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TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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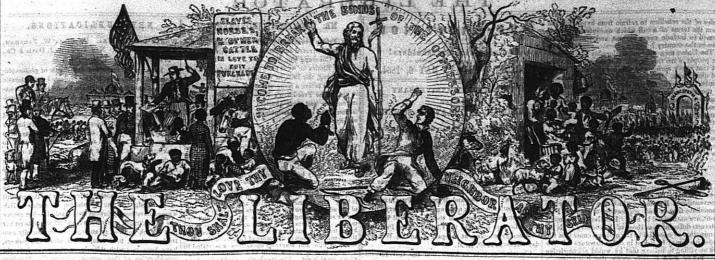
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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

claim Identy throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say the

"They this down as the law of instinus. I say that mill thry authority takes, for the time, the place of all ministers and substitutions, and Shaverk AMONG THE REST and that, under that state of things, so far from its behind true that the States when advery crists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parasipary of the UNITY STATES, but lies COMMANDER OF THE ABLY HAS POWER TO GENER THE UNITY RESAL EMAN CIPATION, OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the size-including States become the theater of a view crists, swells, or foreign, from that instant the war output.

of Cocumns extend to interference with the institution of theory, it were try that is where it can be premiumed with, from a claim of indominity for shaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery to a focalgn power. It is a war power. It is a like it is a war power, and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of insurrection, Congress

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 19.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1735.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE ABOLITIONIST AND THE CONTRA

A PARODY.

* Many of them sigh for their old servitude."—Rep

AnoLITIONIST.
Sedy Costraband, whither are you going?
Sedy is your road; your hoe is out of order;
Bogh is your road; your hoe is out of order;
Tor cost is of homespun, thick and ungraceful,
So are your breeches! First Contribund! do you not hate them,— Ther, the provad Southrons, rolling in their comforts the provad Southrons, rolling in splendor, while you in the last, and lounging in splendor, while you How the potatoes?

(as you desire ever to go back to them? fare you not tasted the ascetness of freedom, limit is discourse on human equality, Read Sumner's speeches?

Here you no terrible story to tell us, No back to photograph, covered with gashes,

Danged compassion hang on my eye-lids, Realy to drop in lectures on freedom, Som as you tell me the numberless horrors Which you have suffered.

CONTRABAND

Harres! Why, bless you, massa, I know no horror Feesback to show, nor lity-white children; I su backindly treated, down on the river, On the plantation.

The same your captains, dashing on horse-back, Sattering the white folk, driving the niggers is all fock together, 'way from their cabins, Foodless and homeless...

Now they are dying in handreds about us,

Tune and children, the neeble and aged; Tundo we want with poor lectures on free With Symmer's speeches!—

ow the look, with cabin we'd gladly minded ladges to teach as in politics Give as potatoes t

Gener gatestee, or let us go back again Tathe all caster, where at least we had victuals, all vice, it we worked, we at least were not drive To be shot in the battle.

Give you potatoes, and not read you Summer 5 Wrole, whom no sense of wrongs can rouse to reace, Smild, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded, Spiritless outcast!

[lies Abolitionist orders Contraband to be tor loss his wife and children, and "conscripted." Wife as children are left behind to starve.]—Boston Post.

MISCEGENATION.

The eforts of leading radical newspapers to force its agreequality and amalgamation idea on the cassasty are continued with great determination. Others seight be tendency of the thing, endeavor a reputate the idea, but it is inexorably established with the property of the radical church, and no man is in good and regular standing who refuses abstraced and political equality to the negro. The six received in the property have issued for all for the spring celebration, or anniversary. It published call concludes as follows:

Descriptions much to be done by the abolifaint, in the way of labor and testimony, to secure
of ad complete justice to the colored race, both at
habit of the government and with reference to
habit and surprised to the superior of the
habit of the government of the government
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a consent to give political and social equalis like tene? It is certainly one of the most
markle pages in human history. These men,
a reperuded that they are philanthropists, have
said a conviction that they love the human race,
the de haparial observer cannot but see plainly
faithy have no love for any portion of that race,
the de haparial observer cannot but see plainly
faithy have no love for any portion of that race,
they white, but an intense, overpowering hatted
that white, but an intense, overpowering hatted
to have been successful to the white and black
summariant because they hate the white. All
fashing hat hat the state of the white and black
summariant because they hate the white. All
fash and the hands of such men, its fate is unfash into the hands of such men, its fate is unfash into the hands of such men, its fate is unfashes. The Senate and House of Representions are expring their time with legislating merea is raibad cars, negro voters into territorial
and carping the country is rushing the down
and for any, and think that there is a charitaand or any, and think that there is a charitaand is an it all. And in the meantime the freedhand the property of the property of the property.

The PDDPLE ON THE PROPERTY of the said of the said of the property of the p

Selections.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

TROOPS.

We observe in the Anti-Stavery Standard a letter from Maj. Geo. L. Stearns, giving some of the reasons which compelled him to withdraw from the service of recruiting colored troops, in which, by all accounts, he has been exceedingly efficient and valuable. He admits that the personal treatment he received from Secretary Stanton was disagreeable, but says he did not resign till he was convinced the government did not intend to deal honestly with the negro, and did not wish and would not bear conscientious work in that line of recruiting. We shall be slow to adopt such a conclusion as this, but it must be confessed that the facts related by Maj. Stearns, as well as the general policy, or want of policy, on this subject, are calculated to give too much warrant to his strictures. He says:

"We might have had 200,000 colored men in our

"We might have had 200,000 colored men in our army to-day, if they had been dealt with in good faith and treated properly.

The War Department commenced recruiting negroes as soldiers in Massachusetts, Hilton Head and New Orleans with the promise of the same park clicking.

as soldiers in Massachusetts, Hilton Head and New Or-leans, with the promise of the same pay, clothing and treatmentlas to white soldiers; and when I was com-missioned) to recruit, that understanding prevailed throughedt the country.

I commenced recruiting colored men for the govern-ment in Philadelphia on these terms, and when I acci-dentally learned at the War Department that a decis-ion had been made some time before to pay but ten dol-lars per month, without clothing. I was obliged to dis-charge all my recruits, and commence anew.

lars per month, without clothing, I was obliged to dis-charge all my recraits, and commence anew. Of the 54th and 55th Mass. I recruited thirteen hun-dred men, who were induced to leave Pennsylvania and the West because they were to enter the service on the same terms as white soldiers. It was not a ques-tion of pay but of equality. They believed and had a right to believe the representations made to them, and the government was bound in honor citier to comply with or abrogate the schole contract; but it stood by si-lently, allowed the fraud to go on, then repudiated the promises of its agents, but kept the men."

Again, he says :

Again, he says:

"When I went to Nashville, colored men, free and slave, were hunted daily through the streets, and impressed for labor on fortifications, railroads and in hospitals, and although promised ten dollars per month, it was rarely paid, and many-of them worked from twelve to fifteen months without any gay. Let me give you one case of several that came under my notice. When our army occupied Nashville, in August, 1862, calls were made for slaves to work on the fortifications. About 2700 were employed. A large number ran from their masters. Many Union men.sent their best hands, and some were impressed. These men, working in the heat of the Autumn months, lying on the hillside at night in the heavy dews without shelter, and fed with poor food, soon sickened. In four months about 800 of them died; the remainder were kept at work from six to fifteen months without pay. Then all who were able-bodied were foreibly enlisted in the 12th U. S. colored troops. Many of them had families, who were cestitute of the necessaries of life. Why? Because the War Department would not decide whether the slave or his owner should have the money."

Before leaving Major Stearns, we will give his opinion on two other points of expediency connected with this subject, as follows:

with this subject, as follows:

"So long as the slaveholder hopes to keep his slaves, let is at leart a rebel. Emancipate them, and he begins to be a 'Union man.' When the planter is thoroughly convinced his slaves are free, and not until then, he will begin to reconstruct his home and his fortune. All men at the South, Union or rebel, are waiting to see the result of this war.

Give the slave the same inducement to enter our service that we give to the Northern white soldiers, and rebeldom would be deserted by the blacks. One of the think was the subject of the planter would deplete the Southern States of the new control of the slave and free, and enable us to keep a large number of white men at home."

and rebeldom would be deserted by the blacks. One both of the service of the serv

ly move sealous to destroy than to hald up; and, the sealous of th

coarse, violent man, who makes no allowance for practical difficulties, but rashes blindly on, caring for nothing but the indulgence of his special scheme or hobby. Yes, it is the favorite cant of our day: that it is unpractical to be thorough, unpractical to attempt to carry out the Christian ideas of truth, justice, and chafty, into all the various relations of life. And so it frequently comes to that miserable skepticism, that he gets the reputation of being most "practical," who has least to say about the removal of acknowledged wrongs, who is willing to let things go on just-as they always have done, who never does anything to disturb or agitate the community, though they should be fast sinking into mortal lethargy and death. Such skepticism and cant I say are a disgrace to men professing to be in any sense Christians. If you believe the Bible to have any sort of authority, to be in any respect a message from God to men, how can you help seeing that you are required as Christians to labor with God for the introduction of a new order of things?—not to leave the world as it was, but to make it better, purer, happier; not to leave your own little world or circle as it was, but to let your influence and words and example be unmistakably elevating and purifying. and example be unmistakably elevating and purify

CONSTITUTIONAL EMANCIPATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL EMANCIPATION.

We copy the following paragraphs (says the Christian Ambassadar) from the New York Herald of the 8th inst. They show which way the wind blows. After abusing the abolitionists through all its changes for the past thirty years, the Herald perceives at fast which way the tide is setting on the subject of slavery, and hastens to place itself in the current; and the public need not to be surprised to see it claiming, ere long, that it was the original "inventor" of the very idea of freeing the slave from his sbackles! Like many of our modern politicians, it recognizes the fact that though slavery might possibly be kept in existence for many years to come by careful nursing, still it would be at best but a sickly thing without power or prestige, and only able to damn the man or party that should carnestly undertake its preservation. Hence it wisely concludes that it may as well be destroyed, root and branch, as no longer capable of serving as political capital. When the life-long friends of slavery thus not only abandon it, but unite with its zealous enemies for its complete overthrow, we think its fate may be regarded as scaled. And let all the people say, Amen! The Herald says:—

"The Senate of the United States have ordered to the saching and will dealther a well be detected."

ded. Sir, let the "execrable" pretension never again be named, except for condemnation, no matter how or when it appears, or what the form it may take. Let the "idea," which was originally branded as so "wrong" that it could not find a place in the Constitution, never find a place in our debates.

But even if Congress be not prepared for that single decisive measure, which shall promptly put an end to this whole question and strike slavery to death, there are other measures by which this end may be hastened. The towering Upas may be girdled, even if it may not be felled at once to the earth. Already, by acts of Congress, slavery has been abolished in the national capital and in the national territories. But this is not enough.

The fugitive slave bill, conceived in iniquity and imposed upon the North as a badge of subjugation, may be repealed.

The coastwise slave trade may be deprived of all support in the statute book.

The traffic in human beings, as an article of "commerce among the States," may be extirpated.

And, above all, that odious rule of evidence, so injurious to justice and discreditable to the country, excluding the testimony of colored persons in national courts, may be abolished.

And there is one other thing which must be done. The enlistment of colored persons must be encouraged by legislation in every possible form; for enlistment is emancipation. That contract by which the soldier-elave promises service at the hazard of life, like the contract of marriage, fixes the equality of the parties, which Congress, for the national defence, and the national character also, must sacredly maintain.

All these things at least may be done, and when

fence, and the national character also, must sacredly maintain.

All these things at least may be done, and when they are done, Heaven and carth will be glad; for they will see an assurance that all will be done.

But all these will not be enough. The people must be summoned to confirm the whole work. It is for them to put the cap-stone upon the sablime structure. An amendment of the Constitution may, do what courts and Congress decline to do, or, even should they act, it may cover their action with its panoply. Such an amendment, in any event, will give completeness and permanence to emancipation, and bring the Constitution into avowed harmony, with the Declaration of Independence. Happy day, long wished for, destined to gladden those bestified and bring the Constitution into avowed narmon with the Declaration of Independence. Happy day long wished for, destined to gladden those beatified spirits who have labored on earth to this gend, bu

died without the sight!

And yet let us not indiscreetly take counsel of our hopes. From the nature of the case, such an amendment cannot be consummated at once. Time must intervene, with opportunities of opposition. It can pass Congress only by a vote of two-thirds of both branches. And when it has passed both branches of Congress, it must be adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Even under the most favorable circumstances, it is inpossible to say when it can become a part of the Constitution. Too tardily, I fear, for all the good that is sought. Therefore I am not content with this measure alone. If postpones till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day; and I much fear that it may be made an apology for indifference to other propositions, which are of direct practical significance; as if it were not uppardonable to neglect for a day the duties we owe to Human Rights! intervene, with opportunities of oppos

hts!

"To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creeps in this petty place from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools. The way to dusty death."

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools. The way to dusty death."

For myself, let me confess that, in presence of the mighty events of the day, I feel how insignificant is any individual, whether citizen or Senator; and yet, humbly longing to do my part, I cannot consent to put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Beyond my general desire to see an act of universal enancipation that shall at once and forever settle this great question, so that it may no longer be the occasion of strife between us, there are two other ideas which are ever present to my mind as a practical legislator: first, to strike at slavery wherever I can hit it; and secondly, to clean the statute book of all existing supports of slavery, so that it may find nothing there to which it may cling for life. To do less than this at the present moment, when slavery is still menacing, would be an abandonment of duty. So long as a single slave continues anywhere beneath the flag of the Republic, I am unwilling to rest. Too well I know the vitality of slavery, with its infinite cancelty of propagation, and how little dayery it takes to make a slave State with all the cruel preventions of slavery. The down of a single bistic is full of all possible shieties, and a single fish is said to contain two hundred millions of eggs, so that the whole sea might be stocked from its womb.

15.
Our less will probably not exceed thirty-fave hundred in killed, wounded and missing, although some officers assert it will reach four thousand. Quite a number of our wounded were left in houses at Pleasnt Hill, in charge of two of our surgeons.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 4, 1864. To A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:

My Dean Sin.—You ask me to put in writing the ubstance of what I verbally said the other day, in our presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I'am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not see, think and feel that it was wrong; and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment; and feeling it was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, I could not take the office without taking the oath; nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways; and I aver that to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feelings on slavery.

I did understand however, that my oath to me.

mere deference to my austract judgment and teelings on slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me theduty of preserving by every fullippensable means that Government, that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law.

Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected. Yet often a limb most be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb.

I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now arow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I have even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to preserve the averyor any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of the government, country and Constitution altogether. When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron (then Secretary of War) suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity.

War) suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity.

When, still later, Gen. Hanter attempted military emaneipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When in March, May and July, 1892, I made earnest think the indispensable necessity had come.

When in March, May and July, 1892, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated cumacripation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military femaneipation and armining of the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure.

They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driver to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying the strong hand upon the colored alcumant. I those the later; in choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss, but of this I was not entirely confident.

More than a year of trial now shown no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force. No loss by it may how or any where. On the contarry, it shows a gain of quite 180,000 soldiers, seamen and labovers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

Now let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and the quest that he is for taking these 130,000 men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is because he cannot face the truth."

I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now at the end of three years struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man, devised or expected.

God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

LINCOLN TO HODGES.

President Lincoln is not generally esteemed a man of signal ability; yet he has no advisor, and (since Jefferson) has had no predecessor, who surpassed him in that rare quality, the ability to make a statement which appeals at once, and irresistibly, to the popular apprehension—what we may call the shrewdly homely way of "putting things." As we are known and to favor his renomination, we cannot be blinded by partiality in our judgment that few men have ever lived who could have better explained and commended his course and attitude with regard to slavery, than he has done in his late letter to Mr. Hodges of Kentucky. We consider that course, that attitude, open to criticism; but none but a besoited partisan can fail to see that both are honestly and candidly set forth in the letter to Hodges, and that whoever shall hereafter charge the Fresident with being impelled by "fanaticism" in his official action respecting slavery must sin against the clearest light. We do not favor the drifting policy which Mr. Lincoln has pursued—we are confident that there is a higher and betterbut it has some recommendations; and among them this—that so many are in precusely the same category with the President—having been fairly driven by their patriotism into a position of active hostility to slavery, in spite of their own whese and efforts—that they will accept his letter as a vindication not less of their own course than of his, and will like him the better for his admirable statement of convictions which they already fell as deeply as he did, but could not so happily and forciby express. His paragraph beginning, "I am naturally anti-slavery," is a most terse and convincing presentment of what are to-day the faith and feeling of a majority of the American people.

What he says of the Constitution, the Government and the Nation, is really the best portion of his letter. It will stand the severest criticism. Ever since the Constitution was formed, those who struggled desperately to prevent it is perfection and ratification have as

his letter. It will stand the severest criticism. Ever since the Constitution was formed, those who struggled desperately to prevent its perfection and ratification have assumed to be its special guardians, interpreters and champions. And, following this cue, the dark spirits who have for thirty years been plotting our National disruption and overthrow have steadily boasted of their fidelity to the Constitution. That was Vallandigham's role also in the last Congress; and John C. Breckinridge, in perfect sympathy and constant intercourse with the maniler traitors who were crimsoning our fields with patriblood, kept dinning in the ears of the Senate, during the summer session of 1861, his protestations of fealty to and regard for the Constitution, which he very soon aftegward drew his sword to subvert and overthrow.

Mr. Lincoln realizes, with every clear-seeing patriot, that the Constitution is a precious means to an inestimable end, which end is the life of the Nation. If the President had indubitable proof that the Governor of this State, for example, were intriguing to throw New York into the arms of the rebel confederacy, we have no doubt that it would be his constitutional duty to prevent, by the readiest and most certain means, that consummation, even though those means found no express warrant in the letter of the Constitution. Breckinridge was eternally arraigning the President for having arrested and iscarded with the latter of the Constitution.

And now to that portion of the letter wherein we consider the President less successful in the vindication of his past course:

We do not propose at this time to discuss the abstract wisdom of the drifting policy. It has its advantages, doubtles; though we think they are overbalanced, and that it is not the natural resort of the highest order of minds. As he is a poor natural philosopher who ignores the law of gravitation, so that statesmanship is shallow which fails to count God's justice among the forces, which it is far safer and wiser to conform to than to resist. But, what we object to is that policy, which ties a boat fast to the bank while the river is in a flood, and there waits talking of progress and of going with the current while the flood is running out. As, for instance, Mr. Lincoln says:

"When, early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity."

military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity."

Let us look at this a little:

Gen. Fremont was appointed, in July, 1861, to the command of a department whereof Missouri was the heart. His headquarters were at St. Loois, the emporium of that State. Missouri was coalessedly a loval State. Pollard: "Southern History of the War" concedes that when her Convention of 1861—elected at the call and under the anspices of C. F. Jackson, her trailto: Governor—came together, it was found that not a snake County land chosen an avowed Disonionist to sit therein. Let this Convention was chosen while all power in Missouri was in the hands of Jackson and his confederates. Now the Rebellion inangurated by Jackson & Co. in Missouri was useen tally a revolt of the slaveholding caste, with its ignorant dups, against the State as well as the Nation. In every county and neighborhood, the strength of the Robellion was that of Slavery—neither less nor more. The Convention—called by himself and his legislative vastab—deposed Jackson as it had shouldant right to do—and appointed a successor. Jackson revolted, made war on the Union, and the slaveholding caste (hough pot a sory slaveholder) actively promoted that reboillion. Uen. Fremont, thurefore—his department formuladly threatened with invasion from several quarters, while geer-

rilla raids, burnings, and murders, were rife in every county, and a formidable army was advancing from Arkansas, through the heart of the State—issued his Military order, which prescribed that "the slaves of rebels shall be free." We hold it demonstrable that, in a purely military light, this was a lawful and proper measure of resistance and counteraction to rebel hostilities—that it was as justifiable and as effective as any kind of resistance to the Rebellion (in a loy-al, unseceded State, mind you!) could be. And we hold that, had the President then been faithful to the principle he now stands upon—nay, had he considered the subject purely in the light of military necessity—he must have allowed that order to stand. What the President easys of the Military expediency of Emancipation and of-Armingthe Blacks is incontrovertible. There is no need of adding a word. He is simply and ingenuously loyal to truth when he says, "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me." Had he only been a little more docile to their teaching and prompt to apprehend their bearing, we night have been saved many disasters and rivers of precious blood. May we not hope that, with regard to the murder of our soldiers who have surrendered, and other questions of the hour, he will have learned something from the sore experience of the past, and minitate the ultimate fidelity of the prophet Jonah, without waiting for the discipline of that prophet's marine experience to quicken his inclination?—N.

THE PRESIDENTS LETTER.

THE PRESIDENTS LETTER.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Lincoln has a straightforward, way of his own, and is very apt, when he does speak to hit the nail he proposes to strike, directly on the head. Evidently he has calm convictions on the subjects about which he is called upon to act, makes up his own mind rather slowly, and having reached his conclusions, is able to state them with perfect distinctness, in a homely style that the common sense of the people at once comprehends. His views may be accepted or rejected; but he never leaves it to be questioned what his views are. The letter in our telegraph columns to-day is a fresh instance of these characteristics. It very clearly states the whole history of the President's thinking, principles and acts, in regard to the most important measure of his Administration. As the Executive of the nation, he felt bound to adopt that measure, when in his deliberate judgment it was absolutely necessary to save the nation. He put aside as irrelevant personal feelings and opinions on the moral question, and simply asked what was his duty as President, in obedience to his oath of office. He has steadily followed the answer his own conscientious reflections gave to that question, and points now to the results of his decision as its full justification.

This letter will commend itself to the loyalty of the country, as indicative of honesty and security.

This letter will commend itself to the loyalty of This letter will commend itself to the loyalty of the country, as indicative of honesty and sagacity and independence on the part of the writer. The closing portions are as touching in their solemnity as they are frank and modest in their avowals, and indicate that Mr. Lincoln has not failed to read and interpret the great crisis with a profound sense of its magnitude and the difficulties accompanying it. Politicians and partisans may cavil at his words, but they will be received with favor by all whose first anxiety and purpose are the preservation of the Republic undivided under the Constitution, interpreted as designed to secure that end.—Boston Transcript.

. UNION FOR UNION.

There are three classes of persons engaged in manufactufing opinion hostile to the Union Convention called at Baltimore. First, the enemies of the American Government and human liberty known as Copnerbeads. Second, the declared opponents of Mr. Lincoln's nomination in any case whatever. This class calls the Baltimore call "insolent!" and criticises the Administration with all the acridity of the farcoust ribel journals. Third, the class which is wholly devoted to the country and to liberty, but is diseasistified with the influences that surround the President, and are persuaded that Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair are almost as dangerous to the good cause as Jefferson Davis or Lee. This class wishes the Convexation to be postponed until after General Grant has feaght, and, in any case, asks that the terms of the call may be so changed as to include War Democrats and allo other loyal Union men.

As to the first part of sheir objection, it is clear that under no circumstances whatever could the policy of a man like the President be altogether agreeable to them. It will always be a more cautious and patient policy than they approve. The practical point, therefore, for them to decide is, whether, looking at the whole course of his administration, the cause will be imperiled by its continuance; or whether, all the circumstances considered, any other man known to us is more likely than he to accomplish the great work. If they know such a man, clearly it is their duty to persuade the country to adopt him. If they merely wish that there were such a one, do not the times require something else than expressions of regret and dissatisfaction? If they believe the continued presence of Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair in they Cabinet to be detrimental to the country, tet the attack upon those gentlemen be mad@penly, fairly, and incessantly. But let it be based upon facts, and not upon rumors nor bald assertions. When the President is persuaded that the cause is injured by any of his advisors, and that public opinion demands their removal,

it be simpler, broader, better?

Every man who, wishes to see equal popular rights established in all the States, and the final overthrow of the oligarchical spirit which generated the rebellion, and is a perpetual insurrection against our national peace and freedom, is invited to take part in the elections to the Convention by the very terms of sace and freedom, is invited to the very terms of the convention by the very terms of the the call, "the complete suppression "of the cause of the rebellion." Its complete suppression its total destruction by the establishing of equal rights. To change the form of the call to "all who are in favor of the people against an aristocracy" does not

its total destruction by the establishing of equal rights. To change the form of the call to "all who are in favor of the people against an aristocracy" does not change its nature, nor make it broader or stronger. It is already addressed to those very persons, and to none other. It certainly is not addressed to gentlemen like the Seymours, Vallandigham, the Woods, Long, and Harris, nor to Jefferson Davis and his Confederates. But to every loyal Union man who wishes to establish peace upon equal liberty, it is addressed with a directness that he cannot avoid.

And Bow is it a party call? It is issued, indeed, by the Chicago Committee; but that is a necessity of the case. That Committee is the recognized representative of a great mass of voters, and speaks by their authority. And by that authority a party plainers in the propose of the case. That committee is the recognized representative of a great mass of voters, and speaks by their authority. And by that authority a party plainers in a call, it would have had the force of their personal influence, but it could not have been so weighty as if they had been by consent of the voters their representatives. And it is obvious that at this time the their of the late party ties of the Committee is of no importance whatever, in view of the entire absence of parties character in their call. They propose nothing but the salvation of the country by every necessary means, specifying the destruction of layer as new of them. Can this, in candor, be stigmattied as a party call or a narrow call? Is there a loyal citizen any where in the country, whatever his party antecedents, who may not heartily and wholly respond to it? And is it not the duty of all mean who wish as little division as possible among the true en.

emies of the rebellion to refrain from hypercriticism upon the terms of a call which was intended and is framed to include every earnest and unconditional

man in the country?

The Union men are unquestionably the mass of the people of the free States. But they must not forest that every spring and autumn the elections are not unanthous. They must remember that last November, Pennsylvania was carried by less than twenty thousand majority for the Union; and that if the summer campaign in the field is unsuccessful, we shall need all our unity and ardor to withstand the disarrangement which will ensue. Let us seek, then, rather for grounds of union than of difference. We cannot all be satisfied together. Shall we not take counsel of our patience and faith in justice and the people rather than of impatience and distrust?—Harper's Weekly.

THREATS.

It is a very important question how far the menaces of refusal to abide by the nomination of the Union Convention at Baltimore, which are uttered by the immediate friends and supporters of General Fremont, are authorized by him. Has General Fremont interests different from those of the country? Is his nomination so essential to the national cause that the cause itself may be risked in order to secure it? We are unwilling to believe that he would acknowledge it. Yet be must be fully aware, that it is privately and publicly asserted that he means to be a candidate in any case; that those who declare their intention under no circumstances to vote for Mr. Lincoln, even if he be nominated, use the name of Fremont as their rallying-cry; and that his continued sience under such circumstances is an injury to the national cause. Certainly if General Fremont should declare that he means to abide by the decision of the Convention, he would neither decrease the favor of the Convention toward him, nor the respect with which so many Union men, who intend to support the Baltimore nomination, have been accustomed to regard him.

Those who speak in his name repudiate the action of the Union Convention in advance, because they

Baltimore nomination, have been accustomed to regard him.

Those who speak in his name repudiate the action of the Union Convention in advance, because they declare that it will not represent the people, but the politicians; and they propose to obviate this difficulty by calling another Convention. Quis custodied custodes? How is the new Convention to be purged of politicians? These gentlemen object that the Baltimore Convention will be packed to nominate Mr. Lincoln. And what is their remedy? To pack another at Cleveland to nominate General Fremont. But which is the more promising alternative? an unpledged assembly called to nominate the best candidate, whoever he may be, or one which is called to defeat the nomination of a certain candidate? The friends of General Fremont have as fair a chance to friends of General Fremont have as fair a chance to

defeat the nomination of a certain candidate? The friends of General Fremont have as fair a chance to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention as the friends of any other candidate; and when they declare that they will have nothing to do with it, they say very frankly that, as they cannot hope to control it, they will repudiate it.

If this is the spirit which animates them—if the interests of one man are dearer to them than the welfare of the country—if they are seriously resolved to resist the nomination of the Union Convention, if it should not be that of their favorite, and to bring a third candidate into the field, the incalculable misfortunes which may befall the country in consequence will be justly attributable to them. When the greder relieving General Fremont of the command of the Western Department reached him in camp near Springfield, Missouri, more than a hundred officers came to his tent, threw their swords upon the ground, and declared their intention to retire with him. "Take up your swords, gentlemen," said Fremont; "remember that you are the soldiers of a cause, not of a man." Has the General himself now ceased to be, the soldier of a cause?—Harper's Weekly.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

It was our privilege to hear this renowned champion of freedom and humanity, in this city, on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th inst.

It was a pleasure to see the man whose name has so long been a household word among the lovers of the poor and wronged. His countenance is open, honest, expressive of the nobleness and kindness that reign in his heart, live in his impulses, and find unterance in his words.

It was a pleasure to think of him, and recall the touching incidents, struggles, and, heroic conflicts on the moral battle-field, in the days when oppression triumphed, despotism vaulted against God and bid defiance to man,—when human heads were darker and hearts were colder than to-day.

Thirty years ago, he came to our shores, and when he was known as the friend of the slave, hotels refused to entertain him, politicians treated him with vituperation, clergymen traduced him, and the heart of the nation repelled him like an iceberg. A few only, in all the land, greeted him with impulses and sympathies congenial to his own.

In later years he came again on a mission of self-sacrificing devotion to the injured slave. His reception then was more respectful; not cold, perhaps, but formal and distant. He spoke at different places,—the best people in the North listened to his stirring utterances, awakened by his appeals, instructed by his counsels, and transported by his eloquence. Then politicians abused him, and ministers opposed him.

Though this was in the days of our childhood, we

ters opposed him.

Though this was in the days of our childhood, we Though this was in the days of our cininnoos, we shall never forget how he vanquished, obliterated an impudent, fourth-rate "bread and butter priest" as he named him, who interrupted his address while speaking in Winfield, N. Y. At the close of that meeting, the poor preacher was a wiser, if not a hannier man.

meeting, the poor preacher was a wiser, it not a happier man.

But now, how changed the scene! A nation rises up to do him honor. His advent is hailed with grateful joy; friendship, gratitude and veneration pour their tribute into his heart, and his visits every where are bringing together the intelligent, the refined, and the pious of our land.

His addresses breathe the best sentiments that ever inspired human hearts,—universal brotherhood, piety towards God, and humanity to man. He ignores the false doctrine, "Our country, right or wrong,"—and while he loves his own land, is willing to see her faults, and others virtues. In his public efforts, he discourses like a man of mature knowledge upon things in England and America. He assures us that the best British statesmen are now our firm friends; and the multitudes of the common people, especially the "operatives," when cotton our firm friends; and the multitudes of the common people, especially the "operatives," when cotton failed, labor was suspended, food was gone, and grain famine met them in every path, still with firm fidelity stood by our cause, and waited the turn of our fortune's tide. God bless the honest laborers of Britain, who were true while others were false, and who the more patiently bore their privations, in view of the better day which they saw arising upon the crushed of this land whom they love!

Thomsens is a true reformer,—willing to toil, en-

Anompseln is a true true to the death of the dure and wait,—patient, conciliating and kind, confiding towards all that is good on earth and the Infinite God above,—ready to work out gradually that which cannot be dashed out immediately.—Syrtanian and the confidence of the death of the death

A SPECIMEN OF FOGYISM. A day or two after the lecture of the noble George Thompson, in tell, we were in the Journal office, and overheat two of our prominent citizens (prominent only their wealth—for they possess not they intellect nor. thy, we have prominent citizens (prominent two of our prominent citizens (prominent their wealth—for they possess neither intellect nor in their wealth—for they possess neither intellect nor in the came to this came to this their wealth—for they possess neither intellect nor intelligence,) discussing the merits of Mr. Thompson, making him a mercenary hypocrite, who came to this country to flatter us for the sake of getting our money. To prove it, one of them said: "All Englishmen bate this country, and the only way you can get this hatred out of them is to cut their heads off." Of course, they had never heard Mr. Thompson, nor read one of his speeches. We simply remarked: "Gentlemen, you evidently do not know Mr. Thompson, or you would not judge him so." But they replied that they knew him. He was an old Abolitionist, and they expected Abolitionists would stand up for him. As we said, the wealth of these men (nothing else) gives them position. One of them, the leader in this conversation, may be seen spending his time about one of the tayerns, generally with a cigar in his mouth; and we have seen him on one occasion call for bottle after bottle of whisky to treat his fellows. They were old fossilized Whigs, brought into the Republican party as rotten logs are carried by the flood. They remember their old Whig hatred of Abolitionists, and they have not intelligence enough to know that times are changed, and that the President and the Government whom they support, and the party to which they belong, are a bolitionists, and are now laboring to perform the greatest work of abolition the world were saw,—to alter the Constitution so as not only to abolish slavery in the whole country, but to make it impossible ever to revive it again.—Syracius State League.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOGIETY will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Bev. Dr. Cheever's.) in the city New York, on Turndax, May 10th, commencing at

lock, A. M. e Society will hold another

The Society will hold another public meeting or WEDNESDAY evening, May 11th, in the Cooper In ditute, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

GEORGE THOMPSON and WENDELL PHILLIPS will

address both the public meetings of the Society.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Tuesday evening, at half-past 7, and on Wedner

on, at 10, A. M. Cheering as it is to know that the Government stands irrevocably pledged to the liberation of more than three-fourths of the slave population of the United States, by the Proclamation of Emancipation of January 1, 1863—that the remaining portion of the slave system in the Border States is rapidly dis solving by the enlistment and consequent freedom of such slaves within their limits as are capable of bearing arms in the service of the country, and by a grow-ing conviction that it is useless to attempt any longer to resist the mighty tide of Anti-Slavery senting which is hourly deepening and widening in every di-rection, especially in the aforesaid States—and tha rection, especially in the microsid clares and the experiment of emancipation, under the war power and at every possible disadvantage in the midst of a unparalleled national convulsion, is thus far eminent ly successful-there still remains much to be done by to secure full and complete justice for the co both at the hands of the Government and with refe nce to the reconstruction of society on the basis o roaching anniversary, therefore, be well attended by the tried men and women whose purpose it still is o continue the great moral struggle until before the Constitution and the laws all are made free, and complexional distinctions are unknown.

In behalf of the Executive Committee WM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

DIABOLISM AS A PATTERN.

In the Liberator of the 22d ult. we said-

"The difficulty, in such a barbarous case as that of the massacre at Fort Pillow, is to determine what shall be done, without being equally diabolical. Let the Pres-ident have time to authoriticate the facts in this butch-ery, and to take counsel as to the best manner of pre-renting a repetition of it, before hurrying to the con-clusion that he is hollow-hearted."

This considerate view of a case complicated wit difficulties and thronging with horrors, we regret to find, excites the disgust and elicits the jeers of Th and, excites the disgust and cucits the jeers of Ale Commonwealth, which paper sees "not the alightest dif-ficulty in determining what shall be done." It is hot for "RETALIATION"—and by that word it evidently means that, in conducting the war, the Government is to take exact pattern of the demonized Confederate soldiery in the matter of savage barbarity and murder. It quotes approvingly the counsel of the New York

Evening Post—" We should retort upon the rebel authorities, in every case, precisely in their own terms; and it asks with a gusto that savors of ferocity—

"How long would it have taken to quelt the Seprebellion if that course [the course suggested by u had been adopted, instead of trying the outlaws on drum-head, and shooting them out of the month of a cannot Peace men denounced this as barbarous; but was mercy, Christ-like mercy, compared with this pocy, or rather absence of policy, which the Liberal approves." [!!!]

This sanction of the blowing of the Sepoys to piece at the cannon's mouth—a deed which caused the civ-ilized world to shudder—is most extraordinary in a journal of the character of The Commonwealth. It is eager for the bloodiest retaliation; it wants no tim to authenticate the facts in this butchery." What sacre them in hot blood and in cold blood-mutila their bodies-bury the living with the dead-BURN THEM ALIVE!—So shall we teach them a salutary lesson

those who are for protecting our colored soldiers to the fullest extent, that retribution in some form must be administered, we rejoice to believe that there are few who are in favor of trying to equal the rebels in their flendish atrocities. We repeat—laying our nonresistance principles aside, and arguing strictly on the reign of hell is inaugurated, is one of the gravest char-acter. If we are to be as fiendish as the rebels, then the civilized world will cry out against us; if we are not, then the question, "What shall be done?" re-mains for the most thoughtful consideration, but not

for unnecessary delay. The Comn if it chooses, that it has a keener sense of the ou rages committed upon the colored soldiers, a warmer sympathy for them, a more humane interest in their otection, a deeper concern for their rights, than our lance in their behalf. But we must confess that the spirit of the article in *The Commonwealth* savors, in our pinion, more of an electioneering purpose against President Lincoln, and more of a splenetic feeli wards us because we believe his re-election is date, than it indicates a heart-felt concern for the col ored soldiers. For example, take the following un-called for sarcasm, which combines falsehood and carlcature in equal proporti

" Take counsel as to the best manner of preventing a repetition of this butterey? And is this the best defence of the President's policy by his First Lieuten-ant in Boston? At the beginning of the fourth year of the war, the Commander-in-Chief has not learned how to deal with one of the ordinary occurrences, of war; but we must wait for the report of the Congres-sional Committee of Investigation."

Is there no political bias, no personal thrust here His First Lieutenaut in Boston "!

one of the on " How to deal wit tear," forsooth! If the awful tragedy enacted at Fort Pillow is an ordinary occurrence of war, what must be e-and why this call for swift ar an extraordinary o bloody retaliation?

As for the Congressional Committee of Investigs It is not the congression of the prompt report, having taken the necessary affidavits confirming the truthfulness of all that has been alleged prompt report, naving taken the necessary amount of confirming the truthfulness of all that has been allege in regard to the Fort Pillow tragedy. The next ste will be, as a matter of course, to demand of the Coninderate Government whether it sanctions or disclai this butchery, and to act acc

ministration from any censure that is justly their due We have not been backward in criticising them sharp We have not been backward in criticising them sharply when we believed they might and ought to have done better. Yet, from the outbreak of the rebellion, we have tried to remember the numberless difficulties and perils surrounding them,—unparalleled in the history of nations,—to make as wide a margin of allowance as possible for their blunders and errors, to give no "aid and comfqrt" to their sensules by sweeping accusations or partition divisions, to bear in mind how maliguant and powerful is the proclavery element with which they have had and still have to contend, and to strengthen them in well-doing by every means in our power. We shall aim to be governed by the same spirit to the and.

MR. THOMPSON'S MOVEMENTS.

On Friday evening, the 15th ult., George The

On Friday evening, the 15th ult., George Thomp-con, Esq., delivered an address on American Affairs in Elmirs, Chemung Co., New York.

From Elmira he sent to Syracuse, where, on Tues-day evening, the 19th, in Wieting Hall, he delivered an address before a large and appreciative audience, in aid of the Freedmen's Relief Association, peak-ing an hour and three-quatriers to the apparent satis-faction of the entire assemblage. The Syracuse Jour-nal axxi.

"The opening of his address was appropriate to the day—April 19th—the eighty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the third anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, and the third anniversary of the firing upon Massachusetts soldiers by a mob in the streets of Baltimore; important historical events, to which he alluded in a manner that met the approval of every logal person present. His comments upon the inauguration and procress of the war evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a correct appreciation of the bearing of every fact and incident. But the most interesting and satisfactory part of the address were the statements relative to the feeling existing in England towards the North and her cause. The efforts of the public men who have stood by us from the outset were concledy presented, and the heroic devotion to the cause of Liberty of the thousands of fide and starving operatives was stated so grandly, that it sent a thrill of admiration through every loyal heart. The speaker's appeal to his hearest to consent to no Union in the future that shall not be founded and organized on the principles of justice and right was urgent and eloquent." be founded and organized on the principles of jus-and right was urgent and eloquent."

The Syracuse Standard says: a ne oyracuse Standard mys:

"His remarks throughout were very interesting, exhibiting a remarkable memory of historic and familiarity with transpiring events; clothed in plats but concise language, delivered with a deliberateness and earnestness that riveted the attention of every listener. Often his language and manore became brilliantly cloquent. He was attentively listened to throughout, and many times warmly applanded, the Reverend gentlemen upon the stage heartily joining in the applause."

livered two addresses—the first on Wednesday evening the 21st, the second on Thursday evening the 22d. The subject of the second lecture was, "The

On Friday, the pastors of the different churcher called on him at his lodgings, to pay him their tribute of respect and gratitude for his invaluable service in behalf of the American cause in England.

Mr. Thompson spoke at Rochester on Monday an Tuesday evenings of last week. The following lete editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard will be

OSBORNE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25, 1864. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25, 1864. To the Editor of the National Anti-Slarery Standard:

I doubt sot that you will be pleased to hear that America's great foreign advocate. Geo. Thompson, Esq., had a reception this morning (although very stormy) in part worthy of the man. Corinthian Hall was crowded with ment enthusiastic audience ever assembled within its walls. Mr. Thompson appeared in a happier mood than when he lately addressed the Brookly nites, although his topic was nearly the same. His listeners were enchanted by his living words of tremen, portraying in a style peculiarly his own the work still unaccomplished for the cause of liberty, and urging them to buckle on their armor and put their shoulders to the wheel, and with determined effort raise their country out of the slough of barbarism to the solid foothold of humanity and justice. His sweeping denunciations of the crimp of slavery were

to the solid foothold of humanity and justice. His sweeping denunciations of the crimp of slavery were received with thunders of applause; and when he referred to England's working-classes as our strong supporters, the old Hall resounded with cheers. Rochester did well in giving to the noble Abolitionist such a hearty welcome. Our country is fast hastening to the time when it will look upon George Thompson as one of its benefactors; and posterity will write his name upon the scroll of fame, linked with the names of great reformers.

Yours, for the cause, E. A. STUDWELL.

SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) April 30, 1864.

MY DEAR GARRISON,—It is just a fortnight since I came to this, the central part of this great State, and, during my brief visit, I have lectured once in Elmira, twice in Syracuse, twice in Auburn, and twice in Ro chester. My audiences have been good, my address-es radical and outspoken, and the attention given me all I could desire. I leave the pleasant abode of our dear friend, the Rev. Samuel J. Max, with regret.

I have slept six nights under his hospitable roof. I came to hin weary and worn down. He afforded me the means of entire rest. When he could in any way help me, he did so, with the spontaneity and grace of a friend, and a Christian gentleman. What a privilege to be the guest of such a man!—to be the witness of his domestic virtues—of his untiring and uncom-plaining labors in behalf of all who seek his advice or succor, and to listen to his comprehensive petitions to the Father of all, that his kingdom of universal peace and righteousness may come! O, that the world were blest with more of such practical Christians as the good

sweet, generous S. J. MAY! I am going hence by train to Albany-then by night boat to New York, and shall there rest till Monday morning, and then go to Pennsylvania, to give three lectures. On the 2d of May, at Chester; 4th, West Chester; 6th, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mny and I have read together, this morning, the President's letter of the 4th inst. to A. G. Hodges, Esq., of Kentucky. We think it a remarkably clear and satisfactory exposition of his acts and policy on the question of slavery. It is, essentially, what he said to me when he gave me an interview at Wash-ington, on the 7th ult. I am glad to see from his pen what he verbally communicated to me. My remark since I saw him, has been, that he kindly and frankly of the course he had pursued, and that I was glad to find that I had, in England, explained his acts correct ly, and had not misunderstood either his private views or the motives of his public conduct.

Ever sincerely yours,
GEORGE THOMPSON.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for May, is received and presents the following table of contents :-

1. American Finances and Resources. By Hor Robert J. Walker. 2. Enone. 3. Our Domestic Relations; or, How to Treat the Rebel States. By Richmond; the truth about the battle of Great Bethel Charles Russell. 4. The Mound Builder. By January Searle. 5. A Universal Language. By S. P. New Orleans Expedition; the adventures of the Gen. Andrews. 6. A Summer's Night. By Count S. Krasinski. Translated by Prof. Podbielski. 7. The English Press. By Nicholas Rowe, London. 8. The the city; a complete narrative of succeeding events, House in the Lane. By V. Townsend. 9. Muist, a with a large number of highly interesting narratives. Science. By Lucia D. Pychowska. 10. Thought. glish Press. By Nicholas Rowe, London. 8. The House in the Lane. By V. Townsend. 9. Music a Science. By Lucia D. Pychowska. 10. Thought. By Virginia Vaughan. 11. The War a Contest for Ideas. By Henry Everett Russell. 12. Hints to the American Farmer. 13. Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton. 14. The Wild Azalea. By E. W. C. 15. A Pair of Stockings. 16. Literary Notices. 17. Editor's Table.

The Continental Monthly is a live magazine, fresh as the times, and treats upon important national top-ics in an able and independent manner. The papers American Finances and Resources, by He on American Finances and Resources, ert J. Walker, evince profound resear important lessons in political economy.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for May, is full of readable matter and graphic illustrations. It well de serves its wide pepularity and extensive circulation.

The table of contents for this month is as follows:—

1. Life with the Esquimanx 2 Psyche 3. Sold for a Song. 4. One of the Dogs of War. 5. A Visit to the Convent of Sittna, (Our Ladys.) Daminne, 6. The Cool Captain. 7. How I Overcame my Gravity. 8. The Small House at Allington. 9. The Prescription. 10. Polly. 11. How Mr. Penryn Got the Dykedale Living. 12. The Moon's Wanderings. 3. A Stormy Night. 14. Dents Duval. 16. The scription. 10. Pony.

12. The Moon's Wanderings.

13. A Stormy Night. 14. Denis Duval. 16. The
Second Division at Shiloh. 16. Peggoty Plimpton's
Choir. 17. A Suppressed Princess. 18. Monthly Re
cord of Current Events. 19. Editor's Easy Chair
20. Editor's Drawer. 21. Fashlons for May.

Williams & Co., Booksellers an

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Booksellers and News Agents, 100 Washington Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN AND HER ERA. BY ELIZA W. FARNHAM. In Two Volumes. New York: A. J. Davis & Co 274 Canal Street. 1864.

In Two Volumes. New York: A.J. Days & Co., 274 Canal Street. 1864.

For vigor of reasoning and depth of philosophical investigation, this work—projected by a female brain and executed by a female hand—is as remarkable and note-worthy as Miss Cobbe's essay on "Intuitive Morals." Even a somewhat cursory examination of it has profoundly impressed us, both in regarding to the grandear of its object as connected with human destiny, and the ability of its author. It has been common in all ages and among all races for man to rank himself as superior to woman, to speak of her as the weaker vessel, to claim for himself exclusive rights, and, consequently, to hold her in subjection to his will. In no country has she ever been treated as an equal, either religiously or politically, either in the single or the matrimonial state, either in the pursuit of knowledge or the acquisition of riches. Her wrongs have been grievous and manifold—her career one of prolonged martyrdom; and all attempts on her part to seek redress, to enlarge her unpaturally contracted aphere, to develop her faculties and powers, have been met with ridicule—or violence. Into the consideration of these special wrongs, Mrs. Farnham to does not enter; she raises no clamorous accusations; she indulezes in popersonal invectives. Nevertheless, does not enter; she raises no clamorous accusa she indulges in no personal invectives. Nevertheless atrong to sustain whatever nature prompts or justice demands. The position which she occupies as a thinker and an expositor of the truth is high above the region of passion, of selfishness, of inordinate ambition. Her claim for woman is not that sile is the equal of man; she boldly meets the alleged charge of nan's inferiority by demonstrating her SUPERIORI x to him in all that is pure, exalted, holy and divine ment and clearness of elucidation, in so just and rev erent a manner, and evincing so excellent a spirit, that, absurd and extravagant as her lofty claim may at first appear to the unreflecting, she cannot but excite admiration even where she may fail to convince Her treatment of the subject is unique and exhaus tive; every page is crowded with thought and reflec-tion; there is nothing overstrained or visionary. But it is too profound a work for the masses, and therefore may fail to obtain a popular sale. To thinkers and explorers in the vast realm of mind, in the broad field of reform, it will prove highly suggestive and intensely interesting. Every private and public library should possess it—every family, if possible. work is dedicated as follows :-

The work is dedicated as follows:—
"To the few beloved friends, Women, on both shores of the continent, whose firesides have afforded me the rest and peace of home for the execution of this work; whose appreciative symathy has given me both light and courage for its difficulties: and to Woman, whose gifts and responsibilities it seeks to set forth; whose earnestness it aims to kindle into divine, unitary co-working for the blessing of lumanity; whose conclousness it aspires to inform of truths herectoric hidden, this book is affectionately dedicated by the author."

How well qualified, so far as exper ration are concerned, is Mrs. Farnham to write the work under consideration, (her intellectual ability and onable.) the following extrac noral worth are unquestionable,) the followin from her Preface will enable the reader to d

moral worth are unquestionable,) the following extract from her Preface will enable the reader to decide:

"In the twenty-two years which the seed of this. Truth has taken for its maturing, my experience has been so varied as to give it almost every form of trial which could fall to the intellectual life of any, save the very few most favored Women. The pressor circumstances has crowded me, during those years, into prospective affluence, and sgain reduced me to poverty. The revolving wheel of experience has cast the up, and again thrown me down, on the thronged roads where I have had to walk. Joy and grief, happiness and anguish, hope and discouragement, light and darkness, have checkered my lot. Wedlock and vindow-hood, births and deaths have enriched and Impoverished me. I have lived in the thoughful solitude of the frontier, and amid the noise and distraction of the crowded mart. Years' of severe mannal labor have been exacted of me for the support and education of my children—years of travel have thrown me among great varieties of men and women; and the capacity to be useful to them, in many private and public ways, has mingled me much with their inmost, as well as their more common, external hopes, desires, fears and purposes. I have seen these in all varieties of character and degree, in both sexes; among the gifted and the stupid, the intelligent and the ligotorant, the noble and the mean, the liberal and the bigoted, the criminal, the outcast, the insane, and the idiotic. Each phase of this varied experience has taught me its lesson: each has furnished its test whereby to try the first that is its product.

I ask no one to take it at my valuation. I only affirm that it has grown steadily through the storm and shine of that quarter of a century, and is, to my thought, as afrenly grounded among the eternal Truth, as are the ribbed strata of the rocks, or the hollows of the everlasting sea. I can no more question this than those."

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. By James Parton. Published by Mason Brothers, No. 7, Mercer Street, New York. 1864.

This book stands pre-eminent in interest among all ret occasioned by the rebellion. Its subject and au-hor combine to render it fascinating. Fifteen editions have been called for as fast as they could be printed. It has been most warmly commended by the loyal press of the country, and scarcely less so by a portion at least of the English press, by whom: it is acknowledged to be a complete vindication of Gen. Butler from the ma-licious charges which ency and hatred have brought

It contains an anecdotal sketch of Gen. Butler's briliant and remarkable career at the bar of Massachusetts; a history of the secret movements in the Charles ton Convention : conversations between Gen. Butle and the leading secessionists at Washington, in December, 1800; the real plan of the traitors; Gen Butter invited to join them; his advice to Buchanan; his offorts in preparing Massachusetts for war; the celebrated march, via Annapolla, to Washington; his night march to Baltimore; collision with Gen. Scott; his course at Fortress Monroe; the history of the contra-bonds; his advice to the Administration how to take eral in ge ing to Ship Island; a full a Gen. Butler, and the explanation given of it by the Government; his present opinion upon the great is

price \$2,50. People's Edition, 8vo., paper, 75 cents German Edition, \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price For sale by Mason & Hamlin, 274 Washingto

SHALL WE SUFFOCATE ED. GREEN ! By a Citizen of Malden. Boston: James Redpath, Publisher 221 Washington Street. 1864.

This is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 61 octavo pages, discussing in a racy and cogent manner the subject of capital punishment; showing the incompatibility of the death penalty with the spirit, example and teachings of the Founder of Christianity, and presenting the argumentum ad hominem to all who profess to be his followers. Of course, it is elicited by, and specially relates to the deplorable case Postmaster Green, of Medford, now under senter Postmaster Green, of Medford, now under sentence of death for the murder of young Converse, and the robbery of the Malden Bank.

SURSHINE: A New Name for a Popular Lecture on Health. By Mrs. Dall, Author of "Woman's Right to Labor," "Historical Pictures Retouched," &c. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1864.

A sensible, suggestive, truly valuable cosay of most important theme—teaching the relation of her to sunshine and sir. Price 35 cents. Buy it.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE

No. 70, WARREN AVENUE, BOSTON, May 1, 1864. ve received from the President of the Women's I have received from the President of the Women's Loyal League, a letter inviting me to their Analyzer. Weeting, at the Church of the Paritans in New York, on the 12th of May. There is not a rord in the printed call sent with this letter, to which my heart and brain do not ardently respond, unless it be the appeal to the "Women of the Republic to make themselves a power for freedom in the coming Praidation of the Comparign." But in the private letter itself, and in all the rumors which reach me concertning the preif all the rumors which reach me concerning the par-in all the rumors which reach me concerning the par-pose of this meeting, there is so much of what term pose of this meeting, there is so much of what seem to me serious mistake—prophetic of what may be a lasting injury to women themselves—that I feel bond to use whatever influence my name may poses to acreat those who may be horried by social suitant, excited feeling, or even by their own holiest aspiration, into steps their cooler judgment will reget the women of the Loyal League, then, I appost.

Most truly do I believe that it is woman's duy be interest herself in all national questions; to labor

Most truly do I believe that it is woman's duty interest, herself in all national questions; to laboraherself as to the operation of all government manures; to criticise, unsparingly, both mea and legistion in their moral relations; to infuse into the parties of the people a purer faith;—abore all, level these of the people a purer faith;—abore all, level the properties of the properties

tics of the people a purer faith;—shore all, I will have every woman's name a power for freedom in the hand,—but not expressly for this or any Freidenial campaign. If we are faithful to our vety attense, every moment of our lives, we shall have small seek to sound such a reveillé in the hour of cemerarer.

The country has always needed us; it does not need us at this moment more than at any moment of the past; and if, it did, we can offer it soching better than we have striven for, with religious propus, through all that past. Woman should inters benefit in all national questions, I have said; but do not say that, upon these questions, she should didne. God preserve me from ever counselling her to the: say that, upon these questions, she should dides. God preserve me from ever counselling her to that! If the women of the advance owe one duty to their country more than another, it is the duty of models service in this hour of her trial. It is incumbed to service in this mour or ner train. It is incument to on them, more than on any, to take no step for ner heroism's sake, which prudence, experience, and the thoughtful wisdom of men shall not be able to justif. Am I wrong, then, when I say, that I should grieve to Am 1 wrong, then, when I say, that I should gree to have the approaching Anniversary turned into an elec-tioneering caucus, where all that disgusts us in politial strategy shall be repeated, and where those who nave had no experience of the actual conflict, no long patience with the perplexities of the Execu patience with the perpendicts of the saccourt clair, no far insight into the possibilities of this hour of min-bution, shall holst a party standard, proclaim a party purpose, and forfeit forever a moral stand-point which fitly their own?

Bear with me, my sisters—as noble mes bear, if I stood among them, contending for a princi-ple, or warning against a danger. Years of experience of civil power have not yet taught men the best yet to govern. We women are safer only so far at we sh-here to the moral aspects of government. A narrow, illiberal utterance in the face of a great nation, ha noment of great peril, will throw us back a resturn in all that is essential to progress. What would I have, do you ask me? Let me answer for myself and you. Three years ago, who could have guessed that man was to sit in the Presidential chair? Theeth the uncertainties of statesmen, through the quarti the uncertainties of states are, through the quiries of demagogues, God safely led an honest and hundle man to that seat—a man who had committed himself to nobody, who had pledged himself to nothing. Thankful, indeed, should we have been, that the naion furnished such an one

Had you or I been asked at that moment, whom we would place there, we should have cried out with one voice, "FREMONT!" In our strong anti-slavery feeling, it would have seemed to us that the nation was ready to sustain him. Had he led us to an easy vic-tory over the rebel forces, what should we have gained ? Nothing. The first conditions imposed spon our fallen brothers would have been tinged with compromise, and slavery would have smiled blandly in the chieftain's face. It is through defeat, mortification, repulse and

death, that this nation is marching to its spothesis. To Him who looks upon "one day as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day," the wy seems short; to us it seems weary and long. And Dickinson spoke the truth when she said, that Gol had given no great controlling leader for our emer-gency; because He was determined to educate the people. Let us learn our lesson patiently. Do notice is women forget that He makes no mistakes; but, by faithful doing of our own daily duties, make sure that noe lead to none. We have been trained as a notice, by battle and sorrowful endurance, to a point in above compromise. It seems to me that President Lincoln pauses before the gathering of all his forces, to make sure of popular support. Let him presum one moment beyond his actual power, and an injur one moment beyond his actual power, and an injur-rection of Northern conservatism must complish the Southern rebellion. My impatient heart his been by no means satisfied with all that he has done. I grad-ed inwardly over the suppression of Fremon's edit of emancipation; I have writhed under the mintake of emancipation; I have written dute: orleans; my policy pursued in Missouri and New Orleans; my own veins shed their dearest drops for the noble Colombia. of the 54th Massachusetts, and the col ard-bearer who kept that Colonel's honor bright; but from time to time calm, simple words, spokes is homely phrase, have shamed me into silence, or nerved me into patience; and I fully believe that the man who bears all these terrible responsibilities known better than I can what is right for him to do. Ye¹₁ if I could replace him in that chair by the lifting of my

finger, I should not dare to do it.

I have mentioned this feeling about Lincoln, by cause it seemed to me honest to do so; not because I should wish you to take political position in his behalf, any more than in behalf of any other. It is the position I deprecate, not the candidate, let this editionally understood. Let me hear that you criticis men and matters in their moral relations sharply. Do your utmost to educate the Anti-Slavery segment of nger, I should not dare to do it. your utmost to educate the Anti-Slavery section the people; but, as a convention of women, stand on this high ground. Do not commit yourselves tounthis high ground. Do not commit yoursered in this high ground. Do not commit yoursered in the limited laudation of any man—nominate no candidate, whether it be Lincoln or another—but teach the rewhether it be Lincoln or another—but Lincoln has stantahar to demand of either or taken the first step towards universal freedom. In struct the moral sense of the public, until it forces Congress to equal or surpass him. It will find him, or his successor, ready to endorse a far more radical bill than it will be likely to present. The different between the wise man and the fool is, that the vise between the wise man and the fool is, that the should do man always knows what it is fit that he should do. while "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." want women, in an emergency like the present to show themselves worthy of the position I claim for them, and let their public action indicate at once lofty motive and a wise discretion. Is at too much b

A Garrisonian abolitionist,-as most of you have A Garrisonian abolitionist,—as most of you are been for the last twenty years,—I have by choice withdrawn myself from all those political areas which would fit me for a sound judgment of men, at a moment which involves in its issues the rayled skein of the last thirty years. Mr. Garrison's own po-sition, at this moment, seems to me a truly noble on —so broad and comprehensive as to wipe out forest -so broad and comprehensive as to wipe out for the old charge of bigotry and fanaticism

In the letter which I have received, two men are named as possible candidates for the Presidency Fremont has long had my love and honor as a manhat he would be as chief magistrate I can what he would be as chief inaginated ambition and but surely no freer from personal ambition and motives than the man who holds the position with a sailed and the sailed a motives than the man and unable entirely to Small politician as I am, and unable entirely to the strength of his friends, I can see clearly the the strength of his friends, I can see clearly the the strength of his friends, I can see clear man should be named for this office who car mand the nation. With the name of the sec eral I shall not soil my paper. Every wo stinct ought to tell her in his presence the sec

An intellectual conviction, even on the subject not all that is needed for the Presi-A pure life and a moral purpose are The extraordinary administrative talstaired also. The Callaborationary administrative to shich this man unusuateury possesses is only one on the more for keeping him out of the highest

late letter which I have received, I am told that cer in the letter which I have received, a sum tood that eet my women are "opposed to the two-term principle, my women are "opposed to the two-term principle."

The sounds very much like the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry of the spoiler my "" (I) the old kry o in smale very much like the one style of the state of the red deal is gined in persons times by Keeping old setting at their posts. Surely, women and house-setting at their posts. If you are wise, have you been should know this. If you are wise, have you then in a domestic emergency, doubled the wages get des, in a domestic emergency, doubled the wages the first hithful dependent, bought off the impatience for the contract of favored the followdeme hibbel dependent, tought off the impatience of one kinden sweetheart, or favored the failing with a capable nurse, to avoid the risk and missiable a capable nurse, to avoid the risk and missiable a capable nurse, to avoid the risk and missiable acquired to the capable of the risk and missiable acquired to the capable of the risk and missiable of the risk and missing the risk and the risk state is serifical in our great national homestead, each the responsibilities seem too vast for one selds the responsibilities seem too vast for one selds to the responsibilities and the responsibilities and the responsibilities and the responsibilities are selds as great large that the responsibilities are the responsibilities and the responsibilities are the responsibilities and the responsibilities and the responsibilities are the responsibilities. De strebolder hates him—the stare blesses him— afthe secessionist of the North is at this moment galous est the Republican party splitting up for dif-terest and differ, because he loopes to be relieved of the control of the start of the start of the start largest "By their fruits ye shall know them." not your President stand ready to do the ut-Does not your Pressurent seams ready to do the de-matthat your nation will permit! Of what use to change your pappet! It is far better to control the rese. It seems to me that it would be an unspeakthe blessing if no vote needed to be cast during

ble blessing if no vote needed to be cast during the wr., that no diversion of interest should inter-ter with the one great question.

I hear a great deal said about the jokes with thick our President diversifies his talk, about is bowely manners which repel our fine ladies. As a saido, we are an intelligent, but not a chitted people. Mr. Lincoln tairly represents attament, and he has never writ. of average attainment, and he has never writa letter that the humblest of his constituents canne a letter that the numbers to this constituents can-ist tederatand. Perhaps if we prayed for him thear, we should criticise him less. Æsop told got statiet, and his homely wisdom has kept his mealite. Our Divine Master knew little of clas. mealist. Our Divine States where title of class at love historic legend, but the lily of the valley, the sover in his field, the bridegroom in the Jewish

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greet tempted his simple story. Is cordusion, let me be seech you to forfeit none of Is conclusion, let me proceed you to forfert none of the boor you have gained by any intemperate ex-position of feeling in regard to matters no; practicalhis rour hands. You have moral power-use it. I Mere is woman's citizenship. If you and I sat toprier in the General Court, I think we might safely not upon the practical questions at Issue; but I, at hard wish to have an experience of some years bet, south want when the condition of th roses, on political questions. I can say with sim-pletrum, that I have never desired to do so. I would og vones; they have done nobly. "Res non verka" at the note on my seal. I am glad to remember it, il lareben made to feel how much better are their sels than my words. This is a time for doing, not isulting I can pray, with sincerity, that there may per be need of me again; yet, I think, if I could ser be need of me again, yet, initial, in today her come to you, I should have been compelled to out-but with more heat and less wisdom, perhaps, had could strom. I am not anxious, at this momat about comme a influence. It is almost the only ingfelt in the hand. Only let it be fitly exercised. in matherine interference never produces any politically, woman must dusty possess appartunities of political education, a set given, but she must win the consent of those mannenthatyon women, who are seastly what become alled "Women's Rights Women," should

s nores the moment as to have the complete symntly of every loyal woman in the land. If you be-tome active political partisans, you cannot have this. If you are sure that this is your duty, it is no matter hether you have this sympathy or not-but make mr. I besech you. Do not consent to lose influence ithest gaining power. A woman may safely stand me, if she stand on the right. Then, indeed, she is mer than a thousand. Do not seek responsibility dha not conferred. In these terrible days it com at though—only be wise to wield and bear it. Who her be be that sits in the White House, he should t. I think, the tender sympathy of women, and the length and breadth of the land he should beit moral rebuke their stern "Stand, and deni" But, above all, he should feel their firm, unring support of his every effort towards the sol of the great question of the practicability of an

ayou. If I speak too carneally, it is only because

Faithfully for the right,
CAROLINE H. DALL.

ERET SMITH ON THE FORT PILLOW AND

PLYMOUTH MASSACRES. immeliate criminals not always the only criminals— in muters of a wicked public sentiment responsible for is from patriotism, and not party politics, our present and so taxes too heavy, if needed to put down the re-

De whole civilized world will be startled and hor this staughter of probably not less than five six budged persons. The excuse in the case of a Nist staughtered is, that they were traiterous timed the Confederacy; in the case of another se, that they were whites fighting by the side of lath; in the case of the remainder, including women at our case of the remainder. trea children, that they were blacks. That these man children, that they were blacks. That these me likely was cause enough why, though numberighn or four hundred, they should be murdered—
taken in atter contempt of all the sacred rights of
financial way. It is of the crime against these I
taken as a likely of the crime against these I

but now speak.

The are to be held amenable for this crime! The authorship this re to be held amenable for this crime:

The authorship fairning, so matchless in its worst features, is very aprehensive. The latour nation. Eng The responsibility for it is wider England shares in the authorship hopesibility, because it was she who planted sla of in America, and because it is slavery out of which is come. Our own nation, however, is the guiltier one. The guilt of this crime is upon people who have contributed to that public ser attable releases white men from respecting the nliment prevailed in the early existence of stign, Cettain it is that it has prevailed in all star product that it is that it has prevailed in all the product that existence. Who are they who in the product that it is that it is a substant of the start which is a substant in the same and the same start which is a substant in the same and the same start which is a substant in the same and the same start which is a substant in the same and the same a achool, the car, and the table. All who who is favor of making his complexion shut out hat an favor of making his complexion shut out hat an from the ballot-box. All who have been the same that the pany of the rights of manm. All, in short, who have hated

President Lincoln, whom God now blesses and in more bless for the much he has done for his leathern, is not entirely innocent of the Fort de tail lymouth massacres. Had his plan of "Re-land lymouth massacres. Had his plan of "Re-landing" recognized the right of the black men-les, the cold thereby have contributed to lift them has stage, instead of contributing as it now does satings, instead of contributing as it now does rise satings upon them. By the way, it is a pity has the madernack "Reconstruction." It was entirely read his sign. of his civil capacity to do so; and it was entirely of his miles a military capacity to have a part in setting

ek man.

up any other than a military or provisional government. Moreover, this is the only kind of government which it is proper to set up in the midst of war. The leisure and advantages of peace are necessary in the up any other than a military or provisional government. Moreover, this is the only kind of government which it is proper to set up in the midst of war. The leisure and advantages of peace are necessary in the great and difficult work of establishing a permanent government. In this counexion, let me advert for a moment to the doctrine, "Once a Sinte, always a State "-a doctrine so frequently wielded against "Re construction on any terms." Where is the authority for this doctrine? In the Constitution, it is said. But no where does the Constitution say that a State may plurge into war, secure at all hazards from some of the penalties of war. But amongst the penalties of war is whatever change the conqueror may choose to impose upon the conquered territory. I admit that it is very desirable to have all the revolting States re-establish desirable to have all the revolting States re-established -re-instated; but that there is any law by which this becomes inevitable is absurd. No where does the Con-stitution say that a State is to be exempt from the operation of the law of war. No where does it under-take to override the law of war. How clear is it, then, that by this paramount law these revolted States will, when conquered, lie at the will of the conqueror I. And low clear is, it that it will then turn out at lease of the state of the conquered of the conqueror is and the conquered. how clear is it that it will then turn not at all upon the

upon their good behavior!

There is another instance in which the President leaves the black race unprotected. I refer to his so strangely long delay in promising protection to the black soldier, and to the even longer, and not yet end-ed, delay in affording it. The President is a humane as well as an honest man; and the only explanation I ean find for his delay to protect the black soldier, and to conciliate his native Kentucky and the Democratic Party.

I argued that even President Lincoln is responsible.

Constitution, but upon this will of the conqueror, back-ed by this paramount law of war, whether the old State-hood of these States shall be revived, or whether they

shall be remanded to a Territorial condition, and pu

in some degree, for that public sentiment which invoring that public sentiment which broke out in the crime af Fort Pillow and Plymouth. Similarly guilty are those members who would make the pay of a black soldier less than that of a white one. And so are those members who consent to leave a Fugitive Slave Statute in existence. In a word, all should tax their con-sciences with the sin of this public sentiment, and with the resulting crime at Fort Pillow and Plymouth, whose influence, by either word or deed, has been to keep up in this heathen land the caste-spirit—that pre-eminent characteristic of heathenism. I call this a a heathen land. To the Christ-religion—that simple religion of equal rights, and of doing as you would be done by—there can be no greater insult than to call a nation in which, as in this, the most cruel and murder-ous caste-spirit prevails, a Christian nation.

Both on the right hand and on the left, I hear that our nation is to be saved. But my fears that it will not, often become very strong. That the Rebellion is to be crushed, I deeply believe. Often in the course of Providence a wicked people, which is itself to be afterward destroyed, is previously to be used in destroying another and generally more wicked people. There are illustrations of this in the Bible. The duty of Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists. Democrats and Republicans, to work unitedly, incessantly and uncondi-tionally for the overthrow of the Rebellion, I have not only never doubted, but ever urged. I hold it to be unpatriotic, and even traitorous, for the Abolitionists to make any conditions in behalf of their specialty, and to propose, as some of them do, to go against the Re-bellion only so far as going against it will be going against slavery. So, too, are those Democrats un atriotic, and even traitorous, who can favor the wa patriotic, and even traitorous, who can favor the war only under the stipulation that it be be so conducted as to harm neither the Democratic Party nor the Con-stitution. To put down the Rebellion is an object immeasurably higher than to save a party, or to save the Constitution, or even to save the country. No man is right-minded who would not have it put down, even though it be at the expense of the last man and the last

If anything makes me doubt that the Rebellion will be crushed, it is the omission of Congress to abolish slavery, now when it is so clearly seen that the abolition of slavery is an indispensable means to the aboli-tion of the Rebellion. In the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, I take no interest. One reason why I do not is, that it is not a proposition to abolish slavery now. Another is, that war is not the time to be tinker-ing at Constitutions. I see it denied that Congress has the power, even as a war measure, to abolish slavery. Amazing delusion! There is in every nation an ab- if she could. The most stupendous hypocrisy of solute power for carrying on war. The nation that disclaims it may as well give up being a nation. In our own, this power is vested in Congress. Congress is to declare war; and Congress is "to make all laws on to element of law, but every element of which ecessary and proper (itself, of course, the sole indue of the necessity and propriety) for carrying into execu-tion" the declaration. Is it the institution of appren-ticeship which it finds to be in the way of the successful prosecution of the war? Then is it to sweep it ou of the way. Is it the abomination of slavery? There is it to strike at that.

There is, however, one thing more which sometimes, though not often, raises a doubt in me whether the Rebellion will be crushed. It is the premature agitation of the Presidential question. When the Rebellion broke out, I assumed that it would be put down in a few months; for I assumed that this great crime against nationality and humanity would arouse and unite the whole North. How greatly was I mis.

John Brown as worthy of the fate of a felon; but it is the state of and unite the work rotal. The great taken! Very soon, the Democratic Party was seen to prefer itself to the country. The Republican Parry stood by the country. But, at the present time, there is no little danger that the country may be sacrificed in a strife between the members of the Republican Party; for, taking advantage of this strife, the Democratic Party may succeed in getting the reins of Government into the hands of one of its proreins of Government into the hands of one of its pro-slavery peacemakers. But I may be asked—Will not the rebels be conquered, and the country saved, before the next election? I still hope so—and, until the last great salvations of penitence and justice—the only few months, I believed so. But is there not some reafew months, I believed so. But is there not some rea-son to fear that the North will be wrought up to a greater interest in this year's Presidential than in this never was and never can be, either inside or outside

I still say, as through the past winter I have frequently said, written and printed, that the Presidenestion should not have been talked of-no, no tial question should not have been talked of—no, nor so much as thought of, until midsummer. The first of September is quite early enough to make the nomination; and, in the mean time, undistracted by this so distracting subject, we should be working as one man for the one object of ending the Rebellion—and of ending it before reaching the perils of the Presidential election. And such working would best educate to make the best choice of a candidate. More cate to make the best choice of a candidate. More over, it is the condition the country will be in, thre or four months hence, rather than the condition it is Great and rapidly successive are the changes in the circumstances of a country in time of war. To nominate a President in times of peace six months earlier than is necessary, all would admit to be great folly. But greater folly would it be to nonlinate him to time of war, even a single month earlier than is necessary. The Baltimore Convention is understood to be a mo ominating President Lincoln, and the ment for renominating President Lincoln, and the Cleveland Convention one for nominating General Fremont. Would that both Conventions were dropped! Would, indeed, that the whole subject were dropped until July or August! And would, too, that it were dropped with the understanding that it should then be taken up, not by the politicians, but by the people! The people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the loyal and an analysis of the people would present a loyal and an analysis of the loyal and analysis

neeting for consultation held in Albany last January. meeting for consultation held in Albany last January.
Whar a pity that the meeting took fright at the temperate and timely Resolutions reported to it! What a pity that the meeting saw in them danger to the country, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, to a party! One of these Resolutions and its advocates urged the importance of postponing, until the latest possible day, the whole subject of a Presidential nomination; and, had it been adopted and published, it would not unlikely have exerted sufficient influence to bring about such postponement. Time has proved the wisdom of the other Resolutions also. I wish I could, without seeming egotism, say that slavery, and slavery alone, having brought-this war upon us, they who have given but little thought to slavery should be too modest to toes aside, indignantly and sneeringly, the suggestions of those who have made it their life-long study. Were these Resolutions now published, almost every man who opposed them would wonder that he had so little foresight as to op-

And there is still another thing which should, perhaps, be allowed to suggest a doubt whether the Rebellion will be crushed. It is, that we are so reluctant to pay the cost of crushing it. Our brave soldiers and sailors give their lives to this end. But we who has contributed to that cruel public sentiment which stay at home shrink from the money tax, which is and which should be far more largely put upon us. Our and which should be far more largely put upon us. Our attent is imperilled by the incessant outflow of a big stream of gold. Wise and patriotic as he is, our Secretary of the Treasury will, nevertheless, labor in vain to diminish this stream, unless importations shall be taxed far more heavily. Deeply disgraceful are these importations when it is by all that is precious in the very life of our nation that they are forbidden. Surely it is no time new to be induling in foreign. to put an end, so far as in him lies, to the various in-numerable, incessant outrages upon the freedmen, is in the continuance of his childish and cowardly desire

Surely it is no time now to be indulging in foreign luxuries; and as to necessaries, our own count furnish them all. Luxuries, whether foreign mestic, should all come now with great cost to the consumer. And only a small return for protecting vites outrage upon the black man, and leaves him a prey to the wicked. Those members of Congress, who are opposing the reasonable measure of letting the black man vote in the Territories, are also guilty of faotic as to rejoice in the National advantage of an ex-

clusively National currency.

I expressed my belief that the Rebellion will be crushed, but my doubt whether the nation will be saved. A guilty nation, like a guilty individual, can be saved through repentance only. But where are the proofs that this nation has so much as begun to repent of the great sin which has brought the great calamity upon her? She has, it is true, done much that she regards slavery as a political and ecoical evil, and a source of great peril to the nati but she has done exceedingly little toward proving that she has a penitent sense of her sin in fastening the yoke of slavery on ten to twenty millions of this and former generations. It is only here and there—at wide intervals both of time and space—that has been heard the penitent exclamation: "We are verily guilty concerning our brother ":—only at these wide inter-vals that has been seen any relaxation of the national hatred and scorn for the black man. "Abolitionist, which, when the nation shall be saved, will be the most popular name in it, is still the most odious and con-temptible name in it. That the Fugitive Slave Statute is still suffered to exist is ample proof that this nation has still a devil's heart toward the black man. this land, there should be found members of Congress who claim this infernal Statute to be one of the rights of slaveholding! As if slaveholding had rights! As if anything else than punishment were due to it!-punishment adequate to its mingled, unutterable and blasphemous wrongs!

I shall, however, be told that slavery will soon be abolished by an Amendment of the Constitution. And what will such an Amendment say? Why, nothing more than that slavery ought not to be—must not be—when it shall no longer be Constitutional. What, however, the American people need to say is that, bit Constitutional or unconstitutional, slavery shall not be. So they are always prepared to say regarding murder. But slavery is worse than murder. Every right-minded man had far rather his child were murthat, in no event, will they tolerate slavery any more than murder? The one answer is-because it is the black man, and the black man only, on whom slavery falls. Were white Americans to be enslaved in a Bar bary State, or any where else, our nation would respect no pleadings of Statutes, or even of Constitu-tions, for their enslavement. In defiance of whatever is an outrage upon law; and, second, in professing it, not because she has a particle of belief in it, bu simply because blacks, instead of whites, are the vic tims of her slavery. America declared that John Brown was "rightly hung." How hypocritical was the declaration may be inferred from the fact that, had they been white instead of black slaves whom he flung away his life to rescue, she would have honored him as perhaps man has never been honored. And she would have made his honors none the less, but heaped them up all the more, if, in prosecuting his heroic and merciful work, he had tossed aside Statutes, and tion shall ever be truly saved, it will no longer regard John Brown as worthy of the fate of a felon; but it will build the whitest monument to his memory, and cherish it as the memory of the sublimest and most Christ-like man the nation has ever produced ! Some of the judgments of John Brown—especially such as led him to Harper's Ferry—were unsound and visionary. Nevertheless, even when committing his mistakes, he stood, by force of the disinterestedness

year's Military campaign? In other words, is there of Statutes or Constitutions, law for slavery; and not some reason to fear that, for the coming six months, politics instead of patriotism will be in the ascendant? to put the yoke of slavery on however humble a neck, to put the yoke of slavery on however humble a neck black or white, deserves to be put to death.

A word further in regard to the proposed Amend-ment. Were the impudent and monstrous claim of its being law set up for murder, no one would pro-pose an Amendment of the Constitution forbidding murder. The only step in that case would be to make murder. The only step in that case would be to make the penalty for the crime more sure, and, if possible, more severe. Such an Amendment would be strenuosly objected to in that it would stain the Constitution with the implication that murder had been Constitutional. And now if we shall have a Constitution. al Amendment, which, in terms, forbids slavery, (it is al Amendment, which, in terms, forbids slavery, (it is already forbidden by the spirit, principles, and even provisions of the Constitution,) shall we not be virtu-ally admitting to the world and to posterity that this nation has been guilty of tolerating, if not ideed of positively authorizing, in its Constitution, the highest crime of earth? God save us from an admission which shall serve both to stamp us with infamy and which shall see to the infamy!
to perpetuate the infamy!
GERRIT SMITH

PETERBORO, April 26th, 1864.

A PLEASANT "SURPRISE" PARTY AT REV. 8. J. MAY'S.

Passing through Syracuse last evening, I was your naturally, as is often the case, attracted to the home of this "Archimedes" of Theodore Parket, and beloved "Bishop" of this Liberal Diocese—the equal of whom, in many respects, I fear Syracuse will not see again, after his departure. "After his departure" I have said; not that he is going to leave the place till he leaves the flesh, for his devoted people would be allowed to the control of the control gh Syracuse last ever hardly consent to that, under any circumstances likely to arise. Not that he is old, and must soon cease to be mortal; for though he will be sold. to be mortal; for though he will, ere loog, be truly venerable for his length of years—years so crowded with all sorts of good deeds—in spirit he will, no doubt, be young and enthusiastic to the end. "His countenance," as Theodore Parker also said, "is a perpetuual May," and it does not and cannot change for is not the spirit that radiates from it divine ! Still. for is not the spirit that radiates from it divine? Still, be, too, like all of us, must "pass on," in a few years, and leave a great vacancy behind that no one can exactly fill. I presume he will go to the "spirits in prison first," even before looking into any of those many inviting mansions of the Father's house; for before the end comes, he will be sure to bless and save as many wretched and suffering ones as possible—just as much the other side of the vale as this side.

But I did not mean to say much of the above, for it said itself. I only meant to say that a large, earnest, and delightful company of persons, old and young, grave and gay, assembled at Mr. May's home on the evening aforesaid, and surprised him with the presen-tation of the handsome sum of \$500—the free will of-fering of their affectionate, grateful hearts. A "Socia-ble." one of the Society's regular gatherings-he expected, but not the generous gift. Mr. George Maynard presented the tribute, in an appropriate and very pleasant little speech, and Mr. May briefly responded to it as well as one could under such circumstances. It was quite unlike "fighting with beasts at Ephesus," and he could not stand up against this expression of love and esteem so well, and would have broken down under it had he proceeded with much of a speech. I remember that the venerable Pierpont once humorously said to N. P. Rogers, "If the slaveholders and liquor dealers with whom we have had to battle had worked to silence us, it would have been wiser for them to have offered you an interest in a plantation and me an interest in a distillery." And I wonder if many ministers have not been bought up in some such way! It must be hard for some of them to stand up against friends and supporters who are constantly feasting them, and loading them with favors more less costly, and say—" Nevertheless, you are sinners; and except ye repent, ye will all likewise perish." But our devoted brother May, who has always been "faithful found among the faithless," is probably as much above such an influence as any in mortal form, and he will still preach "righteousness in the great congregation," and in all his walks and ways, as un omisingly as ever. And then he has so sensible and good a people to minister unto, that they want him to do about as he chooses—at least, as his con-science and judgment dictate. No doubt some of them would like to have him preach a little different from what he sometimes does—a little less radically—but as one of them said, "We are united in the love of Mr. May, at any rate"; and well they may be, both for what he is and does. His family, also, did much to make the above named occasion a most pleasar one to all.

W. H. F.

OORRECTION --- THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMI-NEE.

DEAR SIR—after mailing my article under the cap-tion of "Presidential Nominee," published in the Liberator of April 8, I recollected that in the "pledge" to be signed by voters, I had, through inadvertence or

readily followed by humanity, and are as entitling to those that see and know them as are the bad, which we are told are so alluring. Mrs. Allor's gift shall be speedily appropriated, and for every mill of is there shall be all to the speedily appropriated, and for every mill of is there

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

On the 27th of April, the Attorney General of the United States rendered an opinion to the President, in the case of Chaplain Harrison, of the 5th regiment of Mass. Inf. Vols., on appeal from the War Department by Gov. Andrew, in which opinion is discussed the competency of colored men (or men of African decent) to be accepted into the military service of the United States, and to be paid and treated accordingly—as sodifers. The Attorney General declares:—lst. That the 54th regiment of Mass. Vols. was organized in the same manner as were other regiments of State Volanteers, under the following order of the War Department, dated Jan. 27, 1863:—

WAR DEFARMISH, WASHINOTON CITY, }

State Volunteers, under the following order of the State Volunteers, under the following order of the Department, dated Jan. 27, 1865:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINOTON CITT, January 28, 1863.

Ordered, That Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such numbers of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer to be enlisted for three years, or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus, and officers for the propet transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence arms and equipments of such volunteers.

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

2d. That he does not know that "any rule of faw, con-stitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, or-ganization and muster of persons of African descent into the military vervice of the United States as enlisted men or

stitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, orgonization and muster of persons of African descent into
the military service of the United States as enlisted men or
volunteers.

3d. That whatever doubt might have existed on the
subject had been fully resolved, before this order was
issued, by the 11th section of the act of 17th July,
1862, chapter 195, which authorized the President to
employ as many persons of African descent as he might
deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the
rebellion, and for that purpose to organize and use
them in such manner as he might judge best for the
public welfare, and by the 12th section of chapter 201
of the same date.

4th. That if persons of African descent could be
lawfully accepted as private soldiers, so also might
they be lawfully accepted as commissioned officers, if
otherwise qualified therefor.

5th. That the clause or provision in the 15th section
of chapter 201, of the year 1862, "that persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed,
shall receive ten dollars per month and one reation,
three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing," does not abridge the pay of officers and soldiers,
lee anys,. "The act of which the provision is a part
was not intended, in my opinion, either to authorize
whe employment or fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humblest offices of labor and service for
which they might be deemed competent."

5th. That Chaplain Harrison is an officer legally
appointed and commissioned. And "to bring him,
then, within the sweep of this provision, and thus withdraw him from the reach of the act which specially,
fixes the pay of the class of officers to which by law
he belongs, would violate the plainest principles of
construction."

In another place the opinion declares: "To assume
because Mr. Harrison is a person of African descent,
he shall draw only the pay which this law establishes
for the class it obviously refers to, and be deprived

201 of 1862 in such service as they may be found fit for.

The Attorney General adds, in conclusion:

"Your attention having been specially called to the
wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion that
your constitutional obligation to take care that the
laws be faitfully executed makes it your duty to direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of the
Pay Department of the Army that such is your view
of the law."

KNOXVILLE. (E. T.) April 18, 1864

Liverator of April 8, I recollected that in the "pledge" to be signed by voters, I had, through inadvertence or forgetfulness, made the voter pledge himself to vote directly for President, Vice President, &c. Concluding, however, that if the general plan suggested should be deemed important, you would be likely to rectify the mistake, I forbore writing again, as especially where I live we have but a weekly mail. As the article has appeared without the necessary rectification, and also as "or otherwise view oce," as published, is a transposition of copy which destroys the sense, (unintentional, of course, I venture to send you the article written anew, with some addition, requesting its insertion; trusting that you, as well as myself, ardentive desire nothing more than that the Presidential nomines shall be the man whom a majority of thoyal people shall "delight to honor."

Truly and respectfully,

"ONE OF THE VOTERS."

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Let him be nominated directly by the people. Why not? Let the Republicans of every ward and township throughout the United States assemble at the usual places for holding elections, and after appointing their judges and secretaries, proceed then and there to vote, either rica roce or by ballot, for Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees. Why mot 7 Will amyboly, or any politicians, except those "who seek to misdirect the popular mind," undertake to say warr not? Of course, it will be the duty of the judges, in this nominating election, to decide, in case of doukt, whether the vote offered smells of copper, is good and genuine, and also to see that every man signs the following pledge before his vote is received:

I hereby pledge my honor, as a gentleann and apatrot, that I will vote for electors pledged to those candidates for Presidential momentary of votes at the hands of the pudges, in this nominating Election, to decide, in case of doukt, whether the vote offered smells of copper, is good and genuine, and also to see that every man signs the following pledge bef

govern would be irrepresented in that Convention, and would abide its decision—which, of course, would be simply a ratification of the voice of the people as expressed in the Nominating Election; the returns of which, officially in possession of the delegates, would be presented to the Convention, would be then and there opened and counted, and by the President of the Convention the result would be proclaimed.

AUKNOWIEDGMENT.

St. Louis, April 19, 1864.

Mr. Samuel May, Jr.:—

St. Louis, April 19, 1864.

Mr. Samuel May, Jr.:—

Dear Sir.—Permit me to publicly acknowledge, through the Liberator, as I shall also privately to the donor, the receipt of forty-seven dollars and fifty three cents, through you, from Mrs. Anne R. Allen, was a donation for the use of the distressed, manumitted or some that I received this gift, as one entrusted to use in for so holy a purpose; yet this pleasure was not mixed with pain, in the consciousness that so many of our own people, almost within sound of the cry of suffering fall to hear the prayer of those who are ready to perish.

May the good deed of Mrs. Allen move others to work in the same way! I believe that good ways are readily followed by humanity, and are as entiting to those that see and know them as are the bad, which as a constant of the same way! I believe that good ways are readily followed by humanity, and are as entiting to those that see and know them as are the bad, which as a constant of the constant of the same way! I believe that good ways are readily followed by humanity, and are as entiting to those that see and know them as are the bad, which as a constant of the constant of the constant of the same way! I believe that good ways are readily followed by humanity, and are as entiting to those that see and know them as are the bad, which as a second of the cryon and the constant of the

readily followed by humanity, and are as enticing to those that see and know them as are the bad, which we are told are so alluring. Mrs. Allen's gift shall be speedily appropriated, and for every mill of it there shall be a "God bless you il" registered by the recording angel to her account.

Truly yours, FRANCES D. GAGE.

RELIARE OF REV. CALVIE FAIRBLEE. After twelve years incarceration (the sentence was fitteen years) in the Kentacky penticularly on the charge of having aided in the escape of some fugitive slaves, this undilunching martyr has been humanely liberated by Lieux Gov. B. T. Jacob, (brother-in-law of Gem. Freemout.) while acting as Goversor per fest. In the absence of Gov. Bramlette at Washington.

ANNIVERSARY

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Anniversary of the Women's National League will be held in New York, Thursday, May 12th, at the Church of the Puritans, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Representatives from auxiliary Leagues, and all women who believe in a democratic form of government, are in-vited to attach.

The work of the hour is not alone to put down the rebles in arms, but to EDECATE THEATY MILLIONS OF PROPLE INTO THE IDEA OF A TRUE REPUBLIC. Hence, every influ-ence and power that both men and women can bring to ear will be needed in the re-

bear will be needed in the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of justice and equality.

As the educators of fatture statesmen, heroes and martyrs, it is the duty of women to inform themselves on all questions of national life, that they may infuse into the politics of the nation a purer morality and religion.

This Revolution has thrown on woman new responsibilities, and awakened in her new powers and aspirations, no longer to be expended, as now, in mere surface work, but to be developed into a broader, deeper and higher range of thought and action than has of late been realized.

The nation's destiny now frembles in the balance, and waits the electric word that shall rouse the women of the Republic to make themselves a power pow practices in

Republic to make themselves a rower FOR PREEDOM in the coming Presidential campaign.

That all our sacrifices of wealth and case and home, and

That all our sacrifoce of wealth and case and home, and the blood for un first-born, may not have been in vain, let us—carnest and heroic through suffering—now make haste to pronounce the doom of slavery, and ring the death-knell of caste and class throughout the land.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, Secretaries.

LORING MOODY, Agent of the New England Ed-

wmarket,	Friday, May 6.
ver,	Sunday, " 8.
00,	Tuesday, " 10.
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April 15.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$165, and upward, according to number of Stops and tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is a property of the page.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

ntroduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-ively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success un-recodented in the history of musical instruments. Sup-lying a long-felt want, they have been received with the sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success un-precedented in the history of musical instruments. Sup-plying a long-feit want, they have been received with the reactor pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-lic, and have aircady been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-tinue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller, shurches, all that they are sufficiently adapted to the per-formance of secular as well as search musics.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from ands ever-reast improvement upon all instruments of the Melodson

In a Cashee Urgan is essentially dispersit from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. The superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than the organization of the product of the produ

2. It has greatly more lower and towards and possible in protion to its cost.

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forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given tot hem, to an ex-

and who are too oees jump and who are too oees jump and who are too owners dated to the unparalleled.

**Among bases who have profilered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are made and their class, are the second of their class, and class, and class, and class, and their class of their class of their class, and their class of their class, and their class of their class of their class of their class, and their class of their class

try.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full parties free to any address. WARROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Beston,
7 Marour Street, New YorkMASUN & HAMLIN.

Boetry.

For the Liberator

OWEN LOVEJOY "I have done the work of a hundred years in the last seemty years, and now that the day of emancipation has come, can it be that God will not let me live to witness it?"

—LOVESOY.

Champion of Freedom! gone to rest— Passed from the night to perfect day— We press the turf upon thy breast, And angels guard thy sleeping clay.

It was not hard that thou should'st go From scenes of carriage, fields of strif could'st leave a world of sin and woe,

Should's hear no more the clanking chains
Of those whom God's own image bear;
That then no more their greams and pains,
Their fears and agonies should'st share.

Thou dost not see, by slow degrees,
The grand and glorious problem wrong
Of Liberty, to which thou gav'st
Thy life of carnest toil and thought.

But thou hast gone where, from the first, The end is always clearly seen; nd thus thou seest all fetters burst, And Freedom's light on all men beam.

And while see doubt, and fear, and pray, And while see doubt, and rear, and part and agonize at what, may be—

Thou, in the realms of brighter day,
In God's own light dost clearly se

The end of all this fearful strife-Triumphant justice, truth and peno Descend bless our mortal life, And bid all jarring discords cease.

If those of coming years with shame
The records of our age shall trace,
We'll point to Lovesor's honored name,
And say, "Behold! all were not base!" True friend of all humanity,

Brother of all that were oppressed, Each day we thank our God for thee, And thank him that thou art at rest

IN MEMORIAM-LOVEJOY.

BY JOHN H. BRYANT.

O, lay him in his place of rest ;-His earnest, stormy life is o'er : Let the green sods of Spring be prest Round the lov'd form we see no more.

How throbbed his warm and generous heart!
What mighty passions thrilled his frame!
How beamed his eye with sudden start
At sound at Freedom's holy name!

To her he gave his earnest life, And toiled through seeming hopeless y ong years of scorn, and hate, and strife, Till now her glorious day appears. Strong words of Truth that cannot die,

He spoke in stern and high debate; With manly front and dauntless eye Met the wild charge of rebel hate. With mightier power than Aaron's rod
He tore the oppressor's nets apart,
And poured the living truth of God
Fresh on the nation's quivering heart.

What countless crowds throughout the land Hung on each glowing, burning word !-He swayed them with a prophet's wand, As woods in morning winds are stirred

As Moses from the mountain steen. He saw the enfranchised land before: He saw the enfranchised land before: He seaves the boon for us to keep, His work is done—he seked no more.

In these free prairies of the West We lay his manly form away ; --Receive again the conqueror's clay.

O brave, true friend of many years, No other friend thy place can fill!—
I weep—but vain are all my tears—
The unmeasured void is open still!

IN MEMORIAM.

[THOMAS STARR KING, DIED MARCH 4, 1864.]

Mourn not for him who now in bliss eternal
Is clasped with fondness in the Father's arms;
Whose voice, though hushed below, in realms sup
Swells the grand chorus of angelic pealms.

Mourn not for him—he heedeth not the story Of earthly fame or earthly honors now: Brave soldier of the Cross, the Father's glory Has crowned with triumph his celestial b

Mourn not for him ; thy tears should be of gladne slated to the highest plane gh for aye the heart may beat with cadne With the rer

Mourn not for him, but for ourselves the sorrow : We shed no tears for his rejoicing soul ; But rather from its light we seek to bo One gleam, to guide us to the heavenly goal.

Sen Francisco Daily Bulletin, March 4.

SONG OF THE FREEDMEN.

Sung at a Levee given for the aid of Freedm

TUNE—" John Brown."

Our bitter tasks are ended, all our unpaid labor done,

Our gulling chains are broken, and our onward march

begun;

For our cry has reached the temple of the high and holy And our God is marching on

Glory, glory, halllujah, etc. Down in the house of bondage we have watched and waited

ssor's heel was heavy, the opp strong;
A great Deliverer pleads our cause, we'll sing a joyful song.
For our God is marching on !

Not vainly have we walted, through the long and darkened Not vain the patient watching, mid our sweat and bloo

and tours;
For when the poor and needy, cry, the Lord Jehovah hears And his truth is marching on. We must travel through the wilderness to reach the goodly

But our hearts shall never falter, and our feet like rocks

Our trust is in the mighty One-we're led by his right hand; And his truth is marching on.

If, like "de ole time people," we must in the desert die. Yet on the fields where freemen fall our whitening bone

shall fie;
And wife and children never more shall lift the bonds

ery ; Then swell again the anthem, let it sound from sea to sea Like chart before the whirlwind swift our proud ensiave

Jebovsk's arm has friumphed, and the sons of Ham are

Still his truth is going on.

"BE STRONG, FEAR NOT."

O ye of fearful hearts, be stang;
Your downcast eyes and hands lift up?
Doubt not, nor cry, "O God, how long?"
Hope, to the end, in patience hope !
O serve from your faith remove;
Ye cannot fail, for God is love!

The Tiberator.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE DOCTRING OF FULUE LIFE: with a complete Bibliography of the subject. By William Rounseville Alger. Phil-adelphia: George W. Childs, 528 and 630 Chestnut St., 1864."—Svo. pp. 914. For sale in Boston by Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington Street.

This book must need be a large one, for its au-thor has undertaken much, has industriously devoted twelve years to his work, and has accomplished much. He has given us not only a critical, but an exhaustive history of the doctrine of a Fature Life. His work is history of the doctrine of a Future Life. His work is distinguished by comprehensiveness of plan, careful ness of arrangement, clearness of explanation, poetic life of treatment, copiousness of information, and per-severing patience of toil. He seems to have been severing patterns of the inspired by an intense and genuine interest in the sub-ject, and his treatment of it certainly awakens such an interest in the mind of the reader.

Interest in the mind of the reader.

The book consists of five parts, the general plan of which shows the author's largeness of scope and carefulness of arrangement. The First Part contains introductory views, historical and critical, of the general plan of the contains in the contains and critical of the goals. troductory views, nistorical and critical, of the gene-ral subject; treating of theories of the soul's origin, the history of death, the grounds of a belief in a fu-ture life, and those general theories of the destination of the soul under which all the varieties of opinion may be classified. The Second Part treats of "Eth-nic Thoughts concerning a Future Life." Beginning with the notions of harboras neonics unon that subwith the notions of barbarous peoples upon that sub-ject, it proceeds to sketch minutely the Druidic, Scan dinavian, Etruscan, Egyptian, Brahmanic and Budd hist Persian, Hebrew, Rabbinical, Greek, Roman at hist, Persian, Hebrew, Kabunicai, Greek, Koman and Mohammedan Doctrines in regard to it. The Third Part is devoted to "New Testament Teachings con-cerning a Future Life," noting the several peculiar-ties of the testimony of Peter, Paul, John and Jesus, and of the authors of the Episile to the Hebrews and of the Apocalypse in regard to it, stating the bearing of the Resurrection of Christ upon the subject, and giv ing the author's view of the "Essential Christian I trine of Death and Life." The Fourth Part treats o "Christian Thoughts concerning a Future Life," classi-fying them as the Patristic, Mediaval and Modern doc-trines concerning it. And Part Fifth contains various historical and critical dissertations belonging to the su ject, namely :- The doctrine of a Future Life in the ancient Mysteries; Metempsychosis, or the transmi gration of souls; a Resurrection of the flesh; the doc trine of Future Punishment, or critical history of th idea of a hell; the five theoretic modes of Salvation idea of a hell; the five theorets mouse of Sartation, the Recognition of Friends in a future life; the Local Fate of man in the astronomic universe; the critical history of Disbelief in a future state; and the Morality of the doctrine of a future life. These doctrines receive elaborate, discriminating and judicious treat-ment. Next comes a full Index of Topics and Au-thors; and the book is closed by an Appendix, con-taining a complete Bibliography of the subject.

The preparation of this book has required very ex-tensive reading, ancient and modern. Both the texand the notes everywhere reveal this, without officiously displaying it. The amount and the mir to authorities is a matter for the tast and judgment of each author to decide; and Mr. Alger seems to have chosen the golden mean, giving n more of such reference than is needful to justify hi sitions, and guide the inquirer to the sources of further knowledge. The ordinary reader, however, would hardly imagine how many gleams of light, thrown by literature of every period and of every imaginable sort upon the subjects of this work, have been caught by its author's industrious research, and so disposed as to display more clearly their scope and

Mr. Alger has a rich and fine imagination, yet does not allow this faculty to intermeddle with the province of reason. The grave subjects which he has chosen to discuss receive touching and beautiful illustrations from his fancy, reminding the reader of the illustrated margins in antique books of devotion. His though flows opplously, his style is large and free. He uses many epithets, more than a rigid taste would approve; yet few of them are tautologous, and most enrich as well as enlarge his meaning. The subjects are treated, throughout, in a lucid and attractive manner. Many persons who take up the bulky volume with the purpose of skimming it will find themselves at-tracted to read it; and many who began by borrow-

ing will find it necessary to buy it.

This History throws a genuine light upon the subjects of which it treats. By pointing out the origin and tracing the course of many of the dogmas that part of the tangled mass of tradition, assumption and inference called church-doctrine, it en-ables us to distinguish them from true Christianity, and to see how and when priestcraft forged the claim that they considered parts, and essential parts, of the Gospel of Christ. We get here much accurate knowledge of the ideas prevailing among the Jews in the time of Jesus, shared, of course, by the first receivers of the Christian doctrine, and continuing, for a long course of years, to modify their representations of that doctrine. We find clearly traced the distinctions, some of them very important, between the actual teaching of the several chief spostles and New Testareaching of the several chief aposter among ment writers, and the particulars in which they all vary from the ideas probably taught by Jesus. We say probably taught; for we must not forget that we have no writings from the pen of that great Teacher, and that those who reported him often failed to understand his particular meaning, as they always failed to comprehend the full grandeur of his character and

Mr. Alger is the Jewish idea respecting the under world, the common receptacle of disembodied spirits after death, without a correct understanding of which much of the language of the New Testament writers and especially of Paul, must remain obscure, or be misunderstood. Another is the enormous extent to which, in the age preceding the Protestant Reforma-tion, religious fears were made to operate on the minds of men, and the doctrines of hell and purgatory ors a working instrument o ower and profit. Another is the fact that Paul plain power and profit. Another is the lact last rad party in the resultation as the efficacions feature in Christ's work of redemption. Another is the view taken by Paul of the resultation. urrection of men; not the raising of decompose bodies from their graves, but a raising of the summon ed spirits of the deceased from their rest in the under world. Another is that most of the New Testamen writers shared, and plainly taught, the error of execting a destruction of the earth, and a cessation f the present form of human existence, in their own time. It is made plain that these writers, even where adds, "They they shared the substance of Christ's true thoughts, the sword." held also additional notions, which were errors retain ed from their Pharisaic education, and only partially modified by their succeeding Christian culture. Mr Alger's book fulfils the function of a commentary on portions of the New Testament, far better than the works that bear that name

One of the important subjects thus elucidated by

There are in this book many passages, many whole chapters of distinguished beauty, such as we should be glad to quote, only that to make a selection of the best, within moderate limits, would be difficult. The chapter on the "Grounds of the belief in a future life" gives a fine specimen of the author's thought and expression. The close of that narrating the "History of death" pictures most beautifully the wisdom and benignity of this change of the form of our existence. The chapter on the "Modern Doctrine of a Future Life" races, in an Impressive manner, the gradual change of belief in the Christian world upon that anhject; show how year numbers of the children of civilization have learned to sceept religious ideas conformed to God's teachings in nature and reason, instead of opposed to them; how many of the old degree which still sensual networtyped in the creeds of resion The close of that parrating the "Hisman, which still remain stereotyped in the creeds of the popular sects, slumber there unrealized and inno-ticed by the great body of common bellevishing

the rational investigator notices only to repudiate them; and how utterly fullle are the efforts of priest-craft to prevent or restrain the common mind from the exercise of independent thought on religious subjects. In treating of the "Morality of the doctrine of Pature Life," the author gives just and effective abswers, alike to the scepiles who deny that doctrine and the false or superficial religionists who have mis-

used it.

used it.

The Bibliographical Appendix to this work, by Mr.

Erra Abbott, the Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, is a marvel of labor and learning. Think of
the patient industry and the extensive knowledge
needful for the bare aftempt to collect from all languages the titles of all the books, pamphlets, essays,
and articles in Reviews and Magazines, which have
ever been written upon any one of the group of subjects connected with the doctrine of a fature life;

the other hands and the proper and extensive research. And then think what laborious and extensive research And then think what laborious and extensive research must have been needed to fill more than two hundred octavo pages with the titles of such works and the names of their authors, chronologically airanged, and classified in such a manner as best to assist the researches of the student! No wonder that this labor (a work undertaken in addition to the author's customary employment) occupied years, instead of the months originally proposed for it. The number of titles collected exceeds 5300. The learned and secutitles collected exceeds boot. In tearnined the originals wherever it was possible to do so. However the collection may fall of absolute completeness, we may be confident that all has been done which the time and he means allowed. The addition of this Catalo greatly increases the value, already great, of Mr. Al ger's labors; and the many whose interest he has awakened, or increased, in the study of this branch o philosophy and religion, have here an accomplished and faithful guide in the continuance of their re

The form of the book corresponds in merit to it The form of the book content of the printing shows an a clear and readable type, and the printing shows an accuracy of supervision rarely found in American accuracy of supervision books. Very few typographical errors appear in the nine hundred closely printed pages. It is very plea-sant to learn that a large circulation of the work shows a good public appreciation of its merit.-c. K. W.

MIGHT versus RIGHT

MR. GARRISON-What you have kindly printed, o ite, respecting the ethics of Peace, has interested t especially that about the nature of governmen and men's relation thereto. The essential truth, the abstract right of the thing, what God thinks of it, alone is of real importance;—politics, the war, the Union, all else being quite incidental and transitory. It is the good fortune of the readers of the Liberator to have learned, years ago, that war is wrong; not merely an evil, but a sin; the entrance of disorder; merely an evil, but a sin; the entrance marchy of ideas involving anarchy of interest Hence, to support or encourage it is blameworthy, a retreat (owards darkness and chaos; while the resolute and consistent assertion of the Peace pri looks to order and progress. In your own than government is with itself. If that doctrine is true, it is capable of meeting every emergency and resisting every temptation; if it is right, then no hu man being may plead his or her necessity to have the right put aside, because principle is above all consid-erations of safety, divine and eternal."

Politics, with a large infusion of fraud and force appears as president or pound-keeper set over those wearing hoofs until they get on two feet, and acknowledge the dominion of principles. Nominal govern ments are the Divine and human will as filtered through Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, Abraham Li coln or Jefferson Davis ; real governments, the essen ' powers that be," are fixed ideas, and the exam better." The just man is the government, and the sure rampart against anarchy and despotism, is the universal sentiment of right; is the common sense we level up to find in manhood, not down in brute hood. It is the Peace man, therefore, incarnating the Divine thought, who protects the soldier, not the s dier the Peace man-as will be plain enough when hat doctrine is respectable as well as true. promote order, to say nothing of its immorality, is a absurd as the duel or the ring in defence of bonor the habit of brutes and barbarians, to be banished fro the domain of reason and moral sense. Your special contributor, C. K. W., whose articles always command respect, once demonstrated that war was imp and unnecessary to secure the independence of Will not his large experience, clear analysis and pro found thought disclose to "unbelievers" the fact, tha in this conflict also the sword, as an instrument o Union, Freedom or Peace, should never have be resorted to? Not that slavery is peace, but separa-tion was the wisest and only Christian method to abolish that nuisance, as there are many good arg ments on file to show. The ordeal of battle is a spair of reason, confessing imbecility and cowardied Had we promptly declined that insane and diabolics method of arbitration, as Senator Wilson, to his hono declined a duel with Preston S. Brooks, we should declined a duel with Fresch S. Dioox, a shade have given to the nations valid proof of faith in truth and man; the example of a people worthy of the grand motto, "Our country is the world, our countrymen are all mankind." Few seem to be aware that the soul is greater than the fist, and right alone is might; that Calvary is higher than Banker Hill, and commands it. These fighting "peace men," so anxious to show how Americans can constit and gloriously murder their enemies, are wofully mistaken in supposing that perfidy to mankind is faith to ne's country; that treason to Heaven is obedience the State. It is plus into minus, in politics as athematics, always producing minus. Could Jesus have given anything better to the world than the

But we are not at liberty to do evil, much less to commit sin, that good may come: to stoop to policy, and calculate how much virtue may consist with ts, ALFRED H. wrong-doing. As your correspond PRATT, who speak with the auhority of manly example behind their sentences, h we may not choose the by-paths of expediency and evasion, but must travel the high road of principle. If temperance is to be observed among drunkards, if liberty is to be asserted among slaveholders, surely Peace must be stood to in time of war. Insane enough to suppose a fundamental law of right can be violated with impunity, we instituted slavery as a "necessity; thinking to atone for one sin by committing another, we now wage war as a "necessity." But the Over-ruler, chastising oppressors and their accomplices, adds, "They who take the sword shall perish with ne sword." This slaughter of our fellow-sinners is a stonement for the joint iniquity; and though we ast out the devil slavery by the prince of devils war, as A. Brooks, with great intelligence and force, ar-gues in the Liberator of March 11th, 5 the people will be so demoralized by the means employed to do it that, at the end of the war, we shall find ourselves, as a whole, in an infinitely worse condition than at the

It is argued, however, that to those who religiously It is argued, however, that to those who religiously commit this sin, it is a "duty," and they must follow their own light. But truth alone is a ground of obligation can "must" us. If the light which is in thee be darkness, what then i "Jefferion Davis follows his own light, is terribly sincere—is he any the less a slaveholding tyrans? The Inquisition was sincered its tortures, thought the burning heretic a good torth its tortures, thought the burning herein a good toren to guide the erring. History shakes her head, "To the pit with you sincere tortures!" Sincere slaveholders, sincere thieves, sincere wardors! Of all men, the most dangerous to community and himself is a sincere wrong-doer. He is worse than a criminal—he is a hunsite. To quote Mr. Emerson, who seems himself to have forgotten his famous Peace disseeds of seems himself to have forgotten his fatnous Peace unno course, "When men wage war or carry arms, if while have that much madness left in their brains." An

el doctrine this, that ein is virtuous and harmless if only we believe it so. As well say innt, if a mandoes not believe a cannon hall is to travel his way, you may shoot off his head, and it won't kill him! Law holds on its course, will he, nill he. Leaping from a preceinies do you break gravitation? Interested parties baptize marilal murder "heroit," but the Infinite sees brothers' hands smoking with brothers' blood. To reject truth does not invalidate it, any more than closing the eye puts out the sun. Justice asks no leave to be of shoddy politicians, and only the hard coin of reality, not "greenbacks," will be henored at the counter of the Eternal.

Akin to this opinion, that fighters may innocently.

Akin to this opinion, that fighters may Act to the opinion, can agree do what is essentially wrong, is another—that the decrees of war are binding on the people, and official are blameless in executing this fashionable piracy called the military code, because it is their "duty. So Commissioner Curtis remanded Anthony Burns is bondage as his "duty" under the law; but he is no bondage as his "duty" under the law; but he is no bondage as his "duty" under the law; but he is no sent the companyment therefor. To held in very aff on therefor. To rable than a save-nunter; and were this a democratic, Christian people, such creatures would be scoated from decent society. Acting on the same impression, Congress in its revision of the Conscription Bill—I will not defaune a sacred word by calling it xaw—enacts that those who have "consciences" may pay the fine for "hospital purposes";—that is, if Mr. Senator Mason had inserted in the Factive. Slave Bill a modelace that inserted in the Fugitive Slave Bill a provision that the penalty of a thousand dollars, for aiding its flying victims, be expended in brine for washing down lac-erated backs in the "horpital" of slavedom, Aboli-tionists would have paid the fine, and thrown in their principles! A brilliant discovery, indeed:—worthy, legislators who ask Negroes to die for them under white officers and on half pay; a discovery that, at Washington, moral principle is a wendible commodity; that the market value of conscience, the price current of an honest man, is three handred dollars! Peace en have not been wanting in efforts to assuage th ies of war, or aid the noble Commission in behalf of suffering soldiers; but do legislators think, by this black mail method of enforced charity, to stimu

In the political view, I might quoto Jeremiah Ma-son, the distinguished New Hampshire jurist, and Daniel Webster, both of whom in Congress, during the war of 1812, opposed a similar Conscription Bil as utterly incompatible with free institutions they openly declared that its execution would be stible with free institutions; and they openly declared that its execution would be and ought to be resisted by the people. And Hildreth re-cords that thus exposed, "the odious measure fell to the ground." But the cardinal principle of democra-cy is sufficiently conclusive on this point. If "gov-ernments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."—that "consent" coinciding with abstract right—there is no legitimate authority to force a man to kill his brother, and the Administration should back square out of the barbarous assumption. The back square out of the caroarous assumption. I are right to draft men is as purely imaginary as the right to enslave them; hence, this Conscription, like the Fugitive Slave Bill, is essentially wicked and despot-ic, to be disobeyed and trord under foot. Not that we initiate bloody riot; our principles forbid it. But govinitiate oncouy root; our principles of our inches seement is the aggressor; and, standing for rights which are above human authority, choosing to suffer wrong rather than to inflict is, we must obey God rather than men. Let us not, therefore, be deceived by this "red herring" of compulsory penevolence drawn across our path, but pay no fines and render n ce to a statute plainly it service in obedie E. H. H. with the Divine Law. Princeton, (Mass.) April 27, 1864.

LETTER FROM VIOKSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS 8th La. Inf. A. D. \Vicksburg, March 26th, 1864. DEAR SIR .- I see that several Northern papers, in cluding some New York journals, have published the statement that the force, including the 11th III., 8th La. A. D. and a part of 1st Miss Cavalry, A. D. un-der command of Col. Crates, of the 1Ith III., sent to garrison Yazoo city, was all captured in the fight of the 6th inst. Nothing could be more untrue. On the 4th, rebel Gen. Ross sent in a flag of truce, and de manded the surrender of the town. He desired to know, also, on what principles Col. Crates intended to conduct fighting. For his part, he would be glad to treat all prisoners according to the usages of civil-ized warfare, and not as Col. Wood, of the 1st Arkansas A.D., had done. It seems that the rebels had beaten in the brains of a soldier Col. Wood had left behind, sick. Col. Wood, in retaliation, having call-ed the people of Mechanicsville together, and explain-

ed the case to them, made two prisoners he had taken kneel down by the dead negro, and shot them, and buried them in one grave, under the negro.

Col. Crates refused to surrender, and said he was not responsible for the acts of Col. Wood; but that he would be glad to treat prisoners according to the usages

of warfare. On the morning of the 5th, the rebels began to fight On the morning of the oth, the rebels began to fight, in good earniest, attacking a fort on the left of the town, occupied by the 11th 1st. The string for two hours was quite lively; but the enemy finding it not so easy to gain the fort, sent three regiments around into the town on the left. The 8th La. A. D. were holding a fort on the right, but six companies were sent to op-pose the rebel force, and keep them out of the town; but having no time to construct barricades, they had to fall back, street after street, till a hasty barricade cotton bales. The rebels got into the was made or cotton bates. In e repeis got into the buildings, and fired on our men; but by charging on each house successively, we drave them completely out of the town, and established our picket lines where

they were in the morning.

All accord great bravery and daring to the colored soldiers. They fought with the most unflinching de-termination. Scarcely a man of them skulked away, or left the ranks on any pretence, during the day or left the ranks on any pretence, during the day, save to bear back the wounded; and when I told several of them that their services were no longer needed, they took their muskets, and returned without a word to the conflict. Even some of the new recruits, who knew nothing of the use of the musket, and were excused from taking a part, took the guns of their wounded comrades, and did good service.

Out of 300 of the 8th La. in action, nine were killed and fifty-four wounded, including nine officers, viz. Capt. J. L. Coppoc. Co. D. slightly; Capt. R. M. Campbell, Co. F. slightly, contused with spent ball; let Lieut. Fred. Smith, Co. B. sciously wounded in right shoulder; 21 Lieut. T. P. Holt, Co. D. fracture of collar-bone; 21 Lieut. E. W. Hershe, Co. H. two toes cut off by fragment of shell; lat Sergt. J. S. Bean, Co. F. slight contusion; lat Sergt. William D. Ashford, Co. H., fish wound of abdomen; lat Sergt.

A. Nelson and had my pocket-book.

Q. You say you were robbed twice.

A. Yes, once by the Captain of the company, and once by the private. I carry my money in my vest always, and had my pocket-book in my pocket with notes in it.

Q. You say you were robbed twice.

A. Yes, once by the Captain of the company, and once by the private. I carry my money in my vest always.

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You say you were robbed twice.

A. Yes, Sir. Officers, viz.

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And seventy dollars in money to the soldier?

A. Yes, Sir.

A. Yes, Sir. Wm. A. Nelson, severe contusion of thigh by frag-ment of shell; lat Sergt. Wm. H. H. Marine, Co. D,

shot through abdomen, fatal.

The 11th Ill. had nine killed and some forty wounded, besides several taken prisoners and missing.
The next day transports came up, and we evacuat-

The next day transport came of, and the place.

On our arrival at Vicksburg, the wounded of the 11th were received on board a hospital boat, to be taken to some well kept Northern hospital; but for the black soldiers, equally as deserving, there was only the regimental hospital, consisting of unservices ble tents, with only a cot and a blanket for a bed.

But with this, as with many other grievances, we patiently bear, hoping the many prayers we have put up may reach the ear of the proper official, and we be treated with some of the consideration due those who ip may reach the consideration due those who reated with some of the consideration due those who have so bravely shed their blood for their country.

L. P. F.

Mrs. Cary, of Canada West, a colored woman engaged in the recruiting business, reached No-Haven some days since with twenty-time men, who were all accepted.

Mrs. Lee, a colored lady, recently graduated at the Female Medical College, Boston.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

ow, who was present at the inhuman massacre by he rebel troops under Forrest, at Fort Pillow, was xamined at Department Headquarters on Tuesday y Major Bond, A. D. C. The testimony was taken y William Thorpe, Esq., phonographic reporter, of the Louis, and is as follows:

I was born in Waltham, Vermont.
Question. Where have you resided last?
Answer. I was in Missouri, engaged in furnishing
best to the Government troops on the North Missouri
road until a year ago last July. I then went down to
Fort Fillow, and have been there ever since.
Q. What was your business there?
A. I owned 215 acres of the fort, bordering on the
river, and the very land we fought on. I was putting in a hundred acres of cotton just outside of the
fortifications, which was my principal business.
Q. You lived outside the fort?
A. Yes, Sir; I slept there. I was in the fort every
day. It was only about a mile from the landing—
not a mile from the fortifications.

HOW THE FORT WAS CAPTURED. I was born in Waltham, Vermo

HOW THE FORT WAS CAPTURED

HOW THE FORT WAS CAPTURED.

Q. The second flag that came in—about how long after the first?

A. Well, there was no second flag of truce except the one; there was no firing in the interim.

Q. Was there any firing while the first was in?

A. No, Sir; not a single shot was fired on either side. After the flag of truce had been rejected, or the surrender rejected, they were so close to the Fort that about 3,000 just sprung right in, and the whole garrison threw down their arms at once. The bigger portion of the darkies jumped down the bank toward the Mississipil River, without any arms at all, and were followed by Forrest's men, and shot indiscrimately, black and white, with handkerchiefs held over them in a great number of instances—as many as fifty, I should think.

MURDERING THE PEISONERS.

MURDERING THE PRISONERS Q. Did you see any of these persons formed in li

A. Yes, Sir. Q. How many?

Q. How many?
A. They were collected, at least, I should think, five or six different times.
Q. How long a line?
A. Well, it was more in a collection than it was properly in a straight line; there was a line probably as long as this room—about 30 or 35 feet.
Q. These lines were scattered by rebel shots several times?
A. Yes, Sir.
Q. These men were unarmed?
A. Universal.

eral times?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. These men were unarmed?

A. Unarmed; no sirms of any description, and held up both hands, begging for quarter.

Q. Were you put in the line?

A. No, Sir, I was not; it was attempted to put me in line, but I clung to a man who tried to shoot me, and I caught his gun and prevented him, and he took my money from me—some seventy dollars—and ordered me into line, raising his gun to strike me and as I came to the line, the Captain made a feint to strike me with his sword, and told me to give him my pocket-book; which I did, but, as he turned to put in others, I sprung away and clung close to this man that had first taken my money. I said to him that he had taken all the money, and he must keep me from being shot like a dog, as I was citizen, and had nothing to do with the fight. He abused me in every way by baid language, saying that we had fought then like devils, and tried to kill all of Forrests men, until we came to the back stores, where is gave me a spollier's coat, and told me to wait a moment until he could, step in and steal his share. It is a soon as I was left, I took some clothing, a saddle, a blanket and a halter that were there, and started out of the fort as one of Forrest's men; on the way I saw three personsshot—mulattoes and blacks—shot down singly, in cold blood. I succeeded in getting over the fortifications, and hid under fallen tumber, where I of the fort as one of Fortests men, but the system of the fortifications, and hid under fallen timber, where I remained until dark; after dark. I attempted to go toward Hatchie River, bottom, but the fallen timber being so bad, I got lost, and wandered near the Pass No. 2, leading out of the fort, inside of it, where I could see all, where I laid until the next day, about

About 2 o'clock, the dogs were getting so close to that I know they were on my track.

Q. What do you mean by "the dogs"?

A. Hunting out people everywhere. They have

2 o'clock. I heard fifty-one or two shots fired singly at different times within the fort during that time, and

ms and cheers.

dors.
Q. They had bloodhounds?
A. Yes, Sir. I left the most of my clothing, and hastened down a ravine in the timber, and kept on through the ravine till I came to the Coal Creek bottom, some mile and a half; and swam across. I finally succeeded in getting to the Island; I had to swim across the river and a bayou; that is all I saw. BURNING THEIR PRISONERS.

Oh. I was there at the fort two days after the bat-Oh.1 was there at the fort two days after the battle, and saw the remains of burnt persons; helped to bury one of the dead that I saw shot in cold blood, lying right where he was left, and saw many of them, white and black, all buried together, and a number three days afterward not buried.

Q. How many did you see shot in this way?

A. I should think probably about 200.

Q. It was an indiscriminate butchery, was it?

A. Xes, Sir. They were about 15 or 20. All lay close in a pile, hudding close together, shot after they were wonded.

OUNDED SOLDIERS SHOT BEGGING FO Q. Some white soldiers were shot after they were ounded?

wounded?

A. Yes, Sir, with the hospital flag flying, and they holding white handkerchiefs over their heads. I saw at least ten soldiers shot individually, with white handkerchiefs over their heads. They tore off pieces of their shirts—anything they could get.

Q. You say these men were shot in hospital, with flag thing.

Q. You say these men were shot in hospital, with flag flying?

A. Yes, Sir, lying right down under it—not up walking at all. Every man lying near me was killed—lying close to me and on me. Two lay under, because they kept piling right up on top close under the bank. It was just down under tile brow of the hill. A great many lying in the water were shot. Trees that were lying one end in the water, and the other on the above, they would just go over on the other side of these and bide, and the rebels would go over and shoot them.

Q. Your clitzens' clothes saved you?

A. Yes, Sir. I told them I had nothing to do with them, They robbed every citizen, and took off all their clothing.

heir clothing.

Q. How much did they take from you?

A. Seventy dellars.

A SYMPATHIZER TREED BY DOGS.

A SYMPATHIZER TREED BY DOGS.

Q. You say they had bloodhounds; did you see any of them?

A. Yes, Sir; and not only I, but others, saw them. One other—Mr. Jones—was treed by them, and stayed there a long time.

Q. What Jones was that?

A. I don't know his given name. He lives on Island No. 34. I can find out his name. He lives on Island No. 34. I can find out his name. He lise not any too good a Union man, but he is rather Southerra in his feelings.

Q. State about Bradford's death—when he was shot, and what was done. Was he wounded before the surrender?

A. No, Sir, but it was reported by very trustworthy persons that Bradford' was shot and hung near Corington, in Hatchie River bestom.

P. Whe told you this?

A. This same Jones, and there were some darkies came on to the gunboat and said that. Darkey evidence is very correct there. You might not think it worth while to take the evidence, but it is a great deal more to be relied upon than the Southern evidence there. I may state that I was inquired after by a large number of officers, and it was said they would hang me on a flag pole there.

Q. What for?

A. From the fact that I employed Government darkies from Col. Phillips, at Memphis.

Q. On your plantation?

A. Yes, Sir, and they shot all my horses unfit for cavalry.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF NEGROES,

BAVAGE TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Q. Did they shoot your darkies?

A. I understood they did, and burned then all;
I understand they took one, yellow woman; set
two or three boys except that I tried to take to tis,
fort with me in the morning to help glist; the bet
ance, a darkey, whose name I did not know, sad the
were killed and burned in the house.

Q. You didn't go back there; that is only what is
told me; it was told to persons that were hid vight
early and I saw persons bury the bodies after they
were burned.

sear, and I saw persons bury the bodies after they were burned.

Q. Where?
A. In the fort, Sir.
Q. Burned in the house in connection with the fort buildings?

A. Yes, Sir, and out on timber; there was large number of the burned in the building has they had been burned the day before.

Q. You say there were five hundred and egit, men, you think, in the fort?

A. Yes, Sir.
Q. How many do you suppose escaped?

A. Well, I know there were more than a bundred; as they marched out there, surrounded by the other troops, I would not think there were fally of them.

NEGROES BURIED ALIVE. There are five darkies in Cairo bospitals via seree buried alive. Two of them have died into

were buried alive. Iwo or them nave used same they got there.

Q. Did you see any of those men buried alive?

A. No, I didn't; but they are facts that can be easily proved by the darkies themselves, and these who saw it done, and saw the Quartermaster bursel

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

THE MINING OF LIBBY PRISON CONFIRMED BY GEN, NEAL DOW.

GEN, NEAL DOW.

The following extract from a speech recently de-livered at Portland by Gen. Neal Dow confirms the mining of Libby Prison, and the rebel plot to blow up our prisoners :-

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the find of March, arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were? To defend Richmond? Wasthati? No They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing up it and us; to use their own plense, to blow us to hell?" (Voice. Is there proof of that? That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you bow the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the intimation came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2d, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, lich Turner, the Inspector of Military Prisons, was added by many officers, at different times, if we were correctly informed, and he assured us it was twe; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the prison to blow us up if Kilpatrick had come in, and that would be done yet, if attempt were made to rescue us.

Rev. Dr. Smith. President of Randelsh Mee. ome in, and that would be used by the rere made to rescue us.

Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon South, and known in the

College, well known down South, and known in North too, as an able and influential man, cam North too, as an able and influential man, case is to the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nicobols, of the 18th Connecticut regiment, with whom he was acquainded. He said that powder had been placed in the basement for the purpose of "blowing us is a toms." Col. Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smithassured him it was so. He had then come front the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, who told him it was so. He had then come front the office of Judge Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Col. Cesnola, of the 4th Nev Tet cavalry, and others. Some officers were said the kitchen at the back window, directly over the doc leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—as few a five rebel officers, went into the cellar, and one of the officers said, "By Gr. if you took that off, it will blow them to h—, sure enough?" On the morning we came away, Major Turner assed Captain Flynn, who was exchanged in connection with mysolf, that powder was there, and he said: "Rather than have you rescued, I would have blown you to h—I, even if we had gone there carriers." At first we could not believe it; not that weld of suppose them capable of it. We did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. "The destruction of nine hundred Federal deficers in that way-would not have been a fatal live to be University in the work of the that." The destruction of nine hundred Federal deficers in that way-would not have been a fatal live to be University to the University it would have been a fatal live to be University. o the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nichols, of the 18th figers in that way would not have been a fatal blev to the Union cause, but it would have drawn upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have the Northern people as one man, and would have fired the Northern heart with an intense indignation; and when Richmond should be captured, it would have been utterly destroyed, and blotte out-forever from the earth. At first, we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but now regard it as established by sainfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion. Such their character." ficers in that way would not have been a fatal blo

HORRIBLE MOCKERY.

We extract the subjoined letter from the Houses
Daily Telegraph of the 30th ult. It does not sed
comment, especially with the brave men in the bisis
army, whose friends and relatives have fallen during
this war:—

Ed. Telegraph - Among the multifarious incidents of this unboly war, not the least in interest and the

**Ed. Telegraph — Among the multifarious incident of this unholy war, not the least in interest and peculiar attraction is the following, which law using the mount of a writer and actor is the scene—a man of 'truth and energy, and who has upon his body the marks of the enemy.

Along the banks of the Chickahominy may been the usual diversity of our glorious land. Here, sheet and towering acclivities; there, smooth and foreign table, or perhaps (more properly speaking) praintable, or perhaps (more properly speaking) praintable, or perhaps (more properly speaking) praintable and meets the eye; and, even at this time of guid death and roin, presents a picture of loreigness and beauty, at once pleasing, attractive and almost extraocing. Such is dear old Virginia—dat in first, because from her, sooil and clime came myrrend progenitur (if he did, as he used to tell his prickal

beauty, at once piedanig, and the present of the first, because from her, soil and clime came my revent progenitor (if he did, as he used to tell his probelly, because the grand old chivalric land has a medit if not more, of natural beauty than any other parties of the Confederacy.

Very well; but now to the incident foreladoved. On a certain occasion, my friend's company was readered out, with other forces, to check an anticipald raid of the enemy. They went, of cours, ind in happened that they were then in the vicinity of Gaines's Mill, where thousands of the enemity of Gaines's Mill, where thousands of the enemits of the summy buried their dead on the top of the great, or so shallowly that arm and leg bones and still were plenty, and rather in the way. Our boys lad sea to this profit of the enemits of the enemits of the chemical control of the chemical so shallowly that arm and leg bones and shall were plenty, and rather in the way. Our bors had see nothing of the enemy. The scouts reported that not mot weary, but thirsting, so to speak, for sometime to do, and one proposed that they should have gase of tenpins. The proposition seemed ill-time and unreasonable; so another asked, "How can this done bere, where the bones and skulls of our candidate they are the secretific and original," if the thigh and leg bones saftered around will answer for pins, and the skull will be the statement of the same proposition in the same shall be such as the same shall be same shall be such as the same shall be same

secentric and original, "the engage and set stab value suit for balls."

The strangeness of the proposition, together risk, and inexpressible interest all felt in it, won the control of the strangeness of the proposition, together risk, and soon the pins were set up, and the skulls file with sand to give them specific gravity, care big taken to select the round skulls, (a rather disken to select the round skulls, (a rather disken to select the round skulls, (a rather disken to make the select the round skulls, (a rather disken the select and show the select the round skulls, (a rather disken the select and show the select and show the select the round skulls, (a rather disken the select and show the select and show the select and show the select and show the select show the select should like to have been there to participate. I think at every bowl, I should have shouled one should like to have been there to participate. I think at every bowl, I should have shouled one should be should like to have been there to participate. I think at every bowl, I should have should have should one countries. The pastime was something unusual, so piquant, so rich, recherche—like Byrst drinking wine from a skull—that to me, dosling syon graveyards and delighting in wrecks as I do, the narrative gave exquisite pleasure. This is one of the pleasant features of the Death Dance now gang. Who will get tired first?

TOM ANCHORITE

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY S. R. URBINO. 13 School Street, FOREIGN BOOK-STORE.