

OUR WAR AND ITS MEANING.

War is asperment. All reflecting persons ask, for what are we fighting? Some say for the flag, some for a government. Good government, which embodies the ideas of law and order, can never be had in this country till slavery, that infernalist of institutions, is sunk ten thousand fathoms below the bottom of the bottomless abyss. This is the cause, not of all our sins, (for there will be sinners any how,) but of all the existing necessity on us, viz. war; and war will have misused its end, after the expenditure of millions of treasure and rivers of blood, unless this cause, slavery, be forever removed, and out of contact with all social and political existence. Some had hoped for a peaceable separation; but with slavery, there is no peace in the Union or out. North and South are not more opposite than Northern and Southern ideas on this subject. Truly is the "conflict irrepressible."

FROM AN OLD AND TRIED FRIEND.

GREENLAND, N. H., June 2, 1861. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: I feel moved to write you a fraternal and sympathizing epistle, although it will, probably, cost you more to decipher it than it will be worth. I will, in the first place, say something of myself, by way of explanation. In the early part of our Anti-Slavery labors, I had a great reverence for the ministers and religious papers, and I learned from them that there was a man by the name of Garrison, who was trying to set the country in a blaze, turn the slaves all loose to cut their masters' throats, and to amalgamate the races. The first thing that I found at Philadelphia. It commended itself to my head, and was in union with the feelings of my heart. I was an Abolitionist! The peace or non-resistance principle I elaborated out of the New Testament, and my own feelings as a Christian. But such was the outcry at your movement, in 1838, that I hardly dared to take the Non-Resistant. However, I did take it from the beginning. When the Sabbath question came up, I was terribly shocked; but, upon examination, I found that there was not a shadow of authority for the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath.

A BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10th. This has been an exciting and successful day at Old Point, Comfort. Gen. Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp, with strong batteries, at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly, movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, for the purpose of attacking the rebels at Old Point, Comfort. At about midnight, Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton by means of six large bateaux, manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time, Col. Bendix's regiment, and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport News, moved forward to form a junction with the regiments from Fort Monroe at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel at about 4 o'clock. Bendix's regiment arrived next, and took position at the intersection of the roads, but not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. Townsend's column, then marching in close order, and led by Lieut. Butler, the nephew and Aid of Gen. Butler, with two pieces of artillery.

THE LAST HOURS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

At about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Bishop Dugan, at the request of friends, to converse with Mr. Douglas, who was then, for the first time, perfectly rational. Mr. Douglas immediately recognized the Bishop, and expressed his gratification at the visit. Bishop Dugan soon asked: "Mr. Douglas, have you been baptised according to the rites of any church?" Mr. Douglas replied: "Never." The Bishop continued: "Do you desire to have mass said after the ordinances of the Holy Catholic Church?" The answer was: "No, sir; when I do, I will communicate with you freely." The Bishop then turned to Mr. Rhodes, and said: "Do you think he is fully possessed of his mental faculties?" Mr. Rhodes replied, "I do not know; perhaps you had better ask him again." The Bishop repeated the question, to which Mr. Douglas answered, in a strong, clear voice, "Yes."

LETTER FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

ALTON, (Ill.) June 4, 1861. WM. LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR FRIEND—Notwithstanding we are engaged in a war with the Federal Government, and its right to war, a large portion of the people of the North are aroused in behalf of their own liberties, rather than the rights of mankind. It may be good policy, in the beginning of this conflict, to refuse the aid of regiments of colored men, from the North and from Canada; but there is no necessity for being over-zealous in behalf of slavery. Even Gen. Butler has at last discovered slaves to be "contraband of war," and is employing such as escape to his camp in military service at Fortress Monroe.

HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street.

HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street. Look at the Prices! HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street. Marking Down HEBBARD'S, 365 Washington Street. Look at PRICES! THE PINE AND PALM. EDITORS: JAMES REDPATH, GEORGE LAWRENCE, JR., HENRY MELROSE, Office Editors. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: JOHN BROWN, JR., RICHARD W. HAYES, WARREN BROWN, J. B. SMITH, J. W. LE BARON, H. FORD DOUGLAS, FRANK B. SHANNON, M. DE S. ALLEN, HAYSI, A. B. NEWTON, GEORGE H. HOTT. PUBLICATION OFFICES: BOSTON—Room 8, 221 Washington Street. NEW YORK—48 Beekman Street. TERMS—\$1 for six months. JAMES REDPATH, Proprietor. P. O. S. PERUVIAN SYRUP, THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE. IT will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Brucellosis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new Pamphlet, and read it. For sale by all Druggists. April 19. \$40 PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines, FINEST FORTY DOLLARS. THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market. Sales Room, 188 Washington Street. GED. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere. All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the late Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association. "FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the various patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$110 each. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The apparatus for guiding the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz. there is no wheel below the table between the standards, and therefore no contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-stitch, which is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that account." Boston, June 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE FREE NEGROES.

I hereby give public notice to all free Negroes, who have arrived here from a foreign State within the past two months, or may hereafter come into the city of Alton with the intention of being residents thereof, that they are allowed the space of thirty days to remove, and upon failure to do so, a writ of habeas corpus will be granted against them, under the authority of the law directed, as by law directed. The penalty is a heavy fine, to liquidate which, the law officer is compelled to offer all free Negroes arrested, at public auction, unless the fine and all costs of suit are promptly paid. I hope the authorities will spare the necessity of putting the above law in execution. All railroad companies and steamboats are also forbidden to land free Negroes within the city, under the penalty of the law. No additional notice will be given. Suits will be prosecuted against all offenders. JAMES W. DAVIS, May 27. Prosecuting Attorney Alton City Court.

THAT AGGRESSOR-GUN.

What a substantial position the South have lost by that one unfortifiable act—the assault of several thousand men with several batteries against the meagre force of Sumter! They had guaranteed to them, by the constitutionally elected President, an amicable policy. They had the uninterrupted course of trade at their control. They administered their own tariff, while the North co-operated with them; though unintentionally, in accompanying their entries of merchandise by protests against the constitutionality and equality of compelling one section of the country to pay duties, and allowing the other section to be exempt therefrom. Thus was their low tariff operating upon the Government like a two-edged sword; for the pro-let had the Constitution to back it. They had the fort within the purview of a speedy and voluntary surrender from necessity; and if not, it was still at their mercy. They had a very large portion of the North in sympathy with them, and exerted a tremendous influence among us. And, in three years and a half, the ballot-box would have constitutionally re-instated the Democracy of the nation in power. What Union man can sanction that unfortunate onslaught!

ARRRESTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Very active in seizing men who are suspected of sympathy with the North. Last week, they arrested in one of our most famous streets, Mr. Melrose, the Bible distributor of the Southern Aid Society; but he was let off with a reprimand. A man named Githon, keeper of the Verandah Hotel, was also hauled up, but as it was a clear case of malice, he too was let off.

STAMPED BY SLAVES.

A Harrisburg (Pa.) letter states that over one hundred fugitives from labor, from the neighborhood of Winchester, Va., arrived there on Wednesday and Thursday nights. They say that no attempt is made to arrest runaway slaves—and the mountain of Virginia are full. The last arrival was a stretched plight, having been on the road ten days. They were supplied with provisions, and sent on their way rejoicing to the promised land—Canada.

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY PICNIC IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The friends of freedom in Western New York are invited to the Abolitionists of Rochester and vicinity in celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence, on the fourth of July next. Able and eloquent speakers will be in attendance;—also, music appropriate to the occasion.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champoning and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER. WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 81 WINTHROP STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair. She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years used the hair Restorative, and it is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of Hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any other, as it is made from the roots and herbs of the forest. It does not cure the disease, but it is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning gray. She also has another for restoring gray hair to its natural color, nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restorative in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take on board their steamers, so that they may use it as they please, as they often say they can get nothing else like them. Call and see some of the best restoratives in the country. No charge for information. MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 81 Wintthrop Street, Boston, June 14.

EQUAL MILITIA RIGHTS.

The Liberator of May 24 contains a record of action by the Massachusetts Legislature then holding its extra session, with reference to expunging the word white from the militia law; and were your columns not so crowded, it would be well to submit in detail their continued action thereon to the close of the session.

MILFORD, June 10, 1861.

DEAR GARRISON—This faithful and persevering advocate of the slave gave us two earnest and timely lectures, last Sabbath, at Lyceum Hall. Subject, in the morning, "The Issue—what is it?"—evening, "The Star-Spangled Banner." I think I may say that few, if any, Anti-Slavery discourses have ever been more attentively listened to, or elicited more interest on the part of the people.

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