to make up mouths and fling dirtat those who "reject with the place of the reject with the place of the reject with the reject the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold p

the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man," he can do so. But let him not add to his folly and criminality by aspiring to be a gentleman, nor expect any other treatment than is due to a low and malignant assailant.

Such a man appears to be Professor Morse, the President of the Copperhead "Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge," (1) recently organized in New York to block the wheels of the government, and give "aid and comfort" to the Southern traitors, at this critical state of public affairs, by factious appeals and dangerous combinations, so as to render a successful prosecution of the war utterly impractication of the war utterly impractic successful prosecution of the war utterly impractice ble. By turning to that department of the Liberator which, for thirty years, has been recking with pro-slavery pollution and villany,—namely, the "REFUGE OF OFFRESSOR," Our readers will find some extract from letters and political opponent," on the state of the country, the first of which is as follows:—

country, the first of which is as follows:—

"By the manner in which you allude to the 'extreme radicalism and infidelity of the Garrison stamp,' I am glad to find we have a common standpoint from which to view a portion of the field. Look at that dark conclave of canspirators, freedomshriekers, Bible-spurners, fierce, implacable, headstrong, denunciatory, Constitution and Union haters, noisy factions, breathing forth threatenings and slaughter against all who venture a difference of opinion from them, murderous, passionate advocates of imprisonments and hangings, bloodthirsty, and if there is any other epithet of atrocity found in the vocabulary of wickedness, do they not every one fitly designate some phase of radical abolitionism?"

It would remove all feelings of moral indignation.

It would remove all feelings of moral indignation ded, upright, humane, peaceable, disinterer shilanthropic a body of men and women a ed and philan ever engaged in a great and noble cause, if it coul be supposed that its author is either an utter ignor-mus, through want of correct information or feel to be supposed that its author is either an utter ignors mus, through want of correct information or for lac of natural ability, or else that he is really a lunatic But he is not to be excused on either of these grounds But he is not to be excused on either of these grounds. He belongs to that class which, in every age, has expossed the side of the strong against the weak, of tyrannical usurpation against down-trodden right, of corrupt established conservatism against radical reform; which stoned the prophets, nailed Jesus to the cross as one guilty of biasphemy and sedition, and counted his apostless as "the offscouring of all things"; and against which a woe is pronounced because it "call accord evil and out good, and note darkness for light good evil, and evil good, and puts darkness for light and light for darks

His first charge against those of "the Garrisot His first charge against those of "the Garrisot stamp" is, that they are "a dark conclave of conspirators." The charge is as ridiculous as it is false Whatever the Abolitionists have said or done, they the field.

17. That after the battle of Malvers Hill, all the ever been as free to their opponents as to themselve. officers testify that Richmond might have been entered (the third time); yet General McClellan again fell back.

18. That at Harrison's Landing, no effort was made, for the first wenty-four hours, to organize the army, or defend its position, and that only a storm which prevented the enemy's approach saved is from surrender.

emanchators, "If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, much more shall they call them his household."

al McClellan interposed delays, which, in the opinion of General Halleck, were the cause of Pope's defeat.

21. That after General McClellan moved his army into Maryland in pursuit of Lee, be again asked for troops from Washington, suggesting that it had better be taken than that he should suffer defeat.

22. That the battle of Antietam was fought in separate attacks, instead of with his whole force, thus enabling the enemy to concentrate their troops at the point assabled, so as to make up for their disparity in numbers, and that General Burnside was denied reinforcements when there were 15,000 or 29,000 fresh troops on the field.

23. That, according to the testimony of Generals Franklin and Burnside tooth McClellan's warm friends), the enemy could have been overwhelmed the next day, had General McClellan permitted the action to be renswed.

24. That General McClellan continued his policy of delay in the face of repeated urgings from Washington, and that when he was removed, be had refused for four weeks to comply with an order from the President to advance.

This is the whole, sad, sickening story. The New York Times (originally a McClellan paper) truly says, in concluding its survey of it, "There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficient of the property of the control of the property of the property of the control of the Clellan paper truly says, in concluding its survey of it, "There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficient of the property of the control of the Clellan paper truly says, in concluding its survey of it, "There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficient of the property of the control of the Clellan paper truly says, in concluding its survey of it, "There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficient of the property of the control of the Clellan paper truly says, in concluding its survey of it, "There is not such another record of dereliction and inefficient of the property of the control of the Clellan property of the control of the

## ON WHICH SIDE IS MERCY? A WAR MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

A mass meeting was held as Pranklin Hall, South 6th st., below Arch, Philadelphia, on Monday evening. 30th ult., in havor of filling up the 5th Mass. Engineau. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Rev. Stephen Smith, President, and as Vice Predicts Rev. E. Weever, Rev. John A. Williams, Wm. E. Glpson, Esq., John Anderson, D. B. Colley, David B. Bower; Secretaries, Dr. Wm. B. Ellis, St. George R. Taylor, Dr. Jonathan Davis. Prof. A. M. Green took a very prominent part in the meeting, and among the speakers were J. Miller McKin and Robert Purris, Esqs. The hall was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The persuasive powers of the several speakers were hrought to beer upon the subject, and the bare mention of their names is sufficient to warrant that they were eloquent. Professor Green addressed the meeting, and said the colored people of Pennsylvania need no longer be in doubt as to whether the United States will accept black regiments. One State, at least, has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay State. Gov. Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiment. The question now is, whether the colored men shall railty, or whether it shall be thrown in our teeth, what has already gone forth, that the colored people have neither genius nor bravery to display in the present war. The speaker then read extractor from several Boston papera, showing the progress of enlistments, and how those in camp were provided for. He concluded by reading a preamble and resolution endorsing the action of Massachusetts, the first State to recognize the services of the colored man.

J. Miller McKin, Esq., took the floor, and made a mass meeting was hold at Fr. L., below Arch, Philadelphia, or all., in favor of filling up the 54s

vania, men I minorpina can raise are originate. One half the regiment now at Readville, in Massachusetts, was recruited in this State, where they also procured their lleutenant-colonel and one captain.

A colored man in the audience arose, and made a few very sensible remarks, which were received with loud applause. He stated that the colored people were a four-time rare, and although they had been were a forgiving race, and, although they had been deprived of their rights, yet he knew they were willing to forget all, and rally round their coun-try's flag at that moment when their services were

nost needed.

David Bustill next addressed the meeting. He thought that the colored people had no rights whatever under the Constitution of Pennsylvania. They have no rights, and the government doesn't mean to give them rights. He denounced, in strong terms, the em rights. He denounced, in strong intiments uttered by Mr. McKim.

Professor Green took an opposite view. He thought an opportunity was now offered for the black

that an opportunity was now offered for the black man to show himself, and if he stands back, it will give his enemies a enance to mage his patriotism and bravery. Are we go this avcophant Democratic element to

this sycophant Democratic element to triumph over us?

Robert Purvis next made a stirring address, in which he paid a high compliment to Secretary Sew-ard, who, he said, had proclaimed before the whole world that some of the most valuable information

Three cheers were here given for Secretary Sew-

Whereas, we recognize in Massachusetts (the old Bay State) the representative of those immutable prin-ciples introduced by the Pilgrim Puritans, never to be receded from till this slavery-cursed land shall be thoroughly regenerated, and established more firmly

principles of those Paritan Fathers, has ever been foremost in maintaining human freedom; was first in the Revolution; was first in freeing her slaves; was first in awarding to black men the acknowledgment of cilizenship; was first in opening her courts of justice on equal terms to black men; was first in "opening her public schools to colored youth: was first in reversing Kenses from the "opening her public schools to colored youth: was first in preserving Kenses from the "opening her public schools to colored youth: was first in preserving Kenses from the "opening her public schools to colored youth: was first in preserving Kenses from the "opening her public schools to colored youth." was first in opening ner public schools to colored youth; was first in preserving Kansas from the grasp of the slave oligarchs of the South; was the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers in defence of the National Capital when threatened by treating the state of the state to Fort Royal, Deauort, Cornois, washington, and wherever else the slaves are congregated, thus practically carrying out the principles of true charity and Christian philanthropy; and last, though not least, is the first to unbar the door, that black men of the North may, on equal terms with white men, strike simultaneously at slavery and the rebellion; there-

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the United States, owe a duty to Massachusetts that cannot better be paid than by giving her every infuence in our power, in order to make the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers a perfect success, a model regiment, by the way, speaking trumpet-tongued to her prejudiced sister States, saying, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Resolved, That a full and hearty supports the states of the s

The dealings of the Abolitionius, accurate of their opposition to slavery, have never been with the slaves themselves. For thirty years, they have directed every argument of humanity and interest to the white oppressor, never to his able victim. They have not, of course, dealed the right of the slave to vindicate his manhood by the exercise of that self-which is derived and justified from human which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is derived and justified from human and the self-which is self-which in the self-which in the self-which is self-which in the self-which in the self-which Rev. Stephen Smith, President, and as Vice President Rev. E. Weaver, Rev. John A. Williams, Wm. E. Gipan, Seq., John Anderson, D. B. Colley, David B. Bowser; Secretaries, 1b. Wm. B. Ellis, St. George R. Taylor, Dr. Jonathan Davis. Prof. A. M. Green took a very prominent part in the meeting, and among the speakers were J. Miller McKin and Robert Purvis, Esqs. The hall was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The persuasive powers of the several speakers were brought to bear upon the subject, and the bare mention of their names is sufficient to warrant that they were eloquent. Professor Green addressed the meeting, and said the colored people of Pennylyrania need no longer be in doubt as to whether the United States will accept black regiments. One State, at least, has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay State. Gov. Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiments. The question now is, whether the colored people of Pennylyrania need no longer be in doubt as to whether the United States will accept black regiments. One State, at least, has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay State. Gov. Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiments. One State, at least, has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay State. Gov. Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiment. One State, at least, has power to do stoke the colored people of Pennylyrania need no longer be in doubt as to whether it shall be thrown in our teeth, whas has already gone forth, that the colored people for Pennylyrania for the state of colored people in the present war. The question now is, whether the colored people in the present war. The speaker then read extracts from several Boston papers, showing the progress of the state of the state of colored people in the present war. The speaker then read extracts from several Boston papers, showing the progress of the state of t

harmlesaness of method, or better deserving of fair treatment and a candid hearing?

The devil of slavery, however, that had possessed this nation, perceiving that his time had come to be exorcised, and being no less an ass than his kind are commonly reputed to be, set up in the beginning this cry against the Abolitionists: "Our slaves are well-treated, happy and contented!" and in the same breath: "Your agitation will breed insurrection and San Domingo!" And this absurd, contradictory uterance has been repeated ever since to this day. It terance has been repeated ever since to this day. is not our present purpose to examine the true condition of the slave at the South, since half a million Northern men are now enabled to determine that from personal encounter and observation, and will be likely hereafter to report upon it by their votes as they now do by their letters home. Neither seed we inquire what eloquence of speech or subtlety of argument could lead four million contented human beings to discover misery in bliss, and to murder their benefactors; above all, could persuade, as the Abolitionists have done, half the nation to believe in the peruicionances of an institution divinely amounted and to stell to their benefactors. nati the nation to occieve in the permicrosances of an institution divinely appointed, and to stick to their belief in the face of certain war. We desire only to avail ourselves of the confession involved ain the charge against emancipation, that it would result in the massere of the masters by their slaves. Such an issue would not prove that liberty was an evil, but that slavery must indeed be the sum of all villanles to call for a retribution like that. And as some people are willing, and others desirons, that slavery should return in its integrity to the Union, we aim to show, in what follows, that the Abolitionists have ever been the best friends and connsellors of the slaveholder,

though rejected and persecuted by him.

Mrs. Child, in her "Right Way the Safe Way," has abundantly proved that emancipation proceeding from the master was never attended with danger to him The island of Santa Cruz, moreover, is an instance o liberty gained by insurrection without the wantor destruction of a single life, when the blacks outnum bered the whites by eight to one. It may therefo be assumed that gratitude for deliverance obliterate Massachusetts, true to the instinctive of those Puritan Fathers, has ever been maintaining human freedom; was first in

tions, enumerates nineteen risings throughout the United States between 1712 and 1831, inclusive. Of these, South Carolina claims nine, (and a tenth might be added,) of which one was dignified by the name of "war"—that of 1730—and three others occurred to each three claims. name of "war"—that of 1730—and three others oc-curred in one and the same year. New York counts two, of which the punishments were burning alive. Virginia reckons four; Massachusetts, Georgia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, one cach. Everybody is familiar with the outbreak in Tennessee during the Fremont campaign, when the slaves, as if forcase the 31st of August, 1861, welcomed their delive before he could extend his hand to save. Nor must before he could extend his hand to save. Nor must be overlooked, first, that our knowledge of undoubt slaveholder's interest and indeed security; second, that we must suppose many to have been suppressed without public alarm and rumor; and, third, that the larger movements have spread or carried their terror to every slave State, however remote. Thus Nat Turner, operating with half a dozen men near the Dismal Swamp, threw New Orleans into a panic; and that it must ever happen in a slave community, united

cannot better be paid than by giving her every infall ence in our power, in order to make the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers a perfect success, a model regiment, by the way, speaking trust under the property of the prejudiced sister. States, saying, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Resolved, That a 'full and hearty support of the Massachusetts airrangement (that being the only authoristive arrangement now in progress for organizing colored troops at the North) need not deter or in any way militate against any well devised effortato secure a similar advantage in our own and other States.

Resolved, That a suitable committee be appointed for the further consideration of this subject, and that they be empowered to call another meeting at an early period.

Mr. J. Miller McKim then made some remarks, in the course of which he disagreed with the wording of the resolutions, according to Massachusetts the first place in raising a negro brigade, and stated the first attempted organization of that kind emanated from Penhaylvania. If fully endorsed the lakes of sending colored men to Massachusetts the header of sending colored men to Massachusetts the header of sending colored men to Massachusetts the should be supported to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the South has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war with a foreign to the south has always been war wit the resolutions, according to Massachusetts the first place in raising a negro brigade, and stated the first attempted organization of that kind emanated from Penhsylvania. He fully endorsed the idea of sending colored men to Massachusetts for the object specified, and would like to see the regiment now being formed in Philadelphia, completed and in the field.

Professor Green endorsed the remarks of Mr. Mc Kim regarding the filling up of the Massachusetts Brigade, and read extracts from two or three Abolition papers enlogistic of the present movement in Massachusetts.

A number of persons then spoke in favor of adopting the resolutions, among them Mr. Bastell and Mr. Robert Purvis. The latter gentleman stated that he expected, ere this, to be in the service of the Gyrenment, but circumstancer prevented it; and although not amfileinly strong in bodily health to enter the rranks as a private, he believed he would be serving the National Government in some capacity in the field, and would not ake others to do what he would not do himself.

After some further remarks of a general character, the President took the sense of the meeting on the resolutions, when, on motion, they were adopted.

VALUARIE AID FROK THE CONTRIBANDS. The Sunflower river expedition was greatly helped, and perhaps saved from destruction, by the intelligent is very ciscos of the negro slaves in that region, who in every instance did everything they could to promote its success. Admiral Purter's guide was a contraband. He also carried despatches through the robel lines to Genster seed from destructions by the intelligent is every instance did everything they could to promote its success. Admiral Purter's guide was a contraband. He also carried despatches through the robel lines to Genster seed from destruction by the intelligent is every instance did everything they could be promote its success. Admiral Purter's guide was a contraband. He also carried despatches through the robel lines to Genster seed from destruction by the intelligent is ever

then, forbid the slave all knowle ff possible, to the condition of the ber possible. "Can man," saked a Vir whose lips were unsealed by Nat Tu "Can man be in the midst of freemen. what freedom is I. Can be feel that it to assert his liberty, and will it may to it to assert his liberty, and will it may suit the certainty of Time's current, he has the power. The data are be every man can work out the process a death-struggle must come between the it one or the other will be exis mercy.—w. P. Q.

## A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFUND These days of revolution are or

us with strange phenomena. Problems as come up for solution. Men find themse by the force of events into inexplicate the appropriate the proposed of the appropriate proposed in the appropriate properties and t ce of events more propounding rides via real than an Œdipus to antange.

Rule of Three. So, as we go jolting over the par-rough and untried road, what wonder that the bol rough and untried road, what wonder has the are abaken? Men find it difficult to locate identify themselves. Here are ministers was that they were grounded on the imassiste mises of the Constitution, who, in the trooks of fugitive slave excitements, were copies

And just here comes in the And just here contest in the ditor or mercha of these men, be he minister, editor or mercha feels himself insulted to be called an Abdi of this great struggle has swent the sandy f sandy footbods to the solid rock, and the fact they do is to try and demonstrate that they have changed their base. As a proof of the asieria, a abuse the Abolitionists as heartly as etc, do practically occupying their ground.

Abolitionist! What potency, wh

Abolitionist! What potency, what terror then in that name! At the South, they use it as a with which to frighten the women and the children at the North, it terrifies grown men. Lovel up-

Than most men dream of; and a lie may kee.
Its throne a whole age longer, if it stulk
Behind the shield of some fair-reeming man. So, also, is it sure that truth may be kept back,

concealed, if not "a whole age longer," yet for a land time, behind the barrier of a foul seeming name. Americans are less sensitive to the thing than it of human fetters their nerves could well without but "the harsh and vituperative language of the la-litionists," how it grated upon their sensitive appa-zation! The wail of the suffering slave west up deaf cars, but the faintest whisper of an Aboli almost produced convulsions.

almost produced convulsions.

It is a question whether this generation with devoting itself, its time and money, to the easily tion of the slave, will ever conque its deepast incredition to the slave, will ever conque its deepast the children to discover that, instead of the nyles and bloody-bones which the parents imagined his habited this accellation. The extent of the nyles and bloody-bones which the parents imagined his the habited this accellation. behind this appellation, there stood, with metan patience and firmness, the angel that was to kel to tion into Christian liberty and light.

It is strange that men of ordinary sense do star-ceive the folly and waste of time in attempting in a criminate between those who do the work of the li-litionist, and the Abolitionist himself. The Sud makes no such discrimination—why should not While Everett and Cushing are careful to trisk that they are untainted with Abolitionism, the Kin mond Dispatch denounces them as incompanally was than Wendell Phillips. His life is as safe in features that the companion of the compan

The truth is, that Abolitionist and loyalist area rtible terms; and he who is afraid to accept to first, does not deserve the second. Besuregard we the fact clearly, and denounces the whole Union and as Abolitionists.

As long as we agree in the same purpose, to en cipate every bondman, to wipe out the traces of avery so completely that a future rebellion shall be possible, to regenerate the nation and restablish Union as it ought to be, why should we quarrel that names? We want unity among corretres, set in sion; and that unity must be upon principles settle and attenuate the last of exvisation—y. 16, 17. and eternal as the law of gravitati

TO GEORGE THOMPSON, And the Friends in London, Liverpool, Edishuph, l gove, and others, who have recently expressed suppo-sympathy with Emancipation in the United State.

DEAR FRIENDS-Feeling your affectionate of DEAR PRIENDS—Peeling your affections to pathy to pervade every pulsation of our being rearnestly desire to set before you our feelings of patitude to you, and to the great Inspirer and Aulei every good, for your expressions of profund intensity in the cause that is now shaking our nation from the to circumference. We gratefully acknowled your labor in behalf of universal liberty, we led the atthough it will more immediately affect your earlies of the profuse of the p although it will more immediately affect you well-being, in lifting you nearer to the great true existence, it will also extend its influence, in reiting aid, to the most remote corner of our of Therefore we feel to bless you in behalf of our well of the weather of the region of the results of the region of the results for your uniffer. Incretore we feeled bless you in the total and in behalf of the world, for your uniting all carnest endeavor, to raise the standard of equality as harmony, and thereby shed the glorious rays of year and undeflied religion." on the darkness that is brooking so gloomily over our country. We dook not be result, knowing as we do that the good and the wretter that the standard standard in the result, knowing as we do that the good and the write that every instrumentality in aid of the poor aid fering should be brought to bear at the present offering should be brought to bear at the present offering should be brought to bear at the present offering should be brought to bear at the present offering should be brought to bear at the present of the sunshine of God's love, and receive the intellect moral and spiritual culture designed for every length the universe. It is peculiarly impressive to or be the result of love and the second of length and le lier nature at this time, amid the sorrows hearts for lost husbands, sons and brothen, who have given their precious lives to save our consisting the hands of the spoiler, thus to have a kind well from you, seauring us of your heartfelt sympathy to the cause which is so dear to our inherest love of freedom, and strengthening the hearts not only of any people, but that of Preddent Lincoln, who has noted with such care lest he should take a vronge and the grant of the such that the strength of the strength from the found of all goodnes, caused us to our object is achieved!

Rachester, N. Y. BENJAMIN FISH. hearts for lost husbands, sons and brothers, who

BENJAMIN FISE

Rochester, N. Y.

to lie mking to he was a long of the lie mking of the lie many characteristics of the lie mking of the lie mkin

pare rootpare root-

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GEORGE THOMPSON.

A crowded audience met in the Assembly-Room of the Town Hall, at Blackburn, England, on Wednesday rening. 18th alt., to hear addresses delivered by rening. 18th alt., to hear addresses delivered by rening. 18th alt., to hear addresses feel Sinclair, leege Thompson, Esq., of London, Peter Sinclair, at of Manchester, the Rev. C. W. Denison, chap-

down, with an their aggravated and accumulated hor-rors, at the foot of that villanous, tremendous and re-bellious conspiracy that has supported and sought to belious conspiracy that has supported and substitute in the stabilish slavery. (Lond cheering.) The man highest in rank, who, knowing the facts of the question, who gives his sympathy carnestly and heartily to the South, I will not call such a man a fool or &k have, but a traitor to the best interests of his own country, and an enemy to the human race. (Lond cheering.) There been the dark cloud on the norrized, and I saw their it was no bigger than a man's hand. All that has since followed is the natural and inevitable result—nay, the necessary result that might be expected to follow. Time was when the Magflower carried the Pilgrim Fathers to the widerness of the west, do worship God according to their own consciences, and the sons of

comments of the second of the dependence, the King of England was charged with having sanctioned the slave trade, an act unworthy of a Christian king, thereby bringing a scandal on the Christian king, thereby bringing a scandal on the Christian king, thereby bringing a scandal on the Christian religion. Slavery was not an institution that the North would have willingly kept company with; and to charge them with willingly Incorporating slavery among their institutions is to utter something that is false. Slavery was the difficulty when the Constitution was prepared. All honor to the North that they did resist, and nothing but the prevalent and popular idea at that time that Union was safety would have led them to be associated with slaveholders. The Northern statesmen, for their number, were the most illustrious body of men that ever did assemble; but when Congress met, the slavery difficulty presented timelf. In that assembly were the Hancocks, the Green, Madson, Jeffersons, and that noble man, first in war, drat in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. George Washington. (Loud cheers.) But the demon of slavery was there. (Hear, hear.) What said slavery? You shall grant to us the slave trade for twenty years, and a representation based upon three fifths of the slave population. At the end of that period, the slave traffic was to cease. The consequence of the arrangement entered into giving the slave States that constituent power, they were able to send men to Congress in sufficient number to carry what measures they required. It had been provided by an organic law, that slavery should not pass the boundary of the Ohio river. Knowing this, the slave States then began to divide their own States for the purpose of creating more representatives in Congress, and chat ones. Laguisians, a great tree of territory, was purchased from France, and a new lare State created out of it and brought into the Union. All new States could seed two new Scienters to Congress, and old ones no more. to Mr. G. Thompson and Mr. Sinelair. He did not think there would be a dissentient to the resolution, and he was also of opinion that many of them had been congress in anticient number to carry what measures they required. It had been provided by the organic law, that slavery should not pass the bondary of the Ohio river. Knowing this, the slave State the began to divide their own States for the Person of creating more representatives to Congress, all should send two members. Louisiann, a great attact of teritory, was purchased from France, and a new slave State created out of it and brought into the Lakes, for that has its own reward. They thanked attact of teritory, was purchased from France, and a new slave State created out of it and brought into the minor. All new States could send two new Scienters to Congress, and old once no more.

Having obtained all these concressions, it was sup-

The decrees of Divine Providence will not permit use partures from the law of justice and mercy "sithout punishment. If all history teems with evidence that alave powers rot and die, shall it be permitted that an incarnate demon like Jefferson Davis shall be permitted to reverse, in this nineteenth century, the decrees of Divine Providences (Cries of "No, no," and loud cheering.) Though God has permitted it for a time, the thunders of his vengeance are now waking, and that vile and abominable confederacy, leagued for the destruction of human liberty, having drawn the swood, shall perish by the sword. Up to this time,

SHIP BUILDING FOR THE "SO STYLED"
CONFEDERATE STATES.
The following petition has been transmitted to Mr.
Bright for presentation to the House of Commons,
and to the Duke of Argyle for presentation to the
House of Lords.

or captured, under circumstances of unusual atrocity, about forty ships engaged in the peaceful purul of commerce.

That the proceedings of the Alabama have given rise to a feeling of great irritation in the United States, and your petitioners fear that if more ships of the same character, and for the same object, are allowed to leave this country, this feeling will increase to such an extent as to jeopardize the peaceful relations of the two nations.

to stop the salling of any more war ships intended for the "so styled" Confesierate Government. And your Petitioners will ever pray. On behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER. President.

Offices, 51, Piccadilly, Manchester, March 23, 1868.

Interroot. and active to the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled:

The Emancipation Scolety respectfully showeth that the steamship Alabama was built and equipped in this port for the purpose, as since developed, of preving upon the commercial navy of a country with which we are and were then at peace; that the Alabama was, if not entirely, at least in a very great proportion, manned with British seamen; that Her Majesty's Government was duly informed of the character of the ship before she salled, as is shown by the orders afterwards given to detain her at Queenatown or at Nassan; that the illegality of the conduct of those that built and equipped the ship and those who enlisted men to sail and work her was practically acknowledged in the order of the detention; that since the Alabama escaped to sea, the commander has burned or put to ransom many vessels belonging to the commercial marine of the United States. He has burned ships by night with the effect, if not the object, of bringing other ships to a similar face; thus violating those generous laws, which prevail among seamen, and outraging the noblest feelings of human nature; that many subjects of Her Majesty have also suffered heavy loss on board these American vessels, and the only satisfaction the owners have been able to obtain is the official information that they may apply for refress to the Confederate Courts. Courts which do not now,

CHARLES WILSON, Chairman. Liverpool, March 25, 1863.

pointsment. If all history seems with evidence that alex powers not addie, shall the permitted that an incarrant demonities deficiency Davischall be permitted to reverse, in this mineteem tenutry, the decree of the properties of the power in the properties of the foundation of human liberty, having drawn the aword, shall perials by the synthesis of the properties of the properties of the power was the position of shares, and that view and abominable concideracy, leagues of the many of the properties of the power of the properties of the power was of the position of shares and the properties of the power was of the position of shares and the properties of power in the

proved his desire for freedom by running away from his master and his home.

Determined, however, to put the matter to its practical test, and trusting more to your sagacity and reputation is a humane man than to my own inexperience. I went to Thibodaux to commence the work. I found there some five hundred negroes, most of whom were in a state of great excitement. They were hundled together in a few rude huts of their own construction, with no floors, and as roof open to every shower. A few of the men had found work on the roads or the levee. Some of the women were earning a few picayunes by washing for the soldiers, but most were living in necessary idleness, and getting into bad ways.

and then found that nearly all cencertary assenting my proposition.

To my great regret, I found an alarming mortality among the children, caused by the unfavorable location which had been chosen for their huts, and by their mode of living.

I then visited Napoleonville, where I found that forty-seven planters had already entered into the arrangement, and that the plan promised good results both for the planter and the negro. In no. case has any compulsion been used. The negro was simply read that he must work either upon the plantation, for

future." He is vastly more comfortable in his planta-tion but with his family about him, and protected by the Government, than he can possibly be in any posi-tion which we can afford him while the war con-

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE NE-

to the soluters, in which is disting the Southwest. It was the policy of the government to deprive the rebels of laboring men. As fast as received, let them be organized into companies. He was authorized to form into regiments all suitable men, and place white officers over them, and put them to proper use in quieting the rebellion. General Thomas will visit all the posts in General Grant's command.

APPEAL

owland, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Leighton, Wash

John Hastings, San Francisco, California.

CALL FOR A MESTING OF THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE NATION. In this crisis of our Country's destiny, it is the duty of

overy citizen to consider the peculiar blemings of a repub-lican form of government, and decide what sacrifices of wealth and life are demanded for its defence and preserva-

tion.

The policy of the war, our whole future life, depends on

The policy of the war, our whole litture life, depends on a universal, clearly defined ities of the end proposed, and the immense advantages to be secured to curselves and all mankind, by its accomplishment.

No mere party or sectional cry, no technicalities of Constitution or military law, no motocord eraft or policy are big enough to touch the great heat, of a mation in the midst of revolution. A grand idea, such as freedom or justice, is needful to kindle and sustain the fires of a high enthusiasm.

ddressed to Susan B. Antugur, 48 Beckma

FF MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will address the

EF CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, M. eantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. SAWER, Translator of the Scripture, will preach ne Babbath, at half past 10 o'dock, A. M., on Daniel 10-1

rebellion. General Thomas will visit all the posts in General Grant's command.

More Colored Soldings. The Emira (N. Y.)
Day Advertiser says that the colored recruits who have gathered there left for Massachusetts on Toesday evening, a little less than forty in number. The exact post of friends and relations, who had followed them to the depot to pay their parting salutations.

Great Union Demonstration in New York. The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter was celebrated in New York on Saturday afternoom law. Whilm gloom, with a constitution ship post of Hospital Chapitan at washington. With a constitution ship many for the fair ex. The principal speakers were the second to the second of t

Residence for Sale in Concord, Mass.

A CENTLEMAN going to Europe desires to tell a very desirable revidence pleasantly situated in Concord, Mans. The house has nine good rooms besides sities, store-rooms, closets, large beth-room, do. It is myrounded by a fine and well cultivated gradien, full of healthy flexits, apples, pears, oberrier, plums, grapes, &c. Turniture (see paid, if desired. Terms compared by morgage on the estates. Apply in Harant G. Danny, 45 Cort Grove, Boston.



THEATRE-GOING

For the Liberat THE ORACLES OF THE OAK.

The plerious to live in an age like this,
And dwell in a land like ours,
Where ripen the needs
Of the loralises deeds,
And the fairest of human flowers. The glorious to feel in our inmost.
The wine of a higher life,
Though it bubble up.
To the heart's deep cup,
Through agony, toil and strife.

The Sewer that bloom, is the month of June, Are beautiful things to set ; But the noble forms. That quoture the storms. Are descer than those to me.

The illy may smile, and the rose may blush, and the violet obser our way, But the ornoles spoke By the stately cak Have a loftier lore than they.

They tell of years that have glided by, Since it lay in the sourc's shall, A tiny thing
That the cives of Spring
Guarded and tended well.

They tell of seasons of light and love, When birds in its branches sung, Of Summer brief,
When every leaf
Was a musical, lisping tongue. They sing of surly November blasts, When the Angel of Death sweet by; Of its versal pride That in beauty died, Beneath a wintry sky.

In crimson and gold each leaf went down To its grave on the forest floor But the stately oak
Stood firm, and spoke
To the winds with an answering roar.

Saying to them in a kingly voice,
"Ye may rob me of beauty's crown,
But in the path
Of your awful wrath, I fling my gaantlet down. And I bid you ogme in your power and might, As a warrior his haughty foe, For strong and bold, Like a knight of old,

My arms are strong, and my heart is full
Of the dows of hope and health,
And I know that Spring
Will return, and bring
To my brow its erown of wealth.

And though the Winter be stern and cold, And I stand in the whiriwind's track, Yet I calmly wait, In my leafless state, For the light that is coming back.

So I welcome the winds and the wintry storms in the loss of the least of the least of the least lea

The lily may suile, and the rose may blush,
And the violet cheer our way;
But the oracles spoke
By the stately oak
Have a loftier lore than they.

Oh! would it might reach to the hearts of men And bid them be strong and true And would they might feel, in this fearful hour,

The trust that sustains and warms,

And gives to the soul A calm control, When nations are rocked with storms. Would all might read with the eye of faith, The prophecy born of war, And above its jar See FREEDOM's car

In triumph roll on afar. Ah! then they would stand like the stately oak, Defying the storm-king's wrath;
And through the night,
To the beautiful light,

How for themselves a path. And then they would sing, "The a glorious thing To live in a land like ours, And quicken the Spirit's powers."

With the bards they would sing, "'Tis a blessed thing To dream of the ages past;
More blessed still
To feel the thrill
Of the Age that is ebbing fast."

nd the manly forms, and the brave, true hearts, That strive with the tempest's wrath, Shall find their way Dends day by day The nearer to Glory's path.

For pleasure may smile, and peace may bring Her blessings to cheer our way; But the cracles spoke, "Mild fire and smoke, Have, michile." Have a mightler power than they. reth the heart, it quickens the brain, And makes the pulses thrill ; Though born of strife, Tis the higher life,

That worketh the Father's will. Adelphian Institute, Norristown, Pa.

WINTER - A REMONSTRANCE.

Ab! why, unfeeling winter! why Still flags thy torpid wing? Fly, melancholy season, fly, And yield the year to Spring! An exile in disgreec,

Fitts o'er the scene, like Neah's dove,

Not finds a resting place.

When on the mountain's azure peak Alights her fairy form, ald blows the wind—and dark and bleak

If to the valley she repair
For sheller and defence,
Thy weath paraces the mouraer there,
And drives her weeping thence.

the seeks the brook—the faithless be Of her unmindful grown, Feels the chill magic of thy look, And lingers into stone.

he wore her embryo flowers in vain To rear their infant heads; and to the voice, her flowers results Rechauted in their heds;

In vain she bids the trees expand their groots lumpiant sharms; in the wilderseas they stand, And stretch their withering arm for favorite birds, in feeble noise, Lament thy long delay; and strets their little stamming To oparm thy blast away.

Ak! Winter, only thy sensi rage, Relians the struggling year; Dy power is past, decopies map 1 Axion and Albertian!

The stars that graced thy splendid night Are lost in warmer rays; The sun, rejoicing in his might, Unrolls colonial days. Unrolls colonian uny—
Then why, nearping Winter, why
Bill flags thy from wing?
Ply, nursicuting tyrant, fly,
And yield the year to Spring?
J. Mon

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER IX

staves, not uncommon on plantations under the control of kind masters. Having suffered greatly in the loss and abuse of her offspring, at the hands of a previous owner, she had met corresponding consideration and kindness in less measurements.

"As a child, whom searing sounds molest, Clings close and closer to its mother's breast, So the rude tempest and the whirlwind's roa

So the rude tempest and the whiriwind's roar" of trianny and oppression but bound her to her native region more. She had nothing to take with her into the new circumstances of freedom but a broken heart and worn-out frame, although she was not greatly advanced in years. On this soil were all her associations; it was wet with the blood of her children, fertilized by their aweat, and their dust mingled with it. Its warm, prooding oun kept alive the memories dom, together. The bondage they had borne was dearer to her doting heart than the liberty they never knew could be; and she had now no other earthly knew could be; and she had now no other earthly desire than to treasure their memory, dispense comfort to the needy so far as was in her power, and await the reunion. Her good sense, unaffected plety and practical kindheartedness made her a favorite with all others, on the outskirts of the plantation, was held in reverence by the negroes and profound respect by the whites. Through the generosity of her truly kind master, it lacked nothing which could increase its neatness and comfort, while she was left free to follow her inclinations in all her activities; these were mainly confined to visits of help and consolation wherever there was sickness or sorrow. Her fillustrious name-

ured child, and mow left with ner, undoubtingly, mpletion of what was begin in the last chapter, morning sun was shining cheerfully over the den expanse of snow, and streaming through lite curtain of the window on to her bed, when awoke from her long, tranquil, saving sleep.

and despairingly turning those dumb leaves for the yet darker mind, pity and indignation took the place of her other emotions. Lightly she sprang from her place of rest, and in an instant was kneeling at Aunt the person of the reader, pillowed the fair head on her plous, affectionate boson, and gave, free vent to the tears which welled up from her varied, conflicting emotions. Together the two subbed awhile in silence, for over the soul of Adela came the, image of her beloved mother, toiling through that stormy midnight

trouble; he will deliber, 'case day put der trust in from the household that received her from her brothe

The good regress explained all—the cause and rea-son for the cause of her sleep; the refreshed and eager manner of her mother's departure; the more comfor-table and still beneficent state of the weather. Harry would return late in the evening to the but, when he had met his mother at a place of assignation among the rocks, near the spot supposed to have been the place of Adela's self-destruction; then she would etruction; then she would trav

place of Adela's self-destruction; then she would know all. Meanwhile, the young girl must remain all day in the inner department of the but, as soon as Amnt Juno should, have made it comfortable; for an hour longer it would be safe to continoe by the fire, but after that time their danger of interruptions to their sectusion was imminent.

Under cover of the coming night, Harry would conduct his sinter across the bridge at the junction of the Octoopant with the Potsomise. On the Maryland side, another sheltering roof swalted the fugitive; the dwilters beneath which were not now for the draw in the contracting with Annt Juno in the cause of hammanity. Themes, in the character of a government returning from her Southerts duties to her Northern home, Adela would travel by her accustomed rooth to Philadelphis, where preparations had been made for her reception and temporary stay, until that Providence which notes the fall of the sparrow should direct the further tight of this innocent girl.

Bravely and faithfully, without a single fallare, Bravely and faithfully.

tender yet elevated, for the trusting heart of the pious African imparted its own atrength to the timid, desolate girl. It was no mere words, but the utilities of her fervent belief, in tones that gave fixedness to the belief of her listener, as she repeated in her own way those words of the morning—" Breas de Lord, darlin't he can strength in time ob trouble; he will deliber, case dey put der trust in Him." And then came, a little later, the farewell moments with Harry. All he had dared and done for her, all the peril that will threatened his young life, should the proceedings of the past few days ever become known to their father, swelled and overflowed her grateful, affectionate heart. She twined her arms about him, mable to loose their biold, and covered his awarthy cheek and brow with her caresses. These clasping both his hands in hers, and gazing steadily lute his dark eyes—" Harry, my precious, precious brother! What do I not owe you! Hear me, Harry! I go North to find freedom, but not for myself alone. These hands shall never rest in idleness until they have corract the means for purchasing your freedom and Huldah's. I shall forward the money to these good people with whom you leare me. They will transact the business, and forward my precious purchase to me wheresoever I am. Then our bleesed mother shall be liberated as I shall forward the money to these good people with whom you leare me. They will transact the business, and forward my precious purchase to me wheresoever I am. Then our bleesed mother shall be liberated as I have been, and we will have a pure and peaceful home together in some quiet. New England valley, far, far away from cruel masters and wicked fathers. Tell our dear, dear mother so, and tell her I shall never rest until it is accomplished. Go, go now, darning; you have no time to spare. Be shifful to all that is required of you until your liberation comes. Huldah must not know but I am dead. Poor, dear girl, she will suffer a great deal, but you must keep the secret, for the sake of

By the decease of Edward Herman, Mr. Belmain By the decease of Edward Herman, arr. Decuments came into possession. The white slave-mistress sur-vived her once loved master but a few weeks. The intelligence of her release reached Adela before size left Philadelphia, and in the solemn shadow of that new, but not unmixed sorrow, she pledged herself again to the one duty of enfranchising her brother and

two were seated directly behind the lady inus actdressed and the unoccupied seat at her aide, to which,
her courteous, "Certainly, Sir," welcomed the third.
The face of the lady was concealed behind a thick
green vell, which forined a part of a genteel travelling
aut of a fine gray material, with a straw hat and
green ribbons; but the voice and manner of the assent
drew from the gentleman a second and more carnest
riance at the importions barsies.

glowing face But the quick perceptions of the young gentleman had detected something besides youth,

of the train at Philadelphia.
"Kensington"—and the street and number were

favor of seeing you safely to your destination." There was thankful acceptance of the offer in the now un

friendly protection and counsel."
"You do not know the people ?"

"You do not know the people?"
"I know no one in this city, or this Northern re gion, so well as I seem to know you, Sir, whose kind ness has won my confidence and gratitude in these few hours of travel."
"Command my services, I pray you, to any extent

Whatever confidence you honor me with shall be sa cred as life itself."

"I am certain of it, Sir." And the young lady

to whom I am going."
"Name the hour, for to-morrow, that will be co

which welled up from her varied, condicting "Name the hour, for to-morrow, that will be conve one. Together the two sobbed awhile in silence, or the soul of Adela came the image of her bemother, toiling through that stormy midnight restriction. The hour was named. The call was made. In the presence of that excellent Quaker family at Kensing restriction. Edgar Horton learned the history of Adela Herman, who had received the name of Clara, Hamilton

Him."

"Yes, dear Aunt Juno, I believe it—I know it. But tell me, Auntie, token did she go? How did she seem to What was the state of the weather? O, how could I sleep, then?"

The good negress explained all—the cause and reason for the cause of her sleep; the refreshed and eager manner of her mother's departure; the more comfortable and still beneficent state of the weather. Harry would return late in the evening to the hut, when he had met his mother at a place of assignation among the rocks, near, the spot supposed to have been the place of Adela's self-destruction; then she would revenue and indigent relationship, had come to the knowledge of Mr. Horton called again, accommanded to the place of the weather? O, how could the relatives in Philadelphia, and would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad group the transmitted to take with them, on terms which have been stated, an orphan to add another, from another breaked the kindred, whose orphanage had just become known to them! This obtained to the place of Adela's self-destruction; then she would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing to take with them, on terms which have been stated, an orphan to add mother breaked the kindred, whose orphanage had just become known to them! This obtained to the country of the country of the place of Adela's self-destruction; then the would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing and would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing and would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing and would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing and would return to their cottage home, in the Connecticut Valley, in a few weeks. They shad graphing and would return to their cottage home, in the country in the their cottage home, in the country in ed to all but the sa

## THE WILL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

DORGESSTER, April 9, 1863.

In our country, the people have assumed the right and power of self-government. They constitute the State. In theory, their will is supreme, To organize and give efficiency to it, they ordained and established the Constitution of the United States. That Instrument may be regarded as the practical embodiment of the political wisdom and state-smanship of the times and country which gave it birth.

But to this hour, as a people, we have never proposed to secure the welfare, or protect the rights of either the red man or the black. Regardless of their interests, we have used them for our own selfash purposes. Our very Government is a combination of white men, and, except incidentally, has always been administered for their opecial benefit. Indeed, our organic law, even the Constitution lizelf, was framed, and has been used, not unwittingly, as an engine of oppression. Under it black men take no part in making or in executing the laws. Their rights are wholly dissillowed. They are subjects merely, with such privileges as the white man chooses to second to them. Subjected to the will and captrices of their masters, and compelled to do their hidding, they are slaves.

Oppression breeds resistance. A conflict has en-

Oppression breeds resistance. A conflict has etusued. The nation is convulsed, the Union shattered,
and we find ourselves involved in all the tunuit and
afflictions of a devastating civil war. In the midst of
this momentous struggle, the destiny of the country,
it would seen, is committed, almost without restriction or reserve, to the guidance of the Executive.
And the all-absorbing question is, shall the thirty millions of people, spreading to its utmost limits, and
covering its whole domain, constitute one nation!

If the administration, conscious of its mighty trust,
would bend itself to its task, and boldly put forth all
its strength; if it would doff the sycophant, and as-

would bend tasir to its task, and southy put sorth air its attengit; if it would doff the sycophant, and as-sume the functions and do the work of a government, showing at once the wisdom to devise, the courage to propose, and the will and purpose to carry out, such measures, and such only, as are compatible with the rights and interests of all, we might hope for a favor-

are to be the scope and aim of all its work? Let the President's messages, or, more explicit still, his famous letter to Mr. Greeley, answer. His proclamations, his army orders, his colonization schemes, his conferences with negroes, and with Border-State Congressmen, are but indices of means. Let Mr. Seward's despatches to United States Ministers in foreign courts, or, more explicit still, his letter to the Union League in New York, answer. His speeches are Indi-

League in New 1 ore, assert:

ces of mean.

The President and his Secretary of State are manifestly devotees to the Union. The restoration of it is, in their view, paramount to everything else. There is nothing which they would not sacrifice for the sake is nothing which they seek it as if there were wrapped of the Union. They seek it as if there were wrapped of the Union. They seek it as if there were wrapped up in it all conceivable blessings—as If, with them, it were identical with the kingdom of heaven. They strive for it, not as a means, but an end. To that end all their efforts are directed. But we can have God on our side simply and only by assuming our places upon the side of God. Is the Union made sacred by the essential soundness of the purpose for which it was formed; by the principles out of which it grew; by the spirit which presided over its birth and growth; which pervades and animates every fibre of its frame; which actuates every member, joint construct that Union? Is it a Union of all, for the protection of the rights of all, in which, with a mutual interest in each other's welfare, they devote them selves, hand and heart, to the welfare of their com-non country, and the happiness of all, who dwell

stow a great favor and privilege if, after thirty years, we allow their posterity to go fre.

But what does he mean by granting freedom to the slaves? Let the consideration assigned to the freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, where masters, as well as servants, are under his unlimited control, answer. Not one of them is allowed to work for whom he pleases, at a compensation atipulated by himself; they are literally bound to the service of their former masters; and, if not attracted to if by the promise of two or three dollars a month, and perhaps one-twentleth of the value of the tracted to it by the promise of two or three dollars a month, and perhaps one-twentieth of the value of the crop they produce, urged to it by the threatening lead and steel of United States soldiers; with the alternative of laboring in the Quartermaster's department for the usual compensation of slaves—food, clothing, medicine. The remaining nineteen-twentieths go to the owners of the soil, who have grown rich by robbing them heretofore of the whole. For educational purposes no provision is made.

Such is the measure of justice meted out to the negro by our honest President, or, more directly, by his complacent, and obsequious agent, N. P. Banka, Sach; ros, is the deference they show to the treacherous and fordly aristocracy of the South, languidy besleging, while earneedly beseching them to return to their allegiance, to resume their places in the halls

of legislation, and to share once more in the c of the nation.

In reply to a late dispatch from the French Mini ter of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State, in be half of the President, thus describes the political condition of the country :-

"We have here, in a political sense, no North, no South—no Northern, no Southern States. We have an insurrectionary party which is located upon, and chiefly adjacent to, the shores of the Gulf of Mexico; and we have, on the other hand, a loyal people, who constitute not only the Northern States, but Eastern, Western and Southern States."

Such is the theory upon which the policy of the administration is based. If it be correct, we have no disloyal States. The loyal citizens, within the limits of each State, constitute that State. The Union, therefore, embracing as many States as ever, is com-posed wholly of loyalists. The loyal citizens within the limits of the United States, and they alone, consti-tute the Union. But let us not deceive ourselves.

tute the Union. But let us not deceive ourselves.

If, here and there in the South, a greem of toyalry appears, with no less frequency, all ever the North and West, in baleful specks and blotches, the virus of disloyalty breaks forth. If there he a union of loyal-lists throughout the isnot, there is no less wide-speak, with purpose well defined, and tenfold more intense, a write of disloyalists as well. They "know what they worship." Their manifests is before the world. Their purpose is the perpetuation and extransion of sixvery. They units to establish an empire in which they may be excellent hold supreme and unfinited control, with slavery as its chief "corner-stone."

On the diploma of D.D., and you will please in future didreas him as Dr. Hall. Only see things are wanted in the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the Northern States—compassion for the save and the local control of the former stones.

But the diploma of D.D., and you will please in future addreas him as Dr. Hall. Only see things are wanted to the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the States—compassion for the laws and the local control of the States—compassion for the laws and the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the laws and the law control of the Montrol of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and when the law control of the Northern States—compassion for the laws and when the law control of the

reduce the obstruction, and rectore its legitimate operation, wherever its jurisdiction extends.

To this momentous task, the present administration has been called. The work has proved too vast for them; they cannot attain unto it. By no wisdom or ability of theirs will it be accomplished. Failing in the first requisite of success, viz., a just appreciation of the character and magnitude of their work, they have necessarily failed also in the second. Their means and appliances have been fitful, hestitating and empyrical; often inappropriate, and singularly inadequate to the end proposed. We lament their short-comings, but I suppose must forgive them, for they know not what to do. They are slow to learn the strength and character of the foe; in other words, the nature and extent of the forces which resist and clog the machinery and functions of the government. The wickedness which avarice and the love of case, self-indulgence and the love of power, have engendered in the minds and hearts of slaveholders, indurated

nature and extent of the forces which result and clog the machinery and functions of the government. The wickedness which avarice and the love of case, self-indulgence and the love of power, have engendered in the minds and hearts of slaveholders, indurated and confirmed by habit, and stimulated by conflict, have become perfectly satanic, and would seem absolutely incorrigible but by Omnipotence itself.

This depth and strength of wickedness they either do not realize, or are themselves so far involved in it, that they shrink from its encounter; and, instead of overcoming or destroying the perpetrators of it, are ready, by any amount of compromise, to restore them to the Union. "I would reserve nothing whatever (says Mr. Seward) from the sacrifice which may be required by the country"; by which he means, I suppose, the men and women who dwell upon its soil. But these men and women are clustered in masses under State organizations; and undermany of them the negro is, if possible, as much a tool as the spade with which he delves, and is so regarded and used, in accordance with their laws. They go for unconditional Union with the whole people, let fairly in accordance with their laws. They go for unconditional Union with the whole people, let fairly and masses arrange themselves as they may. They go for a Union under the Constitution, which, as I have said, was a Union of white men, who, though they did not exclude negroes from their jurisdiction, protected each other in clutching and using them as slaves; and the moment they relax their grasp, are ready to appropriate large sums of money for their experience their in clutching and using them as slaves; and the moment they relax their grasp, are ready to appropriate large sums of money for their experience their in clutching and using them as alwes; and the moment they relax their grasp, are ready to appropriate large sums of money for their experience and the rights, with such predivities to concession and compromise, such reverence for the constitution and compr

mands of slaveholders; what are we to expect from mands of slaveholders; what are we to expect from the present administration? That in the conduct of affairs they will create a substantial Union, or conquer a permanent peace? That they will "establish justice and insure domestic tranquility"? It is not possible. They have no wish or purpose to establish justice; and without justice, though the bloody conflict may cease for a time, there can be no permanent

peace.

They go for Union; but it is a Union which excludes the black man from its blessings, tolerates and aids in his enslavement, or, if he be free, in compli-ance with an unhallowed and wicked prejudice, banance with an unhallowed and wicked prejudee, banishes him from his native land. They go for Union; but the only Basis of permanent Union is justice and liberty for all; and if the people of this country are to constitute one nation; it must be by the practical acknowledgment of the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence—"All men are created free and equal, and endowed with inalicable rights." For the protection of these rights governments are

laration of Independence—" All men are created free and cqual, and endowed with inallenable rights."
"For the protection of these rights governments are instituted." This is the great American idea, and on the strength of it our independence was achieved. This must be the purpose and basis of our Union. To approve, in adopt and heartly maintain it is loyal, the property of the Union and the best interests of mankind; and, as such, we can accept of nollting less.

The leaders of the rebellion occupy no equivocal ground. They go, point bl.me, for the ensiavement of their fellow-men. They muster their forces for that purpose, and go into the conflict with all their might. Oh, that the people, the Government, Executive and all, were ripe for freedom, and would go as aquarely for their enfranchisement! When will they "quit their clogs," diamiss their "annelsanly acruples," "conquer their prejudices," boldy "proclaim liberty throughout all the land," and with their whole "mind and soul and strength," bend themselves to the sub-lime duty of maintaining their decree?

"Better, though ceah music life-blood were a river, The Leaders."

"Better, though each man; His-blood yere a river,
"Better, though each man; His-blood yere a river,
That is should flow and overflow, then cruep
Through thousand tany channists in our voice,
Through thousand tany channists in our voice,
Through thousand tany channists in our voice,
Through thousand tany channists,
Through the through the through the through the through
Three paces, and then failering.

H. W. C.

TRUST IN GOD, AND DO THE RIGHT.

Extract from a letter recently received from England :

Extract from a letter recently received from England:

"Slavery has no doubt had a most demoralizing inflacace on American society generally, as it has in
any country where it is found. Now you are heppily
getting rid of it—the source of all your troubles.

Free the slaves, and the Union is preserved and peace
restored. I should like to hear of more slaves secaping, and of these being immediately brought under a
system of instruction. Treat the poor slave as your
fellow-man, and the blessing from God, the great Father of ALL, will assuredly descend upon you as a mailon." Of the tall felras your good Mr. Hall feels on
this subject! He is far in advance of many on this
question. Thanks for his admirable sermon on the
Proclamation. May God reward him a thousand field
for his noble Christian spirit! I now beg to confer on
him the diplome of D.D., and you will please in future
address him as Dr. Hall. Only are things are wanted
in the Northern States—compassion for the slave and
faith in God. Many despise both these states of feeling, and would have recourse only to brute fares.

But this does not bring about the desired end. Tausy
to God, Ann Bot Turn attout, will do it."

preached at the Bromfield Street M. E. Church, 3 In 1863, by Rev. F. H. Nawnatt, Pastor, and lished by J. P. Mayer, 6 Corabill, Boston — The indictment which I bring against the character of average popular plays will be anderstood from a specific illustration. Take the play, which has for some time been drawn acutiences in all the principal theatres of on everywhere applauded and admired. "Camili in plain language, an elegant and face

overywhere applauded and admired. \*\*Gamile 'is in plain language, an elegant and fascinating in fittie. With the woman the auditor is and in titute. With the woman the auditor is and in tympathize, through all her sin; ye, the herough all this land have been led to pit, through all this land have been led to pit, addore her. She appears as the victim of error stances, and of an absurdly virtuous public opiain, compelled to live a life of shame. The rime atten scalliated and extensated and executions. to one who is a worthy object of her aff woman, demonstrating the purity and devotion of her love, by trailing her is the foulest corruption that a woman can suming away the fires of slow disease, are fed by ceaseless profligacy and lie, yet uttering the noblest sentiments and the purest purposes; the queenty figure more and more beautiful as it fades are an immortal aroma, the happy spirit eah cent. Selfish, fool, adulterous; pure, her ly! Did God ever make such a mosst Yet this is the ido! which thousands out our youth are adorning foday.

Sin is not dangerous when we see its when its noisome stench rises to the zero when its colours of the such a mosst Yet this is the ido!

ed in fascinating smiles, charming to the rate is witching to the eye, and, most diabolical of all or the smile of heave. Give us the gregory and dance halls, where the fifth of our critisate settles in cere pools, and where the parties is full sight, rather than this elegantly stired, as

settles in cess-pools, and where the purid cares is in full sight, rather than this elegantly kired, seaph-voiced Parisian licentiosenes.

At the opera, the music is the grand attrains. To produce a musical effect, play, costome, gester, &c. are all combined; and it is only to the loven of music, therefore, that it has a special chra. Many insist that the opera stands on a totally discent foundation from the theatre, that it pleasure are purer, and that it is free from the obyviews which have been urged against theatrical assements in general. The pleasures of music tri a themselves innocent, but they add warmh asdistensity to any sentiments with which they are blest classified in song, good or evil, ennobling or detains, Songs religious and patriotic, or profigate and sessual, have fresh power infused into their line by appropriate music. Music is thus like a stean power, which we may harness to our car to help us bearward, or to whirf us to perdition. Now the predominant passion set forth in the music of the opera lieu, and generally unchaste and lawless love. As the performance here is generally in a translated into English; and besides, the music, cast into English; and besides, the music, continue, positions, action, &c., are all intended to all forth the predominant passion of the piece, so the subject of the predominant passion of the piece, so the subject of the predominant passion of the piece, so that although particulars may not be understood, the gereal impression is unmistakable. As to the plo, poetry, and development of character, there is generally instributing to awaken interest in a thinky mind. Scott said of the opera in his day, that is charms were "effeminate and meretricica," and that "the mean and patty" disloger, which is edited to the poetriculars and meretricica," and that "the mean and patty" disloger, which is edited to the poetricular and meretricica," and that "the mean and patty" disloger, which is edited to the poetrical the pattern of the poetricular and meretricica," and that "t poetry, and development of character, there is generally nothing to awaken interest in a thinking mind. Scott said of the opera in his day, that in charms were "effeminate and mertricions," and that "the mean and palty" dialogue, which is sed as a vehicle for the music, is become proverbil to express nonsense and inanity." No one, howere, would pretend that there is any intellectual advantage whatever to be gained from this amusenest, except the cultivation of a musical taste. But with this compensate for the moral peril? I will beight characterize several of the popular operas of tody, and leave you to judge. The hero of "Norma" is shameless adulterers, whose unlawful passion is my resented as sublimely heroic, cheerfully bring death. The heroine of "La Favorira" is a writched courtezan. "Don Giovanni" is simply "Da Juan," with the poetry jing cd into an opera, his the violation of the seventh commandment, set is music with infinite variations. Morally speaking, a is fit only for some sewer that drains off the drep of perdition. If Swedenborg' dreamy imagatum pictured a hell of swine, such a creature as Do Govanni swallowed in the place of honor there. May what shall I say of "Lucreria Borgia" and "Roert the Devil"? Enough; our English language it to bonoses, clean, and wholesome to furnish weak what shall I say of "Lucreria Borgia" and "Roert the Devil"? Enough; our English language it to bonoses, clean, and wholesome to furnish weak what shall itself lights and shades, for the paragraph is foreign to them; but the actors and actress examined the same of the second of t

finger, here and there, upon spots comparative sound and clean. But the man, nevertheless, would be a mass of putrefaction.

Now a man who attends the opera mut patrocize men and women whose whole business it is night after night; to sham these foul and fithy crimes, and to axow their wild and maddening love of hen, so, as it were fitting, in notes of helish discord, but in ravishing melodies, which rival the warblings of the nightingale. Suppose, as it is alleged, that there is mightingale. Suppose, as it is alleged, that there is mightingale. Suppose, as it is alleged, that there is missis there that can be heard nowhere cles, which is of the most value to you, an ear delicate and estailing, or a heart pure and chaste? If these neckeds are the garb of seedactive sin, can you safely ope to them your soul? And if you feel safe, strong your virtue, is it so with others who will follow your example? Will you patronize an institution which purfumes sin with roses, and crown it with general seeds in with roses, and crowns it with grants in with roses, and crowns it with grants? There are often choice bits of song delicite moreaux of melody, scattered through the whole, and there is fine poetry in "Don Juan," and stansawhich might be quoted from the pulpit, but that does not make "Don Juan," as a whole, chaste or decont.

SCHOOL IN NEWBURGH, N.Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST ommence the Summer Term of her Boarding con Day School for Young Ladies, On Monday, April 20th, 1863.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

MISS F. E. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Painting
and Penmanship. MISS A. J. STERLING, Teacher of Vocal and Institute Music.

M ISS PARKHUBST has bad seven years of secential experience in the care of a Boarding School in this bia to besides several years of teaching in the best schools in Massechimetts.

n Massachusetta.

She designs and promises, that all branches of study mercades in her School shall be thoroughly and efficiently and efficiently and efficiently second. lial attention will be given to the health of the

persect.

Especial attention will be given to the health of the
pupils.

Daily religious exercises will be held in the family and is
the School.

The School Year is divided into three terms: two of thirteen weeks each, and one of twelve weeks.

Board and Tuition in English Branches, per term, 500;
per year, \$175.

REFERENCES.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Clinton, N. J.;
Rev. S. W. Pinher, D. D., Prasident of Hamilton College,
Chiston, N. Y., De Witt C. Grore, Mayor of Utles, N.
Rev. A. D. Marye, Albany, N. Y., Henry Bigelov, E. D.,
Rev. L. D., Mayor, Albany, N. Y., Henry Bigelov, E. D.,
T. R. P. Perco, Principal of Model School, Transon, J.,
Rev. Z. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Again Graig
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.
For parillochier, Juliana analysis.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST.

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ.,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Simp. ATTURNET AND COMMENT