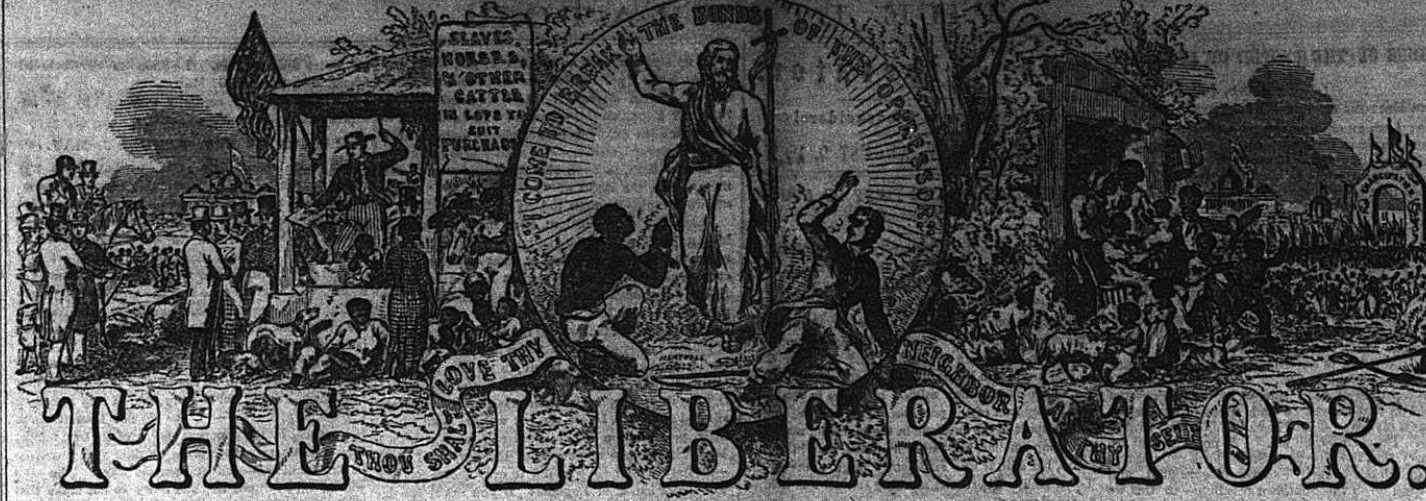


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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.



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

The Liberator.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. AT THE CELEBRATION OF W. L. EMANCIPATION, At Abington, Mass., Aug. 1st, 1861.

Photographic Report by JAS. M. W. YERRINTON.

MR. PRESIDENT.—I suppose the day dictates the subject. The great interest of this day is as the anniversary of British Emancipation. That was the greatest blessing, the highest privilege, history shows as was ever given to a people—the power to emancipate, peacefully, nearly a million of chattel slaves.

But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England has no purpose nearer her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North.

Such is the lesson of to-day. What are the great elements of national prosperity? They are, law, order, industry, and the well-grounded prosperity of the laboring classes of the West Indies.

That is the picture which has been held up to our country for twenty-five years. What is the use of returning to it? It is no longer within our reach. We sought to seize the opportunity—it is gone!

There are two or three methods before us. The first is—and this most men flatter themselves to be possible—we can conquer the South; we can keep the Union as it was.

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to certain arrangements of the civil force. She cannot put her hand into the disordered machine intelligently, and therefore she keeps it out. I think she does wisely; I think she does well.

But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England has no purpose nearer her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North.

Such a government deserves the sympathy of other nations! We have not yet shown that we are a government. When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, Washington hung Andre.

It is not that we are a government. When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, Washington hung Andre. He begged to be shot, as a soldier; and Washington replied—"By notions, spies are hung. I would cheerfully moderate the punishment, and accede to your wishes; but I must prove to the world, in your person, that this is a nation, and has its rights."

Now, Wall street cries out. We cannot afford to risk bankruptcy again by being citizens of a Union, with one slave State in it. Tell them of Disunion as sure soon, in a dozen years, to result in emancipation and bankruptcy: Wall street replies, "Yes, but that does

years is my harvest. Let the future take care of itself. Disunion risks the question whether New York shall be the commercial capital of the continent for the next fifteen years.

Now, the North, like a race horse, spurs pain, blood, death itself, in its fierce enthusiasm. Twelve months of enforced idleness and utter poverty may chill the ardor of the masses.

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source for the occasion. It was a benevolent dodge. I thank him for it. (Applause.) I am thankful for the shrewd, ingenious turn of the Middlesex lawyer, that saved 360 slaves.

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The United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

It is not that we are a government. When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, Washington hung Andre.

J. E. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.



CHILDREN'S CONVENTION AT LONGWOOD, CHESTER COUNTY, PA., On Seventh day the 17th of the 8th mo., (August) 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

neighbouring plantation, and allayed the fears of the people there by assuring them that his slaves were only having their "play day," and then returned and spent the day with them. Of course, he was treated like a lord. They took him about the place, and showed him the improvements they had made in their houses—how many convenient domestic utensils they had supplied themselves with; and they were particularly anxious that he should see how well they were managing this and that crop, and all that. He said he was perfectly satisfied that the experiment was an entirely safe one; that it was safe to treat man as man, strange as it may seem! (Applause.) "And," I added, "very unsafe, sir, to treat man as any thing else but man." (Renewed applause.) Very unsafe, as we are finding continually.

This experiment had been going on, Mr. Marshall told me, five years, and his slaves had never been half so comfortable. "Talk about their not being able to take care of themselves!" said he. "My overseers and my agents never have taken half as good care of them as they have taken of themselves, and my plantation has never been so profitable. It is profitable now, I was running behind-hand before."

Now, my friends, you are not surprised at this. You would be almost ashamed that I should tell you the story to convince you of the truth. And yet, just such facts as these are necessary to be spread before the people of our country, to convince them that the real danger resides in the terrible experiment that is being going on so long in our country; that experiment which would make brutes of human beings; subject to the condition of domesticated animals those whom God has created in his own image, and intended should be followers of himself as dear children. That is the fearful experiment that the people of this country have been making for a hundred years, and look at the horrible predicament into which our country is now thrown! God only knows how we are to come out of it. It is a just retribution. I bow reverently and submissively to this vindication of right which is now going on in our midst. Never since I thought of the subject have I dared to pray that I, or any whom I love, or any others, might be exempted from the natural consequences of our sins and our follies. I have long since got rid of those notions of God that led me to fear that he would treat us, wicked, ungrateful, perverse as we may be, with any too great severity. No, I believe that we shall be brought out of this terrible predicament somehow, better, perhaps, than we fear; but yet not until we have been made to feel and repentantly to own, that we have been a fearfully wicked people. (Applause.) It is by true, unfeigned, heart-felt repentance alone that this most egregious, Heaven-defying, God-defying system of iniquity, and its consequences, can be utterly done away. (Applause.)

The President then introduced WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., who was received with enthusiastic applause. His speech—a most timely and able one—may be found on our first page.

At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips's speech, the meeting, after singing another hymn, adjourned for one hour.

[We shall publish the substance of the afternoon proceedings next week.]

BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The celebration of the colored citizens of New Bedford, in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of British West India Emancipation, took place at Arnold's Grove on Friday afternoon, August 2d.

The meeting was organized with the following officers:—President, Alfred A. Swan; Vice-Presidents, Chas. Allen, Rev. Wm. Jackson, Dr. Thomas Bayne, Wm. Henry Johnson; Secretaries, Dr. William P. Powell, Jr., John Freedom.

Rev. Edmund Kelly officiated as Chaplain, and offered prayer.

The following resolutions were offered by Wm. P. Powell:—

"Whereas, in order to subjugate the legitimate government of the United States, his un-excellency, the arch traitor and would-be President, Jeff. Davis, issued his proclamation at Montgomery, to commission letters of marque to make reprisals upon the lawful property of loyal American citizens; and Whereas, in view of this atrocious fact, several practical vessels are already in commission, and several loyal colored American citizens sold into life-long slavery, contrary to the codes of civil warfare and international law; therefore,

Resolved, That Wm. Tillman, the colored steward of schooner S. J. Waring, seized by the piratical brig Jeff. Davis, 7th July, for his heroic act, in recapturing said vessel and cargo, by unwillingly taking the lives of the piratical crew, thereby saving valuable property to the amount of \$100,000; and also in saving of what is of more value than money, his own liberty, is entitled to the unanimous thanks of the United States Congress.

That a Committee of three be appointed to forward these resolutions to the Hon. T. Dawes Elliot, Representative from this district, and present the same to Congress.

That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the New Bedford Mercury, Evening Standard, Boston Liberator, New York National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The resolutions were adopted. Eloquent and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Girlewald, Dr. Stearns, Hon. Rodney French, Dr. Bayne, Rev. Thomas Jones, Dr. William Powell, David W. Ruggles and William Henry Johnson.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Dr. Bayne, were also adopted:—

"Whereas, the colored people of this Commonwealth have applied to the Legislature to have the word white stricken from the militia list, that the colored men of this Commonwealth might render loyal service in times of war; and Whereas, His Excellency ex-Governor Banks has decided that the grant of such a petition would be unconstitutional—therefore,

Resolved, That we, as colored men, regard it hypocritical and wicked in those that ask us as colored men why we do not go to war.

The assembly was quite large and respectable, and everything was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner.

WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY. The following sentiments of Gen. George Washington, in a letter to Gen. Lafayette in 1791, will show with sufficient significance what was his opinion of the peculiar institution at that time:—

"I agree with you cordially in your views in regard to negro slavery. I have long considered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden. The Congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance which prohibits the existence of involuntary servitude in our Northwestern Territory forever. It is an act which will do us credit, and which will be the cause of nearly every number from the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of slavery in our new Territories, and I trust we shall have a CONFEDERATE OF FREE STATES."

If Washington were living to utter such a sentiment as this in Richmond, he would hardly escape being summarily lynched or banished!

Rev. W. H. Channing, lately of Liverpool, but who has since accepted a call to Bricktown Chapel, London, is in Boston, diligently braving all the canards regarding the condition and prospects of the country in this emergency, and posting leading English thinkers on the matter. He is looking very well, and is exceedingly absorbed in the state of things. A lecture of his in London has been published in London, and makes a considerable pamphlet. It is one of the best things that have appeared on the subject. It is sold by Walker, Wise & Co., in Boston.

We shall publish, in our next, the able Discourse of Rev. Mr. Maye, of Albany, at Music Hall,

DISCUSSION ON EMIGRATION.

Reported for the Pine and Palm by JAMES M. W. YERGENSON.

On the evening of the 21st ult., Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., delivered an address in Rev. Mr. Grimes's church, South-street, on the War and the Haytian Emigration Movement—a verbatim report of which appeared in the Pine and Palm of July 23.

While the collection was being taken up, Mr. Garrison said, "If any person in the audience desired to ask any questions, he would endeavor to answer them."

GEORGE T. DOWNING.—A great deal of confidence is naturally placed in any remark that falls from our friend Mr. Garrison, because we have known him long and well, and we know that whatever he says, he says in an honest spirit, and not in the spirit of compromise, and that he will speak freely and fully what he thinks. He has drawn several parallels between the old Colonization Society and the new. There are two others, to which he has not alluded. One is this: that both of them seem to desire to create in the minds of the colored people the impression that they cannot be anything in this country. I think that any one who has followed the movements of the two Societies, will admit that this is a fact. Another point is this: that they both aim to keep the light from us, by preventing discussion. I will give an instance. Mr. Hamilton, in connection with Mr. Sipples, went into several colonization meetings, some years back, and dared to ask certain questions as to the bearing of this movement upon the interests of the colored people, but they were not permitted to discuss the matter. This Society will not allow any colored man to question its motive or plans. I believe I am stating facts. These two parallels have a striking influence upon my mind. If I was allowed to discuss this matter freely, I might look with more favor than I do upon this movement. But finding this depressing influence emanating from the Society, and, also, a disposition on the part of the Society to suppress all discussion, I question the honesty of it.

MR. GARRISON.—I would say, in reply to the statements of our friend Mr. Downing, that whenever or wherever I shall see any such spirit exhibited, I shall feel bound to denounce it in the strongest manner. If this is the spirit which animates those who have the new movement under their charge, it certainly does not indicate the right spirit, nor one that is willing to be "searched as with a candle."

As to the assertion that you cannot rise in the scale of civilization here, I should be sorry to find any colored man relating that monstrous heresy of the old Colonization Society. I regard it as a libel upon the goodness of God, and the power of Christianity. It may be, that you will suffer yet a good deal from complexional prejudice; it may be, that I am too sanguine in the expectation that all your rights will, at no distant day, be conceded to you; it may be, that the day of emancipation is further off than I now apprehend it to be; but I beg of you not to lose your trust in God, or in the power of his truth, and not to believe that this country is so utterly depraved that the truth cannot find its way into the hearts of the people, and that we cannot, as a nation, be saved. I desire you to believe that you shall rise here in "the good time coming"; that you are not to be always kept down; and to give no countenance to any man, or any body of men, who propagate the disheartening doctrine that you must always be despised and degraded here. And yet, if a man is so morbidly constituted that he cannot take any other view than that, of course he will advocate it; and perhaps we ought to be as charitable towards him as possible, especially if he be a colored man. But when I hear a white man assert that you can never rise here, on account of your complexion, it creates a moral conflagration in my soul. I should be sorry to have any colored man imitate that bad example by expressing his conviction that you must leave the country, before you can gain the possession of your rights, and escape from inevitable degradation.

MR. W. BROWN.—I should be very sorry to have those of our people who are here go away with the impression that the emigration movement advocates the doctrine, that colored men cannot rise in this country. If it should appear that such a doctrine was advocated, I would at once oppose it, as I would slavery in the Southern States. I am glad my friend Garrison has not seen any thing of that kind, for we all know he would oppose it, if he saw it manifested. I have heard colored men say that we cannot rise in this country, but I have never heard any say so connected with this movement.

In regard to the matter of discussion in their journal, that may be a matter of opinion. It may be that they thought the subjects presented were not presented in the manner that they ought to have been. I remember to have heard the expression used by Mr. Redpath, within a day or two, that Thomas W. Higginson could have a column every week to oppose the movement, if he thought fit; or any body who would discuss the subject in a manner that was calculated to enlighten the people, and not abuse the privileges of the press.

I thought it was no more than justice to the movement to make this explanation, for I myself feel an interest in Hayti; but the interest I feel is not sufficient to make me willing that our cause should be damaged here, in order that Hayti may be benefited by emigration there. Still, we ought to do the persons connected with this movement simple justice. Mr. Garrison's remarks upon Hayti I concur in entirely. I think that they are timely and just, and what we ought to hear upon this subject. It seems to me that we ought to hesitate, before leaving the country, upon every little thing that comes up; but when such a movement as this by the Haytian government is inaugurated, and taken up by people here, we ought to do them justice, and give justice to those who are interested in the movement here.

MR. DOWNING.—Mr. Garrison will observe the point of my questions. I mentioned two parallels between the Societies, of which he had not spoken. I wish to have his impressions upon these points.

MR. GARRISON.—I have heard that, in discussing this question, some of the agents employed have held up this depending view. I cannot speak of my own knowledge upon this point. I only say, that if I shall discover any thing of the kind in a tangible shape, I shall certainly not be sparing of my rebuke. I abhor the old doctrine, and hold it to be very pernicious. It seems to me that the progress of the last thirty years has been very wonderful, in subduing and overcoming this unnatural prejudice; and although much more remains to be done, still, in view of the past, and of the signs with regard to the future, I think we may all of us "thank God, and take courage."

I would not have you leave this country on any account; and yet, I admit, it requires almost or quite an apostolic self-sacrifice for you to remain. Notwithstanding the advance in public opinion on the right side, there is still a heavy pressure upon you everywhere. The temptation to go elsewhere among people of your own complexion, where you will no longer be proscribed, is certainly a powerful one; and I think a great deal may be pardoned to one who, feeling that pressure very keenly, desires to get out of this country. Nevertheless, I want to impress it upon your minds, that it will be the noblest work you can do, to stand here in your lot, and, if it must be so, suffer—(applause)—suffer for the sake of the millions in bondage. I want to see the colored people increasing, not diminishing, in number. The slaveholder dreads to have you multiply, and I want you to multiply. He wants you to be shipped out of the country; I would have you resolve not to be shipped out of the country. He understands the bearing of this question very sagaciously upon the slave system. Before God, I do not see how this nation can be really civilized and Christianized, if you go. You are needed to make us Christians, to make us understand what Christianity means; and if you go away from us, and leave us as we are, we shall certainly be damned as a people! We have taken all the nations of the earth into our embrace, with one exception. Only look at the army, as it is

going Southward! See how it is composed of all men and nations, except colored men! But they will have a chance, by and by. I say it is significant; that the day is very near at hand, when the last vestige of caste will be destroyed, and there will no longer be any black or any white men to talk about, invidiously and hatefully, but we shall mingle harmoniously together as one people. And may God hasten the day!

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

Let us not be unreasonable in our expectations of England in the struggle now pending in this country. When we say England, we mean sometimes the people of Great Britain, and sometimes their government.

If, when we talk of the duty of England to give sympathy and aid to the North in the existing contest, we mean the people of England, it should be remembered that that nation includes as many varieties in feeling, interest, prejudice, principle, and want of principle, as our own. If it be asked—What is the feeling of Americans towards England—the answer must be that half a dozen widely different states of feeling are cherished and expressed by as many widely different classes here, each possessed of more or less influence through its numbers, its weight, or its activity. Of course, the same variety of feeling exists among the English people in relation to us. The Times, and Blackwood's Magazine, a book full of intense fondness of Southern society, fervent with delight in its manners, customs, morals, religion, and no less in its "peculiar institution," have their circle of sympathizers, and that a large and powerful one. They, certainly, are not to be expected to favor us in preference to the South. Neither can such favor be expected from that large portion of the mercantile class who think free trade the best, and "protection" the worst of all possible things; nor from that large portion of the manufacturing class to whom cotton is the most important of all worldly considerations; nor from those temporal and spiritual dignitaries who have, ever since our Revolution, considered overmuch freedom to be the vice and the danger of this country, and who have constantly looked for its decline and fall in consequence of the amount of democracy (not at all in consequence of the amount of tyranny) incorporated with it. These classes, at least, all great and strong ones, cannot be expected to sympathize particularly with the North. They declare our present trouble to be a fulfillment of their oft-repeated predictions.

Are we to expect sympathy, then, from the philanthropists of England? From those of her people who rejoice in the fact that their slavery was long since abolished, and who have long urged the duty of a similar abolition on our part, and the shame of our Northern continued complicity with slavery?

These persons feel, no doubt, an active sympathy with the Abolitionists, the people who are laboring, now as heretofore, in the direction of their wishes, and of justice and humanity; but can they be expected to show or to feel any active interest in that United States Government which takes special care that its action against rebellious slaveholders shall not interfere with their slavery—which makes special protestation of its purpose to protect that wickedness in the loyal States, and to leave it undisturbed even in the hostile ones? Favor and help to the present Administration, in its present attitude, would give no direct help to the overthrow of slavery. Even if such help were given, to the extent of compelling a submission of the rebels, slavery would still exist among them, and exist by our direct connivance, as heretofore; and would still produce the same pestilent brood of troubles, making constant efforts to overthrow its natural enemy, liberty. While our government concedes a right, not only to its citizens but to its rebels, to hold slaves, what can British philanthropists do but look on and wait, protesting, meanwhile, against such folly and wickedness!

But if, when we say England ought to help us put down the rebellion, we mean the English government, we show ourselves to be guided by prejudice rather than reason. Governments, no more than corporations, have souls. They are governed by deliberate considerations of policy. Like Napoleon's idea of Providence, they are on the side of the strongest battalions; and until it is proved which side is the strongest, their part is to wait. Is the second to do more than his principal? Everybody sees that our government occupies a position of defence far more than of active forward movement. It keeps as quiet as its Southern assailants will allow. It does as little as possible, except guarding its capital against fire and sword. It makes no attempt to remove known traitors, nor merely from the seat of government, but from positions of trust and active occupation in the government! It seizes a few actively traitorous persons in the very act of treachery to the government and help to the enemy, and releases them on parole, though they are known to be as destitute of honor as of honesty! It issues proclamations against certain persons as pirates; but when they fall into its power, though taken in the very act of murder and robbery on the high seas, it does not hang them as pirates! Is the English government to be more active than our own in opposing our rebels? Under such circumstances, what can she do but wait? Before any effective cooperation with us against the South, must she not at least have the assurance of acts more than that any that have yet appeared, that our government is in earnest—C. K. W.

PLAN FOR TERMINATING THE WAR, BY DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHOUT CESSION OF PRINCIPLE OR RIGHT ON THE PART OF THE NORTH.

- 1. Let the United States be divided into two distinct Federal Republics, each sovereign and independent of the other.
2. The Southern Slaveholding Republic to be bounded by the present boundary between the Slave States and the Free States, unless either of the border Slave States shall determine to be attached to the Northern division.
3. The Western, or yet unsettled part of Texas, and all the Territories now remaining in a territorial condition, to be annexed to the Northern Republic.
4. All the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public establishments or property of the United States, to be ceded to the Republic in the boundaries of which they are respectively situated.
5. The District of Columbia, with the city of Washington, to be re-ceded to the State of Maryland, to whichever of the Republics that State shall decide to belong; the proportion of the cost of the public buildings, &c., derived from the Free States, to be re-imbursed to the Northern Republic. (The Northern Republic will then establish its capital in a more eligible situation in a Free State.)
6. The navigation of the river Mississippi to be free to the citizens of both Republics; and a sufficient number of limited locations on the banks of that river, to its mouth, to be sold by the States bordering on the river to the Northern Republic, on which to erect forts or batteries for the protection of that navigation.
7. The Northern Republic no longer to be obligated to return fugitives from service in the Southern Republic, nor for any crime, not recognized as such by both Republics; nor to take any measure implying a recognition of the right of property in man; and to reserve the right of emancipating any persons coming in any way under its power or dominion.
8. Commerce between the two Republics to be free; and no duties or imports to be levied by the Governments of either, on imports or exports from one Republic to the other, unless by mutual consent, by treaty, or enactment of the legislatures of both Republics.
9. Travel, residence, domestic and social engagements, commercial transactions, and the exercise of speech, writing and printing to be free, and protected to the citizens of either Republic, in the dominions of the other, and each Government to be responsible for

injury to the person, property, or rights of the citizens of the other, within its dominions, excepting by legal process for violation of the laws.

Should the above conditions of separation be agreed to by leading men of both sections, the mode of effecting the division is easy. It is only that the President and Congress should recognize the actual independence of these two States, simply a fact, accomplished by them, which could not be prevented; and then Commissioners might be appointed on both sides, to negotiate a treaty of peace, which might be on the above or similar terms, and which, when ratified by the Senate, would complete the separation.

It is said that the Government and States of the Southern Confederacy will not agree to the above conditions, and will prefer to continue to resist the Federal Government by war, rather than consent to them; if so, then, after trial by Conference, (which ought to be made,) their refusal will not render it necessary for the Northern Government to give up a single one of these conditions, or any principle of right, or to continue this sanguinary conflict; the Northern Union has only to enact this plan of separation itself; to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy; to withdraw their armies from the seceded States; to take possession, by those forces, of the Territories claimed in the above project, still holding Washington and the Southern forts, and blockading the Southern ports; to expunge from the Constitution, by Art. 5, the provision for the return of fugitives from service; and then simply holding on to that position, without any further aggressive movement, the States of the Southern Confederacy, in view of the inevitable loss of many of their slaves, cut off from all foreign commerce and intercourse, and standing in a worse position than this plan would allow them, would soon find themselves compelled to agree to these stipulations, or such others as we might choose to impose.

Let us now look at the advantages which would accrue to the Northern States, from the separation of the Southern from the above plan.

- 1. If adopted immediately, there would be a cessation of hostilities, (which might be anticipated by an armistice,) a great saving of lives, treasure, and other blessings, and a peace secured, which might be permanent; as the causes of war now occurring between the two sections would be removed.
2. The Northern Republic and its citizens would be exempted from the recognition of the right of human property, and from all obligations to the support of slavery, directly or indirectly.
3. The maintenance of Northern and Western freedom could not be again impeded, or secretly undermined, by unprincipled parties, having a supposed interest against the ascendancy in the Union of the slaveholding power.
4. There could be no further necessity for a burdensome standing army, by the Northern Republic, now always required, for the suppression of servile insurrection, or defence against Southern Indians.
5. The vast expenditure of the revenue, now chiefly collected at the North, and more proportionally disbursed at the South, would be economised.
6. The great reproach of the American Union in Europe and elsewhere, as a nation professing ultra principles of freedom, and yet cherishing slavery in its bosom, would be removed from the Northern Republic, and its high reputation and influence consequently reestablished.
7. The regions covered by the Northern Republic would be vastly larger than those of the Southern and, freed from the weakening, impoverishing, and corrupting influence of connected slavery, would invite a more intelligent immigration, and soon rise to an empire second to none on the earth, and take its rank with the first class of nations.
8. And lastly, The impossibility of preserving slavery at the South, when the Northern support should be withdrawn from it, from the perpetual escape of slaves and danger of insurrection, would compel emancipation for the South, and thus make this measure of separation the speediest and most peaceable one of abolishing slavery that can be devised; the prosecution of the war, however successful, while the Union is insisted on, cannot do it. J. P. B.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI. Union Troops Victorious—Defeat of McCulloch's Army.

Seneca, Mo. 2d. A battle occurred to-day at Spring 10 miles south of this place, between Gen. Lyon's forces and Ben McCulloch's troops. Eight of the former were killed, and 30 wounded; while 40 of Ben McCulloch's rebels were killed and 44 wounded. Gen. Lyon took 98 stand of arms and 15 horses and mules. Our cavalry, 700 strong, made a charge upon a band of rebels said to be 4000 strong, cutting their way through, and routing them with a loss of only five cavalry. The charge was most gallant and terrible. Several dead rebels were found with their heads cloven clear through. The enemy retired towards the North, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field. Another battle is momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield.

A COLORED CREW REFUSE TO GO INTO BALTIMORE, ON BOARD OF AN ARMY STEAMER TO THE UNION. The brig, Robert C. Wright, Capt. Garland, arrived at New York, on Sunday, under the following peculiar circumstances.—It appears that the brig sailed from Cuba, having on board an entire crew of colored men, who, when they learned she was bound for Baltimore, refused to go there, and Gen. Lyon took possession of her. They took a favorable opportunity, and rose en masse, and informed the captain and officers, if they persisted in going into Baltimore, they would, by force, take possession of the vessel, and bring her into a Northern port. The superior numbers of the colored crew, and their determined attitude, led Captain Garland to fear for the life of himself and officers; and after vainly attempting to mollify the exasperated negroes, he was obliged to alter his course. On arriving at New York, the crew were taken in charge by the harbor police, and committed for trial.

The Tribune correspondent writes:—"A letter from a prominent secessionist at Fernandina, Florida, to a gentleman now in this city, received by the way of Louisville, states that all property owned by Northerners will be confiscated in October. This is held out as a bribe to induce the soldiers, who are in no other way can get any pay. In a postscript on business is the following: 'There is, in the interior, a well organized negro soldiery, who are ready to defend the soil, and to whom a bonus of \$10 is offered for every scalp of an invading foe; and I assure you that the rebels are in a contest.'"

MR. ARNOLD MCGRAW, brother of Henry McGraw, was accompanied by Harry in the expedition to recover the body of Col. Cameron, has received intelligence from his brother, through Baltimore. Messrs. McGraw and Harris are comfortably cared for at Richmond. Mr. McGraw has been assigned prison quarters in a tobacco warehouse. The rebel leaders wished to extradite Messrs. Harris and McGraw, but two of the officers of the practical vessel captured by our fleet. This is the sublimity of impudence. Messrs. Harris and McGraw were taken prisoners while proceeding upon a mission of mercy under a flag of truce, and the pirates were captured in actual hostilities, and recognized as legitimate by any Christian people.

INDIANLAND HUNG. A man by the name of Elijah Thomas, and his son, formerly of this city, were hung in Missouri by rebels, at the family residence on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Mr. Thomas hoisted the Stars and Stripes on his house-top, but hauled them down to prevent an attack. He was seized and imprisoned by the rebels, and on answering in the affirmative, he and his eldest son were seized and taken to the woods, and hung on the same tree.—Lafayette Courier.

Two "contrabands," having just reached the Pocomoke, off Aquia Creek, saying that they escaped recently from Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock. They said that they were part of a fine party of negroes, who had been taken from the plantations with such, to erect fortifications for the rebels, for which work preparations were being made when they sloped.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The following interesting letter from Gen. Butler has been received at the War Department:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. Sir,—By an order received on the morning of the 25th July from Major-General Dix, by a telegraphic order from Lieut-General Scott, I was commanded to forward, of the troops of a department, four regiments and a half, including Col. Baker's California Regiment, to Washington via Baltimore. This order reached me at 2 o'clock A. M., by special boat from Baltimore. Believing that it emanated because of some pressing exigency for the defence of Washington, I issued my orders before daylight for the embarkation of the troops, sending those who were among the very best regiments I had. In the course of the following day, they were all embarked for Baltimore, with the exception of some 400, for whom I had no transportation, although I had all the transport force in the hands of the Quartermaster except I had the Bay Line of steamers, which, by the same order from the Lieutenant-General, was directed to furnish transportation. Up to and at the time of the order, I had been preparing for an advance movement by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown. For this purpose I had gathered a large quantity of negroes who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. I had five days previously been enabled to mount, for the first time, the first company of Light Artillery, which I had been empowered to raise, and they left a magnificent number of cartridges for the same purpose, everything must and did yield to the supposed exigency and the orders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then sitting up at Yorktown, for the purpose of holding the town by a small force, while I advanced up the York or James River. In the village of Hampton, there were a large number of negroes, composed in a great measure of women and children of the men who had fled thither from the hands of the Quartermaster except I had the Bay Line of steamers, which, by the same order from the Lieutenant-General, was directed to furnish transportation. Up to and at the time of the order, I had been preparing for an advance movement by which I hoped to cripple the resources of the enemy at Yorktown. For this purpose I had gathered a large quantity of negroes who were being pressed into their service in building the intrenchments there. I had five days previously been enabled to mount, for the first time, the first company of Light Artillery, which I had been empowered to raise, and they left a magnificent number of cartridges for the same purpose, everything must and did yield to the supposed exigency and the orders. This ordering away the troops from this department, while it weakened the posts at Newport News, necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from Hampton, where I was then sitting up at Yorktown, for the purpose of holding the town by a small force, while I advanced up the York or James River. In the village of Hampton, there were a large number of negroes, composed in a great measure of women and children of the men who had fled thither from the hands of the Quartermaster except I had the Bay Line of steamers, which, by the same order from the Lieutenant-General, was directed to furnish transportation.

Upon these questions I desire the instructions of the Department.

The first question, however, may perhaps be answered by considering the last. Are these men, women, and children slaves? Are they free? Is their condition that of men, women, and children, or of property, or is it a mixed relation? What their status was under the Constitution and laws, we all know. What has been the effect of rebellion and a state of war upon that status? When I adopted the theory of treating the able-bodied negro to work in the trenches and in the field, and in the normal one of those made in God's image! Is not every constitutional, legal, and moral requirement, as well to the runaway master as their relinquished slaves, thus answered? I confess that my own mind is compelled by this reasoning to look upon them as men and women, and not as property, and that I have never sent forth from the hand that held them, never to be reclaimed.

Of course, if this reasoning thus imperfectly set forth is correct, my duty as a humane man is very plain. I should take the same care of these men, women, and children, as I should of the most appropriate words for, as I would of the same number of men, women, and children, who for their attachment to the Union had been driven or allowed to flee from the Confederate States. I should have no doubt on this question, had I not seen it stated, that an order had been issued by General Dumwal in his department, substantially forbidding all fugitives from coming within his lines, or being harbored there. Is that order to be enforced in all Military Departments? If so, who are to be considered fugitives slaves? Is a slave to be considered fugitive, whose master runs away and abandons him? Is it forbidden to the troops to aid a harbor within their lines the negro who has been found there, or is the soldier, when his march has destroyed their means of subsistence, to allow them to starve because he has driven off the rebel master? Now shall the commander of regiments or battalions, when, in the question of whether any given black man has fled from his master, or his master fled from him? Indeed, how are the free born to be distinguished? Is one any more or less a fugitive slave because he has labored upon the rebel intrenchments? If he has so labored, if I understand the matter, he should be free. By the reception of which, are the rebels most to be distinguished, among those who have wrought all their rebel master desired, masked their battery, or those who have refused to labor, and left the battery unmasked.

I have very decided opinions upon the subject of this order. It does not meet my criticisms, and I write in no spirit of criticism, but simply to explain the full difficulties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the Government, I, as a soldier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reasoning, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicates.

In a loyal State, I would put down a servile insurrection. In a state of rebellion, I would condemn that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property which constituted the wealth of that State, and furnished the means by which the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might as well receive no consideration.

Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of War directly upon this question, as it involves some political questions as well as propriety of military action.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Gen. Scott will not recognize the Southern Confederacy by exchanging prisoners. He will release on parole of honor. All the Confederate troops, sixty in number, recently taken prisoners in Western Virginia, and conveyed to Grant, have been released on their parole. Those recently under Col. Perram, are taken prisoners, have likewise been released.

The rebel manufacturers of Baltimore have subscribed \$2000 for provisions for the rebel prisoners at Washington.

Sunday last was observed in the churches at Memphis, Tenn., as a day for thanksgiving for the success of the Southern Army in the late battle.

Forty six persons of the New York Tribune in Worcester, Mass., had been arrested on account of their criticism of officers during the war.

It is stated that considerable English gold is in circulation at Richmond, which has been advanced for the new cotton crop.

DEAR CHILDREN.—Before the apple trees were in blossom, or a nest of young robins had picked their way out of the tiny blue eggs, some boys and girls began to stir about our Children's Convention, which we have held annually since 1855. So, some of them wrote a letter, and addressed it to an "uncle" of theirs, proposing to hold it in hot haste, and not wait for the usual time, in the autumn. Way did not open, however. Would you believe it, one of the signers is a Secessionist? Time was when he was a brave boy, but he seceded into the State of matrimony. Even his good name will not shield thee, William! There are strong indications that others may go, but we must not be discouraged; we can afford to be magnanimous, and yet "sustain our Government," which we are determined to do at all hazards. The time has now arrived for the children to consider this anniversary their own. However, I took the responsibility to see our friend G. W. Peirce about the grand old Park, to go into after the meeting shall be over. As usual, the birds poured out a torrent of warbling, as though they had something to say on the question; and I just thought that if every melodious sound could come down like a snow flake, feathering the Norwags, and making a white carpet under their wide-spreading boughs, and you were all there about five minutes in your little bare feet—wouldn't it be real fun to see 1000 or 1500 little trunks? By the way, that must be multiplied by two, as each fellow would make two impressions. You would be as joyous as the little girl that had light shoes, and took them off, stoking and all, saying, "There, little feet, now be happy, won't you?" I like snow and water. I have thought, sometimes, there would be a hazy ben, if it is not already, that would make light and fuel of water. We shall see.

Girls and boys, what do you remember the farthest back? How we should all be amused to hear each tell the story! Well, when I was a "widdle fellow," I had a fashion of running down, and playing by the side of a stream like the Brandywine. Father had cautioned me, without the desired effect. One day, he had me take off my clothing, and, suddenly as a bird would swallow a worm, soosed me neck and heels under the water. I sprang for the shore, but how I came to succeed in getting there, I never could tell. I was so frightened that I did not hear my father calling me to stop. I leaped like a young antelope, ran into the village street, and bounded in at the front door. I learned a lesson of obedience that day, and that is the farthest that I can remember away back amidst the star-beams of near half a century.

I wish the traitors could all be taught an effectual lesson. I think they will be. They are like the borers who destroy our beautiful trees.

Children, we must all work and pray, that the Angel of Liberty may cast out the Demon of Slavery which is boring out the heart, and causing the leaves on the tree of the nation to fall. The tree must not be suffered to die. When I think of overthrowing oppression, putting down intemperance, tobacco using, profanity, and all other evils, I can't help feeling that little children may aid in the work. I believe in my heart the holy Jesus thought so too, for he said, "And they brought young children to him, that he should touch them; and his disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.'"

Verily, I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

Poetry.

A TRUMPET-BLAST.

BY JOHN C. WATKINS.

[The following lines, written eighteen years ago, record like prophecy fulfilled at the present crisis.]

O for God and duty stand,
Heart to heart, and hand to hand,
Round the old graves of the dead!

Selections.

NAT TURNER'S INSURRECTION.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

[CONCLUDED.]

Of the capture or escape of most of that small band who met with Nat Turner in the woods upon the Travis plantation, little can now be known. All appear among the list of convicted, except Henry and William General Moore, who occasionally figures as second in command in the narrative of that day; was probably the Hark or Hercules before mentioned; as no other of the confederates had belonged to Mrs. Travis, or would have been likely to bear her previous name of Moore.

have great leaders among them. Twelve hundred stand of weapons were said to have been found in a black man's house; five hundred citizens were ordered to the city, whose barracks Alexander himself visited.

This remarkable suggestion:—Some advantages of a peculiar character are connected with this institution. No place in the United States affords so great opportunities for the acquisition of medical knowledge, subjects being obtained among the colored population in sufficient number for every purpose, and proper dissections carried on without offending any individual.

not care to save it. Nay, it is evident that your heart has long been set on breaking it up. All who busy themselves in declaiming against the unconstitutionality of these measures are self-deceived, if nothing worse. Their concern to save the Constitution is no greater, but their concern to save the nation is much less, than that of others.

actually took steps to provide for the protection of slavery. Our President's first official words were gratuitous assurances of such protection. With such assurances do our General and our people, friendly war against the rebels. And a people of the North, instead of assembling in all their towns and calling on Government to abolish slavery, and thus stop the war, and save them from the millions of tens of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of money, feel little power and less disposition to move against slavery.

OUR BOY FOR EVERMORE.

New lay your head close to my heart,

My wife Elizabeth!
Our Tommy is no more distressed—
The neighbors say, "Tis death!"
We know the child has gone to rest—

There is one touching story, in connection with these terrible retaliations, which rests on good authority, that of the Rev. M. B. Cox, a Liberatorian missionary, then in Virginia. In the hunt which followed the massacre, a slaveholder went into the woods, accompanied by a faithful slave, who had been the means of saving his life during the insurrection.

Such were the terrors that came back from the other slave States, as the echo of the voice of Nat Turner; and when it is also known that the subject was at once taken up by the legislatures of other States, where there was no public panic, as in Missouri and Tennessee, and when, finally, it is added that reports of personal horror are arising all that year from Rio Janeiro, Martinique, St. Domingo, Antigua, Caracas, and Tortola, it is easy to see with what prolonged distress the accumulated terror must have weighed down Nat Turner, during the two months that Nat Turner lay hid.

Who now shall go back thirty years, and read the heart of this extraordinary man, who, by the admission of his captors, "never was known to swear an oath or drink a drop of spirits,"—who, on the same authority, "for natural intelligence and quickness of apprehension was surpassed by few men,"—"with a mind capable of attaining anything," who knew no book but his Bible, and that by heart,—who devoted his time to the study of personal holiness, and who laid his plans so ably that they came at last with less warning than any earthquake on the doomed community around,—and who, when that time arrived, took the life of man, woman, and child, without a throb of compunction, a word of exultation, or an act of superfluous outrage? Mrs. Stowe's "Dred" seems dim and melo-dramatic beside the actual Nat Turner. De Quincy's "Avenge" is his only parallel in imaginative literature: similar wrongs, similar retribution. Mr. Gray, his self-appointed confessor, rises into the sort of bewilderment which the presence before the burning of cities, without the trappings of personal holiness, who laid his plans so ably that they came at last with less warning than any earthquake on the doomed community around,—and who, when that time arrived, took the life of man, woman, and child, without a throb of compunction, a word of exultation, or an act of superfluous outrage?

Perhaps the President has not been constitutional in all his steps. Nevertheless, he may have been right even in such a step as was unconstitutional. Not contemplating a rebellion so extensive, causeless, unnatural, monstrous, the Constitution may not have provided the means for putting it down. But, surely, it does not forbid the means. If the Constitution does not clothe the President with a very large discretion, it must, nevertheless, leave him free to exercise it in imaginative circumstances. It says: "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Very respectfully yours,
GERRIT SMITH.
ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANCI-PATION.
The first day of August was celebrated in this city yesterday. The services were held in the Abyssinian church, both forenoon and afternoon. There was a Levee in the evening at the Ward Room in Faneuil hall. The attendance at the day meetings was fair.

THE LIB.

BY JENNIE FISS.

The moon was shining, dim and warm,
The cloud-mist floated by;
You told her that you loved her, but
God knows you told a lie.

MINISTERING SPIRITS.

There are who, like the stars of old,

Can see the helpers God has sent,
And how life's rugged mountain side
Is white with many an angel tent:

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

PETERBORO, July 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR—How much I admired you when I was in Congress with you, I need not again say. I thought no member had a better intellect or a braver spirit.

THE HEROES OF THE SEA.

The only two men

who have as yet won maritime distinction in the war are members of the Navy, and are colored men into the bargain. Wm. Tillman, a black stevedore, by his determined energy, has saved for its own property to the amount of \$100,000, and has captured for our government the prize crew of a steam privateer; and another of his race, who has not been mentioned, has given into our hands the schooner "Enchantress," which was being carried away under similar circumstances.