A WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

All remittances are to be made, and
g to the pecuniary concerns of the paper
d (rost Pain) to the General Agent.

inserted at the rate of five

blio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.



colaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all migal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE Ri and that, under that state of things, so far from its true that the States where alavery exists have the sea true than the States where alavery exists have the sea management of the subject, not only the Passing run University of the American Company of the American Company of the State Income the State of the State Income the States of a cryic, service, or foreign from that instant the war never in the State Income the States the war cryic, service, or foreign from that instant the war never in the State Income the States the war never the state of the State Income the States the war never the State Income the States the war from that instant the war never the States Income the States the Income the States Income the Inco

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 26.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1644.

MATOR WIGHTMAN VS. GOV. ANDREW.

The following ridiculous and impudent letter from favor Wightman to the President is published in

The following ridiculous and importent setter from Mayor Wightman to the President is published in the Philadelphia Inquirer:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, MAY 23d, 1862.

Six.—I am induced to write you this from a sense of duty, for the purpose of repudiating, in the most emphair manner, the idea that the Governor of Mascachaetta is authorized to speak for the loyal criters of the Stale in proposing any conditions in regard to the question of slavery, as affecting a forther requisition by you for volunteers. There examonwealth, where the doctrine of emancipation and arming the slaves is regarded with favor, and might be made an excuse for non-enlistment; but I hassent your Excellency that, in Boston, and, I because in the State, the mingling of questions in return to the state, the mingling of questions in restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution, as evinced in your appointment of Governors Johnson and Stalely, your sustaining of General McClellan, and your general conservations in all the essential matterspertaining to the conduct of the war, has given boy and conditioned to the conduct of the war, has given boy and conditioned to review the pointions of the Governor Johnson and Staley, your sustaining of General McClellan, and your general conservations in all the essential matterspertaining to the conduct of the war, has given boye and conditioned to every Union-loving heart in our State.

Not withstanding the opinions of the Governor, I believe that Massachausetts may be relied, upon for any call you may make upon her patriotism in the present emergency, and that her citizens generally have no sympathy with those who are agitating the destine of emancing the union of the interpolation of the interpolation of the interpolation of the conduct of the views of Governor Andrew, it would be considered to every Union-loving the cause of enlistment.

Leg you, therefore, to make your requisition spon the State of Massachausetts with confidence in the loyalty and devotion-for her citizens, and with

soon the State of Massachusetts with confidence in be loyalty and devotion-of her citizons, and with he assurance that Boston will as cheerfully respond a the fiture as in the past to any demand of the Dorenment. Trusting that you will continue to be im and resolute in your endeavors for the restora-ion and nelfare of our common country, and in ig-porting all other issues which tend to prevent the ac-complishment of this great object. I have the honor to be sir, will preat respect, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President to United States, Washington, D. C.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

The editor of the New York Observer, writing from Columbus, Ohio, where he has been attending the sessions of the (Old School) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, comments as follows upon the suggestion of Governor Aritrew to the Secretary of War, that enlistments in Massachusetts would be discouraged and retarded, if the soldier understood that they were forbidden to fire into the enemy's magazine:—

"While we were in session, we received the papers containing the response of the Massachusetts Governor Andrew, to the call for troops. We read foreron and there, to the call for troops. We read to there in Ohio with shame and deep regret. In the midst of a loyal, patriotic people, who are willing to give their all to their country, it was most hamiliating to read from the Governor of the Old Bay State, that if the President would do so and so, and if this, that and the other thing could be done, ke, &cc., then his people would come up to the help of the Government! Shame on such patriotism! Away with such half-way patriots when we are at war! What if Governor Tod, of Ohio, should prescribe the conditions on which he would send his troops, and Morgan, of New York, make other constitutions, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, put in his if and buts, what myuld become of the country and the cause?! I confess myself ashamed of the position which the Massachusetts Governor takes, and trust that the patriotic press of Boston will unter the infigurant sentiment of a misrepresented people. Let us give no quarter to disloyalty, whether it shows its micreant head in the East or the West, the North or the Soath, 'Our country, our whole country, 'e is the motto of every right man."

GOV. STANLY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 31, 1862. The abolitionists are finding considerably more difficulty in making their living under Gov. Stanly, than under Gen. Burnside.

difficulty in making their living under Gov. Stanly than under Gen. Burnside.

Since the arrival of this discreet, conservative and fun-minded man, one week to-day, we have had four successive acts of bold policy, which, if he does nothing since we have the southern than the southern that the southern than the southern the southern than the southern th

Refuge of Oppression. of the Massachusetts regiments—free love rights of the Massachusetts regiments—free love rights men—and true to their principles, went to this poor man's house, broke open his door, frightened his sensitive wife, because she had heroically assisted her husband in the capture of his property, stole once more his slave girl, set fire to his bouse and decamped.

more his slave girl, set fire to his house and decamped.

The next day, the Governor sent word to all the captains in port, that if they took away a single negro North, their ships, on their return to Newbern, would be confiscated.

That same afternoon, H. H. Helper, who has been a constant hanger on the army ever since its arrival here, and getting his living out of the faterib of the United States Government, pretending to be on secret service, burning bridges, &c., write a impudent letter to the Governor, presuming to criticise his conduct for the before mentioned acts. For this he was very quietly requested to report himself in New York as soon as possible, Dan Messenger, our gallant Provost, giving him an additional quietus in the shape of an extra shot, telling him that if he (Messenger) found him in Newbern after the departure of the next steamer, he would send him to jail, and feed him on tough beef. Helper cleared that afternoon, as did Colyer also; and so your city will have two more pets for Greeley to lubricate.—Correspondence of the New York Herald.

in the slape of an extra shot, telling him that if he (Messenger) found him in Newbern after the departure of the next steamer, he would send him to jail, and feed him on tough beef. Helper cleared that afternoon, as did Colyer also; and so your city will have two more pets for Greeley to lubricate.—

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

HUNTERS PROULAMATION.

It is yet uncertain whether Hunter has, or has not, issued the Jangerous proclamation attributed to him; but, however that may be, the Government has no small share of bad fortune in quite a number of its officers. What was General Fremont in Missouri? What is General Jim Lane? What are several others? Let the public derangements these imprudent persons have caused answer. We have always held that the President is not entirely superior to "party inflaences," and no one will say that facts to sustain that conviction have not happened. Still, Abraham Lincoln is one of the best Chief Magistrates the Republic ever had; the whole North is with him by reason of this merit; and though his party has had much to do in provoking the robellion which he is now so energetically putting down, his tory will vindicate himself as having been one of the most constitutional Presidents the country has produced. His proclamation, counteracting the presumed one of General Hunter, exhibit and the most constitutional residents the country has produced. His proclamation, counteracting the presumed one of General Hunter, exhibit which Andrew Jackson more than once a freaence. The document is eminently Jack down, and Abraham Lincoln deleares himself "for the responsibility." The nation has reason to exalt in such a proclamation. It is not too much to shirt the such a think had had will be a such as the proper of the Month and that he whom it took to be a "nigrer-worshipper" to be sure, the Abolitionists are horified, by it: but such a thing is a great eulogy on the message, for the united the such as the proper of the such as the proper of the Month and the proclamation. It is n

Boston (Cathotic) Pilot.

We have no refutation for the statement that the Abolitionists have had a bold band in casting the fires of rebellion among the people of the South. They have ever been a herd of ungovernable and uncryas-ionable fanatics. If they have not taught the right of State secession, they have wickedly propounded that the Constitution is a league with hell; and they have often violated the national laws, out of insane enthusiasm for the black. It is certain, too, that they have desired a complete rupture between the two sections of the country,—on the principle that such a fact would inevitably lead to nego emancipation; and it is undoubted that they are actually using all their means to have the war indefinitely continued, from the hope-that slavery it may at last completely destroy. These concessions Against that ism we would this instant comment used rigors of military law-for it is an ism of extreme danger to the Republic, which nothing but iron rule can suppress; and no one who reads our columns can healtate to acknowledge that this has always been the course of The Pilot. Certainly, the Abolitionists themselves will make no denial of that nature. They have always admitted our antagonism, and it shall not be turned away from them. All this we speak from principle, (11) without respect either to party or persons.—Ibid.

mand, however subordinate, to carry on the war (1) for the suppression of "the slaveholders' rebellion"

Selections.

CONFISCATION AND LIBERATION.

SPEECH OF HON, GEORGE W. JULIAN, Of Indiana, in the U.S. House of Represe 23, 1862.

shall not be turned away from them. All this we speak from principle, (!1) without respect either to party or persons.—Ibud.

Disunionistra Define.

Disunionistra Define. Hon. Andy Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, in a speech at Columbis, on the 2d inst., said:—

"An Abolitionist is a Disunionist. A Disunionist is a Secessionist. A Secessionist is an Disunionist. A Disunionist is a Recessionist is an Abolitionist. There is not a particle of difference between them. Here is the nation tession, which have consumed so much of the subject of the Republicans. Now there is a great middle class who lie between these extremes, who must come up and are the Union. The great mass of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist. The mass of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist. The mass of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist. The mass of the Republicans are opposed to the Abolitionist of the Republicans are opposed to the Republicans are o

pasy. I prefer to show my featly to the Constitution for weating it as the charter of liberty, at the few second of the constitution is as the mean in which belief the Constitution is as the mean in which belief the Constitution is as the mean in which belief the Constitution is as the mean in which belief the Constitution is an additional control of the Constitution of the Constitution is the control of the Constitution on or part as the construct, that we can be constituted as the Constitution on the Constitution on or part as the field of the Constitution on the Constitution on the Constitution on or part as the field of the Constitution on the Constitution of the Constitution on the Constitution on the Constitution of the Constituti

as its ring, and whet justice Taney as its anointed high-priest, steadily gravitating, by the weight of its own rottenness, into the frightful vortex of civil war; then I am not for the Union as it was, but as I believe it will be, when this rebellion shall have worked out its providential lesson. I confess that I look rather to the future than the past; but if I must cast my eye backward, I shall select the early administrations of the Government, when the chains of the can we will be more representation.

Mr. Spaker, this clamor for the Union as it was comes from men who believe in the divinity of slavery. It comes from those who would restore slavery in this District if they dared; who would put back the chains upon every slave made free by our army; who would completely re-establish the slave power over the national Government as in the evil days of the past, which have culminated at last in the present bloody strife, and who are now exhorting us to "leave off agitating the negro question, and attend to the work of putting down the rebellion." Sir, the people of the loyal States understand this question. They know that slavery lies at the bottom of all our troubles. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that liberty and law would not have occurred. They know that all the unuterable agonies of our many bittle-fields, all the terrible sorrows which read so many thousands of loving hearts, all the ravages and desolation of this suppendous on

and even those slimy doughfaces and creeping things that still continue to hiss at "abolitionism," betray

that still continue to hiss at "abolitionism," betray a tormenting apprehension that their day and generation are rapidly passing away. In the light of the past, the future is made so plain that "he that runs may read." In the year 1830, when the Slave Power triumphed through the "final settlement" which was then attempted, I had the honor to hold a seat in this body; and I said, in a speech then delivered, that—

whefirst families of Virginia" and the "degeondants of the daughter of Pocahontas." They know that it has originated whole broods of crimes never enacted in all the ages of the past, and that, were it possible, the strain of t

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1852.

FOURTH OF JULY!

National Anniversaries have been as good seed upon soil long indeed stubborn and unyielding

to meet with us, as aforetime, and in even great

numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the enable

Fourth of July.

We need say nothing of the beauty and many attractions of the spot, whether for adults or for the young. The day and the occasion constitute the real claims upon our attention, and to these let the Anti-Slavery men and women of Massachusetts, and of

New England, respond fitly, as they so well know New Engane, topout the More to the More to do.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. will convey passengers to and from the Grove, upon their main road and its branches, on that day, at the following

rates of fare:—
From Boston, Worcester, and Millbury, 70 cents for adults, 35 cents for children.

From Grafton, adults, 60 cents, children, 80 cents. From Milford, Milford Branch; (except Holliston), Northboro', Marlboro', Needham, Grantville, Corda-ville, Southboro', and Westboro', 50 cents far adults,

25 cents for children.
From Natick, Holliston, and Ashland, adults

Leave Boston at 9.15, and Worcester, at 9.40, A.M. stopping at way stations; from Millbury, regular morning train; Milford, at 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro' at 7; Marlboro', at 7.24, or 10.15.

RETURNING, leave the Grove at 5.15 for Bosto and Worcester; at 6.15 for Milford and Northboro

The House at the Grove will be open for Re reshments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Warrerley Hall, opposite the railroad depot at South

verley Hall, opposite the railroad depot at South Framingham.

Addresses from well known advocates of the cause, with Songs, and such recreation as this attractive place affords, will occupy the day. Among the speakers expected are Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES C. BURLETON, E. H. HERWOOD, WM. WELLS BROWN, JOHN S. ROON, Edg. Rev. DANIEL FOSSWAY of Kanasa and S. ROON, Edg. Rev. DANIEL FOSSWAY of Kanasa and

S. ROCK, Esq., Rev. DANIEL FOSTER of Kansas, and

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
E. H. HEYWOOD,
HENRY O. STONE,
CHARLES A. HOVEY.

THE THORN THAT BEARS HAWS.

In the Atlantic Monthly, for July, is an article entitled "Chiefly about War-Matters, by a Peaceable Man," which is noticeable only for its flippant and hearliess treatment of the present tremendous na-tional convolsion. Portions of it, as originally writ-

ten, the publishers have felt obliged either to suppress sclaim in sundry foot-notes. It is a d

tion of a visit made by the writer to Washington to Gen. McClellan's camp, last March,—a visit m

apparently for no other purpose than to demonstrate his secession proclivities, or, at least, his incapacity to comprehend the nature and necessity (philosoph ically speaking) of the struggle now rending the

a purpose, and that to whitewash the conduct of the traitors. Standing on the soil of Virginia, in Alex-

"I tried to imagine how very disagreeable (!) presence of a Southern army would be in a sol town of Massachusetts; and the thought consideral lessened my wonder at the cold and shy regards the arc cast upon our troops, the gloom, the sullent meanor, the declared or scarcely hidden sympat with rebellion, which are so frequent here."

No doubt such a "presence" would prove "very disagreeable," but what is the design of such a trite

grom-men to stand in the prince's name," but he would be preity sure to "take no note of them, but let them go, as none of the prince's subjects." Here is the hardest thing he finds it in his heart to say of

"Undoubtedly, thousands of warm-hearted, sympathetic, and impulsive persons have joined the rebels, not from any real zeal for the cause, but because between two conflicting (!) loyalites, they chose that which secessarily lay nearest the heart."

But how is the army to discriminate between persons possessing these "sweetest and most generous

* Understood to be Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author of

the rebels :-

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law"; and it is scarcely to be expected that the So

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Those who come by railroad admit-

Trains will run to the Grove, as follows:

ents, children 20 cents.

ted free

been the invariable custom of the M Anti-Slavery Society to commemorate

GENERAL LANE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Yednesday evening, 4th inst., Gen. Lane, of appeared before an immense crowd at Coop-tute. We give a portion of his speech, which cteristic throughout:—

ere is anything that to me, now, is more I than all others to manhood, womanhood od, it is Northern reverse ceiui than all others to manbood, womanbood, aldbood, it is Northern reverence for the instit of slavery. [Applause.] I do not forget to e and the people to whom I speak, the city w York, that to this Government is a power I the throne more powerful than the throne and if here I could, by giving up my life, incu a fair and candid spirit concerning the instit of slavery, God knows how willingly I won Had the people of New York, a year ago, ded to the Government, or to the Freadent, "W ruct you to issue a proclamation to the slavery.

proclamation would have been issued, and the war ended long ere this.

Why has this war been so long kept up? That it might preserve the institution that maugurated it. It commenced in the fall of 1855 on the plains of Kansas. Every slave State, save Maryland and Delaware, had an army on the plains of Kansas, that liberty might be killed. How did we save Kansas? A handful of men, weak and feeble, with a few Sharpe's rifles, did it. We said to slavery, "You have brought this trouble upon us, and you shall cease to exist in Kansas." We also said to those whose shackles were stricken off, "Take Sharpe's rifles, and fight with us." A man made like us, and with hands like ours, said, "Here, General, we want to fight for freedom," and we gave him the gun, knowing he would fight as well as we [Applause.]

like us, and with hands like ours, said, "Here, General, we want to fight for freedom," and we gave him the gun, knowing he would fight as well as we. [Applause.]

Thave three children, and I suppose most of you have children; if not, you expect to have. This war has been a ureauful catamity upon us, and I don't want my children to suffer from such a war. I look upon it as cowardly to entail upon our children an intestine war such as this. It is upon us so far as operations of armies go. [Applause.] If we permit a vestige of slaver to remain within the boundaries of the Union, we insure a civil war upon our children. Go with me to the State of Delaware. There are 1,200 slaves in Delaware; is sho any nearre being a free State than if she had 100,000? Look at her Bayard and Saulsbury! I have nothing to say about them, except that they would sink a thousand Unions like this rather than peril their institution and their political party. In Western Vignini, the people voted ten to one in favor of emancipation, however gradual. Why? They are afraid.

How about North Carolina? I am not a believer in special Providence; but I do believe it would have been well, if, after Stanly had put his hand to that order, the earth had opened, and he had been sent—down. [Laughter.] Look at it in all its deformity! A President appoints a Governor—a President who has repeatedly declared that no slave, once within our lines, shall be sent back to slavery—and this Governor declares that he is compelled, by the lates of slavery, to issue an order repulsive to every sentiment of humanity.

Find me a Democrat in Washington, who was born such, and he is one who declares Stanly's order is all right. A Democrat in New York does the same thing. There is a class of Democrats who love Democrace a great deal better than they do the Union. I suppose there is no man who will den't that slavery is in direct conflict with the civilization of the age. Emancipation is now a necessity. You may as well come to it, because the slaves have smuffed freedom

with them? We have in Kansas 17,000 families. Four thousand slaves have recently emigrated from Arkansas and Missouri into Kansas, and yet we all get along. I have aided 2,500 slaves to emigrate this year, and it has not been a very good year for negroes either. [Laughter.] When they first come into camp, they look down, but after a while they look and act like men. It is truth that all the reliable information I received in Missouri, I received from slaves.

information I received in Alexson, I tecests alaves.

I have said that, so soon as we can do it, these two races should be separated, for the good of bothmot now, not till we educate them and prepare them for self-government. I am not quite as anxious as you, to get the negroie out of South Carolina. I would like to see South Carolina forever dedicated to that race. [Applause.] I'll goarantee there would be no more secession in South Carolina, if that was so. [Renewed applause.] Educate them where they are.

that was so. [Renewed applause.] Educate them where they are.

"But," say yos, "how about cotton?" New York is the great metropolis of the country, and I believe there are measures now, before the Congress of the nation, which will make New York the metropolis of the world; and we hope the Pacific Railroad Bill will be passed, thus connecting the East and the West, and effecting that result. You won't get cotton! If you want to increase it, break down the monopoly held by slaveholders! Do you say, how break it down? Why, if these men don't want to stay and work with fire labor, let them come away, and make room for northern men who know how to make money out of free labor. [Applause.] The slave will increase the product quaduple when made free. As a slave, he has no incentive to work—give him his pay, and he works as other men work. But, says one, "I don't know about arming the slaves." I should not have said so, perhaps, in conservative New York, but the time is coming when that, too, will be a necessity. The army of the rebellion will be scattered in a few weeks, but they will exist in guerilla bands. In Missouri, there has been no organized army in three months; yet that State is suffering more than ever from guerillas. How long, and how much did it take to destroy the handful of Seminoles secreted in the glades? Years, and millions of dolars.

Is not the guerilla system branded by all nations

re meet it?

I propose to meet it by setting the slaves of those bels free, and setting them to hunt them out. [Ap

plause.]
When we get these gnerillas cleared out by the use of the slaves, I would like to see every traitor who has to die, die by the hand of his own slave. Let the slave whom he has oppressed do the job. A traitor to the best government on the earth would find fault with the hand that strikes him dead. He ought to be thankful that he's permitted to die. [Laughter.] The tories of the revolution lived a life of hell; and how much worse will be the condition of those who are permitted.

He ought to be thankful that he's permitted to die. Laughter.] The tories of the revolution lived a life of hell; and how much worse will be the condition of those who are permitted to live after their traitory and olongs? A Northern traitor? The miscrable slave of slavery! It's a vocation. O.1 wish that I was forgiven for the crime of having once in my heart reverenced the institution of slavery. [Applause.] The devotee of slavery is a human fend! There is no crime he will not commit for slavery. Why, a thousand of these fellows would march over into Kansas, and if they killed an unarmed pioneer, or a defenceless woman, or a little child, they claimed a great victory. How would you like to see South Caronina come into the Union with the same status as who had before? Who would like to see South Carolina come into the Union as she went out of it? I have a vote to cast on that subject in behalf of Kansas; and when he who speaks to you casts a vote in favor of that, he will never again face the gallant people of Kansas. [Applause.] And first, then, we will emancipate the slaves—the slaves of rebals, if you say so; for you save commence where you please, for I know it will result in the freeing of overy slave in every slave in the slaves of traitors are conficated." I issued no proclamation. [Laughter.]

I got to a certain point an Missouri one day with the Kansas Brigade. That night the negroes came into camp, and the next day we all came away together. I had no time to discuss legality with the master. I believe Congress will pass that law, and all you have got to do is to petition the President—brave, honest old Abe. Lincoln—[great applause]—and he'll do that thing, and, in the opinion of the speaker, he is right anxious to do it. [Applause.] Holieve, and always shall, why he modified the proclamation of the gallant Fremont—[tremendous applause.] You've got an institution in this city—what do you call it? [A voice—"Herald," "Herald."]

No, that ain't what I mean; a place where they sell stocks; and when the President believes he can stocks; and when the President believes he can emancipate the slaves without seriously affecting the price of United States stocks, he'll do it. Why, the longer we carry on this war, apparently, the more money we've got. I have always believed that a hand stronger than ours is protecting this country, and I will not believe that He will permit this reballion to close without establishing on every foot of this continent freedom, freedom where He can be worshipped, and worshipped intelligently. [Applause.] We have our work to do, and no one has a greater responsibility than the people of New York. Cast aside your fear, your reverence for slavery. Write upon your banner, "Emancipate," and emancipation follows. That done, what will restrict our power? We will then have peace, permanent peace. All my efforts are pledged, all my energies shall be exhausted to secure the emancipation, either immediate or gradual, of every slave. We want freedom for all, for the white race and the black race. [Applause.]

GOVERNOR STANLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOE STANLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The course of this person has caused far more sorrow and indignation than anything that the rebels could have done. Just as, by the benevolent exertions of Dr. Colyer, sided by the noble efforts of Gen. Burnside and his officers and men, the colored people were beginning to learn how to live, and were obtaining the rudiments of knowledge; just as the children were beginning to exalt, that they, too, as well as the white children, were to learn to read, and they were learning that not all white men were slave drivers or masters, this Gov. Stanly comes, and sweeps it all away with a stroke of his pen—closes the schools, by which the darkness of the soul was being enlightened; drawing around him the men-stealers, and hounding them upon their prey; exercising dictatorial powers, by banishing a citizen for daring in tell him the texth—anial uncer the excuse of the laws of the State. Laws of the State, quotha? By what law of the State does he hold his position? If he professes such reverence for these laws, why does he hold his office one moment? By what law of the State does he hold his position? If he professes such reverence for these laws, why does he hold his office one moment? By what law of the State does he hold his position? If he professes such reverence for these laws, why does he hold his office one moment? By what law of the State does he expatriate a citizen for addressing him a respectful letter? Have we lavished our blood, have we given our citizens, have we spent our property for this, that when we have conquered, the kidnapper and slave eather may entenand seize their poor shrinking victim?

It this the feast to which we are invited? If it is, let us know it, and we fancy that less Massachusetts men will respond to the call for troops in the future than there has in the past. President Lincoln mistook his man. The course of this tyrant has been against every sentiment and expression of his that he has uttered. He has repeatedly said, that no slave that became free

SCORPION STANLY.

SCORPION STANLY.

The name which the indignant O'Connell used to give to Lord Stanly will much better apply to the cruel wretch whom the Government, by some mistake, has appointed Military Governor of North Carolina. He is a scorpion or scourge of the most malignant sort. His first act on striving within sight of his seat of power was to disperse the charitable schools which the benevolence of the North had gathered in that benighted State; his second was to deliver up the fugitive slaves who had escaped to our camps, to their owners, whether loyal or disloyal; his third was to expatriate in the most arbitrary manner an eminent and useful citizen of the State, who dared to make a few simple suggestions of policy; and the fourth will be, we presume, the ordering of Burnside to evacuate his tents, surrender all the property he has seized, and betake himself and his Yankees to Rhode Island or some other part of New England.

der all the property he has seized, and betake himself and his Yankees to Rhode Island or some other part of New England.

Stanly perpetrates these outrages in the name of the local law of North Carolina, which he alleges he was sent to execute. But his plea is false in the first place, and invalid in the second. He was not deputed to enforce the local laws of North Carolina. Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, from whom he must have received his instructions, declares that he would not belong to an Administration which could authorize or sanction such nefarious proceedings as those of Stanly. It was, however, needless for him to make the disavowal; for no one with a grain of sense could suppose that the government would stultify itself so far as to despatch an officer to enforce local laws which would deprive that officer himself of all-right to act. Stanly holds his place under the military necessity created by the circumstances of the times; the position of Military Governor is not known to the Constitution of the United States; neither is it known to the laws of North Carolina. On the contrary, the only Governor those laws recognize is Gov. Clark, as secssionist; and consequently, if Governor Stanly's business is to enforce the local laws, he must quit his appointment at once, and hand over his commission to Gov. Clark, and assist Clark in expelling Burnside and his forces. Our troops are in the State in opposition to the local law, so far as there is any, and according to Stanly's logic they ought to depart incontinently, or be ent away, just as Mr. Helper was sent away.

Nay, worse than that; if the local laws of North Carolina are to be enforced at all, they must be enforced in all their length and breadth; the penalties prescribed for their infringement must be executed;

who have been engaged in the laudable task of teaching the colored people must be punished for their temerity. The laws of North Carolina ordain that any one who shall "teach a slave to read or write, or sell or give him any book or pamphlet, shall be punished with thirty-nine lashes or imprisonment, if the offender be a free negro; but if a white, then with a fine of two bundred dollars."

Now, Dr. Colyer and his scores of male and female assistants have made themselves amenable to these Anow, Dr. Cotyer and its scores of maie and temase assistants have made themselves amenable to these penalties. Each one of them should be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars; the free negroes who have assisted them should receive their thirty-nine lashes on the back, administered by Scorpion Stanly; and all the volunteer soldiers from Rhode Island, New York and New Hampshire, who have made themselves accomplices in the crime, should be pro-

ly; and all the volunteer soldiers from Rhode Island, New York and New Hampshire, who have made themselves accomplices in the crime, should be proportionately punished.

The andacity of this Military Governor seems to be sufficient to carry him to these lengths. In his zeal for executing the local laws of North Carolina, he does not scruple about violating the general laws of the United States. It is a law of the United States. It is a law of the United States and dismiss every of five who shall express an opinion of the propriety of his acts. It is also a law of the United States that "all officers or persons in the military or naving service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective communals for the purpose of returning fugitizes from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service. But Stamly, an officer in the military service of the United States, arrests and returns these fugitives, not by couples or dozens, but by the hundred. More than that, too; he erects himself into a supreme dictator, orders all departing vessels to be searched for contrabands, and threatens such as harbor them with confiscation if they are found.

Are the laws of the Union to be set at nought in his manner? Is this miserable tool of the North

ens such as haroor them what com-are found.

Are the laws of the Union to be set at nought in this manner? Is this miserable tool of the North Carolina Secessionists to be allowed to continue his malignant outrages? Our error, from the beginning of this war, has been the want, of decision and con-sistency in the presecution of it.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Wiberator.

true toyalty, and the standard of State outgaton:—
Federal Constitution, Art. VI., § 2.

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall are of the land; and the Judges in every State shall

such, as to commund all moral distinctions.

The writer proceeds to State that he visited the tavern in Alexandria in which Colonel Ellsworth was killed, and thinks that the assassin Jackson and his victim must have almost simultaneously "met on the threshold of the spirit world, and perhaps came to a better understanding (1) before they had taken many steps on the other side."

"atopped on the edge of the city to inspect an old slave-pen, which is one of the lions of the place, but a very poor one "-too, poor to elicit one word re-specting its horrid design, or a single congratulation

Meeting a party of contrabands, "escaping out of the mysterious depths of Secessia,"—which fine lan-guage means escaping from whips and chains, and compulsory and unpaid toil, and mental ignorance and moral debasement,—he found them to be "unlike the uncommon stupidity or stoical indifference in "not knowing precisely what to wish in their behalf, nor in the least how to help them"!! There's a philosopher, philanthropist, and patriot for you—of the genuine democratic stripe! "A fig for your kindly feelings," might the-escaping fugitives say to him. He says he would not have turned them back, and yet "should have felt almost as reluctant, on their own account, to hasten them forward to the stranger's and "I have believing of considerations." or they were marching hopefully on, showing ex-ceeding good sense in coming to such a decision. "My prevalent idea," says the writer, "was, that wheever may be benefitted by the results of this war, it will not be the present generation of negroes." We beg leave to doubt whether he has any idea about it,

going on; and we rely far more upon their unlettered instinct, in this matter, than upon the scholarly skep ticism of this dealer in "words, words, words." The rebel barbarities seem to excite his facetion ness! Here is what he says :-

"If the report of a Congressional Committee may be trusted, that old-fashioned kind of goblet [an enemy's skull] has again come into use, at the expense of our. Northern head-pieces,—a costly drinking-cup to him that furnishes it! Heaven forgive me for seeming to jest upon such a subject!—only, it is so odd, when we measure our advances from barbarism, and find ourselves just here!"

But while thus disposed to indulge in merriment where others are shudderingly affected,—and while taking care to indulge in no epithets condemnatory of the grave," as a "blood-stained fanatic," and coolly declares that "nobody was ever more justly hanged" Nay, more—"any common sensible man, looking at the matter unsentimentally, must have felt a certain intellectual satisfaction in seeing him hanged, if it were only in requital of his preposterous miscalcula tion of possibilities"! The publishers of the Atlanti Monthly are constrained to append the following not to this brutal assaut: "Can it be a sou of old Massa chusetts who utters this abominable sentiment! For

Alluding to the treasonable sentished and avowed by may residents and visitors of Washington, the writer says :-

Washington, the writer says:—

"If the cabinet of Richmond were transferred to the Federal city, and the North awfully snubbed, at least, and driven back within its old political limits, they would deem it a happy day. It is no usonder, and, if we look at the matter generously, no unpardonable crime. Very many people hereabouts remember the many dynasties in which the Southern character has been predominant, and contrast the genial courtesy, the warm and graceful freedom of that region, with which they call (though I utterly disagree with them) the frigidity of our Northern manners, and the Western plainness of the President."

This has an air of treasonable sympathy about it notwithstanding the parenthetical dissent thrown in. No genuine loyal man would write thus.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY-Devoted to Lit 1862. Table of contents :

Bone Ornaments. Charles G. Leland. 3. The Molly O'Molly Papers. No. V. 4. Glances from the Senate-O adoity rapers. 30. V. 2. Grances rout the centarion of Gallery. 5. Maccaroni and Canvas. No. V. Henry P. Leland. 6. For the Hour of Triumph. 7. In Transitu. 8. Among the Pines. Edmund Kirk. 9. Was He Successful ? Richard B. Kimball. 10. Newbern as it was and is. 11. Our Brave Times. 12. The Crisis and the Parties. Charles G. Leland. 13. It Wait. 14. Taking the Cenaus. 15. The Pelopon-nesus in March. 16. Adonium. 17. Polytechnic Institutes. Charles G. Leland. 18. Slavery and Nobil-ity vs. Democracy. Lorenzo Sherwood. 19. Watch-ing the Stag. An unfinished Poem, by the late Fil-James O'Brien. 20. Literary Notices. 21. Editor's

But how is the army to discriminate between persons possessing these "sweetest and most generous qualities," and the other rebels who possess them not? And where but on Southern soil, and in the Calhoun school, is any such nonsense as that of "two conflicting loyalties" gravely advanced? For, politically speaking, the paramount duty of the citizen is to the general government; and the State which is in rebellion has no valid claim upon his loyalty. The assertion of the writer, that "there never existed any other government against which treason was so easy, and could defend itself by such plausible arguments (!) as against that of the United States," savors strongly of the secession sentiment, and is singularly mendacious in a time like the present. It is a Buchanan Democrat who thus strikes at the foundation of the American government—the government of the people, as against the government of dynasties; and he does if in the service of the most abhorrent form of treason that the pages of history record! Now, it is untrue that there are any "plausible arguments" to be adduced in defence or extenuation of such treason; for it is characterized by everything perfidious, brutal THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, Supplement 1, tains a Sketch of Parson Brownlow, written by The-odore Tilton for the Independent, and his speeches at the Academy of Music and Cooper Institute, New York, fully reported in short-hand by Charles B. Col-lar. Published in neat pamphlet form by E. D. Baker, 136 Grand street, New York—price 10 cents.

"Amono the Piers." The remarkably interesting and thrilling articles, descriptive of life among the poor whites of South Carolina, which have been published in the pages of the Continental Monthly, have pust been published in a 12mm over, to much to say, that members of Congress and others at Washington, who have the cause of freedom at heart, have been not a little gratified by the appart been published in a 12mm over, to much the capital, for such an object, of a deputation from one of the religious bodies of the land. One distinguished member of Congress said, that if the churches of the country, or the major portion of them, would only follow the example of the Progressive Friends, the President and Congress would soon

wilish. Still, the writer persists in saying that interest of two allegistics,"—only "the anomaly "the anomaly of two allegistics,"—only "the anomaly of two allegistics,"—only "the anomaly of two allegistics,"—only "the anomaly "the anomaly "the anomaly "the anomaly "the anomaly "the anomal

of Thomas Garrett, Alice Johnson, Dinah Menden-liza Agnew, appeared be-iday morning, 20th inst., aying him to decree the

Mr. PRESIDENT: We appear beforing permission, not to solicit office

The President said that, as he had not been furnishapplicants for office, for his chief trouble was from that applicants for office, for his chief trouble was from that class of persons. The next most troublesome subject was slavery. He agreed with the memorialist, that slavery was wrong, but in regard to the ways and means of its removal, his views probably differed from theirs. The quotation in the Memorial, from his Springfield speech, was incomplete. It should have embraced the next sentence, in which he indicated his views as to the effect upon shavery itself of the resistance to its extension. That sentence he recited as of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it

though he desired an answer, Mr. Johnson said :

ount intermit the effort to enforce it, and the mer ialists are solemply convinced that the abolition of davery is indispensable to your success."

The President said that be felt the magnitude of

the task before him, and hoped to be rightly directed in the very trying circumstances by which he was sur-

Wm. Barnard addressed the President in a few words, expressing sympathy for him in all his em-barrassments, and an earnest desire that he might, under divine guidance, be led to free the slaves, and thus save the nation. He referred, by way of illustration, to the appeal of Mordeoni to Queek Esther, praying for her interposition with the King for the salvation of his nation from destruction. "For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed; and who knowest whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as time. Esther, in response to this earnest appeal, exerted her influence successfully for the salvation of a whole people. He hoped the President would be led by the influence of the Divine Spirit to exert the power shared in his hands for the liberation of those in bonds, and for the salvation of the country. In that case, nations yet unborn would rise up to call him blessed, and, better still, he would secure the blessing of God.

The President responded to the remarks of Mr.
Barnard very feelingly and impressively, observing
that he was deeply sensible of his need of Divine assistance. He had sometimes thought that perhaps
he might be an instrument in God's hands of accomplishing a great work, and he certainly was not unwilling to be Perhaps however God's willing to be. Perhaps, however, God's way of ac-complishing the end which the memorialists have in view may be different from theirs. It would be his carnest endeavor, with a firm reliance upon the Divine arm, and seeking light from above, to do his duty in the place to which he had been called.

The deputation thereupon withdrew, much gratified by the character of their reception.

What influence, if any, the presentation of the Memorial may have exerted upon the mind of the President is known only to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, rulers and ruled. It is not, how-

be constrained to strike for the overthrow of slavery as the only way of putting down the rebellion. The inaction of those who really desire emancipation, sail, their failure to make their voice heard in Washington, leaves those who administer the government to dose whether they would be sustained in pursuing an analysis of the sail of the to be heard, day by day, by the President and his co-atitutional advisers. It is believed that if the wan ment existing at the North in favor of emanciastors. ment existing at the North in favor of emancipation were only organized, concentrated and brought to best upon the government through the legitimate channel, it would sweep everything before it. But while the politicians are busy with their schemes, the mass of the honest-hearted people, at work upon their farmer in their shops, take no sufficient measures to mis their influence felt by the government. Memorial for emancipation should go up to the President as for emancipation should go up to the President as Congress from every county and town in the fr States; and the religious denominations of the in ahould send deputations to Washington, beared, those in authority, if they would save the county of those in bonds. The White House ought to be b of mose in conds. The winter rouse ought to be be aleged, every day, by the earnest men and women who see that the only way of salvation and peace k the way of universal liberty.

The Progressive Friends have set a good example.

May it be extensively followed.

MAYOR WIGHTMAN'S LETTER.

MARLBORO', (Mass.,) June 23, 1862 his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

the United States:

Sir,—"I am induced to write you this from a sense of duty, for the purpose of repudiating, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that" Joseph M. Wight man, Mayor of Boston, "is authorized to speak in the loyal citizens of this State."

"There may possibly be small sections" in som of the cities "in the Commonwealth," there probably its in Boston a rather large "section," soon to be far gotten, of whom This Mr. Wightman may be the [a be, still more speedily forgotten) oracle. But "Insure your Excellency" that he, and such as he, she not understand the spirit of Massachusetts, and large anot understand the spirit of Massachusetts, and has no right to speak of her intentions. There are "se-tions," happily growing more and more insignifican, tions," happily growing more and more insignificat,—part mob, part money,—that tried, soon after you election to the Presidency, to suppress free speech this State, and of their views this official has, then good reason to believe, thorough and intimate hose, edge. There is a "section," unhappily not "mail" in our metropolis, who have so little regard for or State "Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws,"—men whose "higher law," scorning at constitutions, is the "lower law,"—as openly and def-ault to the part of the laws, and the suppress of the suppre antly to ply an iniquitous and criminal traffic. To this section Mr. Wightman was largely indebted in his election and reelection as Mayor of Boston. Let him speak for them, but not for glorious old Mass-

the Commonwealth, in a community instinct with be overflowing life of that free labor, whose right sol whose might this great contest is to vindicate and to settle,—farmers, who patiently and perseveringly till the soil; mechanics, who make the crowded work-shops resound with the din of their self-reliant, unflagging industry. I am surrounded by families, who have given up ungrudgingly huabands, sons, brothen, to swell the hundreds who from this "rural district" rallied at their country's call. My present and my past experience enable me, I think, to appreciate the trodden for years the pavements of the city. So as influence is concerned, it is no more preposterous Joseph M. Wightman to criticise John A. Andrew-so ludicrously insignificant is this Mayor's decea-beyond the beats of his own policemen. And I tell you, sir, that those who speak through him no mor than did the tory addressers of Thomas Hutchinson is the days which ushered in the Revolution; that he neither make our history, (except it be a part of is least creditable part,) nor do they comprehend it, size, like the old Bourbons, they (politically) "learn sob-ing and forget nothing." Idolators of gold, their par-subserviency to that Southern slaveholding arrogans. peat itself, should the future permit. But Massachsetts—(I am now saying only what everybody her knows,) has banished them from her council, as bidden them an eternal farewell. "Her citizes gaerally," (to quote Mr. W. again,) "have no sympathy" with them.

Gov. Andrew was probably premature, but he cor-

tainly was only premature in his reply to the requis-tion of the Government for more recruits. This State will not long CONTINUE to protect slavery in a var which slavery (misled by confidence in the power of its "natural allies" in the North) voluntarily and in-excusably began. "John Brown's course may have tive meeting, and as this sentence expressed pro tive meeting, and as this sentence expressed pressy, the feeling of our State, she elected the mas who wrote it her Governor. In estimating her position, will you believe, sir, a city mayor, with sared his re-election by a diminished and in no wise commanding majority, or her large-hearted adopted son, whom he

Be assured, sir, how muchoever we here in Massichusetts may wish that some measures could have been different, we believe that President Lincoln "kinnself is right." We confide in your integrity patriotism and wisdom. Free labor trusts her right entitive in the Fresidential Chair. The "mudalls and believe that he will not believe that he ill not believe that he can or would betray.

"Confide in the lovalty and devotion" of our Su She "will as cheerfully respond in the future as the past," true to her oft-avowed and long-cherished principles, and believing that the President whom the helped elect will be true to them also.

"Trusting that you will continue to resolute in your endeavors for the restoration and we fare of our common country, and in ignoring "all sivisers "whose counsels tend to prevent the acco-plishment of this great object," and whose reacco-ency in our nation "would produce an irrepanile injury to the cause" of liberty and law, I remain, With sentiments of the highest respect and estees,

Your obedient servant WM. C. TENNEY.

Mariboro'.]—Ed. Lib.

We are indebted to Hon. Henry Wilson for s large and handsomely illustrated volume, entitled "Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explore in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ires, Carl of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Ham phreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge By order of the Secretary of War." It is accompa-iced with numerous maps, and repregentations of the most sublime and interesting objects in nature, in this

wonderful region.

We also acknowledge with thanks the receiption the Hon. John P. Hale, of Vol. XI. of the Services and the services are services are services and the services are services and the services are services are services are services and the services are services from the Hon. John P. Hale, of Vol. XI. of the Seate Document entitled, "Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and conomical route for a railroad from the Mississippi Miret to the Pacific Ocean,"—a work of the highest vales and beanty, recording the labor of four years in our Western wilds by the pioneers of an unbert civilisation. The inception of the present undertaking, as year that it is proportions, goes back to the days of Jeferson Davis, Secretary of War, and furnishes another example of one who builded better than he knew. PLESON BROWNLOW" AND THE ABOLI-TIONISTS.

en Address to the Citizens of Cin ron on Address to the Citizens of Cincinnati, Relations to Institutions, Men and Measures, sont Crisis. Delicored at Turner's Hall, May 1862 Br Ouson S. MURRAY.]

Br Ouson S. MCREAT-]

Brownlow in Knoxville is comparatively a steing. W. G. Brownlow in Cincinnati is an of mobs and murder. Mobbing and murder of mobs and murder in Olifo, more are at home, and on place—in Olifo, easy from home, and out of place. Mobbing carry from home, and out of place.

pati, and of Ohio, and of the people who of the people who can be people and heed, astitute a republic, will do well to consider and heed, as laweholder, wants and solished—wants moral-noished—wants mightourness abolished. Abolinists wan the abolishment, not of men, but of the mission within makes men immoral, makes men untradeus, makes men undersous, makes men undersous me Brownlow, Torquemada-like, would destroy their convictions, their sentiments. Aboli-rould destroy the institution that makes such

Does its preacher "know what manner of spirit with the si of"! And do they who sustain him with "immed is of"! And do they who sustain him with "immed is of"! And do they while he is "breathing out his passes epiphase," while he is "breathing out his heratening and slaughter," know what is involved a what they are doing! Brownlow's is the same what they are doing! Brownlow's is the same threatenings and satisfaction of the same in what they are doing? Brownlow's is the same in what they are doing? Brownlow in the U. S. seast. They who cheer him on do the same work which was done by Döuglas and Keitt, who stood by the blood thinty Brooks, to see that he did his assassing the blood thinty Brooks, to see that he did his assassing the same of the same work. work effectually, and to see that the assassin received work effectually, and to see that the assession of the modern from his struggling victim. Brownlow's is no harm from his struggling victim. Brownlow's is the identical spirit that stoned Stephen at Jerusalem. They who applaud him in it do the work that was done by the "young man Saul," holding the clothes of the mode while they perpetrated the murder, of the mode while they perpetrated the murder. Brownlow's is the same inferral spirit that crucified, seemed to death, the other Christian tormented to death, the other Christian then made persecutors of Christians ;tyrs, and then made persecutives inspired Peter the Hermit;—that animated the Inquisitor General of Spain, who, according to during sixteen years, gave eight the ght hundred victums to the state of thousand to perpetual imprisonment and severe punishments;—the same spirit that burnt identical animus that has moved the motioning, shoulding and hanging of Northern citizens throughout the Southern States—the plotting—against President Lincoln's life,—the firing down of the Federal flag at Samter,—the using of Northern skulls for drinking—the beautiful district the omployment of savages Sunter,—the using of Northern Skulis for drinking cups and washing-dishes,—the employment of savage to scale our soldiery,—the besieging of the Nations to seem our sometry. The Capital,—the throttling of the U. S. Government.
Abolitionists don't lay these sins to the charge of the
men—they charge them on the execrable institution that blakes such brutes of men. They call for the beliament, the eradication, the extinction of the in-imion; for the salvation of the men. Parenthetically here, there is a very able political

riter in the West, who declares to us that there is the trees, and I suppose of course never can be, such us institution as slavery in existence—that there beter was, and I suppose of course never can be, such us institution in existence. It is said he has written or the abolishment of such a relation. He likened th child, and wife and child with dogs and pigs, and sell then together for gold that will get him the gratifica-tion of his lusts, all Abolitionists worthy of the name or true to the nature, go for the abolishment of such a

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and dwelill adconticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonticonti

all it "relation." So much for such a defence of it by such a perversion of words—by such an exhibition of perverseness in the use of the English language.

out, to return to the "Parson" and his patrons-sympathizers and backers. Why is it, how is it, that this pious personage publicly puts himself forth in full propensity, in the city of Cincinnati, for killing abbilitionists—at least, for instigating the killing of mt And why is it, and how is it, that he get making such an exhibition of hi

ve suffered so much for so bad a cause as that favorite institution. His Southern brethrer

no cruel and unjust punishments inflicted."

Nothing is more legitimate than that Brahould have such propensities, and manifest this but an outburst of filial affection. I have a

this wise:—I was at monipeter rectaining of the Slavery, at the time of the annual assembling of the State Legislature. At the close of a meeting held in the Congregational meeting house, when I reached the bottom of the pulpit stairs, a man came rushing toward me through the crowd, and exclaiming, "Mur

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY'S REPORT.

A large and vory respectable assemblage, of our citizen filled the City Hall on Saturday evening, to listen to the report of Rev. Samuel J May, of his mission among the sick and wounded in the various hospitals at Washington, Yorktown and White House, in the capacity of agent to distribute articles of comfort on balf of the Ladies' Relief Society of this city. The report was interesting, and quite gatisfactory in its details, and exhibited the faithfulness with which the reverend gentleman discharged the important duties assigned to his charge. A large majority of the audience present were latties, who have taken the most lively interest in this Good Samurian work, the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. It would require more space than we can appropriate the morning to follow the reverend gentleman through his

distinguished. The milky quarrel between flux works are supported to a state dark while the securony facing to the provider is an entire of fills in the place were an experience of the providers in a milky of fills in the place were and the state of the providers of the providers in a milky of fills in the place were do not as the providers in the place of the providers of the providers in the place of the providers of the prov

GOV. STANLY AND THE LAWS OF NORTH

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, NEWBERS, N. C., May 31, 1862.

I. H. HELFER, Eq.:
SIR—I am instructed by his Excellency the Military overnor of the State of North Carolins, to inform on that he requires you to leave this department in the first vessel going North.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
DAK. MESSENGER, Provost Marshal.

Some of the loyal border State members did no like the vote of the House, by which Robert Smal and his heroic brother contrabands were awarded one half the value of the Steamboat Planter, which they ran off from Charleston harbor, and delivered to the U. S. doet. Mr. Crittenden was particularly outrages.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 8, 1862 SIR.—In your dispatch of the 17th ult. allusion is made to a conversation with Mr. Brooks, at Elizabeth City, N. C., relative to his efforts to obtain a favorite servant, supposed to be with the United States forces. As similar applications may frequently be made, it is proper toreunind you that persons who have enlisted

ON TO RICHMOND OUR ADVANCE BE

WOMAN AND THE PRESS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A discount of twenty-five per cent. will be made to agent

A discount of twenty-are per cent. wit so made to agent Agents will please return all prespectases with name lefore the 15th of July.

MARY L. BOUTH,

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

Boston, May 15, 1862.

EF ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION AND PIC-NIC.—By invitation of Rev. Elam Bara-ham, the friends and forers of freedom will hold an Anti-Slavery gathering on his premises, in Hamilton, on Sunday, the sixth day of July, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forencon. Should the day prove favorable, it is confident-ly expected that a large concourse will be present from the

surrounding towns.

It is proposed that all attending should furnish their place being at some distance from when refreshments, the pisce being at some distance own refreshments, the pisce being at some distance the rillage, in the south-easterly part of the togra. Parker Pillasury, C. L. Kenoso and other spe are expected to address the Convention.

DE NASHUA, N. H .- PARKER PILLSBURY W

two addresses on "The Country and the Times," in Naus, (N. H.) Town Hall, on Sunday afternoon and eveni 22d instant, at the usual hours of public assembly.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Quincy, une 29, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and at h

The P. O. address of Mrs. CANOLINE H. DALL is changed from No. 5 Ashland Place, to Medford, Mass. Books, pamphlets, and matters requiring literary atten-tion, may be left with Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington street, Boston.

NOTICE.—All communications relating to the business of the Massachusetts Anti-Slevery Society, and with regard to the Publications and Lecturing Agussies of the American Anti-Slevery Society, should be addressed for the present to SANURE MAY, Jr., 221 Washington St., Boston.

HANDBILLS of the Fourth of July Celebration at Framingham Grove have been sent to friends in many places, who will please help forward the meeting by porting them in their respective tewes-

FREMOVAL — DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.— Mandange B. Bhows, M. D., and Wat. Stripsoron Bhows, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M. 3m March 23.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 195 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

EF SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTH-LEFFOR, Mass.—Terms—\$1.50° per day, or 7 to \$10 per resk.

"Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb; and woods, glons, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make Round Hill a delightful spot for all, whether invalids seeking health, or others searching for pleasures."

Home Journal.

Boetry.

JOHN BROWN AVENGED. At Cavalry;

or was the boast more vain a
non theirs who here grew fain,
milting they had slain
Their enemy.

For as that cross of shame Forever thence became Earth's holiest shrine; must this gallows tree, adcemed from infamy, come to bond and free A mered sign. ,

And he that on it hung, Mocked by the manning tongue

Though to the felon given
With shane and wrists, to him
With heave rife:
Where guilt, with shall ring breast
fees but the bous of death,
Re found, through deathloss faith,
A tree of life.

Not even dead to earth; Nay, he hash gained new birth Through martyrdom; And buried though he be, Forever speaketh he, Eaying to the slave, "Be free ! Your hour has come!"

nd come indeed it hath, he day of rightcome wrath On Tyranny;
Armies prepare its temb,
And trump and sannou's booms
Proclaims th' impending doors

Quick hath the reckening come The c'erpushed pendalum Swings back amain;

Now shall their steipes and chains, Now shall their dying pains, Be recompensed!

Wee to the gailty land
Where Treason's impious hand
Strikes Freedens down!
Sea! from the outraged North,
From Seed and feld and hearth A million foes leap forth For one John Brown!

Lot the profane stand back ! God ruleth, sod they lack The skill to read Of proud Oppression's fall, And freedom to the thrall

Aye-not in aimless wrath He chastens, though His path Be in the storm; The sky shall clear again, And from this bloody rain, O'er all you slave-cursed plain Shall spring Reform.

BERJANIN H. CLARK.

For the Liberator. CHIVALRY.

A mailed horseman rode along a plain,
Thick forests seowled on it, and castles grim;
Enights fought upon it as their trade and gain;
Slaves tilled it from the centre to the rim.

Each warrior there was lawgiver and law-His sword, the oracle of right and wrong; His wealth, what he could grapple with the claw Of force, and wrest from the surrounding throng

The man in mail said, musing on the scene,
"I, too, am one of these, and wear a sword;
But 'tis not mine—to Right belongs its sheen,
Its every stroke to Justice and the Lord."

He raised it then for Beauty in distress; For Honor threatened, stricken Plety; And roughly strove, as best he knew, to bles The world—and this was ancient Chivalry.

In later days stood up a strong, kind man,
In Freedom's land, of Freedom slothful grown,
And smote injustice with the Christian ban
Of honest words, and even smote it down,—

And bent his life to lift the poorest low :—
Some laughed, some called his work philanth:
But in his breast, and on his thoughtful brow,
There beamed the glory of all Chivalry.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES.

O, Abraham Lincoln ! from your sleep awake !
Will ye still be like Pharach of old,
Until the judgments of the Lord shall shake
Our nation's fabric from its tottering hold ?

Speak but the word, the Lord to thee hath given"Release my people from their bondage sore,"
Ere shall go forth from out the throne of Heaven
The appalling mandate that was heard of yets.

How long shall we in anxious hope remain? Undo the heavy burdens and the chain,
And from the weary slave remore the yoke

Spare, too, more blood, more sacrifice of life;
Our land aiready heaves with sighs and grown;
Thy word alone can end the bloody strife: ed thou the orphan's and the widow's moans New Bedford, June 18, 1862.

From the New York Independen THE TRAITOR'S HOME

On Mason's home the sunlight falls, hrough the broken casements and As it echoes the traitor's knell.

Thick crowding families throug my brain,
While thoughtful here I stand;
I people these ancient rooms again,
Light form move swift to a music strainBut I feel a blight of a deathless stain,

And here, where beauty decks the earth, A traitor's feet have tred; Here had that hellish treason birth Than possible of readers, blackened worth, Broughd rain to the wetter's hearth, And dared the weath of God.

O Liberty! methinks I see
Thy gleaming baseses come;
Thou free-born mether of the free,
We consecrate to heaven and thee
This "marred rell," no more to be
The coward-traiter's home.
Winchester, (Va.) 1862. Mas. M. A.

The Tiberator.

HOPE, TRUST AND PATIENCE.

The time is at hand when all true-hearted American citizens should take courage. The "sum of all villanies" is soon to be among the things that were. A new era dawns on our glorious Republic. Freedom will be the rule, and no longer, as in times past, the exception. North, South, East and West shall again join hands, when the nation will emerge from its untold diagraces and sacrifices into dignity and splendor. "There is a Divinity which shapes our ends," and we, the people, President, military chiefalins, slaveholders, rebels, the legislature and judiciary, bogus Democrata and vacillating Republicans, may "rough-hew" them as we will, still 60d in the inapproachable light and majesty reigns, and through His providence overrules and disposes. Never through pulpit, through press, through the teachings of the schools, through literature or art, did a people enjoy a fairer opportunity to study the evidence in all parts of this agitated land of the presence of Divine superintending power. Amidet such unparalleled efforts in eighty years to organize society with us, and to crect a nation in a wilderness, scarcely has the Church been able to preserve the great truth that God rules and reigns. Actors and instruments, as we have all been in this great business, with faces turned earthward, with brains, arms and hands intent on the conquest of material assure these new comes a createstor from these lasters. The time is at hand when all true-hearted A business, with faces turned earthward, with branns, arms and hands intent on the conquest of material nature, there now comes a cessation from these labors. Nature has in part yielded up her stores of wealth to industry. A period of reflection succeeds a period of activity, and out of the clash of arms and ideas will arise, it is hoped, a new era, in which broader and higher views of man's rights and destiny shall receive a more hearty recognition. Then will

ideas will arise, it is hoped, a new era, in which broader and higher views of man's rights and destiny shall receive a more hearty recognition. Then will this people be great and free, respected at home and abroad, united, brave, powerful and just. Democracy in its noblest and best sense shall rule the country, no longer divided against itself.

Short of a result so glorious, no American citizen should rest satisfied. Short of this, to be a nation without perpetual faction and anarchy is impossible with us. Without a result like this, no expenditure of blood and treasure can ever be worth the cost. Who of us will consent to reëstablish the United States of the last quagter of a century? None but Who of us will consent to reestablish the United States of the last quarter of a century? None but traitors. And who believes that a result so desirable can, by any possibility,—even with all the wisdom of Kentucky and Abraham Lincoln,—be reached short of the use of the Constitutional and legitimate means possessed by our Government to crush or to create and use any and all powers to this end?

Till this rebellion is made to bite the dust, no whole-

short year are fast producing this conviction. In the loyal Northern States it is all but unanimous. In the pseudo-loyal Border States, the conviction is fast growing; and in the Cotton States, even, it cannot now be a matter of indifference, with all their insan-A few more rebel barbarities in the heat of des torpedoes; cruelties to the imprisoned, at which even barbarism itself should blush,—these and many more necessity" will yet arm the Government with power to overthrow this accursed rebellion by the speediest means. With slavery abolished in the District of Columbia—an event of itself at any time of the highest Columbia—an event of itself at any time of the highest significance—and prohibited entrance to the Territories, the provision for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade, the confiscation question in Congress, proclamations of freedom by Generals and the revocation of the same, the experiment of free labor at Port Royal, and last, though not least, the insulting application of the Fugitive Slave Law in the District, which the people had fondly thought forever free by act of the present Congress,—all these are fast opening the understandings of the people to the true cause of our troubles. A few months more of rebellion, coupled with the observation and reflection of the of our troubles. A few months more of rebellion, coupled with the observation and reflection of the people, with the help of conventions and mass meetings all over the North and in the States which now show signs of returning loyalty, and the President may feel warranted to declare a definite policy in this direction, and bring about unity of action between himself with the corrects at the head of the armies.

questions will arise. Individuals and organizations will look at them in the light of their respective pro-clivities; some will fasten upon details, the more querulous will make themselves cognizant of the comes practical, it will be seen that but one question at a time can receive undivided attention, and that the future will bring with it its own light to guide us, or

those, who come after u.

To end this rebellion, and make the country free
and unfied, is the only question now. Let the "Union,
the Constitution, and the Laws," be as ever the watch-Union be one in reality, the Constitution with a free and not with a slaveholder's interpretation, and the Laws bear with equal justice. While the struggle with rebellion goes on, let the names of Fremont, Hunter and Sigel remind us of the true significance of the "stars and stripes," destined as we may fondly Let us be patient, but not idle, while the contest lasts and remember that not more to military power than to the revolution of opinion should be credited the suppression of the rebellion, and the final restoration of peace under democratic role in its broader.

P. S. Since the above was written, the country has another example—in the earliest attempt of Gov Stanly at the performance of his official duties in North Carolina—to add to many others which prove that no reliance can be placed upon professions of loy-alty among slaveholders or their sypathizers. They are of the same stripe wherever found, whether in border or cotton States. Their problem always was, is, and ever will be, to get under that kind of govern they can best rule or ruin, while they secure the am-plest protection to their beloved "institution."

have been trained under the same influences, and are equally selfish and despotic in their tendencies. The country cannot prosper while the occasion exists for these two classes of men. What happened at Newbern only goes to show what they will do when not restrained. No wonder that the foremost nations of Europe call us "belligerents" and refuse sympathy to the North. Why should these nations fall to discover that we are fighting for an immortal truth, while neither people nor government have, up to this country to the state of the second of the secon while neither people nor government have, up to this moment, had courage to openly proclaim either a cause for or a policy toward this infernal rebellion? France and England, and we as a people in our consciences, know that the rebellion is not uncaused. It will be well for the Northern mind, when it fully awakes to the fact of the more than iron grasp which

The meeting was called to order by C. L. Remond the President. In the absence of the Secretary, Je seph Merrill of Danvers was chosen Secretary pr

tions for the consideration of the meeting:—
Whereas, Congress has the constitutional power to establish a "uniform rule of naturalization"; and whereas, there are but two classes of persons in the nation, recognized by the Constitution—i. e. elians and citizens; and whereas, the slaves are all citizens or allens; and whereas, if allens, Congress has power to naturalize them, and to declare them citizens; and whereas, if being born in the nation and under the Constitution makes a man a citizen, and entities him to the rights and privileges of citizenship, the slaves are entitled to such rights and privileges; therefore, Resolved, That it is the constitutional right and moral duty of Congress at once to pass an act, declaring the slaves citizens of the United States, and to secure to them the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

moral duty of Congress, by special enactment, to de clare every person under its jurisdiction, without re gard to color or condition, competent to sue and b sued, and to bear witness in all the courts of th United States, in whatever State such courts may b

was followed in an eloquent manner by A. T. Foss.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Pillsbury presente

1. Resolved, That, as Aboiltionists devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slaveholders." No support of any administration, or government, that permits slavery, on any portion of its soll—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to Emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily

to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

2. Resolved, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and, worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.

3. Resolved, That any reconstruction of the government on the former basis, or any basis that permits the holding of a single slave, in any State, District or Territory, or a war waged for such a purpose, should, and eventually will, consign us, as a people, to the scorn and execration of all the decent and virtuous among mankind, throughout the nations of the each.

4. Resolved, That a church and ministry that could practise as well as sustain and sanctify the slave ays-

ing and selling slaves, robbing them not only of wages, but of education, of marriage, and all the rights and privileges of human beings, and could then almost instantaneously become soldiers to butcher and be butchered by their fellow-communicants and bretheren, are a church and ministry that have too long deceived the nations: by their unfaithfulness and falsehoods, they are, to a fearful extent, the cause of our present national calamity; and since, even now, while we are so terribly auffering the Divine displeasure, they fall to proclaim righteousness and repentance, the doing of justice and loving mercy, irrespective of all "military necessities" or political expediencies; they prove that, as an institution, they should be utterly and forever repudiated, along with the slave system they have so long and so faithfully served and supported.

very able appeal to the people to wake to the alarm

H. C. Wright then spoke on the barbarities of ala

H. C. Wright then spoke on the harbarities of slavery, and the indignities and insults practised on our wounded and dead soldiers.

The Business Committee reported the following names as officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Richard Plumer, of Newburyport.

Vice Presidents—D. P. Harmon, Haverhill; Moses Wright, Georgetown; Edward N. Andrews, Essex; William Ashby, Newburyport; Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; D. L. Bingham, Manchester; Elam Burnham, Hamilton; John Cutler, Danvers; J. N. Buffum, Lynn; William Jenkins, Andover; Joshus P. Ordway, Groveland; —— Pratt, Rockport.

Executive Committee—Maria S. Page, Danvers; John B. Pierce, Lynn; Lucy P. Ives, Salem; Mehitable

B. Pierce, Lynn; Lucy P. Ives, Salem; Mehitable Haskell, Gloucester; Joseph Pierce, Manchester; Joseph Merrill, Danvers; Ingalls K. McIntyre, Sa-

em.
Treasurer—J. W. Roberts, Danvers.
Corresponding Secretary—Sarah P. Remond, Salem.
Recording Secretary—Margaret E. Bennett, Glouces-

Voted, That these officers be accepted.

C. L. Remond made an eloquent and stirring

EVENING SESSION. Called to order by Thoms Haskell, in absence of the President. The resolutions of Mr. Pillsbury were again read, and A. T. Foss spoke on them. He took exception to the second resolut Mr. F. said, we stand here, to-day, to reassert strong sentiments we have heretofore asserted. Mr. F. said, we stand here, to-day, to reassert the strong sentiments we have heretofore asserted. We recant nothing. We say now, the Constitution is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Mr. Garrison did right to burn it, in the presence of two thousand people, as he did a few years ago

A Voice. - Why is Mr. Phillips in favor of the Union

Mr. Foss replied—In so far as the nation is at war with slavery, Mr. Phillips approves, and does right. Shall we not rejoice in every right action, even if those who do these right acts are guilty of doing many wrong ones? Approving the right does by no means imply countenancing everything done, however wrong it may be.

Mr. F. alluded to the instincts of man as worthy of notice. The instincts of slaves tell them this war is to bring them freedom; and, notwithstanding all the discouragements they meet with on the part of the gov-erament, they still cling to the idea. One poor igno-rant slave, believing the appellation in so common use at the South to be part of the Yankee name, prayed, "Low' breas the dammed Yankees!"

from the wasmington correspondents the want of policy on the part of the government.

Mr. P. read Burnside's and Goldsboro's proclamation to North Carolinians, in which they say, "We are Christians as seel as yourseless." He warned the people against settling down into a feeling of security, as if all were going on prosperously, for the attempt will certainly be made to reinstate the Democratic party, and, if successful, much that has been done by this administration would be undone. Beware of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the like secret associations, plotting mischief to this government. He wished us to remember, that though

"Cannon balls may aid the truth,

"Cannon balls may aid the truth, Thought's a weapon stronger."

"Cannen balls may aid the truth,
Thought's a weapon stronger."

He referred to a lecture of Mr. Phillips, entitled "The
Lost Arts," and hoped Mr. Phillips, would include repentance. He alluded to a Virginian employed in
constructing one of our government vessels, who, in
an important part, where great strength was required,
introduced plaster so painted and polished off as to resemble iron, which was the material required. This
imposition was discovered, however, in time to prevent disaster. Our fathers, when they laid the ship
of state, instead of good iron, introduced a preparation
of plaster in the form of compromises with slavery;
and now, when the old ship lies in scattered fragments,
Abraham Lincoln, instead of constructing a ship of
sounder materials, is out with all his jolly-boats, trying to pick up the fragments to set out as before.

Voted to accept the resolutions of H. C. Wright and
Parker Pillsbury.

Voted, That the next meeting of this Society be
held at Haverhill, three months from this day.

held at Haverhill, three months from this day.

Voted, That this report be sent to the Liberate for publication. Adjourned.

RICHARD PLUMER, President.

MARGARET E. BENNETT. Rec. Sec.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Pursuant to a call through the public jou Pursuant to a call through the public journals of Buffalo, N. Y., a large and highly respectable number of colored citizens of that place assembled at the old Court House, on Sunday evening, 18th ult., together with a large number of our white citizens, for the purpose of commemorating the "Emandpation of Slavery in the District of Columbia." The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Weir, Jr., and pursuant to review of the second of the seco was called to order by Mr. George Weir, Jr., and pursuant to previous arrangements, was presided over by
Mr. N. D. Thompson, supported by a number of Vice
Presidents. The meeting being duly organized, on
motion, the Secretary, Mr. John H. Burch, read the
call upon which the meeting had assembled, together
with a series of resolutions adopted at a prior meeting, and also the Act of Emancipation. The audience
then joined in singing the following bymn, written for
the occasion by Mrs. Nancy M. Weir:—

We meet, O Lord, to offer thee Unnumbered thanks and praise; The District of Columbia's free Through thy prevailing grace.

The Morning Star of Liberty
In this great act we see;
Freedom's bright day is soon to be
Columbia's soil is free!

No more the scars of servile chains On human limbs shall be, Within the limits of thy bounds,— Columbia's land is free! God bless the Nation's honored Chief!
Thy servant may he be,
Who wisely has advised relief,
Columbia's soil to free.

May those who now in bondage sigh Rejoice with us to see The good old Stars and Stripes on high— Thank God! Columbia's free!

Lord, with united heart and voice, The praise we give to thee! Let every one in truth rejoice! Columbia now is free!

After which, the throne of Grace was fervently ad-dressed by the Rev. A. S. Brokenborough. The Rev. George Weir then read a select portion of Scripture, and preached a very able and interesting sermon from After which, the throne of Grace was fer George Weir then read a select portion of Scripture, and preached a very able and interesting sermon from these words—"Righteousness exalieth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The remarks of the reverend gentleman were listened to with the strictest attention throughout the entire discourse, which was an effort worthy the head and heart of the venerable author. At the close of the sermon, a unanimous rote of 'thanks was tendered by the meeting, and briefly responded to by the speaker. The following resolutions were then offered by Prof. Hall, and unanimously adopted —

prolonging this great national ain, we therefore call on the ministers and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God that he would forgive them this great sin, and from henceforth forever blot it out from the book of his remembrance.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Committee to draft a resolution of thanks to Congress and the President for their noble and phillanthropic action in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

And if, as our bo

worth a farthing, and it was fired by the negro, probably in a not very commendable spirit of revenge.

As to the soldiers, there is not a regiment here from Massachusetts that wears a cap after the style described. But one infantry regiment here (not from New England) numbers its companies down farther than "K," (ten companies,) consequently the letter "M" is not on the cap of any Massachusetts or New England soldier. It should be understood that these letters indicate the company which the soldier belongs to.] This was investigated at the time, as some violent Secessionists undertook to assert then that it was "Massachusetts thieves" that took the negro away, but it was plainly settled that there was no proof that a soldier from the Commonwealth had been there, and there was only the assertion of this Mrs. Bray, that any soldiers had been to her house at all.

Now this woman who had been so troubled by the sight of soldiers, is the same who has for a long time made a practise of regularly calling upon Mr. Colyer, the Superintendent of the Poor, for her allowance of provisions. She would drive up in a two horse team, secure her plunder and drive away, always with the air of an offended princess if any one failed to treat her with distinction. She thus sponged the United States Government, when her husband owned a large plantation, with nearly fifty acres under cultivation, and was able to furnish her with her carriage and two horses. And again, when a certain gentleman who was investigating the above circumstances called upon her, she, in her frantic mode, offered him five hundred dollars to put out of the way the same negro, who was the busband of her runaway slave. Such are the facts, and still more may be forthcoming to prove the inconsistencies of these immaculate people.

15 For the "seurillous correspondence" here referred to, see "Refuge of Oppression."

For the "scurrilous correspondence" here referred

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

In a recent number of this miserable pro-slavery and secession print, the editorial vials of wrath were poured upon the head of Mr. George Thompson, to whose speeches on the other side of the Atlantic the present crists is attributed. As a specimen of the writer's veracity, we may state that the alleged quid pro quo for his first American trip, when his life was hunted for, and a roward of \$5.000 was offered for his apprehension, was an immediate seat in Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, procured him by the government. The facts are these: Mr. Thompson's return to England was in 1835; his election for the Tower Hamlets was in 1847; the immediate seat in Parliament was therefore twelve years afterwards. On that occasion, moreover, he defeated one of the then ministers, Major General Fox, the Master-General of the Ordinance, and who was also a sonin-law of King William the Fourth. In 1851, Mr. Thompson again visited the United States, which journey led to the loss of his seat for this same, the largest borough constituency of the United Kingdom. Mr. Thompson was always in opposition to the government, and never received a favor at the hands of either Whig or Tory. How can we believe such writers, even

—"when they should state the thing that's true"?

There is a secondary sense in which the wrath of man is made to praise God's servants as well as God himself. Mixed with this compound of folly and lying is a remarkable testimony to the truth that the measure for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Admission of colored persons in the American postal service, are fruits of the marvellous eloquence of our gifted countryman during his two transatlantic visits. We hope he will ere long reap his crowning glory in the abolition of slavery throughout the entire American continent.
—Clerkenwell (London) News.

ain is a reproach to any people." The remarks of the reverend gentleman were listened to with the strictest attention throughout the entire discourse, which was an effort worthy the head and heart of the venerable author. At the close of the sermon, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the meeting, and briefly responded to by the speaker. The following resolutions were then offered by Prof. Hall, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as we find from history that in East Asia and Africa the rats and sciences flourished in their greatest grandeur and perfection of any period or country known to man; we therefore recognize in the African race, untrammeled and free, a capacity for improvement and progress equal if not surpassing any other race now inhabiting this globe.

Resolved, That, whereas, the ministry and churches of the Northern States have cooperated with the Southern churches and ministry in extending and prolonging this great national sin, we therefore call on the ministers and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and point a special day of humiliation, faiting and point as pecial day of humiliation, faiting and point as pecial day of humiliation, faiting and point and the surpassing and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and servery and the surpassing and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and servery and the surpassing and the surpassing and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and servery and the surpassing and surpassing and the surpassing and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and surpassing and surpassing and churches in the land to appoint a special day of humiliation, faiting and surpassing and surp

PREACHERS, Parson Brownlow is not very com-plimentary to gentlemen of "the cloth." In a late speech at Cincinnati he said:—

nomination, being a Chaplain in the 18th Minpi regiment. Not long after the Ball's Bluff after,
he took dinner with a clerical 'brother' in Leeburg, who at heart was a Union man. After diner he remarked to a young lady that he was gung
to Ball's Bluff after trophies. He wanted zone
bones of the Yankee soldiers, in order bake fager rings, &c., to carry as presents to some of his
male friends in Mississipp. One man boated to
our informant that he had a Yankee skell slung sader his wagon by two strings, using it for a 'isz ce'
to the webiel. These are merely specimens of the
hundreds of instances which are well known occurences in the vicinity."

PEFFERY LETTER FROM A NASHVILLE SER REBEL. The following peppery letter was writes by a Nashville girl to her John, who is a prisone at Camp Morton, Indiana :—

"John, I want you to tell me about the fight set how many Lincoln devils you killed. I would his to be there and seen them Lincoln devils keet over It would have done my soul good to have seen them Lincoln devils keet over It would have done my soul good to have seen them fall by the thousands. John, as yoo are a prisone and cannot have the pleasure of Lincoln hirland, I believe I will take your place, and I tell you start I would kill live yankees, I will do more for them Lincoln will have a man, I would kill live yankees, I will do more for them than Morgan has done for them. I tell you Morgan is tearing up the burg for them; he is doing the work for them. John, I wish I was a man, I would come there and I would soon get you out of that is coln hole. I would tar there hearts out, and the cook them and make them eat them; but I will do all I can for you, and when they come into Solely I will get some of their skelps and hang them up in my room to look at. I will be for Jeff Davis till the tenessee river freezes over, and then be for him and scratch on the ice—

Jeff davis rides a white horse,

Jeff dayls rides a white horse, Lincoln rides a mule, Jeff dayls is a gentleman, And Lincoln is a fule.

And Lincoln is a rule.

I wish I could send them lincoln devils some parties would never want any more to eat in its world. May Jeff. ever be with you. This is free a good southern rights girl—from your cosis MARIANK.

SONG OF THE SECESSION WARRIOR. SLIGHTLY ALTERED FROM THE CHOCTAN.

I made a spur of a Yankee jaw,
And in New Orleans I shot his squaw—
Shot his child like a yelping cur,
He had no time to fondle her.
Hoo! hoo! hoo! for the rifled grave!
Wah! wah! wah! for the blasted slave

I seraped his skull all naked and bare, And here's his scalp with a toft of hair! His heart is in the bursard's may, His bloody bones the wolf doth gnaw. Hoo! hoe! hoe! for the Yanke grave! Wah! wah! wah! for the blated slave

With percussion caps we filled each gus, And put torpedoes where he'd rus; And with poisoned bullels and potened rus Helped him along to kingdom cons. Hoo! hoo! hoo! for the Tankee gravs! Wah! wah! wah! for the blasted dava! "Ah, how fortune varies!" Captain W.E.
ris, whose name is signed to the following "Notes
raordinary," is now a prisoner in the Federal
p, under Gen. Dumont, at Nashville:—

camp, under Gen. Dumont, at Nashville.—
"NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. We, the undersiged, will pay five dollars per pair for fifty pairs of well-who hounds, and fifty dollars for one pair of the rosphed bloodhounds that will take the track of a ma. The purposes for which those dogs are wanted is to class the infernal cowardly Lincoln bushwhackers of East Tennessee and Kentucky (who have taken the si vantage of the bush to kill and cripple many set soldiers) to their dens, and capture them. The sid hounds must be delivered at Captain Hanner Liter Stable, by the 10th of December next, where a matering officer will be present to muster aid inspet them.

F. N. McNart, W. H. Hassis, Camp Crinfort, Campbell Co., Tenn., Nov. 18.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBEL

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBLI
IN THE LATE BATTLE.

A member of Battery A, New York Artiller, it
Casey's division balch is known as the "Neyes
agn batter; before Belomond, has written to a reis
in New York a thrilling description of the carage b
flicted upon the rebels by the fire of that battery, bu
which we make an extract.—

which we make an extract:

"The destruction was horrible. Our spherical as shot are awful missiles, each of them consising of clotted mass of seventy-six musket balls, with chap of powder in the centre, that is fired by a fee at same as a shell. The missile first acts six a solid sk, ploughing its way through masses of men, sol be, exploding, hurs forward a shower of musket ball, six mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery that twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the sax range of every part of the field, every shot tid with rightful effect. But the enemy were not a six danneted.

They membed sensitive and a different sensitive members and the sensitive members are sufficiently as the sensitive and the sensitive members are sensitive and the sensitive members are sensitive as a sensitive and the sensitive members are sensitive as a sensitive and the sensitive members are sensitive as a sensitive and the sensitive and the sensitive and the sensitive and the sensitive are sensitive as a sensitive and the sensitive and

range of every part of the nead, every since as a frightful effect. But the enemy were not at a daunted.

They marched steadily on, and hailed a period tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as or horses, were not every one shot down, will forers main a mystery to me. We did not mind the lesist hail, however, but kept pouring our case abd into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in-prolipios and overwhelming force. And they fought splendily, too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, as shattered them asunder in a manner that was fright to witness; but they closed up again at once, and one satisfully as English veterans.

When they got within 400 yards, we closed ourse shot, and opened on them, with canister, and such a struction I never elsewhere witnessed. At each fackarge, great gaps were made in their ranks-index, whole companies went down before that marierus fire; but they closed up with an order and discipling that was a we-inspiring. They seemed to be animal with the courage of despair blended with the bord a speedy victory, if they could by an overwhelmig rush drive us from our position.

It was awa'ult to see their ranks torn and shatted by every discharge of canister that we poured him to their faces, while their dead and dying lay in piscolose up, and still kept advancing right in the fired that fire. At one time three lines, one of hieting were brought in range of one of our guns shotted we canister.

Fire! shouted the gunner, and down west the

were brought in range of one of our guns should veanister.

Fire! shouted the gunner, and down west the three flags, and a gap was opened through thes, at the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closely and came steadily on, never halling or wavering right up to our guns, and sweeping everything better them, captured every piece.

When we delivered our last fire, they were with fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our hotely been killed or wounded, we could not carry at gun."

prologing this great antional sin, we intereduce all and the ministers and churches in the land to yet a line of the ministers and churches in the land to yet and the ministers and churches in the land to yet and the ministers and churches in the land to yet and the ministers and churches in the land to yet and the ministers and church are and from henceforth forever blot it out from the book of his remembrance.

Resolutions of the ministers and philamthropic action in abelishing alavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolutions of thanks were then presented to the Sheriff add his assistants for the use of the Court House, and to the press of the city for having kindly given gratitions notice of the special property. The confederacy originated in lying, steading and preaches Sundays. When they became secest, the Sheriff add his assistants for the use of the Court House, and to the press of the city for having kindly given gratitions notice of the special property. The confederacy originated in lying, steading and preaches Sundays. When they became secest, the Sheriff add his assistants for the use of the Court House, and to the press of the city for having kindly given gratitions notice of the special property in the cotton of the Sheriff add his assistants for the use of the Court House, and to the press of the city for having kindly given gratitions notice of the special property of the second many wounds deseed—him the court have been been been because of the court of the second many than the second them of the court of the