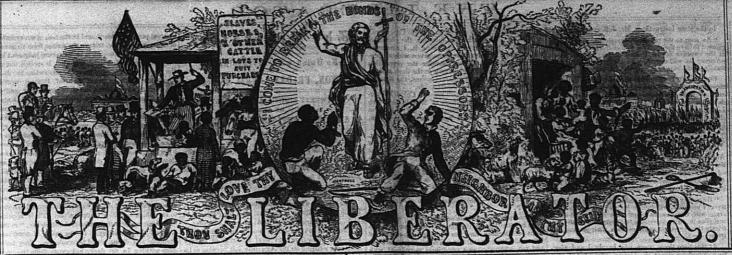
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be detected (rost PAID) to the General Agent.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . From the instan-that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a wa-

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VQL. XXXII. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1634.

Mr. President, with unspeakable delight I hall his measure, and the prospect of its speedy adoption, it is the first installment of that great debt which call one to-an enlawed race, and will be recognized in history as one of the victories of humanity. At home, throughout our own country, it will be released with gratitude: while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of larery at the national capital. Nobody can read that siaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, eneath the eyes of the sovereignon, even in a barbarias age; and nobody can hear that slaves are now left in the markets of Washington, beneath the ves of the President, without contessing the seandal to religion, the neath of the sake of the president, without contessing the seandal ilberal institutions. For the sake of our good assuper.

e, if not for the sake of justice, let-the scandal ppear.
early discussions of this question, there were topics introduced which now command little tion. It was part, of the tactics of slavery to a absolute immunity. Indeed, without such imity it had small chance of continued existence, a wrong, so utterly outrageous, could find safely where it was protected from inquiry. Thereslave masters always insisted that petitions it is existence at the national capital were not received; that it was untronstitutional to touch a here within the exclusive jurisdiction of Con; and that if it were touched, it should be only the auspices of the neighboring States of Virand Maryland. On these points claborate arnts were constructed; but it were useless to let them now. Whatever may be the opinions lividual Senators, the judgment of the country of the country should be constructed in the construction of the country of the property of the country of the

where to accuse it nere, and this wrong win endud-always, immortal as the capital itself.

But as the moment of justice approaches, we are called to meet a different objection, inspired by gen-crous sentiments. It is urged that since there can as seminents. It's diget that since that one one of thing as property in man, especially with-the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, therefore now held as slaves at the national capital are in the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, therefore, all now held as slaves at the national capital are justly entitled to freedom, without price or compensation of any kind to their masters; or, at least, that any money paid should be distributed according to an account stated between masters and slaves. Of course, if this question were determined according to divine justice, so far as we may be permitted to look in that direction, it is obvious that nothing can be due to the masters, and that any money paid belongs rather to the slaves, who for generations have been despoiled of every right and possession. But if we undertake to audit this fearful account, pray what sum shall be allowed for the prolonged tornents of the lash? What treasure shall be voted to the slave for wife ravished from his side, for children stolen, for knowledge shut out, and for all the fruits of labor wrested from him and his fathers? No such account can be stated. It is impossible, from one begin the inquiry, all must go to the slave. It only remains for Congress, anxious to see this great boon, and unwilling to embarrass or jeopard its to act practically according to its finite

abished without deay.

ony and eloquence have both been accumunst slavery; but on this occasion I shall
yielf precisely to the argument for the ran-

BANSOM OF SLAVES AT THE NATIONAL (APITAL)

A Spoch for the Abelition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Dist

And Henry Brougham spoke not only as statesman and lawyer, but as orator also, when, in the British Parliament, he uttered these memorable words:—

Parliament, he uttered these memorable words:—

"Toll me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all time it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loather rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

It has often been said that the finest sentence of the

guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

It has often been said that the finest sentence of the English language is that famous description of law with which Hooker closes the first book of his Eclesiastical Polity; but I cannot doubt that this wonderful denunciation of an irrational and inhuman pretension will be remembered hereafter with higher praise; for it gathers into surpassing eloquence the growing and immitigable instincts of universal man.

er praiso: for it gathers into surpassing cloquence the growing and immitigable instincts of universal times.

If I enter now into a brief analysis of slavery, and Gay familiar things, it is because such exposition is an essential link in the present inquiry. Looking carefully at slavery as it is, we shall find that it is not merely a single gross pretension, utterly inadmissible, the matterly inadmissible in the matterly inadmissible. They are five in number: first, the pretension of property in man; secondly, the denial of the marriage relation, for slaves are "coupled" only, and not married; thirdly, the denial of the paternal relation; fourthly, the denial of instruction; and fifthly, the appropriation of all the labor of the slave and its fruits by the master. Such are the five essential elements which we find in slavery; and this fivefold Barbarians, so utterly indefensible in every point, is maintained for the single purpose of compelling labor without wages. Of course, such a pretension is founded in force, and in nothing else. It begins with the kidnapper in demoked, that same brutal force which prevailed in the kidnapper and the pirate slave trader in his crowded hold; and it is continued here by virtue of laws which represent and embody that same brutal force which prevailed in the kidnapper and the pirate slave trader. Slavery, wherever it exists, is the triumph of force, sometimes represented in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm of an individual, and sometimes in the strong arm ined the subject, to be followed in whose, it oppores one, in oppore against right." (Jones Es. Vanzand 2 McLean's Reports, 645.) And here are the word of the Supreme Court of North Carolina: "Suc services (of a slave) can only be expected from or who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will be a support to the following the support of the supremental support of the suppo who has no will of his own, who surrenders his win implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect." (Jarman vs. Patterson, 7 Munroe's Reports, 645.) And the Supreme Court of the United States, by the lips of Chief Justice Marshall, has openly declared in a famous case.

press; for within such jurisdiction there is no amount phere in which alavery can live.

If this question were less important, I should no occupy time with its discussion. But we may lear to detest slavery still more when we see how completely it has installed itself here in utter disregarm of the Constitution, and compelled Congress ignobly to do its bidding. The bare existence of such the control of the Congress in the metropolis of the Republic

as repealed during the next wards, in 1784, three com-ed to lay out a district not court of the United States, by the lips of Clined Justices, and whether the freedmen shall be encourable to the control of the United States of the United States, by the lips of Clined Justices, and whether the freedmen shall be encourable to the control of the United States, and the state of the United States, and the states, and the states of the United States, and the states are transported to the model and states, and the states, and the states are transported to the median states, and the states, and the states, and the states are transported to the state of the states of the st

in all cases whatever contempates by the con-stitution.

In response to this act of Congress, Maryland by formal act ceded the territory which now constitutes the District of Columbia "in full and absolute right, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein;" provided that the jurisdiction of Mary-land "shall not cease or determine until Congress-shall by law provide for the government thereof," (Acts of Maryland, 1791, cap. 45, sec. 2.)

In pursuance of this contract between the United

rery obtained its foothold here.

Among the statutes of Maryland thus solemnly
nacted in gross by Congress was the following,
mally passed as early as 1715—in colonial days:

"No slave manumitted agreeably to the laws of this State shall be entitled to give evidence against any white person, or shall be received as competed as evidence to manumit any slave petitioning for his freedom."—Laws of Maryland, 1796, ch. 67, sec. 5.

capital.

It will be observed that the original statute, which undertakes to create slavery in Maryland, does not attaint the blood beyond two generations. It is confined to "all negroes and other slaves," and their "children," "during their natural lives." These are slaves, but none others, unless a familiar rule of interpretation is reversed, and such words are extended rather than restrained. And yet it is by virtue of this colonial statute, with all its ancillary barbarism, adopted by Congress, that slaves are still held at the national capital. It is true that at the instince of its adoption, there were few slaves here to

pretension which has thus far prevailed simply because slavery predominated over Congress and Courts.

To all who insist that Congress may sustain slavery in the national capital, I put the question, where in the Constitution is the power found? If you cannot show where, do not assert the power. So bideons an effrontery must be authorized in unmistakable words. But where are the words? In what article, clause, or line? They cannot be found. Do not insult human nature by pretending that its most cherished rights can be sacrificed without solemn authority. Remember that every presumption and every leaning must be in favor of freedom and against slavery. Do not forget that no nice interpretation, no strained construction, no fancied deduction, can suffice to sanction the enslavement of our fellow-men. And do not degrade-the Constitution by foisting into its blameless text the idea of property in man. It is not there; and if you think you see it there, it is simply because you make the Constitution a reflection of yourself.

A single illustration will show the absurdity of this pretension. If under the clause which gives to Congress "exclusive legislation" at the national capital, slavery may be established, if under these words Congress is empowered to create slaves in stead of citizens, then, under the same words, it may do the same thing in "the forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings" belonging to the United States, wherever situated, for these are all placed within the same "exclusive legislation." The extensive navy yard at Charlestown, in the very shadow of Bunker Hill, may be filled with slaves, whose enforced toil shall take the place of that cheerful, well-paid labor whose busy hum is the best music of the place. Such an act, however consistent with slaveholding tyranny, would not be regarded as constitutional near Bunker Hill.

But if there were any doubt on this point, if the absence of all authority were not perfectly clear, the prohibitions of the Constitution would settle

eral States, as follows:—
"No PERSON shall be deprived of life, LIBERTY, or property, without due process of law."
This prohibition, according to the Supreme Court, is obligatory on Congress. (Barron et Baltimore. 7 Peters's Rep., 243.) It is also applicable to all who are claimed as slaves; for, in the eye of the Constitution, every human being within its sphere, whether Caucasian, Indian, or African, from the President to the slave, is a person. Of this there can be no question. But a remarkable incident of history confirms this conclusion. As originally recommended by North Carolina and Virginia, this tory confirms this conclusion. As originally re-nmended by North Carolina and Virginia, this position was restrained to the freeman. Its lan-

rather than purchased; and I place it at one the sanction of that commanding charity pre by prophets and enjoined by apostles, which tory recognizes, and which the Constitution impair. From time immemorial every Gow has undertaken to ransom its subjects from early sometimes a whole people has felt its n well bestowed in the ransom of its prince, and humanity have both concurred in this combre than usually sacred. "The ransom of its prince, one of the early fathers. And the pious S brose insisted upon breaking up even the sacred of the Church, saying, "the ornament sacraments is the redemption of the captives, power thus commended has been exergised.

porary accommonation. But all times musty, antimitiplied, and shavery became a national initiation.

I was a supposed authority alares multiplied, and slavery became a national initiation. And it now continues only by virtue of this slave to be color border of colonial days, which, though flagrandly inconsistent with the Contitution. There is an unmistakable guarantee, and it has never yet been repudiated by cours or Comming; in a large state of the present of law or the property of the Who has not heard of the Barbary States, and of the pretension put forth by these Powers to enslave white Christians? Algiers was the chief soat of this

galled by the manacle and lash. As our power seemed yet inadequate to compel their liberation, it was attempted by ransom.

Informal agencies at Algiers were organized under the direction of our minister at Paris, and the famous Society of Redemption, established in their thirteenth century, under the sanction of Pope lancet HIL offered their aid. Our agents were blandly entertained by the chief slave-dealer, the Dey, who informed them that he was familias with the exploits of Wasfington; and as he never expected to set eyes on this here of freedom, expressed a hope that, through Congress, he might receive a full-length portrait of him, to be displayed in the palace at Algiers. But amidst such professions, the Dey still clung to his American slaves, holding them at prices beyond the means of the agents, who were not authorized to go beyond \$200 a head, being somewhat less than is proposed in the present bill; and I beg to call the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. Morrill.] to the parallel.

Their refemption engaged the attention of our Government early after the adoption of the Constitution. It was first brought before Congress by a petition, of which we find the following record:—

"Friday, May 14, 1790.—A petition from sundry

"Friday, May 14, 1730.—A petition from sundry citizens of the United States, captured by the Algarines, and now in slavery there, was presented, paying the interposition of Congress in their behalf. Referred to the SecTeinry of State."—Annals of Congress, Prist Congress, p. 1672.

ferred to the Secretary of State."—Annals of Congress, First Congress, p. 1572.

An interesting report on the situation of these captives, dated December 28, 1790, was made to the President by the Secretary of State, in which he sets forth the efforts of Government for their redemption at such prices as would not "raise the market," it being regarded as important that, in "the first instance of redemption by the United States, our price should be fixed at the lowest point." I quote the precise words of this document, which will be found in the State Papers of the country, (vol. 1, p. 101.) and I call special attention to them as applicable, to the present moment. It appears that at this time the number of white slaves at Algiers, belonging to all countries, was nearly identical with the number of black slaves at Washington whose redemption is now proposed. The report of Mr. Jefferson was laid before Congress, with the following brief message from the President (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 100):—

United States, December 30, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before you a report of the Secretary of State on the subject of the citizens of the United States in captivity at Algiers, that you may provide on their behalf what to you shall seem, most expedient.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It does not appear that there was any question in any quarter with regard to the power of Congress. The recommendation of the President was broad.

The recommendation of the President was broad. It was to provide on behalf of the slaves what should seem most expedient.

Another report from the Secretary of State, entitled the Mediterranean Trade, and communicated to Congress December 30, 1790, related chiefly to the same matter. In this document are the estimates of different persons with regard to the price at which our citizens might be ransomed and peace be purchased. One person, who had resided very long at Algiers, put the price at sixty or seventy thousand pounds sterling. This was the lowest estimate. But another authority put) it at \$570,000; and still another said that it could/not be less than \$1,000,000, which is the sum proposed in the present bill.

Mr. Jefferson, after considering the subject at some length, concludes as follows:—

"Upon the whole, it rests with Congress to decide between war, tribute, and ransom. If war, they will consider how far our own resources shall be called forth. If tribute or ransom, it will rest with them to limit and provide the amount, and with the Executive, observing the same constitutional forms, to make arrangements for employing it to the best advantage."

—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 106.

Among the papers accompanying the report is a letter from Mr. Adams, while he was minister at London, from which I take the following words:— "It may be reasonably concluded that this greatfair cannot be finished for much less than £200,000."

In pursuance of these communications, the Senate receeded to tender its advice to the President, in he following resolution:—

the following resolution:—
"Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent that
the President of the United States take such measures as he may think necessary for the redemption
of the citizene of the United States now in captivity
at Algiers: Provided, The expense shall not exceed
\$40,000; and also that measures be taken to confirm
the treaty now existing between the United States
and the Emperor of Morocco."—State Papers, vol. 1,
p. 128. p. 128.

By a subsequent message, dated February 22, 1791, the President said:—

"I will proceed to take measures for the ranson of our clizens in captivity in Algiers, in conformity with your resolution of advice of the lat inst., as sood as the moneys necessary shall be appropriate the Legislature, and shall be in readiness."—Ibid.

Still later, the same subject was presented by the following inquiry proposed to the Senate by President Washington, under date of May 8, 1792:—

"If the President of the United States should conclude a convention or treaty with the Government of Algiers, for the ransom of the thirteen Americans in captivity there, for a sum not exceeding \$40,000, all expenses included, will the Senate approve the same? Or is there any, and what, greater or lesser aum which they would fix as the limit beyond which they would not approve the ransom?"

The Senate approved to ransom?

sum which they would fix as the limit beyond which they would not approve the ransom?

The Senate promptly replied by a resolution declaring it would approve such treaty of ransom. (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 136.) And Congress, by the act of May 8, 1792, apprepriated a sum of \$50,000 for this purpose. Commodore Paul Jones was intrusted with the mission to Algiers, charged with the double duty of making peace with this Power, and of securing the redemption of our citizens. In his letter of instructions, dated June 1, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expresses himself as follows:—

"It has been a fixed principle with Congress to establish the rate of ransom of American exprises with the Barbary States at as low a point as possible, that it may not be, the interest of those States to go in quest of our citizens in preference to those of other countries. Had is not been for the danger it would have brought on the residue of our seamen, by exciting the cupidity of these rovers against them, our citizens now in Algiers would have been long ago redeemed, without regard to price. The mere money for their particular redemption neither has been nor is an object with anybody here. "—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 202.

In the same instructions, Mr. Jefferson says

"As soon as the ransom is completed, you will pleased to have the captives well clothed and sent hon at the expense of the United States, with as mucconomy as will consist with their reasonable contrumble."

Commodore Paul Jones-tructions—died without er Commodore Paul Jones—called admiral in the in-structions—died without entering upon the perform-ance of these duties, which were afterwards un-dertaken by Colonel Humphreys, our minister at Lisbon, who was honored especially with the friend-ship of Washington, as an accomplished officer of his staff during the Revolution. But the terms ex-acted by the Dey were such as to render the mis-sion unsuccessful.

Mean while, other Americans were seized by the Algerines, who are described as "employed as cap-tive slaves on the most laborious work, in a distress-ed and naked situation." (State Papers, vol. 1, p. 418.) One of their number, in a letter to the Pre-ident, dated at Algiers, November 5, 1793, says:— "Humanity towards the unfortunate American cap-

"Humanity towards the unfortunate American cap-tives, I presume, will induce your excellency to con-erate with Congress to adopt some speedy and effoc-tual plan in order to restore to liberty and finally ex-tricate the American captives from their present dis-tresses."—Libid.

At this time there were one hundred and nine-teen American slaves in Algiers, who united in a petition to Congress, dated December, 1793, in which there say:

"Your petitioners are at present captives in this city of bondage, employed daily in the most laborious work, without any respect to persons. They pray that you will take their unfortunate situation into consideration, and adopt such measures as will restore the American captives to their country, their friends, families, and connections."—Ibid, p. 421.

consideration, and adopt such measures as will restore the American captives to their country, their friends, families, and connections."—Ibid, p. 421.

The country was now aroused. A general contribution was proposed. People of all classes vied in generous elforts. Newspapers entered with increased activity into the work. At public celebrations the toasts "happiness for all," and "universal liberty," were proposed, partly in sympathy with our wretched white fellow-countrymen in bonds. On one occasion, at a patriotic celebration in New Hampshire, they were remembered in the following toast: "Our brethren in slavery at Algiers. May the measures adopted for their redemption be successful, and may they live to rejoice with their friends in the blossings of liberty." The clergy too were enlisted. A fervid appeal by the captives themselves was addressed to the ministers of the Gospel throughout the United States, asking them to set apart a special Sunday for sermons in behalf of their enslaved brethren. Literature, too, added her influence, not only in essays, but in a work, which, though now forgotten, was among the earliest of the literary productions of our country, reprinted in London at a time when few American books were known abroad. I selfer to the story of the Algerine Captive, which though published anonymously—like other similar works at a later day—is known to have been written by Royall Tyler, afterwards Chief Justice of Vormont. Slavery in Algiers is here depicted in the sufferings of a single captive—as slavery in the United States has been since depicted in the sufferings of United Tom; but the influence of the early story was hardly less strong against African slavery than against white slavery. "Grant me," says the Algerine captive—who had been a surgeon on board a ship in the African slaver trade—from the depths of his own sorrows," once more to taste the freedom of my native country, and every moment of my life shale declarated to preaching against this detestable commerce. I will fly to our fell The country was now aroused. A general con-fibution was proposed. People of all classes vied

asks:—

"Is there within the limits of these United States an individual who will not cheerfully contribute in proportion to his means to carry it into effect? By the peculiar blessings of freedom which you enjoy, by the disinterested sacrifices you made for its attainment, by the patriotic blood of those martyrs of liberty who died to secure your independence, and by all the tender ties of nature, let me conjure you once more to snatch your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons, and death."

your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons, and death."

Meanwhile, the Government was energetic through all its agents, at home and abroad; nor was any question raised with regard to its constitutional powers. In the animated debate which ensued in the House of Representatives, an honorable member said, "If bribery would not do, he should certainly vote for equipping a fleet." (Annals of Congress, Third Congress, p. 434.) At last, by act of Congress of the 20th of March, 1794, \$1,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose, being the identical sum now proposed for a similar purpose of redemption; but it was somewhat masked under the language "to defray any expenses which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, p. 345.) On the same day, by another act, the President was authorized "to borrow on the credit of the United States, if in his opinion the public service shall require it, a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000." The object was distinctly avowed n the instructions of Mr. Jefferson, dated the 28th of March, of the same year, "for concluding a treaty of peace and liberating our citizens from captivity," and in other instructions, dated the 19th of July, of the same year, in which the wishes of the President are thus conveyed:—

"Ransom and peace sere to go hand in hand, if practicable, but if neace cannot be obtained a rangonist.

are thus conveyed:—

"Ransom and peace are to go hand in hand, if practicable; but if peace cannot be obtained, a ransom-is to be effected without delay,"

" " " " restricting yourself, on the head of ransom, within the limit of \$3,000 per min."—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 529.

The negotiation was at last consummated, and the first tidings of its success were announced to Congress by President Washington in his message of 8th December, 1795, as follows:—

"With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information nas peen received from an agent acquired on our part to Algiers, importing that the terms of a treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjusted in such a manner as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity."

—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 28.

The treaty for this purpose was signed at Algiers 5th September, 1795. It was a sacrifice of pride, if not of honor, to the necessity of the occasion. Among its stipulations was one even for an annual tribute from the United States to the harbarous slave power. But amidst all its unquestionable humiliation, it was a treaty of emancipation; nor did our people consider nicely the terms on which such a good was secured. It is recorded that a thrill of joy went through the land on the annunciation that a vessel had left Algiers, having on board the Americans who had been captives there. The largess of money and even the indignity of tribute were forgotten in gratulations on their new-found happiness. Washington in his message to Congress of December 7, 1796, thus solemnly dwelt on their emancipation:—

"After many delays and disappointments arising

emancipation:—
"After many delays and disappointments arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements to the Dey and Regency of Algiers will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable, disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions occasioned by that war, which will render a further provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners at Algiers, while it graftles every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation."—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 30.

of the whole negotiation."—State Papers, vol. 1, p. 30.

Other treaties were made with Tripoli and with Morocco, and more money was paid for the same object, until at last, in 1801, the slaveholding pretensions of Tripoli compelled a resort to arms. It appears by a document preserved in the State Papers of our country, that from 1796—in the space of five years—appropriations had been made for the liberation of our people, reaching to a sum total of up—tripole and obliterated.—Bo Herald.

wards of two millions of dollars. (State Papers, vol. 2, p. 372.) To all who now question the power of Congress or the policy of exercising it, I commend this account, in its various items, given with all possible minuteness. If we consider the population and the resources of the country at the time, as compared with our present gigantic means, the amount will not be considered inconsiderable.

The pretensions of Tripoli aroused Colonel Humphreys, the former companion of Washington, who was now at home in retirement. In an address to the public, he called again for united action, saying:—

saying:—

"Americans of the United States, your fellow-cit zens are in fetters! Can there be but one feeling Where are the gallant remains of the race who fought for freedom!—Where the glorious helrs of their privistan! Will there seeve be a truce to political parties Or must it forecer be the fate of the free States, that it off vices of usion should be drowned in the hourse clause of discord? No! Let every friend of blessed manify and sacred freedom entertain a better ho and confidence."—Miscellaneous Works of David Husphreys, p. 75.

Then commanded those early deads by which

Then commenced those early deeds by which our ms became known in Europe—the best achieve ent of Decatur, and the romantic expedition of aton. Three several times Tripoli was attacked ment of Decatur, and the romantic expedition of Eaton. Three several times Tripoli was attacked; and yet, after successes sometimes mentioned with pride, our country consented by solemn treaty to pay \$60,000 for the freedom of two hundred American slaves, and thus again by money obtained emancipation. But Algiers was governed by slavery as a ruling passion. Again it seized our people; but even the contest in which we were engaged with Great Britain could not prevent an outbreak of indignant sympathy with those who were in bonds. A naval force, which was promptly dispatched to the Mediterranean, secured the freedom of the American slaves without ragsons, and stipulated further that hereafter no Americans should be made slaves, and that "any Christians whatever, captives in Algiers," making their escape and taking refuge on board an American slip of war, should be safe from all requisition or reclamation. Decatur, on this occasion, showed character as well as courage. The freedmen of his arms were welcomed on board his slip with impatient triumph. Thus, not by money, but by war was emancipation this time secured.

At a later day, Great Britain, weary of tribute and ranson, directed her naval power against the Barbary States. Tunis and Tripol each promised abolition; but Algiers sullenly refused, until compelled by irresistible force. Before night on the 27th August, 1816, the fleet fired, besides shells and rockets, one hundred and eighteen tons of powder and fifty thousand shot, weighing more than five hundred tons. Amidst the crumbling ruins of wall and citadel the cruel slave power was humbled, and consented, by solemn stipulation, to the subcition of white slavery forever. This great event was announced by the victorious admiral in a dispatch to his Government, where he uses words of gratulation worthy of the occasion:—

"In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble

slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual shappy enough to be employed in it."—Osler's Life of Lord Exmouth, p. 482.

And thus ended white slavery in the Barbary States. A single brief effort of war put an instant close to this wicked pretension. If, in looking back upon its history, we find much to humble our pride—if we are disposed to mourn that our Government stooped to ransom those who were justly free without price, yet we cannot fail to gather instruction from this great precedent. Slavery is the same in its essential character, wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has received some new harshness here among us. There is no argument against its validity at Mashington. In both cases, it is unjust force organized into law. But in Algiers it is not known that the law was unconstitutional, as it clearly is here in Washington. In the early case, slavery was regarded by our fathers only as an existing FACT; and it is only as an existing FACT that it can be now regarded by our fathers only as an existing FACT; and it is only as an existing FACT; and it is only as an existing FACT that it can be now regarded by the control of the future, I have confined myself to two simple inquiries, it is because in which seems to of an the door of the future, I have confined myself to two simple inquiries, it is because in the horizon of the future of the control of the future of the control of the control of the future of the control of the control of the future of the control of the control of the future of the future of the control of the future of the future of the future of t

you nestate to pass this bill for the blacks, then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of slavery affects the master as much as the slave; while recent events testify that wherever slavery exists, there treason lurks, if it does not flaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion, slavery has been constantly m very has even constantly manness in the conduct of the masters, and even here in the national capital it has been the traitorous power which has encourage ad and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed at every cost, and if its suppression here endangers slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for determined action.

here endangers slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for determined action.

Amidst all present solicitudes, the future, cannot be doubtful. At the national capital, slavery will give way to freedom; but the good work will not stop here. It must proceed. What God and nature decree, rebellion cannot arrest. And as the whole wide-spread tyramy, begins to tumble, then, above the din of battle, sounding from the sea and echo-ing along the land, above even the exultations of victory on well-fought fields, will ascend voices of pladness and benediction, swelling from generous hearts wherever civilization hears sway, to commen-orate a sacred triumph, whose trophies, instead of tattered banners, will be ransoured slaves.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Senate bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote, and now only awaits the approval and signature of the President to become operative. Some doubts have been expressed in regard to the probable endorsement of this bill by Mr. Lincoln, but those best informed are confident that the President will sign the bill. The whole country has cause for congratulation in the passage of this bill by Congress. The stigma of holding slaves beneath the shadow of the Capitol has long enough rested upon the Nation, and has furnished our foreign enemies a most powerful weapon to use against us in this present rebellion. It is time that the Sent of Government rested upon tree soil, territory unpolluted by slavery. We are

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the ArmsICAR ARTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY will be held in the
Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) in the city
of New York, on Tursday, May 6, commencing at
10 o'clock, A. M. In the evening, another public
meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The names of speakers for these meetings will be seasonably announced.

The Society will meet, for business purposes only,
in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, at
21. P. M. on Tursday, and 10 A. M. on Wedneaday.

The orgect of this occuty is still—as at its following them-the immediate and total abolition of abavery wherever existing on the American soil, because of its inherent sinfulness, immorality, oppression and barairty, and its utter repugnance to all the precepts of the Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democrathe Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democra-cy; its measures are still the same—peaceful, moral, rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities are still the same—the pen, the press, the lecturing field, tracts and other publications, etc., etc., disseminating light and knowledge in regard to the tyrannical pow-er claimed, possessed and exercised by slaveholders, the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the nulty compilety of the records of the North religious. the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the guilty complicity of the people of the North, religiously, politically, governmentally, with those who "trade in slaves and the souls of men;" its spirit is still resame—long-suffering, patient, hopeful, impartial, benevolent alike to the oppressor and the oppressed, zealously intent on "promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" universally, "knowing no East, no West, no North, no South," but embracing the whole country in its obscribble and but embracing the whole country in its charitable and humane concern, and conflicting with nothing just honest, noble, and Christian in sentiment, practice of tendency.

In regard to the struggle now going on between the

Government and the Rebel States, this Society is un-equivocally with the Government, because it has done no wrong to those States, nor furnished any justification for such a treasonable procedure on their part. Yet the Society sees in this awful conflict the fulfilment of the prophetic declaration—"Ye have not proclaimed liberty every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; therefore I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine"; and it trusts that, in the spirit of sincere repentance and deep humiliation, acknowledging the righteous retribution which has come upon them, THE PEOPLE will imperatively demand of the Government, (now that it has the constitutional right under the war power,) that it forthwith decree the immediate ate and entire abolition of slavery, so that peace may be restored on an enduring basis, and the unity of th nation preserved through universal justice.

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

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY will hold its anniversary in the Cooper Institut on WEDNESDAY evening, May 7th.

companions" committed a grievous sin. The natural and inevitable result of it is a dismembered republic and a tremendous civil war, through the treachery of the very slaveholding class that originally dictated the terms of the Union, and also as a divine retributhe terms of the Union, and also as a divine Periodical tion for transpling upon the poor and needy! Not for myriads of worlds ought it to be, even if it could be restored, with all its iniquitous conditions and horrible pro-slavery compromises! "Wo to them that go down to Egypt [the South] for help, for they look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord! Yet he will arise against the house of vivil-lores, and Yet he will arise against the house of evil-doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity. Now the Egyptians are men, and not God; and their houses against the help of them that work inquity. Now the Egyptians are men, and not God; and their houses flesh, and not spirit. When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpsth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they shall fail together." Be-hold the verification of the learful prediction! Judi-cially blief, and insurable. cially blind, and incurably perverse, the same paper adds—"Some persons are inclined to look leniently on the great crime of the radical abolitionists, which has done so much to plunge the nation into its present war." The crime here alluded to is identical with war." The crime here siluded to is identical with that committed by certain "pestilent and seditions fellows" of old, of whom we read that they had the impudence to raise the inquiry as against the ru-lers of their day, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." Also with that committed at an earlier period against "the powers that were," by certain "radagainst "the powers that were," by certain "rad-ical" Jews, when they defiantly said, "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, Their crime is a determined resolution to make no truce with violence, oppression and blood; to stand by the cause of impartial liberty at all hazards; to call a nation, dead in trespasses and sins, to true repentance and thorough reformation. They deny that 'Wahlburgard's and liberty at the control of th ance and thorough reformation. They deny that "Washington and his companions" could set aside the eternal law of God with impunity, or innocently seek to promote their own interests at the expense of the rights and happiness of a class "meted out and lynching, are to be believed. From this revelution, trodden under foot of men," or bind any of their the poet seems to have drawn his picture, thus: posterity to sanction and perpetuate their evil doings, or claim any more exemption from sharp criticism and stern condemnation than others who have done those things they ought not to have done, in order to subserve their own ends. In their essential nature and claims to merciful consideration, we have as much regard for any similar number of manacled slaves as we have for "Washington and his companions." "A man's a man, for a' that." And sure we are that if any Constitution or Union had been formed at the sacrifice of the liberty of "Washington and his con panions," they would have pronounced it "a covanions," they would have pronounced it "a cove ant with death and an agreement with hell," and treated it accordingly—no matter who had been its framers. Yes, we know that it was because some alight encroachments were made upon their freedom by the mother country, that they rose in rebellion ustified in resisting unto death. In the light of their om they so cruelly consented to thousand times more justified in sacrifice would be a thousand times more justified in rising up in insurrection, and slaughtering their op-"With what in

red to you again."
merce, animated by the spirit of nete, it shall be measured to y The Journal of Commerce, a those who accused Jesus in this manne this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Cesar"—and of those who accused his disciples of "going about to turn the world upside asly accuses the abolitionists of having "done much to plange the nation into its press state of war";—meaning that they have pursued state of war";—meaning that they have pursued a lawless and wicked course, for the basest purposes, and reckless of consequences. It is a libellous charge;

without mercy.

at great personal hazard, and in the face of every form of obloquy and abuse, to save the nation from its present evil plight, by urging it to "execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor"—otherwise, in due time, the righteous retribution of Heaven would be poured out without mixture upon our guilty land. They have tenaciously adhered to the Declaration of Independence, as setting furth the true doctrine as to man's instinable right to freedom. They have done as they would be done by, by remembering those in bonds as bound with them. They have advocated those principles of justice and humanity-which distinguish mankind from the brute creat tion, and which the civilized world recognizes as a circurally obligatory. They have denounced fraud, oppression, concubinage, child-stealing, and all the crimes and horrors to which the accursed slave system gives birth. They have never felt or manifested any ill-will to the slavsholders, but have interposed in order to save them and their victims alike. Their appeals have been made to the reason and conscience, "to the law and the testipony," in the spirit of conscious rectitude and disinterested benevolence. They have done nothing in the dark, but every thing has been made manifest in the light. They have set a mally example of free discussion, ever courting in their own organs and on their own platforms the closest scrutiny, and the boldest utternoe of expression on the part of example of free discussion, ever courting in the own organs and on their own platforghs the closest actruiny and the boldest utterance of expression on the part of their opponents. And it is precisely for these reasons that the venal Journal of Commerce hates and persecutes them; for if they had only "gone with the multitude to do evil," and sanctioned the act of "striking and constanting with adultivers." hands with thieves and consenting with adulterers," that paper would have applauded them as patriots and Christians. The charge it maliciously brings against the abolitionists, of "having done much to plunge the nation into its present state of war," is fearfully true of its own course for a long series of years. It has daily exerted itself to corrupt the moral and religious sentiment of the North on the subject of slavery, to encourage the South in all her infamous demands, to strengthen and enlarge the power of the slave oil-garchy now at the head of the present rebellion, to ridicule and caricature the Anti-Slavery movement, to insult and libel every man in public and private dis-posed to resist the further extension of slavery, and with special, persistent and dastardly malignity to with special, persistent and dastardly malignity to heap contempt and outrage upon the free colored population, endeavoring to rouse up popular enmity every where to secure their virtual expulsion from the country. It has no real sympathy with the government, and is doing all in its power to paralyze vigorous action against the Southern traitors, and, as far as it dares, to give them countenance and aid. In short, its career has been marked with odious duplicity, shanicless villany, detestable religious cant, and bruta inhumanity. Every copy of it is saturated with blood

"Parson Brownlow." This notorious parson hav-"Parson Browslow." This notorious parson hav-ing had his paper suppressed, his printing-office de-stroyed, his life threatened, and himself thrust into prison, by the rebels, for his unfaltering loyalty to the Union, has at last been released, and is now making a Western tour, narrating his hair-breadth escapes and actual sufferings to crowded audiences. He has had tendered to him the freedom of several of the Western cities as a mark of sympathy and respect, though he really deserves little of either; for a more conve-minded, vulgar, abusive, puglistic disputant it would be difficult to find. It is something to his credit, under such trying circumstances, that he refused to play the traitor; but this makes him neither a gentleman nor a Christian. Here is an extract from his speech before the Legislature of Ohio:-

before the Legislature of Ohio:—

"Some time since, I stood alone amidst 2,000 rebel soldiers, and I said, in my address to them:—It is sold one. The North have soldiers and I said, in my address to them:—It is you of the South that are to blame. The North have "No candid, outspoken abolitoinist will take the least offence at our distinct charge, that he and those who think with him are not for the Union which Washington and his companions founded."

None whatever! That was a guilty Union comented with the blood of an enslaved race on our soil ..." a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," in the making of which, "Washington and his companions" committed a grievous sin. The nature of the southern fire-aters and one hundred Northern Abolitonists, and hanged them up, and buried them in a common diteh, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none companions" committed a grievous sin. The nature of this war. [Immense applause.] I am speaking too of this war. (Immense applause.) I am speaking too long. (Cries of 'No, no, '&c., &c.)"

This murderous expression against the truest friends of freedom was received with "immense applause," it seems, by this legislative assembly, and the morally demented utterer of it was urged to "go on"! What degradation of mind is here manifested! And what madness is evinced in supposing that a righteous Got is to be baffled in his dealings with oppressors, by the seasonable hanging of any number of their opponents!

LETTER OF MR. MARTIN. We publish in another column a letter from Mr. William Carlos Martyn, in reply to one in our paper of the 4th inst, impeaching his integrity in the manner therein set forth. Mr. M. has entirely mistaken his accuser, who, so far from skulking behind intangible blanks, appended his name to his statement, and authorized us to make any use of it we might deem proper. We did not think it necessary to print his name; but, at the same time, we said it would be communicated to Mr. M., if he desired

it; and we shill send it to him all the more readily, because he has implicated quite another person. From Mr. Martyn's explanations as to his alleged connection with Yale College, it appears that he has had no intention of practicing any deception; and, so far as anti-slavery lecturing is concerned, he has had no motive to do so. He has good talents, and we trust his future course will be "onward and upward."

ied a communication from the Boston Courier, accusing in trifling with female confidence, and breaking his plighted faith—&c., &c. There is no question of his guilt. We have seen a letter from him, acknowledging it in full, heaping upon himself an shame and confusion of face. It is now very doubtful whether any of his statements, concerning his

"O, serpent heart, bid with a flowering face!
Did ever dragon keep so fair a care?
Dove-feathered area! nelvish-rarening lamb!
Despised substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st;
A damned saint, an honorable villain."

BOTH WORTHY OF A THOROUGH PERUSAL. Se the Letter of Gerrit Smith to Montgomery Blair on our last page, excellent in spirit, noble in purpose, and kind in rebuke. Also, the admirable speech of Charles Summer, on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—so worthy of the eloquent orator and his inspiring theme. We had hoped to be able to an nounce, in our present number, that President Lincoln has put his name to the bill which has passed both houses of Congress; but he has not yet done so, though it is said that he will certainly sanction it.

THE REBELS FULLY AWARE OF THE MOVEMENT

OF GENERAL McClellan. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who is considered good authority in matters appertaining to the rebels in Vir-ginia and their sympathizers in Maryland, says it was known at Richmond when the bulk of the Union army of the Potomac moved from Manassas to Washington; "We found it was known there when the corps d'armee had landorbidding to dand were assembled at Fortress Monroe; it was
known there when the corps d'armee had landorbidding to dand were assembled at Fortress Monroe; it was
known there when General McClellan and his staff arrived at the Fortress; and it was known there when
the masce to Yorktown commenced, and what numbe tis present
by pursued a
make the attack. How is this to be accounted for I
There is exempther in the corps of the counter of the counter of the corps of the counter of the corps of the counter of the corps of There is something inexplicable about this Gen. Mc less of consequences. It is a libellous charge; Ciellan and all his movements. Of all "slow coach-have done no such thing. They have expended es," his is the slowest; and his vaunted "military so f time, and a large amount of means and effort, strategy" is manifestly a humbug.

APRIL 18. THE METAYER TENURE. My friend "C.," who wishes the Metayer tense, interposed, by way of precaution, between embra-ment and perfect freedom, need not feel the lent alarm lest we should get too speedily from the between the top-lest our difficult social problem should be solved too easily or too rapidly. Further, he may distribute from his mind the idea that I expect any indicators attainments, material, intellectual or more statements. displies from his mino the lines that I expect any in-portant attainments, material, intellectual or moral, in be made by the blacks "rather suddenly." It is be cause all such progress must inevitably be very slow, that I am so particular and emphatic in demanding the right and the best conditions wherewith to logic the right and the best conditions wherewith to book
the process of elevation.

The position of the colored race in the South, who
placed, as I wish to have them, in freedom under log,
will be by no means poetical, but sadly prosaic. They
will merely have reached the opportunity—will merely have come to the beginning—of an attempt to ris
above the lowest condition of humanity. They us,
the resultion of the boy who has just company. above the fives constitute of humany. They as in the position of the boy who has just commence going to school. There is no danger of his getting too much knowledge, or of his getting it too quictly. There is no possibility of his becoming, at once, a gran scholar. It is now to be decided whether he will chose scholar. It is now to be decided whether he will choose to make the exertion, and use the patience and pre-verance, necessary to learn anything. What we mand for him is, that he shall have the opportunity is

mand for him is, that he shall have the opportunity is make a fair experiment; that the rules of the shall shall not be him out, in advance, from either spelling reading, writing or arithmetic; and what we demand for the freedman is, that the rules of the civil state

for the freedman is, that the three of the cirl sta-shall not bar him out, in advance, from any such don-of occupation and residence, or from any such don-of occupation and residence, as he may prefer and on

attain, under the laws which govern the whole community. This is all. Scholar or laborer, it will the

him a long, long time to work upwards. Being richer, stronger and more intelligent than he, we ought to help him. But the very least we can do is to avoid hindering him by obstructions, either of hwar

custom. And we may as well at once free ourselves from the delusion (to which the persevering lies of

from the decusion (to which the persevering as a the slaveholders have given an undeserved curracy) that such restrictions are really helpful to him; that he learns rather better with one eye bound up; that

im.

The advantage which my friend expects from the adoption of the Metayer system here is, that he is terests of the laborer will be better protected by the "public sanction and unwavering custom" which he finds connected with that system in some parast France, than by the special verbar contract which borers here make with their employers. Now, even if we could have here, for the solution

of our great problem, that "public sanction and as wavering custom" which the growth of centuries ha produced in certain quiet, "slow," old-fashioned real districts of France, 1 should differ with my friend in regard to its preferableness over the freedom which states its own demands, and takes equal part in a co-tract. But we cannot possibly have the conditions in question for our experiment. Unwavering custom is not a thing that can be made to order, or beight not a thing that can be made to order, or begit ready-made. Not only is no such thing in existence here, but it is doubtful whether either party would agree to commence a trial of it. And even if both parties did agree to begin, and give it a trial, and if they consented to continue it for ten or fifteen year, it would take at least that time to establish the "u-varying custom?" which is the chief recommendate of the achiever, whereas we head some plan wild of the scheme; whereas, we need some plan which shall not only promise well for the future, but anset the necessities of the present moment also. It sees to me that immediate emancipation, a chance for those who have been slaves to begin to work for said moderate wages as shall offer themselves, taking the chances that the poor in all our Northern towns have to take, will work better than any system intermed-ate between that and slavery, alike for the pressi-

and the future.

Of course, in so great a change as is now coming upon Southern labor, both upon its form and its selection, and its relations are to be expected, as many dangers to be guarded against. Let us do the best we can in regard to each of these as it shall arise. But there is one great, imminent, enormou langer, constantly threatening, pressing in every me ment and at every crevice, and needing to be provided against "first, and last, and midst, and without end"—namely, the habit of whites to consider black inferior beings, to tent them as inferior beings, at to oppress them. Whatever safeguards we may provide, much of this oppression will certainly be seed and many of our white nonnation will stell cised, and many of our white population will yield to this besetting sin. But the m ore wise pregaution is used in providing the safeguards, the more thorough we shall secure the end which "C." and myself har equally at heart, the progressive elevation of these people whom our nation has kept in bonds, under

darkness.

We are told that it is unwise to fight the devil with fire, because he understands the properties and cape bilities of that, element better than we do, and can bilities of that element better than we do, and estand its assault better than we can. Let us spoes water to fire, liberty to slavery, free knowledge tor-forced ignorance. Instead of enforcing a small oppression as the best step next in succession to a ground, it is to be the procession to a ground that have done with all oppression, recognize human rights in practice as well as in theory, disard the sham democracy and the class legislation which the sham democracy and the class legislation which have so long disgraced us, and try a system of law which, aiming to secure the rights of all, shall have specially in view the protection of the poor and the weak. reak.

Perhaps we cannot fully attain this, corrupted a the minds and hearts of our people, have been by their long alliance with slaveholders. But this is the tiple thing to strive for ; and the degree of our success i thing to strive for; and the degree of our success attaining the right will be proportionate to the numbers, the assidulty and the perseverance of those via keep on demanding that, and nothing less. The higher we aim, other things being equal, the higher our arrow will reach. Freedom, nothing less that freedom under law, for the slave, will give the but chance for the attainment of ultimate welfare, alle

THE FUGITIVE WIFE: A Criticism on Marriage. Adultery and Divorce. By Warren Chase, Author of "The Life of the Lone One." Boston: Pub-lished by Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield Street. 182 The topics discussed in this unpretending volume

re such as, owing to the corrupt state of society, of ain little consideration, and yet are deserving of close analysis and universal attention. Particularly is the true in regard to the marriage institution, which is volves to so wide and volves to so wide and vast an extent the weal or we of mankind, and which few have had the moral cou age to investigate as to its nature, obligat ties, tendencies and results. Whatever that institu to the degrees of civilization,—it is a startling fact the one half of the human race, namely, the female per tion, have never yet had any voice in determin sanctity or limitations, because they have been universally disfranchised, and therefore deprived of ill opportunity to help shape the laws on this subject.
This ought not so to be, and will not always be so.
The perusal of "The Fugitive Wife" will help to twaken reflection and lead to needed investigation.

JUSTLY AFRAID OF RIVALRY. The editor of the JUSTIX AFFAIN OF Who is desperately afflicted win negrophobia, alarmingly says—" Wendeil Philips and Parker Pillsbury boldly avow that emancipation is not be applied to become got mough: the slaves must be entitled to ernors and senators in Congress; and Charles Sum ner declares constantly for equality." Unbagg man I he is manifestly afraid of a successful rival in the enfranchised negro. His fears are certainly well founded.

LETTER FROM WM. OARLOS MARTYN.

New York, April 12, 1862.

Mr. Garrison:

Mr Dear Sir.—Owing to my absence from home field to see the Liberator containing—inck on me until this morning, it having just been forwarded to me from New Haven. Surprised and fewarded to me from New Haven. Surprised and grised at such bitter charges, my duty to myself, my family, my friends, and to the cause of liberty which I profess and delight to serve, all imperatively demand that the calcumy be refuted.

Permit me, then, a word in reply.

I would bid the public mark at the outset that I would hid the public mark at the outset that assumes the habitual garb of all assassins of character, and, with convenient secrecy, stabs me in the dark; hoping, perhaps, thus hid, to go unwipped of justice. Or does he think his character and abilities so filly and accurately described by the three blanks over which his letter is written, that it would be impossible to mistake him?

This "old acquaintance of mine," with whom (if he he the norson I suspect) I never passed a dozen-

This "old acquaintance of mine, with widow the be the person I suspect I never passed a dozer words, says that, during his Freshman year, he met a gentleman one day on the college grounds, who inequired for the room of Wm. C. Martyn; stating that quired for the room of Wm. C. Moston, and that I quired for the room of N.H. C. Mariyn; stating that he had made my acquaintance in Boston, and that I had given him my address, "No. 5, South Centre, Yale College." On learning that there was no such Yale College. On learning that there was no such building or person, said gentleman felt deeply grieved at my faithlessness. Now, sir, these are the facts:—

Now, sir, these are the facts:—
Several years since, my father removed his resistance from Worcester to New Haven, the better to facilitate the entrance into, and continuance at college, of my brother and myself. Before leaving Worcester, I had commenced, and nearly completed my fit, and expected to enter Yale the then approaching 11th of September. Under these circumstances. I had once. expected to enter Yale the then approaching 11th of September. Under these circumstances, I had occasion, a little before our removal, to pass several days in Boston. While there I met, and became quite familiar with, the gentleman this "old acquaintance of mine" refers to. In the course of one of a number of conversations, I incidentally mentioned my intention to enter college at New Haven the then coming term. My friend told me he was frequently through New Haven, and added, "Next time I pass that way, Lwill call, and rootes the acquaintance: where shall I will call, and renew the acquaintance: where shall I find you!" Knowing at that time neither what I find you! Anowing at that time fective wing house my father would rent, or what room I should have, I told him that if he would call on Mr. Chamberlain, (a gentleman with whom I had niet, and whom berlain, (a gentleman with whom I had met, and whom I highly esteemed,) he would doubtless be able and willing to direct him to me. I did not write my direction as is alleged, but said, "You will find Mr. Chamberlain at South Middle," not Centre. However, owing to the weakness of my sight, I did not enter college, as had been my intention, it being impossible for me to study. But my father took a house in New House, the situation of which was well known to all Haven, the situation of which was well known to my friends. Have I not a right to think that this my friends. Have I not a right to think that this "ofl acquaintance of mine" might, without great difficulty, have pointed out to this "chagrined" gentleneuty, have pomeed out to this chagging of an old acquaintance? Would it not have been the part of an 'old acquaintance' to seek to account for such a mistake naturally, without rushing headlong, with valunteer haste, to the conclusion that an "old acquintance" was a liar and a rascal ! May I not just quintance "was a har and a rascat! May I not just by fear that, with this "old acquaintance of mine," the wislf was father to the thought"! Or am I to accept this attack as evidence that we are but too prone to judge of others by ourselves! Then in regard to Le Roy.

While I tarried in that village, it was with a "lang straw" friend of my fathers, and I met the warnest.

syne" friend of my father's, and I met the warmest in trens on y sauce, and increase, This old friend, feeling naturally interested in myself and our family, inquired particularly all about us. I told him of our residence in New Haven—said I had a brother already. in college—and added farther, that I expected to enter soon myself in my last—the Senior—year. I informed him that my poor eyesight had obliged me to leave, for a little, my studies at New Haven, where I had been engaged in study several years, aiming at the outset to enter Yale in my Freshman year, but taking outset to enter Yale in my Freshman year, but taking steps latterly to go into one of the higher classes. Having gone into Western New York on a visit to my friend, George W. Clarke, of Rochester, he shad per-suaded me to speak on the war, and its relation to sla-very, with which request I was then complying. I set, was when request I was then complying. I said nothing of eny "high scholarship," preferring to let my lectures speak for themselves on that point. Indeed, this covert charge of the grossest egotism comes with exceeding ill grace from this "old acquaintance of migne." Those who know us both will bear me witness that I am not the one most addicted to self-praising. I think he will remember that it was not of me that it was once said, in the words of Gratiano of me that it was once said, in the words of Gratiano at it was once said, in the words of Gratian In the Merchant of Venice,—"I am Sir Oracle; and when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!" And I have been told that this "old acquaintance of mine is the exact prototype of that fellow in Coleridge's story, who was so impressed with his exceeding informance, that he never mentioned himself without taking off his hat, and making a profound bow !

This friend in Le Roy asked me if I knew a young fiend of his in the Junior class at Yale, whose home was at Le Roy. My answer was-" I do not, nor do I think my brother would, since they are not in the same class, and the higher and lower classes have lit-tle familiarity." This was all the conversation we had

on this subject. Now, sir, if my remarks were so fatally misunder stood as, from the remarks _____ attributes to me, appears to be the case, you will agree with me

that it certainly was my misfortune, though hardly Apropos to the use of my friend G. W. Clarke's

ame, I think it but just the say, since I wish to open the whole chapter to you, that the better to circulate my notice—or, rathers, our notice, since my friend and myself were together a very considerable time—we had some handbills struck off. On these bills my bame was, by my friend, and unknown to me, placed as being from Yale. Mr. Clarke knew that it had been my intention to enter college, and was aware that my brother had done so. He accordingly concluded that I was also in. While under this belief, he spoke f me as a Yale student to two or three or me as a Yale student to two or three acquaintances. Immediately on seeing these bills, we had a talk, in which I expressed a fear that, should we venture to which I expressed a fear that, should we venture to use them, they might cause trouble. But it was finally decided that we would use them up, as we had been at some expense in getting them published, and as I had so nearly entired college—intending, of course, that the blunder should never be repeated—nor was it. Aithough—does not mention this, I though tipbut right to tell it; especially as I esteem it the fountain whence these falsehoods have flowed.

I assure you sit. Uhana many wined a "college."

I assure you, sir, I have never valued a "college tation sufficiently to lie myself in. I know rough of Abolitonias to be aware that such a repu-ation would do me no good, anti-shavery wise. I cir-tainly value the college as a means to an end, yet I know full well that many a graduate only aids, when be gets through, a sheep-skin to a sheep's-kend. I have any number of notices from the Western press of my lectures, in which, while I am always mentioned. tioned as being from New Haven, no reference is made to my being from Yale. Now, if I had been in the habit of giving out that I was a student, would that fact have remained unstated ! Nay, I have a nothing fact have remained unstated ! tice of this very lecture in Le Roy, published in the Rochester Democrat, in which it is said that I am from New Haven, though it is not said that I am a student-

Not I met with the best of success, without sailing beneath the shadow of ecclesiastic, political, or col-legiate institutions. I am confident that, thus unaided, I can still carve out an honorable and useful future; for, as I said to me. or, as I said in my former letter, I have given up all her friends here must be greatly delighted with her friends here first, an her first visit to our old Common wealth.

Previous to the delivery of the lecture, the "Negro Boatman's Song," by Whittier, was sung by a quartette, acompanied by the organ, and the exercises were closed by singing "America," in which the analigned a dozen words. Indeed, this "old ae-

quaintance of mine" commenced that "acquaint ance" by an attack in the Worcestor Spy, as silly a it was malignant, on my first speech at Framingham in July, 1868. I may add, without egotism, that my reputation for honesty and truth stands certainly a in July, 1803. I may as-reputation for honesty and truth stands certainly as high as that of my detractor. "People who live in glass houses should never threw stones." I say this not unkindly or ungenerously, but only in vindication of my character, grossly and malignantly vituperated for personal and splenetic ends.

A young man, just entering life—life all before me, its brightness and beauty unclutched—believe me, I

its brightness and beauty unclutched—believe me, I am not nor have I been so thrice sodden a fool as to blast every prospect, blight every hope, and chill all aymusthy, by pretending to be aught but what I amyoung, honest, full of ardor, determination, and legitimate ambition.

Very truly, WM. CARLOS MARTYN.

LECTURE OF MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) April 13, 1862. NEWFORT, (R. I.) April 18, 1862.

FRIEND LIBERATOR.—Last Thursday evening, we had a secture on our national crisis from Miss Dickinson, of Philadelphia. It was of remarkable ability and elequence, and kept the full house spell-bound through the whole time of its delivery. Even the rough element, so often blatant, was completely hushed. This young lady has statesmanship much beyond our twaddling politicians and time-serving priests, and will do a powerful work in the right direction. will do a powerful work in the right direction and will do a powerful work in the right direction. She is mighty in spirit, to the pulling down the strongholds of oppression, that there may be a newer uprising in that righteousness which exalts a nation. She is a capital instructor of the people, and should be aided to the utmost in the field of her labors; and while she is ventilating national sins, let it be seen that she has well ventilated houses in which to speak; for nothing more surely undermines health in general and the throat in particular, than confinement and speaking in vitiated air. She appears a cho medium for the higher light, and wherever con-servative owls and bats may be found dwelling in the thick darkness, we know of no one more apt to disperse them than this young woman, in the ministry of God and the good angels, striving unto such darkness. C. B. P.

Here is a notice of the same lecture, commun cated to the Providence Press by a Democratic correspondent at Newport. Coming from such a source, is certainly very complimentary:-

spondent at Newport. Coming from such-a source, it is certainly very complimentary.

Lectured on the NATIONAL CRISIS. Miss Anna E. Dickinson, "a young lady of Quaker parentage," lectured on the above question in the vestry of the First Baptist Church last evening. Although the notice was brief, sufficiently so, indeed, to have, under ordinary circumstances, rendered futile any expectation of an audience, the lecture room was quite full, drawn together in fact more from the novelty of hearing a woman lecture than for any other resson.

Miss Dickinson is about nineteen years of age, of an intellectual cast of countenance, and is a bold, fluent, and even eloquent speaker, handling her subject "without gloves," and leaving no one in doubt in regard to hier views, her sentiments, and the reason therefor. Who she is, any further than is expressed by her nomenclature, whence she came, and whither she is tending, is beyond our ken; but this we will ken the tossy—that if she was born a Quaker, she manner, speech, and gesticulation, one is almost led to the conclusion that she only needs the sword, the charger and the opportunity, to become a second Joan of Arc, and, placing herself in the stead of McClellan, whom she affects to underrate, lead the "grand army" on to victory and to glory.

She entered the room a few minutes past the hour appointed for the commencement of the lecture, ascended the platform, leisurely laid aside her bonnet and wrapper, and seating herself with the utmost coolness and unconcern, remained for a moment scanning her audience, after which she deliberately descended and held a moment's conference with some ladies on the floor of the house, then returned to the deck, and was introduced to the audience by Colonel William B. Swan.

Her discourse was wholly extempore, and was delivered in a clear, distinct, undanned tone, and inverse and receive

anny ner audience, after which she deliberately descended and held a moment's conference with some ladies on the floor of the house, then returned to the deck, and was introduced to the audience by Colonel William B. Swan.

Her discourse was wholly extempore, and was delivered in a clear, distinct, undaunted tone, and in sich a numer as to at once commant and receive the undivided attention of her auditors. It was plainly to be seen from the commencement that she had been taught in the school of the Phillipses, the Garrisons, the Geeleys, &c.—men who believe that the success of the present war for the Union depends entirely as to whether it be made a war of extermination against slavery, or an attempt to restore the Union as it wos—which latter, albeit, she rates as among the impossibilities.

She affected to scout the idea that the recent Federal victories were anything gained; we had not yet touched the seat of the rebellion, the cottor-States, and, reaching them in June, July, August and September, we should find that the malarias of the South would do more towards decimating our armies than the cannon ball, the shell, the bullet and the sword. To avoid this, she would end the war—end it rage; end it by proclaiming liberty to the captive every where. She regarded the Border States as of doubtful loyalty, instancing scenes in Baltimore in support of her theory, and held them all as in secret sympathy with the rebellion, only waiting an opportunity to deal a death-blow to the loyal cause within their boundaries.

We repeat what we said, that we are at a loss to conceive whence sprung this new champion in petiticals of an anti-slavery war; but in sending her forth, her coadjutors have made a wise selection—for, with the tongue of a dozen women, she combines the boldness of forty men, and presuming upon her sex, will boldly utter sentiments in condennation of men and measures, the utterance of which by one of the sterner sex night at times, and in some places, subject him to some little inconvenience. Neverthele

pationists, the sending forth of this modern Joan of Are to preach the crusade against slavery and is: favor of promoting and fostering slave insurrections, and it will have its effect upon some.—Providence Press.

of a long lecture, is any indication of the ability, tact and success of the speaker, we think it may be claimed for Miss Dickinson, that she is a compeer worthy to be admitted as a particular star in the large and brilliant constellation of genius and talent, now endeavoring to direct the country to the goal of negro emancipation.

Music Hall was filled to overflowing; hundreds of the audience went early, and must have sat there more than an hour before the lecture began; and yet, we do not remember to have seen less signs of weariness and inattention at any lecture we ever attended in this city. Her voice is clear and penetrating, without being harsh; her enunciation is very distinct, and at times somewhat rythincian is the character, withenough of a peculiar acceut to indicate that her home has not been in Massachusetts. Her whole appearance and manner are decidedly attractive, earnest and expressive. Her lecture was well arranged, logical, and occasionally eloquent, persuasive and pathetic.

She traced the demands and usurnations of the

cal, and occasionally eloquent, persuasive and pathetic.

She traced the demands and usurpations of the Slave Power from the commencement of our Government till the present time, and proved that, because it could not hope to control the country in the future as it had in the past, it raised the standard of rebellion—an act long since determined upon when such an exigency should arise. Slavery being thus proved to be the cause of the war, the justice, necessity and propriety of its abolition, as a means of present defence and future security and peace, was forcibly illustrated.

fence and future security and peace, was forciny illustrated.

That the slave was prepared for freedom was proved by the thousands who have passed through so much danger and suffering to obtain it. The inhuman character of the fugifive-slave enactment was most beautifully referred to, bringing tears to many eyes which are not accusomed to weep over the wrongs of the colored race.

She spoke in cloquent terms of Fremont, which met with a hearty response from the audience, as did other parts of her address. On the whole, we think her friends here must be greatly delighted with her first effort, on her first visit to our old Commonwealth.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG Highly Important Details—Agenting Spectacle Hospitals—The Robels Curry off our Surgeons. CINCINNATI. April 12. The Gazetic's Pitt Tennessee, correspondent says the sum and sub

pushed from disaster to disasterion camp we had, and w

tremendous effects of our artillerists, md Buell's approach, saved us
On Monday, after nine hours' bare fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday.
Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old
camps on Monday, except Gen. Lew. Wallace's. The
lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded
at 3,500, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000.
The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably
1,000 beavier.

camps on Monday, except Gen. Lew. Wallace's. The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 3,500, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000.

The robels in their retreat left acres covered with their deal, whom May had carried to the rear. They also destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, who was in the battle, gives the following description of the field after the fight:

A visit to the field immediately after the retreat of the robes and the pursuit of our forces exhibited a spectacle seldom to be witnessed, and most horrible to contemplate. The first approaches occupying the further range of the enemy's guns showed at the first glance the work of devastation unade by those balls and shells which had overshot the mark. Large trees were entirely cut off within ten feet from the ground, heavy limbs lay strewn in every direction, and pieces of exploded missiles were extented all around. The carcasses of dead horses and the wrecks of wagons strewed all the woods, and other evidences of similar character marked every step of the way.

Half a mile further or, and the more important feature of the struggle was brought to view. Dead hodies in the woods, the dead and dying in the fields, lying in every conceivable shape, met the gaze on either hand. Some lay on their guns fast in their grasp, as if they were in the act of loading them when the final shaft struck them dead. Others still had received the winged messenger of death, and with their grasp, as if they were in the act of loading them when the final shaft struck them dead. Others still had received the winged messenger of death, and with their remaining strength had crawled away from further danger, and sheltering themselves behind oid logs, had laid down to die. Here were the bodies of those who had fallen in the fight of yesterday, and mingled with their remaining strength had crawled away to the body on the final shaft struck them dead. On interred to as the open "me to not whose wounds the blood way

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CANFIELD, CAPTAIN BENTRAM AND CAFTAIN WANNER.

As I write this, I just learn of the deaths of Lieutenant Colonel Canfield of the 72d Ohio, and Captain Bertram of the 44th Ohio, and Captain Warner of the 48th Ohio. The case of the former named officer is occuliarly affecting. His amiable lady has reached here in company with her young son, in time to learn that her husband has been sent to Savannah severely wounded. He is now dead, and his body has been placed aboard the J. W. Pattin for transportation to Paducah. Captain Bertram's body will be sent forward to Cincinnati to-morrow.

An old surgeon, who has been long in the service, and who has just returned from the field for the first time since the battle began, said to me, as he sat down to-light on the river bank: "I have been present at both Bull Run and Fort Donelson, but they were skirmishes to what I have seen since yesterday morning." Such, it seems, is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed in relation to this great contest. "The battle has now been over for at least ten hours, yet so accustomed have I become, since yesterday, to the rattle of muskerry, that there is a constant "crack," "crack," "crack," ringing though my cars as I sit down to write.

THE REBELS AMONG THE HOSPITALS

down to write.

THE REDELS AMONG THE HOSPITALS.

In my previous letters I have mentioned that the diarrhea had prevailed most extensively among our troops, none of whom were accustomed to the soil, climate or water of this section of Tennessee. This had weakened some of the regiments so far as numbers were concerned, the hospitals having been tolerably well filled with the sick previous to the attack.

Though the health of the men was improving, yet there were many who had not yet been discharged as fit for duty. These were on the sick list at the time the enemy so suddenly made their appearance within the camps on the front lines. Many of them left for the river, an order being issued for the immediate evacuation of the hospitals, and it was a pitful sight to see the poor invalids, scarcely able to drag one foot after another, wending their way to some place of safety. The fire of the enemy was severe from behind them, but some of them looked as though they would welcome a friendly bullet, or at least receive it with indifference. Those who were unable to walk remained and awalted their fate. They saw their healthy comrades driven back amid a shower of balls, some of which plerced the tents wherein they hay help-less as though they were dead.

The tide of battle rolled on, and they were left to such treatment as the rebels might choose to bestow upon them. In some cases the hospital tents were burned, with the sick still within them. These, I believe, were isolated eases, for in others all the kindness which could be afforded in the excitement of such an hour was awarded them. In some cases I found that they had even filled the canteens of the sick with water, and left them by their couches for future use. In others they had been or offermer occasions, where the fortunes of war had made our men subject to their mercy.

One singular feature was remarkable after the battle.

with flattering success. Here is what the Press in that city says:—

The New Star. If to have an audience remain quiet, attentive and sympathizing, during the delivery of a long iceture, is any indication of the shifty, tact and success of the speaker, we think it may be claimed their whiskers, and sometimes a portion of their upper clothing burned away. They presented a strange and ghastly appearance. Whether these were mere wanton acts on the part of the enemy, or whether the victims were those who had been innates of some of the burned hospital tents, I cannot say. If the latter, they had made an attempt to escape, and had so far succeeded that they had reached the woods, and there, from sheer exhaustion, had laid them down to die.

ceeded that they had reached the woods, and there, from where exhaustion, had laid them down to die.

THE FORCE ENGAGED.

As near as I can estimate of the entire force engaged in this conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle as being about sixty thousand on the rebel side, with a somewhat smaller number, say over fifty thousand on ours. This morning witnessed an addition to our troops of about twelve thousand men, while from the testimony of the rebel prisoners taken today, the reinforcement to the enemy were about eight thousand men, more than half of whom had been left at Corinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening last.

The intrinsate knowledge possessed by the enemy of every foot of the contested soil on which the battle was fought, gave them a greater advantage than was avarded us by the trilling increase in numbers, but on a cither side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds on the side of the enemy, were the rulling spirits, and the third world deserve to be set down as among the best fighting men of the day.

CARRYING OFF OUR SURGEONS.

fifty feet above the river, of which were riddled b

doep navines, running mostly in a southwesterly de doep navines, running mostly in a southwesterly de tion, and covered with scrub oak, growing so clos gether-that it was impossible for either infantry or airy to press through them, and at the same time serve any kind of order. In this scrub oak, or "! jack," the enemy kept themselves as much hi

FEW PRISONERS TAKEN.

SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI, GA.

A Terrible Bombardment by the Federal Troops—Uncon ditional Surrender of the Fort. BALTIMORE, April 15. The Savannah Republican o BALTIMORS, April 1b. The Savannan acquissessor, the 12th, amounces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulsaki on the 11th inst. Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing, and all the barbette guns on that side and three casement guns were dismounted. Three balls entered the magazine.

Col. Olinsted, the rebel commander, signalled, the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the careful and the surrender for a moment.

parapet even for a moment.

EXTENT OF THE VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10. As yet, there is toom under confusion to learn accurately the extent of this great victory, gained without injury to the flottilla, or any sacrifice of loyal blood. But in round numbers, its gives us upward of 4,000 prisoners, 110 heavy guns, 25 field-pieces, 1,200 horses, 500 mules, 100 wagons, 4,000 or 5,000 stand of arms, half a dozen steamers, a floating battery, 1,000 logsheads of sugar, hundreds of barrels of powder, immense quantities of projectiles of all descriptions, and a great amount of other ammunition and valuable commissary stores. The armament is the heaviest taken on either side since the rebellion broke out, and its bloodless capture, with so many prisoners, is a most remarkable event in the history of the war.

Nasivylle, Tenn., April 14. On Saturday morn-

the history of the war.

NASHVILLE Tenn., April 14. On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville, in cars. One, under Col. Dill of the 38d Ohjo Regiment, went cast to Stevens's Junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, which point he seized, 2,000 of she enemy retreating without fring a gun. He captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

The other expedition, under Col. Turchin of the 19th Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur, which was in flames.

Gen. Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The Merrimac out Again—Fortness Monnos,

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

THE MERRIMAC OUT AGAIN—FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—To the Host. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The Merrimac, Jamestown, Yorktown, and several gunboats and tugs appeared between Newport News and Sewall's Point to-day. The only damage done us is the capture of two small vessels, one empty and one loaded, it is said, with coal. These vessels were captured opposite Brigadier-General Casey's division, (which had small guns of three inch calibre,) John E. Wool, Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 13. The committee on the

(Signed.) Joins E. Woot, Major General.

Washington, April 13. The committee on the Conduct of the War have completed their examination of witnesses in regard to the alleged atroctites of the rebels at Bull Run, and will this week make personal inspection at that place, and soon after present their report. The members of the committee say list true, according to the testimony of Governor Sprague and many others, that in some cases graves which contained the bodies of our soldiers were opened, and the bones of the dead carried off to be used a trunkets and trophies for secession is alies to append to their guard chains, &c., while the skulls are used for drinking eups. Those of our dead interred by them were placed with their faces downward, and in repeated instances buried one across another. The barbartitis in respect to our dead are not, it is said by the same authority, exceeded in history for the last 4000 years.

The committee are received in history for the last 4000.

years.

The committee are receiving intelligence from Per Ridge, showing incontestibly that our dead were not only scalped by the rebels' Indian allies, but in other respects outraged. The brains of the wounded were beaten out with clubs, thus confirming the newspaper

REBEL BRUTALITIES.—"Perley," of the Bost Journal, giving an account of the barbarities praction in the remains of Massachusetts soldiers, says:—

on the remains of Massachusetts soldiers, says.—

A lady who resides near by informed the seekers after the dead that members of a Georgia and of a Louisiana regiment had, up to as late a date as November, obtained bones from these and other graves. Skulls had been set up on poles with insulting mottoes and one chivalire Georgia lieutenant had a skull neat by cleaned to send home, with instructions that it be mounted with silver as a punch bowl. He said it was the skull of one of the "damned Massachusetts Yantwood."

CATTLET'S STATION, April 13.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
An intelligent negro, just from Stafford county, says
his master returned this morning from Fredericksburg
to his home in Richmond, and told his wife in this negro's presence that all the enemy's forces had left
Eredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown, the last
of them leaving Saturday morning. This has just
been confirmed by another negro. ned by another negro.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj. Gen.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—A recent lette THE UVIL WARLN AENNESSEE—A recent letter from Nashville to the Louisville Journal says that parties lately arrived from the counties of Queston, Fentress, and Bleidsee, state that a fiere civil war has been raging in those and adjoining counties, between Union men and resident secessionists, backed by roving bands of Confederate cavalry. Neighbors are daily killing, each other in casual reacoutre. Not long since, a band of about forty Union men killed not less than eighteen of their persecutors in one day. Melenry's cavalry are still maranding in those sections, and a number of these have been killed by the citizens.

A letter from the Army of the Southwest, a the Cincinnati Commercial, says that Gen. Sigel has in the Cincinnati Commercial, says that Gen. Sige been confined to his bed ever since the great b For five days and nights he was almost constant the saddle, and during this time scarcely slept a The consequence was that his increous system ready enfeebled by a previous attack of disease, completely prostrated. He is not yet able to sit up, but is slowly recovering. He will leave for St. Louis to recruit his health as soon as his strength will per-mit the journey.

DEATH OF FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.—Lieut. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, of Gen. LANDER'S staff, died at Baltimore, recently, of wounds received in a skirmish about two months ago. Mr. O'Brizs had attained some celebrity as a writer for periodicals and newspapers. He was the author of "The Diamond Lens," and other contributions to the Atlantic.

OBITUARY.

ad, Port Royal, S. C., on shoid fever, Sorgeant Genury Surru Haw-ny C., 97th Regiment P. V., aged 22 Thomas and Atice Eliza Hambleton, of ther Co., Pa. His remains were interred lst month, of typh eron, of Compan

micros, of Company U., 97th Regiment P. V., aged 22 years, only son of Thomas and Alice Eliza Hambleton, of Upper Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. His remains were interred at Longwood, on First-day merning, the 16th of 2d month, where a large and interesting meeting was convened, and many beautiful and impressive words were rooked and many beautiful and impressive words were rooken in testimony of his exceeding merit.

Referring to his enlistment as a volunteer, he said that there was not one attractive feature to him in camp life, or the duties pertaining thereto; that nothing but a sense of duty would have induced him to enter the service. If there were only more who enlisted from the same conscientious motives, whan an army we should have? As he had always been in every avocation of life, so he proved to be in the new field of labor, so recently entered, faithful in the discharge of every duty; manly and beautiful in his strice integrity and observance of the divine moral law. He was a bright example to all those who were easociated with him. Coupring a position which required psculiar talent to give anifaction, he had won the esteem of all the officers and men in his company, and gave universal satisfaction in every department of the regiment with which his duties were connected.

When such as he are removed from our midst, it is not the relatives and friends of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the family alone who are because and the string of the him that the Warren of their little band had fallen."

Among the many victims of this wicked rebellion, there Among the many victume or this wicked receiving, there has perhaps been none of fairer promise, or more lamented, than Sergeant Gerrit S. Hambleton. And in the subjoined extracts which we have been permitted to make from leters to his parents, we eatch glimpses of the manly spirit and views of duty which actuated him. As we think of bim dying in his glorious youth in a tent at Hilton Head, yet with his failing breath speaking words of comfort and affection to the dear comrade who was permitted to watch by him, we feel that "there is no death"; we realise that there is a power in a great purpose and a great consecra-tion which links individuals with the life of the race, and tion which links individuals with the life of the race, and makes them, for all time, ours on earth, as well as our Father's in heaven. To defend Liberty and Right was the single purpose that inspired him and many others in enlisting in this war, and as one after another of these costly sacrifices is laid upon the nation's altar, let her see to it that they have not been made in vain! Let her see to it—now while this rebellion gives her the right and power—that the horrible system of American slavery shall not be permitted to live and resume its inevitable and "irrepressible" conflict with liberty, to fill the coming time with desolation, and bathe again the land in blood.

A. pressible" conflict with liberty, to fill the comin desolation, and bathe again the land in blood.

To his mother, who was absent from home, he wrote, Sep

ember a:

"A little more than two years ago, I left a situation in
which I was well suited, to assume the charge of the farm,
and release father from the care thereof. Thou art well and release father from the care thereof. Thou art well aware that I acted not from choice, nor from any pecuniary considerations. A sense of duty alone impelled me to abandon the plans I had laid for the future, and adopt an occupation not in accordance with my tastes. Although I have often looked back with regret upon my unfinished plans, I have never yet had cause to regret that I listened to what then seemed to me the plain voice of tuty. Now, that same voice seems to call me in another direction, and I write to ask thy consent to follow it. I am fully aware that what I ask will be hard for thee to grant, but I cannot rest satisfied to see this, the best government on earth—though it may not be perfect—shattered to fragments without ruising my hands to support it. The time has come, so it seems to me, when it is the duty The time has come, so it seems to me, when it is the The time has come, so it seems to me, when it is the duty of every one who can, to take up the sword, and crush this most diabolical rebellion, which is threatening not only the Union, but the life and property of every one who dares oppose that most damnable curse, American slavery. I have always felt, that to die in a just and holy canno was better than to live. Life is sweet, of course, but if it is but to witness the downfall of this; government, and the spread of slavery throughout this fair land, then it would become as wall. ome as gall.

mentioned the subject to father last evening, and a

I mentioned the subject to father last evening, and as he objected, I told him I would consider it longer. Sister — has already consented, and from the patriotic tone of sister — 's letters, I know she will not object. I will not decide fully until I hear from thee, but I hope thee can bring thy mind to be willing to give up whatever of pleasure I may afford thee, for the good not only of the country that has protected thee and thine, but for the good of all mankind. I hope the Good Father may so strengthen thee that thee can rise to the magnitude of the work before us—for a holier cause has never had a martyr—and be willing to make this searifice.

If I am spared, I shall rejoice to have been the means of showing to the world, as far as my part is concerned,

of showing to the world, as far as my part is concerned, that every man is a sovereign, and entitled to his liberty; if I fail, you will have the rich consolation, that I was a martyr in God's most sacred cause."

"There is a principle at stake far more important than the preservation of this government—the principle of liberty itself. I firmly believe this war—although not waged for the abolition of slavory—will result in its final over-throw. Without beasting, I can say, I think I have been a better man since thinking or this subject. I feet as if I could meet death, at any time, as called yes thought were going to sleep. I feet willing to give up all I have, either in possession or prospect, friends, relatives, comforts, and even life itself, for the good of my country, have been fighting the hardest battle I shall ever have that I have been fighting the hardest battle I shall ever have

some celebrity as a writer for periodicals and newspapers. He was the author of "The Diamond Lens, and other contributions to the Atlantic.

Washington, April 11, 1862.

Senate. Mr. Summer presented a petition in favor of the employment of negroes in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave Act.

House. The passage of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was followed by applause in the House to day. Only two members from the slaveholding States—Messrs. Blair, of Missouri, and Sisher, of Delawars—woted for it, and of the 39 against it, 22 are from the free States.

was tought, gave them a greater advantage than was awarded us by the trifling increase in numbers, but on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the mind of men, unless in cases of strong personal grievance.

237—A resolution, moved by Mr. White of Indianal was of Monday passed by the U. S. House of Representatives, appointing a Committee of mino mine side of the enemy, were the ruling spirits, and they well deserve to be set down as among the best fighting men of the day.

1 found, even at the end of the first day's fighting, that many of our surgeons were missing. They were factor to be found. After the retreat of the enemy, has been at the hospital tents at the period in which the battle opened, but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy had begun, and those of the sick who had been left in the hospitals were again under the protection of our troops, they stated that the rebels had forced the surgeons away with them, in order that they might attend to their own wounded.

The BRATLE GROUND—ITS LOCATION.

The ground upon which this most bloody battle was fought is known as Pittsburg Landing, and is situated.

EF THE REJECTED STONE -The new edition of THE REJECTED STONK—The new edition of this book, by Mr. Gewalt, of which we recently spoke, may be expected in about a forfulght. We are desired to any that Walker, Whee & Co. will continue to be the publishers. Means, Technor a Fields are soon to be the publishers of another work by the same author. We were incorrectly informed as to the retail price of the first edition, which we are assured was sixty cents, and not seventy-five cents, as stated fast week.

We repeat our last week's announcement respecting the We repeat our last week's announcement respecting the "Rejected Stone," vin., that an arrangement has been made by which copies may be obtained for gestation distri-tion as low as twenty cents a copy, in cloth, provided ten or more copies are taken at case. These who wish the book, for this purpose, should apply, in person or by let-ter, to Hawn G. Dunny, Eq., 42 Court Street, Beston. The attention of our friends overwhere is carnetly called to this great opportunity of promoting the abolition of United States siavery. alled to this great opportunited States siavery.

NOTICE.—All communications relating to the bus

F NOTICE.—All communications relating to the business of the Massachaeste, Anti-Slavery Society, and with regard to the Publications and Lecturing Agencies of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should be addressed for the present to Savutzu. May, 1p., 211 Washington St., Boston. F Many of the best and most recent publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society are for gratuitous distribution. Application for them to be made as above, which should be accompanied with directions how to send hem. NOTICE.-Members of the American, Pennsylva.

By AVIICE—Removers of the American, Pennsylva-nia, Westorn, or Massachusetts. Anti-Slavery Societies contributing annually to the funds of either of these Soci-eties, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Report of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Tere, by sending a request to that effect to Sawrat Mary, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Booken, and enclosing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, viz., fourters F REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND

Symmeton Brown, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on the above diseases. Office hours, from 10. A. M., to 4

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 195 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-icular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. her Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American

Canaan, N. Y.,	exide.	Sunday,	April	20.	
		Monday,	**	21.	
Chatham Four Corners	, N.Y	., Wednesday		23.	
A STATE OF THE STATE OF	"	Thursday,	u	24.	
Nassau, (Rens. Co.)	25544	Saturday,		26.	
* matters		Sunday,	u	27.	
Spencertown,	**	Wednesday	***	30.	
* 150 E / 27	"	Thursday,	May	1.	
West Ghent,	t t	Saturday,	**	3.	
a salah me	**	Sunday,	et	4.	

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Sunday, April 20. FF MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will

20. Subject-"The National Crisis." Miss Dickinson will also speak upon American Slavery and the War at South Danvers, (probably,) Tuesday vening, April 22.

deliver a discourse before the Twenty-Eighth Congrega-tional Society, at Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon, April

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Canton, Sunday, pril 20, forenoon and evening.

To Correspondents. The requests of Mrs. Lydia Irish, onn E. Palmer, and H. L. Sherman, have been complied

DIED—At North Abington, on Wednesday, 19th ult., Mrs. E. M. Raydall, in the 35th year of her age. It is not without emotions of sadness that we announce to her numerous friends the early removal by death of one so eminently fitted for the duties of life. In the language

to her numerous riches the early feature by described one of site of life. In the language of one intimately acquainted with her, "She was brave, self-relying and useful, ever a faithful friend to the poor self-relying and useful, ever a natural riread to the poor and the opporessed; when social respectability, and unreasoning prejudice, and the crushing weight of Church and State combined to trample upon an entire race, she was ever ready to do battle for outraged and imbruted human nature. She believed, too, in the immutability of truth, and sought eagerly for all the light which radiated from and sought eagerly for all the light which radiated from any quarter to solve the momentous problem, "Whence came we, and whither do we got?" She often expressed the wish that she might be spared to see the final triumph of the cause she had so much at heart. But-she rejoiced that she saw the dawning of a brighter day; that she saw the winter disappearing, and the spirit of a new and joyous springtime already swelling the buds upon the tree of liberty; that he reyes saw the salvation for which she had labored glistoning in the horizon of the future. In the death of Mrs. Randall, the slave had lost a true and untiring friend, and his advocates, a dwoted associate. s.

Woman's Rights under the Law.

THREE LECTURES, . DELIVERED IN BOSTON, JANUARY, 1861 BY MRS. C. H. DALL,

AUTHOR OF Woman's Right to Labor," "Historical Pictures Re-touched," etc. 16mo. cloth, sixty-three cents.

"An elequent protest. Mrs. Dall maintains her positions rith energy and skill. Her rhetoric is pointed by carnest-ess of conviction, and her historical illustrations are well hosen."—N. Y. Triouse.
"These three loctures evince much research, careful hought, and carnest feeling."—Carnian Register.

"No one, we are sure, can read the studious and freighted leaves of Mrs. Dall's bright, and brave little volume, in a cordial and generous spirit, without receiving exalted Christian impulses."—Baton Transcript.

"We find ourselves constantly regretting that there is not more of it."—Home Journal. not more of it."—Home Journal.

"We welcome this book, not only for its large information, but because it is a woman's view of a subject on which women have seldom written."—Worcester Spy.

"Mrs. Dall is neither a visionary nor a fanatic. Her arguments in this volume are intensely practical."—Nor-

folk County Journal.

"This is an unostentations little book, without rant or exaggration. She makes a very powerful argument for the repeal of all laws which mix up the question of with the rights of property, liberty, and life."—New York

Erening Post.

"This is an earnest, and in many respects elequent, protest against exitting laws."—Congregationalist.

"Mrs. Dell's books abound in the most carriess and interesting information. Their tone is the reversing framework. They are the most womanly books about women."—G. W. Custis, in Harper's Westly.

Published by WALKER, WISE & CO., Bosrow.

Sent PARE BY MAIL on receipt of pri

THE PROGRESSIVE AGE. Devoted to all Reforms.

THIS is a monthly Journal, of eight pages, edited by Bryan J. Butte and Harriet N. Greene, his wife, Bopedale, Mass. It symmences its fourth volume in May, 1852; and the friends of an unqualifiedly free paper are invited duly to consider its claims on their patronage. Specimen copies seet to any address.

Tanus.—Single copies, 5 cents; a year, clubs of twenty names, \$5.00.

THE subscriber will be pleased to receive a few Young Ladies into her charge for purposes of Instruction in English Branches, Music and French. A Torus of Ten Weeks will commence Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

For particulars, address ABBIE B. HEYWOOD, Hopedale, Milford, Mass., April 15, 1862.

TERMS.—Cingle copies, 5 cents; a year, clubd of two ames, \$5.00.

Address B. J. BUTTS & H. N. GREENE.

Hopedale, April 16.

2w SELECT SCHOOL.

EF The papers are republishing the following vigorous iffusion, by Mrs. He'we, as not inapplicable to "Mrs. Lin coin's Grand Ball" at the White House, a few weeks since

FROM NEWPORT TO ROME, A. D. 1848.

Ye men and women of the world,
Whom purple garments soft enfold,
Pre moved among you from my youth,
Decorous, dutiful and cold.
God granted me these sober hues,
This quiet brow, this pensive face,
That inner fires might deeply glow,
Unguessed without the frigid vase.
Constrained to learn of you the arts onstrained to learn of you the arts
Which half dishonor, half deceive, Pre felt my burning soul flash out Against the silken web you weave. No carnest feeling passes yo Without dilution infinite Ne word with frank abrupt Must vent itself on ears polite.

In your domain, so brilliant all,
Bo fitly jewelled, wreathed and hunge
Vocal with music, faint with sweets,
From living flower-censers swang;
Througed by fair women, tireless all, Througed by fair women, tireless all,
As ever-moving streams of light,
Yielding their wild electric strength
To contact, as their bloom to sight;
I wondered, while the flow of sound
Made Reason drunken through the ear,
Dreaming: "This is soul-paradise,
The tree of knowledge must be here,—
The tree whose fruitage of delight
Imparts the wisdom of the wods. Imparts the wisdom of the gods, Unlike the scanty, seedling growth That Learning's ploughshare wins from clods.
"And if that tree be here," said one, Who read my meaning in mine eyes,
"No serpent can so soothly speak
As tempt these women to be wise!"

A sound of fear came wafted in, A sound of fear came water in,
While these careered in glddy rout.
None heeded! I alone could hear
The wailing of the world without.
Mid dreadful symphony of death,
And bellow echoes from the grave, It was a brother's cry that swept, Unweakened, o'er the Atlantic wave ! Unweakened, o'er the Atlantic wave!
It breathed so deep, it rose so high,
No other sound scemed there to be:
"Oh! do you hear that woeful strain?"
I asked of all the company.
They stared as at a madman struck They stared as at a ma Beneath the melancholy moon; "We hear the sweetest walts," they said, "And not a string is out of tune.

Then, with one angry leap, I sprang
To where the chief musician stood
I seized his rod of rule, I pushed The idiot from his shrine of wood. "I've sat among you long enough, Or followed where your music led; never marred your pleasure yet, But ye shall listen now!" I said: "I hear the battle-thunder boom.

Cannon to cannon answering loud;
I hear the whizzing shots that fling Their handful to the stricken crowd " I see the bastions, bravely manned, The patriots gathered in the breach;
I see the bended brows of men
Whom the next dreadful sweep must reach;

I feel the breath of agony,
I hear the thick and hurried speech. "Before those lurid bursts of fiame, Your clustering wax-lights flicker pale; In that condensed and deadly smoke,

"Brave blood is shed, whose generous flow Quickens the pulses of the river; He 'neath his arches, muttering low, e 'neath his arches, muttering low, 'It shall be so, but not forever.'

"Were death the worst, the patriot's hymn Would ring triumphant in my ears ; But pangs more exquisite, await Those who still eat the bread of tears.

"Pale faces, press'd to prison bars, And firm lips quiver, when the guard Thrusts rudely back some shricking wife.

"Those women gathering on the sward,
I see them, helpful of each other;
The matron soothes the maiden's heart, The girl supports the trembling r

"Sad recognitions, frantic prayers,
Greetings that cobe and spanns spictter;
And 'O, my son!' the place resounds,
And 'O, my father!' 'O, my brother!' "And souls are wed in nobleness

That ne'er shall mingle human breath; Love's seed, in hely purpose sown, Love's hope in God's and Nature's faith. "And ye delight in idle times, And are content to jig and dance, When e'en the holy Marsellaise

"And not a voice amongst you here Calls on the traitor's wrath and hate, And not a wine-cup that ye raise

Is darkened by the victim's fate!

"No one with pious drops bewails
The anguish of the Mother world!" O, hush! the waltz is joy !" they said, And all their gauzy wings unfurled.

Nay, hear me for a moment more, Restrain so fong your heedless hasto; Hearken how pregnant is the time Ye tear to shreds, and fling to waste!

"Through sluggish conturies of growth

"With fuller power, let each avow The kinship of his human blood; With fuller pulse, let every heart Swell to high proofs of brotherhoo

"With fuller light, let woman's eyes, Earnest, beneath the Christ-like brow Strike this deep question home to men
'Thy brothers perish—idlest thou?'

"With warmer breath, let mothers' lips Whisper the boy whom they caress: Learn from these arms that circle to In love, to zuccor, shelter, bless. "For the brave world is given to us,

For all the brave in heart to keep, est wicked hands should sow the thorns That bleeding generations reap. "O world ! O time ! O heart of Christ !

O heart betrayed and sold-angw!— sance on, ye slaves! ay, take your sport, All times are one to such as you!"

AFTER THE STORM. All night, in the pauses of sleep, I heard

The mean of the snow-wind and the sea,
Like the wall of thy sorrowing children, O God!

Who sry unto thee.

canty and silence the morning broke But in beauty and silence the morning broke;

O'erflowing creation, the glad light streame
And earth stood shining and white as the souls

Of the blessed redeemed.

O glorious marvel, in darkness wrought?
With smiles of promise the blue sky bent,
As if to whisper to all who mourn,
Love's hidden intent.

The Tiberator.

GERRIT SMITH TO MONTGOMERY BLAIR "OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS."—OF EQUAL RIGHTS

ALL RACES .- "HONOR ALL MEN. PETERBORO', April 5th, 1862.

PETERDORO', April 5th, 1862.

HON. M. BLAIR, Postmoster General:

DEAR SIR,—I have read the letter which you sent to the great Anti-Slavery Meeling held in New York the 6th of last month; and I have read it with the respect due to its distinguished author, and with my ever deep interest in the subjects of which it treats.

You evidently foresee the speedy death of American slavery. It will be as sure as speedy. The nation will not let it live to become the cause of another war. One such reckoning day for the crime of slave-holding as is this day of horrors will cure us of all disposition to repeat the crime. The punishment selves against it by hatred. At the risk of whatever war. One such reckoning day for the crime of slave-holding as is this day of horrors will cure us of all disposition to repeat the crime. The punishment which the guilty South and no less guilty North are suffering cannot soon be forgotten by either. And was there ever a punishment more justly allotted!— more righteously retributive? It falls just where it should, and only where it should. The whites of the other; and in neither are the blacks harmed. The South is not aggravating the sorrows of the blacks; the North has ceased to send them into slavery, and influences you are indebted for this jealousy. It the North has ceased to send them into slavery, and influences you are indebted for time, the North has ceased to send them into slavery, and influences you are indebted for time, and in becoming kind to them. The slaves are getting their freedom without fighting for it. The blood of their oppressors, Northern and Southern, instead of their own blood, is purchasing it. And however expedient it might be, it nevertheless will not be indispensable to build up barriers, statutory, constitutional or other against the return of slavery. It will never come back to curse us. The nation that has tried come back to curse us. come back to curse us. The nation that has tried alavery and abolished it, never recalls it. As they who have had the small-pox do not have it again, so too the nation that has had the infinitely more loathsome disease of slavery does not have it again. The British West India planters, although they grumbled at some of the workings of Emancipation, had nevertheless no desire for the restoration of slavery.

You are "morally certain" that if the slaves shall be unconditionally freed, they will be massacred. I in slavery, am greatly astonished that you are. My more favorable views of human nature would not allow the appeared when emancipated "can be accounted for slightest suspicion of such diabolism. And no leastonished am I that your only preventive of the unparalleled crime is for Government to fall in with the claims of the guilty, and to yield up the rights of the innecent. How unlike are your views of the office of innocent. How unlike are your views of the office of Government to those expressed by the noble and lovely Paul! He would lave it "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." But you would have it take sides with the guilty against the innocent. A true Government goes for the innocent at whatever expense to the guilty. A true Government stands by the least black baby at whatever cost to the pulling of men who would wrong it. to the millions of men who would wrong it. A true Government goes for justice without compromise. But your best proposition is to leave undisturbed the monsters who are whetting their knives, and to save millions of men from those knives only by tearing them from their homes and driving them out of their country. I acknowledge your hope that these millions will go voluntarily. But if it is not your plan that will go voluntarily. But it it is not your past that they must go, then I know not why you should have written your letter. The most radical Abolitionists admit, ay, and claim, that they may go. Moreover, you would probably [I would not) call it a voluntary going, however much it might have been induced by their disabilities, deprivations and oppressions at the hands of Government.

hands of Government.

Government is now and ever has been the heaviest curse of earth; but it will be transmuted into its greatest blessing when it shall be driven back from its manifold usurpations to its sole legitimate office of protection. Then it will meddle with the rights of none, but will simply hold a sure and steady ahleld over the rights of all. Then beneath that shield will the right of all to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" be equally sacred. Then Government will have no part in assorting, domesticating or coloriests its subjects, but will leave them to discuss of curse of earth: but it will be transmuted into its nizing its subjects; but will leave them to dispose of

such matters after their own free choice.

The colonizing of the blacks may be expedient, but The colonizing of the blacks may be expedient, but Government has no more to do with it than with their dress or food. If the blacks have an insurmountable dislike of their white neighbors, or of the climate, or Government, then let them leave us to go where they please. Hayti, Central America and other countries will invite them, and pay much of the expense of their emigration. Their white neighbors will very proba-bly prize the labors of the blacks too highly to con-sent to pay anything to get rid of them. You and I and other, speculative may have our theories about and other speculatists may have our theories about collecting the whites into the temperate and the blacks into the tropical regions. I confess that I am among those who believe that, were Government to free play to the laws of nature, the blacks ard and the whites from the equator take knowledge of these theories. Its one work is to protect those who for the time being are its subjects. It is to have no choice of subjects. Whether they become more or less white, red or black, is nothing to it. Should the white men of this nation visit other ons, and bring back for their wives negresses and squaws, there would be no power in the Government to stop it, and no modification of its duties resulting

from it.

You would have Government colonize the blacks to prevent their being murdered by the whites. I appre-bend that your assumption of this illegitimate power for Government is not your only fault at this point You would not have the power wielded impartially. Were the case reversed, and the blacks to threaten the murder of the whites, not the colonization of the whites, but the slaughter, if need be, of every black, would be your remedy. I much fear that your high est ideal of Government is a white-man's Govern nent; but that is no better than a black man's Government; and neither is good for anything. For whether it be the Government or the individual that, nothing to hope for from the r

You have much to say of the difference of races; and you hold that out of this difference have grown difficult problems for our Government to solve. What eady said shows that in my opinion Govern-nothing to do with such problems. I add, ment has nothing to do with such problems.
that the less individuals have to do with the better. The bare entertainment of them begets con-ceit, arrogance and oppression. What is more, they are not real problems. There is in them nothing to solve—nothing to tax the ingenuity of either Gov-ernment or individuals. What we shall do about the

and the sooner will the nations begin to appro

anne permanent level.

In your eyes, the special action of Government, where there are "two different races in the same community," is a duty. It is its duty, you mean, to nrefer one to the other. I would that you could see

and a crime for which God has desolated many nations, and is now desolating this.

You justify the "jealousy of casts"—the "jealousy
of races:" and your proof that it is the product of
"the highest vision" is that "we conquer and hold
our conquests by it." But what is to you proof of its
good, is to me proof of its bad character. And you
commised this jealousy, because it protects a superior
race from social intercourse with an inferior one.
Better such intercourse, however, than to fortify ourselves against it by hatred. At the risk of whatever
consequences, we are to love all men, and to rejoice cousness of hating oppression. Go the world over and you will no more find the haters of men hating oppression than you will find the lovers of men loving it. I confess that the mass of the Southern whites (and there is a great deal of such malignity at the North also) hate the blacks; and I affirm that it is because they hate them that they love to see them sun

appeared when emancipated "can be accounted for only on the supposition that at the moment of making it, you inadvertently confounded them with the Indians. All writers are liable to such confusion. It is very true that the Indians diminish rapidly; but if is as true that the negroes do not diminish at al Whether bond or free, they increase everywhere, i we except instances where, as on sugar plantations they are from purpose and policy worked to death They increase in the West India Islands, and in the rigorous climate of Canada. And even in the North-ern States, where by force of cruel laws, both civil and social, they are shut out of respectable employ-ments, places and associations, degraded, driven into ments, places and associations, degraded, driven into the narrowest straits of poverty, and driven into the most wasting vices, they almost everywhere keep up their numbers; and this, too, notwithstanding that at every census many, under that "blackhing process" which goes steadily on, pass from the black to the white class. I must believe that were the Northern blacks, instead of being crowded into the unhealthlest ents of our towns, scattered through the rura districts in as large proportion as are the whites, their increase would, in spite of all their disadvantages, fall little short of that of the whites. I would say, in this connection, that they who argue that the negro's habits of improvidence in slavery hinder his thrift in freedom, argue not against setting him free, but in favor of hurrying him out of slavery.

quite too much when you say that the whites hold the lands of the South by title from the writes not the islands of the South by title from the Creator. If you mean only that the climate of these lands is more favorable to the whites, (though for pro-slavery ends the reverse is often insisted on.) I am willing to let the assumption pass for what it am wining to the assumption per worth. But the title to a country growing out of considerations of climate is very far from being the only one. Occupation is a ground of title: and the title is none the weaker if the occupation be compulsory instead of voluntary. The earned title is another; and by this most emphatically does the South be long to the sweat and tear and blood-drenched slave Moreover, there is such a thing as the forfeiture of title to a country: and in all their generations the Southern oppressors have, by turning a free country into a prison, and its blessings into curses, repeated their forfeiture of all possible title to it.

Do you ask what is to become of the lands of the South when the war is angled and shown shoulkhaft a

awoun una uses as well as lands elsewhere could be disposed of on those great and precious Land Reform principles, which teach that the right of all to the soil is as equal and sacred as to the light and air. But few even of the good and intelligent are as yet up to the level of these principles. The lands of the South children should not, because their husbands and fa-thers were rebels, be made homeless. And even the rebels themselves, although they have forfeit-ed both lands and lives, we shall be slow to drive from their homes, when we remember our own s of the responsibility for the rebellion. Parents, who give wine to their children until they are so intoxicat ed as to kick the table over, are hardly the right per sons to punish them for their uncontrollable feat; and we, who have fostered slavery until slaveholders could no longer contain themselves, are in hardly a suitable relation to punish them very severely for their out-breaking insanity. The rebellion we must put down; but all the time we are putting it down, we should b holding ourselves largely responsible for it, and con-demning ourselves quite as emphatically as we con-demn the traitors. Slavery made them traitors, and we were so corrupt and cruel as to sustain slavery instead of being ennobled with the soul of manhood, aware excepted, would have done so, but for fear of Free State resistance. Add to this the avowed pur-pose of the rebel leaders to make slavery the corner-stone of the new nation; and, what is more than all, add that nothing short of the impatience, intolerance, imperiousness and contemptuousness generated in an ambitious, restless spirit by slaveholding, could have sufficed to urge up men to the point of this wild and guilty rebellion

I said that we must put down the rebellion. God teach our rulers how to do it! They are impoverish-ing the nation, and sacrificing scores of thousands of lives—and but too probably all in vain. Very cheap and very easy is the way to put it down; and to pu difference between two races is no more a problem than what we shall do about the difference between two stars or two mountains. We are simply to accept the difference, and to pass on. An owlish philosophic inquiry into what we shall do about the different men is not less impertinent than would be such an inquiry into what we shall do about the difference He has ordained between the complexion of the sun and moon. Moreover, that one portion of the human family is essentially inferior to another is probably nothing better than a prejudice. Englishmen were not essentially inferior to Irishmen, when, long ago, Irishmen bought and sold them; and Irishmen are not essentially inferior to Irishmen, when, long ago, Irishmen bought and sold them; and Irishmen are not essentially inferior to Englishmen when now they are oppressed by Englishmen. Changes of circumstances, along with other causes, alternately lift up and depress a people. But their inherent, inborn faculties are neither multiplied nor diminished because developed in one age, and undeveloped in another. Africa has contained the prevailment seats of learning and power; and in the endless revolutions in human affairs, she may again and again contain and cease to contain them. The sooner Government shall stop it war upon nature, the sooner will these fluctuations become less, difference between two races is no more a problem it down surely, and so that it will stay down. Very than what we shall do about the difference between two stars or two mountains. We are simply to accept the difference, and to pass on. An owlish philoreplacement of the rebels, and the Rebellion is ended, certainly, entire-

facturers, politicians and priests throw out to it. There are many among us who are wont to say that we cannot forgive such men as Davis and Stephens and Mason and Slidell. Punished they should be—though not excessively. But when we come to the point of forgiveness, the question which should most engage us is, what we, the greater simers, shall do, in order that we may be able to forgive ourselves. There is one thing, and only one thing, to do to this end—and that is, to take from the hands of the slaveholders the slavery which we have strengthened in their hands. This done, this mercy rendered to the slaveholders, the slaves and ourselves—and we shall then be at peace with ourselves, or, in other words, shall have forgiven ourselves. Talk of our inability to forgive rebels! Why, every Northern editor who continues

Could I have my wish, the chief punishment of the mass of the rebels would be but to wrest slavery from them. What, and then leave them to do us all possible harm! But, deprived of slavery, they would be as well nigh harmless as serpents without fangs. Moreover, their disposition to do harm would then rapidly die out. It is true, that were the slaveholders to em be both morally and physically unconquerable; the na-tion would be dissolved, and for a time great evil would ensue both to the North and South. But this would ensue both to the North and South. But this time would not exceed a generation. The cause of the division being blotted out, the South would soon be glad to get back into the old nation, the course o ntains and rivers shows that it can be di-

ly as now. But what will the poor emancipated land-less blacks do? Just what the poor landless whites will. Both will have to work for those that have land—at least, until they are able to buy land. The blacks will buy it fast. The African evinces a pecu flarly strong love for his "bornin grounds," and a pe-culiarly strong desire to have a home of his own culiarly strong desire to have a home of his own.

During the brief period of freedom in the British
West Indies, black men to the amount of nearly or quite one hundred thousand have become freeholders and this, too, notwithstanding they were much infe

rior to ours in intelligence.

My saying that the blacks will buy homes at the South implies the assumption that, after the war, "The United States (will) shall guarantee to every State in this Union a (real) republican government." The "Dred Scott Decision" will no longer be law. Men will then buy and sell, and exercise all the rights of citizenship, not because of their complexion, but simply because they are men. They who shall still simply because they are men. They, who shall still stand out for the "Black Laws" of Illinois and other States, will rapidly become few. The denial to man hood of the rights of manhood will then be seen to be the guiltiest and the meanest crime. Black Laws, Cutaneous Democracy, Caste-Colonization, Pro-Slavery sermons, Pro-Slavery Editorials, and all that sort of satanic blood, will then be at immense discount. The war will cost us much treasure and life. But as the thunder-storm, though with damage here and there from its bolts, is, nevertheless, a messenger of health, so will the war, in purifying the moral and political atmosphere, bring us some recompense for our frightful sacrifices in it.

be allowed to vote? Not unless the illiterate and ignorant whites are. There will be no bounty on a black skin. Qualifications for voting, and, in short, for all political and civil rights, will, I trust, be at the South as in the British West Indies, entirely irre-

spective of complexion.

Alas! that the question was ever raised: "What shall Government do with the blacks at the close of the wars" Because of our ignorance and prejudice we have entertained it, and been embarrassed by it. Nothing so much as this question has kept us still keeps us from prosecuting the war unconditionally and thoroughly, and, therefore, to a speedy and triumphant result. I admit that our leading men are concerned to have the Rebellion put down. Far greater, however, is the concern of a large share of them to have the slaves continued in their chains of colonized. To these the ending of the Rebellion, if it is to be also the lifting up of five millions of black into fellow-citizens, would be no joyful prospect.

Pardon me, dear sir, for expressing regret that you sent such a letter to the New York meeting. I readily admit that most of our statesmen would not have writ-ten a better one. They would have written a worse one at some points. But I believed that you would be able to rise in this crisis above vulgar statesmen-ship, and contrast yourself he orably and beautifully sinp, and contrast yourself negorably and beautiful! I with its prejudice, narrowness and superstition. I did not suspect that, in answer to the thunder-calls for the abolition of the crime of crimes, you too would be found proposing conditions. I had counted confia piracy, and that too the superlative one, you would be found to hold that there is no law, and can be no law. I could not doubt that, in your eyes, no race of men is "common or unclean"; and that even in the one which has been more bruised and battered than any other by its unnatural brethren, you would discern ay, gratefully and joyfully, the image of the Comm Father.

I am disappointed in you. I am disappointed in many. Nevertheless, I do not despair of the nation. It will come out of the "seven times more heated" furnace of this war, freed from much dross. It will come out of it, not to be still shamed by the world for a sham and pro-slavery democracy, but to win the world's admiration of democracy, but to win the world's admiration of the beautiful and glorious first fruits of a genuine and anti-slavery democracy. Degraded and trampled-on men will be lifted up by this war, and will, for the be invested with sacredness and held in honor. Their better-conditioned brethren will receive them into fellowship, and will henceforth talk less about inferior races, and be less disposed to argue an essential and permanent inferiority from a circum nsient one

"It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that."

Men will yet consent to dwell with men. Preposterous is the hope that, before they do, "the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himsel shall be with them and be their God." That men con-

ens the life of the country is ended, they will have no part in building up the Democratic, or Republican, or any other party. Until then, their one work will be to save the country.

to save the country.

I deprecate this nascent Colonization Party, not because I fear its success. When alavery shall be abolished, (and we are on the eve of its abolition,) the party will die. Hatred of the blacks, which is the rabulum and soul of the party will die. Hatred of the blacks, which is the pabulum and soul of the party, gets all its life and virus from slavery. Slavery dead, and the desire to colonize the blacks would also be dead. You and Senator Doollittle would find no more sympathy with your scheme. Nay, you would yourselves have no imore sympathy with it. And if slavery shall live, even the slaveholders will not consent on any terms to the colonization of the mass of the blacks, either those in or those out of slavery. They will as were forgiven ourselves. Talk of our inability to forgive rebels! Why, every Northern editor who continues to cry against the Abolitionists, \$\overline{\psi}\$ in other words, to cry for slavery, and every Northern preacher who preaches prudence on the slavery question, and every softmaking an instant and cleah sweep of alavery, is in important respects a far guiltier upholder of the Rebellion than is the worst rebel who was born and bred under Southern influences.

Could I have now with the able of multihoner of the control of the second properties of the control of the second properties of the control of the second properties of the second properties of the control of the second properties o never be this first actual attempt. When the time for it shall have come, the daring and the disposition will both be lacking.

It is for other reasons that I deprecate this Coloni war; and to produce hesitation, diversion, compre calls for blows, immediate, united, and where, at what-ever damage to whatever other interest, they will fall most effectively. Not its least lamentable tendency is to foster in the American people that mean pride of race, and that murderous spirit of caste, by which they have outraged and crushed so many millions, and for which they are now, in the righteous providence of

called to an account so appears.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

PRO-SLAVERY BITTERNESS.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.,) April 2d, 1862. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND,—It almost inclines one to skepti-

DEAR FRIEND.—It aimost incines one to seepu-ciam regarding the beautiful germ of divinity that is. In the composition of every human being, to see the heartless invectives yet predominant in and showing the bitter feeling of the pro-slavery press. Even now, when the retributions which are sure to visit an un-godly and oppressive nation are so overwhelming to every refection mind the opposers of iliperty are overy reflecting mind, the opposers of liberty are taunting and scoffing at every gleam of moral light that seems indicative of "the good time coming." The only signs that sustain the true-hearted who are watching with carnest solicitude this dreadful strife that is so revolting to their own holier nature, seem to call out the maligrath feelings of those who are ever on the alert to crush the beautiful Angel of Liberty. The humane feelings of those who have gone to Port Royal on the blessed mission of comforting to Port Royal on the blessed mission of comforting the outcast and neglected poor, (those who have es-caped from the relentless grasp of Slavery, and thus shown that our Father maketh the wrath of man to praise Him,) appear to give fresh impetus to their rage and revilings, while these missionaries are adopt-

ing, in acts, if not in words, the language-"I thank thee, Father, that I live,
Though waitings fill this earth of thine;
To labor for thy suffering ones
Is joy divine."

I feel more pity and compassion for those who are thus walking in darkness, and continually blinding their eyes to the light of truth, than contempt. I look at the future, when the lovers of our race will have a pleasant and happy retrospect, added to the comparative screenly and composure of the present, and compare their feelings of gratitude and pleasure with the depression and sorrow which will haunt the onsciences of those who have through long years striving with a zeal worthy alone of a holy purpose to retard the progressive labors of the true friends of

nanity. Iow truthful are Whittier's beautiful lines!—

"O, how contrast with such as yo

A Follen's out of secrifice,
And May's, with kindness overflowing!
How green and lovely in the eyes
(Of freemen are their graces growing!

Ay, there's a glorious remnant yet, Whose lips are wet at Freedom's fo The coming of whose welcome feet. Is beautiful upon our mountains! Men, who the Geopel tidings bring of Liberty and Love forever, Whose joy is one abiding spring, Whose peace is as a gentle river.

And thou, sad Angel, who so long
Hast waited for the glorious token,
That Eearth, from all her bonds of wrot
To Liberty and Light has broken—
Angel of Freedom! soon to theo
The sounding trumpet shall be given,
And over Earth's full jubilee
Shall deeper joy be felt in Heaven!"
SARAH D.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. IN WHITBY.

During the past week, (says the Whitby (Eng.) Times of March 15.) Whithy has been favored with a long-expected and eagerly-anticipated visit from the distinguished orator and philanthropist, whose name, for more years than most of this generation have seen, has been associated with every movement of human benevolence and amelioration. Our town believe, are indebted to a number of public-spirit believe, are indebted to a number of public-spirited gentlemen in this town for Mr. Thompson's welcome visit. Thirty changeful years have passed away since Mr. Thompson's first visit to Whitby, when he advocated with the generous fervor of youth-fervor, which years, ripened knowledge and enlarged experience have purified without impairing—the cause which is still dear to his heart, as it is inseparably identified with his fame. The crisis in Ar opinions of a man to whom slavery in its various phases has been the subject of profound and life-long study, could not but be pregnant with interest and instruction at a moment so solemn and so critical in the history of that momentous struggle which is now the continent of America

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Thompson gave the first of his two lectures in St. Hilda's Hall, which was overcrowded by an audience of the highest intel-ligence and respectability. In the regretted absence of C. Richardson, Esq., of St. Hilda's, the Rev. W. of C. Richardson, Esq., of St. Hilda's, the Rev. W. Keane ably filled the chair, and in language singularly graceful and happy introduced the lecturer to his ex-

them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them and, be their God." That men consent to dwell with men will ever be the highest proof that God dwells with them. As the harmony of mankind is the most persuasive prayer for the descent of the Spirit, so is it also the surest evidence that the prayer is heard, and that the Spirit has descended. As the recognition of their entire brotherhood is what God most loves in His children, so is the recognition the surest evidence that His dwells with them and in them.

I do not choose words too strong to express my emotions when I say, I am alarmed and distressed at the multiplying indications that a political Caste Colonization Party is in process of organization, and that gentlemen of the highest standing and anti-slavery antecedents of yourself and Senator Doolitid are favoring it. It will, from the first, act in concert with, and will probably soon become openly one with, that portion of the Democratic party which its pro-slavery leaders are now at work to rally. Such a Colonization party is distinguishable in name only, and not at all in effect, from an open Pro-Slavery party. The unconditional patriots in the Democratic as well as the Republican party feel that the present is emphatically a repellion having for its design the establishment of no time for such work. Until the war which threat.

since Cain slew his brother had there been a more horrible crime. Mr. Thompson showed how the Re-public had been formed by the consent of the people represented in convention. A convention had joined them. another had ed this assertion by showing that never in all the Southern complaints was any reference mane to us. ation. In conclusion, the talented lecturer, out of the amounts of the Southerners themselves, showed that their desire was to extend slavery over all the national their desire was to extend stayers over an ine nanosal domain. No language of ours can describe the their ling power of that voice, which has never been raise but so attack injustice and defend freedom. At the lose of the lecture, votes of thanks were accorded by

close of the lecture, votes of thanks were accorded by acclamation to the lecturer and the chairman. Mr. Thompson will give his concluding lecture this (Friday) evening, and we trust that none val-neglect the opportunity of heating—probably for the last time—the peerless eloquence of the famous and slavery advocate.

"PROFESSOR CLARENCE BUTLER." In last week's Banner of Light,—a paper, be a known, devoted to the promulgation of the spirital philosophy,—the following apparently unimportant announcement is made in an out of the way place, to wit.

"We have received a communication from Prof. Charges
Butler, requesting us to withdraw his name from our list
of locturers. As he has gone to the arean of conflict
the Southwest, he will be unable to fulfil his lecturing argagements. The societies where he has engagement will
therefore be obliged to secure other speaking.

Expenents. The societies where he has engagement will therefore be obliged to secure other speakers.*

Knowing that this same Prof. Butler, whose public introduction to the citizens of Boston was that of easier from the South, on account of his political opinion, for his story runs that he was tarred and feathered in Texas—which story, since the cause of his sudded departure has became known, we believe to be false knowing that this Butler was regarded as a shining light, a bright particular star in the spiritual palary which revelves around this terrestrial Bonser, as grand and common centre; that he was charged months ahead (as can be seen by referring to their his of lectures,) to enlighten that class of benighted one whom even the Bonner is not honest or courageou enough to represent; knowing this, we naturally queried why this luminous light so suddenly dispeared from the spiritual firmament—why he alandosed so lucrative a field, and betook himself to the var. Feeling impressed, to use the spiritual nomencative, that there was something hidden beneath their quasic statement above, we found, on inquiry, our impression to be correct; we found in fact, more than we will now statte. Suffice it to say, it appears that the aforesis to the correct; we found in fact, more than we will now statte. Suffice it to say, it appears that the aforesis butler has been guilty, for months pass, of certain midemeanors in private matters, and that he took this misdeeds.

We have reason to believe all this came to the

demeanors in private matters, and that he took the method to avoid the unpleasant consequences of his method to avoid the unpleasant consequences of his method to avoid the unpleasant consequences of his method to he have reason to believe all this came to the knowledge of the editors and publishers of this spiritual beacon-light, who, in the spirit of one of old, close to bury his talent in the ground—they thought, "fee the good of the cause," (of which they are such as worthy exponents,) to withhold all mention of the man's doings, save what is given above; not even hinting at the real cause. By refusing to reveal his true character, they practically send him on his syrejoicing, bearing their recommendation, and at libery to make dupes of whoever he can.

When a public sheet like this, claiming to be religiously respectable, to be guided not only by the principles of Christianity, but has the super-intelligence of disembodied ones especially enlisted in its behalf, of direct its course aright; ostentatiously professing to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice to be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice be actuated only by a desire to do equal justice by a desire to do equal justice

such a sary with those impostors a mask!

"He that hath a truth and keeps it,
Keeps what not to him belongs—
But performs a selfish action,
And a fellow-mortal wrongs."

CLV. { The Oldest House in Boston. } CLV.

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