

who ran away the day before by going to Gen. McDowell. I told him that was something Gen. McDowell had nothing to do with—that he would probably find it very difficult to recover his slave, unless he could assure him that his labor would be paid for, his freedom guaranteed, and his manliness recognized. This reply was followed by a volley of oaths and curses from the miserable slave-owner which I have not the taste to repeat.—Tribune.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

The experience of recent events, and the dangers with which they have been fraught to the existence of the republic, compel every true friend of his country to the conviction, that the Constitution which establishes political regulations for the collective life of the nation as well as for the separate States, must, in spite of its great excellences, be defective. To order, therefore, to secure on all sides, by an active generalization, (forming), the various rights and duties whose protection and performance are the sole lasting bond of union, the National Convention of Conservative Patriots submits to the people of the United States, for their acceptance, the following outline of a New Constitution:—

I. CLASSIFICATION.

The United States shall be divided, 1, into sovereign States and the sovereign Confederacy; 2, into South and North.

II. RIGHTS OF THE SOVEREIGN STATES AND OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The States may manage their internal affairs to suit themselves, provided that by these are understood barbarous statutes, beastly manners, and cannibal actions. With these the government of the Confederacy is not to intermeddle; for what is not forbidden by the Constitution is permitted, and no law is to be made which is not in accordance with the principles of justice and humanity, these shall be subject to the approval of the national government.

III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE SOUTH.

The South shall have all rights that are convenient, and all duties that are agreeable, to her, provided she cherishes and perpetuates slavery. The inhabitants of the South shall have especially the right to employ as pleasure and to destroy two-legged property, as well as to annihilate whatever is dangerous to the same. They may, therefore, not only sell their own children, but also flog their slaves to death, and burn them alive, and tar and hang abolitionists.

Those who own the most slaves shall be the lords of the slaveless, and called to the dominion of the land.

Should they believe their dominion threatened, they may rebel, steal the arms of the country, plunder its public chest, and begin war; if they conquer, they shall subjugate the whole country; if they are beaten, they shall return as "brothers" to their previous position, and try their luck again at the fitting time.

The more they steal, play vandals, and murder, the greater claim they shall earn to forgiveness and respect, and the better security for their privileges, among which shall be especially the following:— They shall have the right of free speech, and a free press in behalf of liberty, and allow none to abide in the South who do not suit them.

They shall enjoy the postal service gratis, and have the first claim to the best positions in the army, navy, and administration.

They shall construct the tariff as to secure the interests of their own productions at the expense of the North.

They shall cut off the heads of Northern captives, make of their skulls drinking-cups, wherewith to toast the west of the republic, and watch-chains of their bones to be worn on patriotic holidays.

They shall beat down Northern pillars of the people in Congress with bludgeons, and receive for the same especial consideration.

They shall discharge no debts and keep no promises.

They may practise high treason abroad as at home. If they get aid from foreigners, they shall receive a reward for their patriotic policy; if none, then they shall receive indemnification.

IV. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE NORTH.

The inhabitants of the North shall have, above all, the right and the duty to be agreeable and servicable to the South. If the Southerner has no rug, his Northern fellow-citizen shall stretch himself on the ground, and beg him not to feel constrained.

Attacks on slavery shall be regarded and punished as treason.

Fugitive slaves shall be hunted with hearty delight.

Abolitionists who employ free speech and a free press shall be mobbed, while Southerners shall everywhere write and speak as they please.

If the South begins war on the North, the latter shall pay the costs thereof. In consideration of which, Northern soldiers shall be permitted to load their weapons as soon as they feel the Southern bullets in their bodies.

If the North catch Southern pirates and traitors, it shall treat them as guests, and send them back on their promising to entertain the greatest respect for her stipulations.

Should the South steal and destroy her money, arms, ships, and forts, she shall repair everything out of the pockets of her children, and her children's children.

Should the South not accomplish enough in her treason, the North shall put traitors at the head of her troops, and lead her sons to slaughter by appointment.

The more slaves the North receives from the South on the left cheek, the more readily shall she present the right cheek.

She shall buy or conquer for the South new territories, whenever the latter has no dominion enough for the expansion of slavery.

Should a rebellion in the South be suppressed, the North shall rebel for her.

If slavery cannot ruin the North, she shall ruin herself for slavery.

V. RIGHTS & DUTIES OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

The sovereign people exists for this—to elect representatives and officers who may govern and command at pleasure. It shall pay for what they squander, bleed when they open their veins, and sacrifice itself when they betray it. For it is sweet to pay for one's country, sweeter to die and perish for the same.

VI. DUTIES OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Office-holders, the President at their head, have the duty of guarding the rights of the Commonwealth and of securing the interests of the Republic, in default of which they shall be cashiered or imprisoned. Therefore, above all, they shall cause to be incarcerated without trial whoever displaces them; subvert the free press by confiscation and closing of the mails; steal and defraud as they may be able; treat traitors as "brothers"; humiliate the republic abroad, and endanger its security by transactions with despots.

They shall act as lords of the people that chose them for servants, and need trouble themselves about no one else, if they only have on their side the priests, the slaveholders, and the despots.

They shall be entitled to re-election, if they are as stupid as possible, and to a national reward, if they are as wicked as possible. Should they succeed in utterly ruining the State, they shall be reckoned among the "Fathers of the Republic."—Translated for the Liberator from the German, "Pioneer."

THE "DEMOCRATIC" PRONOUNCEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

This is a labored eulogy of the democratic party, and an attack upon the present administration. In a time of civil war when the whole country is convulsed by the insurrection, which was concocted in the "democratic" cabinet, of Mr. Buchanan, it might be expected that four-fifths of the democratic members of Congress, addressing the people of the United States, would indicate their opinions of this gigantic treason, and would declare what specific measures they advise for its suppression. We look in vain for anything of the kind in this address.

They are sticklers for the Constitution; over and over they declaim upon that topic. They are profuse in their charges against the administration. They are exhaustive in eulogy upon the principles and policy of the democratic party. But of this rebellion which their party brethren have set on foot, aimed at the very life of the Government and the Constitution, they have no sharper word of exclamation than "this unhappy civil war." Of course, they are not forgetful of that old image of terror to

political bucklings. ABOLITION. Their programme of "restoration" is brief. After urging the restoration of the democratic party to power as the infallible road to the restoration of the Union, they lay down their specific thus:—

These men speak the dialect of that same "latter day democracy," under whose auspices ferries, ships-of-war, navy yards, mints and custom-houses were placed at the disposal of conspirators and rebels. They propose to appease the rage of Jeff. Davis and his accomplices by offering up, under the odious name of "Abolitionism," whatever there is in the North of manhood, of principle, of hostility to the diffusion among themselves of the institution of slavery. They would wish to every arrogant demand of armed and bloody insurgents, prostrate themselves in the dust, and cry, "Abolitionism may it stay be universal, and its reign perpetual!" Those who refuse the like humiliation they would brand as Abolitionists, execrable and accursed. This, according to the fourteen, is the democratic mode of restoring the Union. The country has had some experience of that kind of democracy.

As we have remarked, these apostles of peace on rebel terms are full of denunciations of the administration. They say not a syllable of the democratic treason which riled in the Executive Councils in the days of Buchanan—not a word of the dispersion of arms and navy, to make easy to the rebels the seizure of the public property, the capitol, and the archives. All this is ignored, and the scrupulous restorationists strain their optics to discern, in the struggles of the executive to defeat those schemes, some technical deviation from the letter of the law. The turpitude of the rebellion moves not their abhorrence; the plots and perjuries of the conspirators are peccadilloes unworthy of notice. All their invective is reserved for others—the President, and those who will not bow the knee to Beal!

They dwell upon the enormous taxes, the levying of which is rendered inevitable, if the rebellion is to be suppressed, and demand the restoration of the democratic party to power as the remedy for that. No intimation is given that that party would not follow the policy of Buchanan's administration, and make peace with the rebels in the same way that preserved it, by giving them absolute and supreme control of every department of the government.

On the contrary, a careful reading of this Democratic Address leaves the inevitable conviction, that these self-styled "democrats," and those who sustain them, are already at the head of the tide, on whose assistance, pledged and assured, they relied in the beginning of their wicked revolt. There is every reason to believe that this democratic movement is in understood co-operation with Davis and his Confederate government in this time of their extremity.—St. Louis Democrat.

GENERAL HUNTER'S ORDER.

On the 7th of November last—more than six months ago—Gen. Dupont thoroughly routed the rebels, defeating them in the "Tree States," on S. C., dismounting or silencing their guns, chasing off all of them he did not kill, and capturing their forts. A strong volunteer force under Sherman thereupon took possession of the adjacent sea islands, and has since held them without dispute, working its way gradually to Fort Pulaski, within sight of Savannah, Ga., on the one side, and within a few miles of Charleston, S. C., on the other. The Military Department, confided to Gen. Sherman, comprises the maritime States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and their sea-coast and islands by way of point of departure for any expedition. If these islands, and the sea-coast, were held by the rebels, it is because it is deemed not worth holding by the Unionists.

Gen. Sherman, so soon as he had firmly established himself on shore, issued a Proclamation. Though a bad one, it was rather better than the average of our Generals' proclamations. Gen. S. had passed years in South Carolina, supposed himself a favorite there, and laid himself out on an effort to conciliate her white aristocracy, whom he saw fit to style the "natural guardians" of the negroes. He tried hard to persuade them to return to the protection of the National flag, and that secure their slave property from peril. Nothing could have been more "conservative" than this proclamation—and nothing more futile. He could not induce a South Carolinian even to take, much less to read it. "There are none such as you call loyal men among us," was the rebuff his flag of truce received from those on whom his emissary tried to foist a copy. One white man, it was said, was found in Beaufort when our troops reached that place—there because he was too drunk to get away. We believe he has since sobered and cut stick. Up to this hour, though a few Northern mechanics and laborers were impressed into the rebel service have deserted to us, we believe no single white South Carolinian or Georgian has sought the protection of our flag. And not one foot of the main land of either of those States is now under the national jurisdiction.

Gen. Hunter was recently sent down to replace Gen. Sherman. Gen. H. is an old soldier, an officer of the Federal army, who knows very little of politics. He was badly wounded at Bull Run, and has been in active service in Missouri and Kansas ever since he could be healed and sent to the front in service. He believes in putting down the rebellion, with small regard to rebel feelings or those of their sympathizing friends in the loyal States. With him the paramount question is—How to do it. The whites of his Military District, so far as he can judge of them, are incorrigible rebels. Those who are not heartily so are too timid to say a word for the old cause. No journal, no speech, no movement, no utterance of any kind, has been heard of among them for more than a year past, which is not intensely, diabolically "Secesh." Rebel victories, rebel invasions, and rebel successes, they praise every tongue. You cannot speak a word of the Union so that it will reach them, or if you could, they would stop their ears against it.

The blacks, on the other hand, are instinctively Unionists. As they wait at table or listen at keyholes, they hear the master curse Adam Lincoln as an Abolitionist, and charge the North with making war on the South in order to upset slavery. Ignorant and misinformed as these poor negroes are, they know that the "Lincolns," the "invaders," the "Northern scum," are hated and cursed by their life-long oppressors, and jump to the conclusion that what they hear of, no sound would involve good to them. As one of them told our troops on landing, "Massa told 'em the Yankees would send them all to Cuba and sell 'em," but they didn't believe Cuba "could be any worse than they were used to, and they concluded to risk it." So, when our ships sailed up Beaufort Sound, after their triumph, scores of the poor creatures, who had refused to accompany their fleeing masters, came down to the water's edge with their little all tied up in a handkerchief, and begged to be taken aboard; they did not ask whether they would be taken, believing any change must be an improvement.

The three States composing Gen. Hunter's department are peopled as follows:

States	Slaves	Free Persons
South Carolina	402,641	901,271
Georgia	462,232	585,097
Florida	61,763	78,086
Total	926,636	1,464,454

Excess of Free over Slave

South Carolina	508,630
Georgia	122,865
Florida	16,323
Total	647,818

Excluding the Free Blacks, the numbers of Whites and of Slaves is probably just about equal.

Gen. Hunter has a small army—we are not at liberty to say how small—wherewith to confront these two millions of practically hostile people, for the slaves do the bidding of the whites, who are intensely loyal and in effect universally rebel. He is too weak to advance, and the region to which he is confined is unhealthy for Northern troops. It is not possible just now to spare him more regiments, and he is just doing nothing. All the negroes on the islands are willing to work and many of them to fight for the Union cause, provided that cause means freedom for themselves. Otherwise, why should they be? He has long enough bidden the whites to his feast, and they have stubbornly refused to come; so he goes out into the highways and ditches, and asks the poor and despised to take their places. Say it is a bold step if you will, but can you intelligently pronounce it a rash one? Who among us all can even pretend to understand the circumstances of Gen. Hunter's department, or the probable effect of this Order upon it, so well as the negroes on the islands?

Our neighbors, who have so solemnly insisted that the Generals in the field should be allowed to do as they pleased, and who have so often insisted that they should see fit, do not seem to relish this; yet it is one of their own prescriptions. Ought they not to intermit their ludicrously wry faces, and gulp it down?—New York Tribune.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!
BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION for 1862 will be held in the city of Boston, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 22th and 23th, in the MEL-ODEON, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday.

Let the anti-slavery men and women of New England, then, gather once more in their Annual Convention. Once more let them indicate to the long-slumbering but now awakening land, to a guilty but happily a repenting people, the only Way of Peace, of Safety, and of National Honor. Once more let the words of Justice, and Freedom for all, be echoed from the hills and valleys of New England, until they join the swelling voices of the Centre and the Great West; and the trembling, hoping slave shall hear the glad tidings, proclaiming his deliverance, his redemption, and his acknowledged manhood.

All friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in every part of the country, are invited to attend.

Among the expected speakers are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY PARKER, PILLBURY, ANDREW T. POSE, WM. WELLS BROWN, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, OF NEW YORK. ANNA E. DICKINSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, AARON M. POWELL, OF NEW YORK, WILLIAM H. FISH, E. H. HAYWOOD, &c.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ROBERT F. WALLACE, Sec. Gen.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VETO OF GEN. HUNTER'S EMANCIPATION ORDER.

A few days since, the popular enthusiasm was kindled into a wide-spread flame, in consequence of the Order of General Hunter, declaring the entire abolition of slavery within the three States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, comprising his Military Department of the South. This was equivalent to the liberation of one fourth of the entire slave population of the country. Of course, with the joy every where felt and expressed by the friends of impartial liberty, and the uncompromising enemies of Secession, there was some anxiety felt as to what would be the course of the President in relation to this Order. It was, however, generally supposed that General Hunter had not acted without having had at least a *carte blanche* in his hand, to be used against slavery according to the exigencies of his position. They were not allowed by the President to remain long in doubt upon this point. With undignified haste,—without waiting to hear officially from General Hunter, as he was in courtesy and fairness bound to do, as to whether such an Order had been really issued, and if so, on what grounds,—the President, on Monday last, issued a proclamation, putting his veto on the Order *a priori*, even while admitting that he had not at the time "any authentic information that the document was genuine."

Was any thing ever more weak or more pitiable than this! What right had he to thus prejudice General Hunter, or with what propriety could he commit the government in so grave a matter with such precipitancy? His plea is, the Emancipation Order was "producing some excitement and misunderstanding." Yes, glorious excitement in the bosoms of angels, and thrilling excitement in every upright, manly, liberty-loving breast in the land; furious excitement in the regions of the damned, and among the traitors of the South and their Northern abettors! As to any "misunderstanding" about it, nothing could be plainer than the language or meaning of the Order—"Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible." Neither the rebels nor their slaves will have any difficulty in understanding a declaration so true and sensible as this. General Hunter, being competent to declare martial law, is also competent to decide what law requires in his Department; and finding the States comprised therein in hot rebellion against the government, with no evidence of a particle of loyalty existing in them, and an immense slave population made use of in every possible manner to defeat the federal arms, and give victory to the rebels, he very sensibly, and with the highest justification conceivable, proclaims that "the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free."

Noble words, uttered never more timely! All honor to General Hunter, and cheer upon cheer until the welkin rings; and shame and confusion of face to the President for his halting, shuffling, backward policy! By his veto, he has disgusted and alienated the truest friends of freedom universally, and gratified the malignity of the enemies of his administration who are at heart traitors, and represented by such papers as Bennett's *Herald*, the *New York Express*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Boston Courier and Post*, and other journals of the same aristocratic stripe. By his veto, he has helped to prolong the present bloody strife, to sacrifice needlessly thousands of Northern lives, to augment indefinitely the present frightful national debt, to dispirit the army, and to encourage the rebels in arms, whose hopes of success are found only in being allowed to retain their slaves as their most efficient laborers in the work of rebellion. By his veto, he has made the danger still more imminent that the European powers will hasten to interfere for the independence of the Southern Confederacy, seeing no end to a struggle carried on in so besotted and impotent a manner by our government.

President Lincoln should not only have endorsed, as justified by the exigencies of the case, the Order of General Hunter, but, long ere this, he should have declared every slave in rebellion free. In such an act, the country will enthusiastically applaud him. The people will stand by him, while the growling and seditious spirits who threaten all manner of evil will be crushed at a blow. Four millions of people are forced to aid REBELLION AT THE SOUTH, and to struggle to prevent the success of the Federal government, solely because they are SLAVES! Every one of them is loyal in heart, or would be if he could be assured that he may recover, under "the stars and stripes," his long withheld liberty. Who but Northern traitors, (for Southern ones do not), impudently wearing the mask of loyalty, doubt or deny the right of the President, at a crisis like this, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare universal emancipation! The greater includes the less. The invasion of a slave country carries with it the right to liberate every slave upon its soil. If General Hunter may rightfully take a hostile army with him, and declare himself military dictator over Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, thus denying the actual existence of those States as such, why may he not proceed to turn nine hundred thousand slaves coerced to act as rebels, into nine hundred thousand freemen, ready to lay down their lives in support of the government? The pages of history may be searched in vain for a parallel to the infatuation which prevails at Washington on this subject.

The President is still disposed to treat the dragon of slavery as though it was only a wayward colt. In vain has he seen every overt act of kindness and good will rejected with scorn and contempt; and with added insults and fresh atrocities, by the revolted States; he refuses with marked complacency to his absurd message to Congress in March last, proposing to propitiate the rebels by buying their slave property, and he renews the overture, with honeyed accents—soothingly assuring them that "the change it contemplates would come gently as the dew of heaven, not raining nor wrecking any thing"—and he truthfully says, "Will you not embrace it?" President Lincoln! "canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook? Will he make many supplications unto thee?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR FAMILY OF STATES—Oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Amherst College, by Nehemiah Adams, D.D. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1861.

This Oration was delivered so long ago as August, 1858, and printed more than a year since. The publishers (at whose request it was given to the public) are certainly tardy in sending us a copy of it; but having done so, we have simply to say of it, that it is a very common-place glorification of the country, its author being as blind as a bat to any evil affecting the safety or honor of the republic, and utterly ignoring the whole question of slavery, though the system was at that time beginning to show symptoms of that terrific volcanic explosion which has since taken place. "We should be hopeful and cheerful," says the "gay and festive" person; and none the less so because there are four millions of slaves in the land, who have "no rights that white men are bound to recognize and respect!" "Instead of borrowing trouble," he adds, "let us borrow largely of the future for joy and gladness, even at the risk of appearing a little fanatical." So said the false prophets of old: "Let us cry, Peace, peace," when there was no peace. "Let us fiddle while Rome is burning," said Nero—and he fiddled, "even at the risk of appearing a little fanatical." But think of the author of "A South-Side View of Slavery" running such a risk as that! "We have no inquiries," he continues, "nor laws against freedom of speech; we suffer men to speak as they please, if so be that they stop this side of blasphemy"—&c., &c. Yet slaves are annually burnt alive at the South, and upon its soil no man speaks against slavery, except at the peril of his life! Any form of blasphemy, except that against slavery, may be safely indulged in, but that "hath no forgiveness." Still burning incense to the national vanity, the defender of the Fugitive Slave Law and the eulogist of slavery complacently says—"This land seems to be made for the human mind to exult in the fullest religious and civil liberty, unimpeded by proscriptions of birth, or any private or social position." Does it indeed? Then how impious it is to enslave any of the inhabitants thereof! Not less than a hundred thousand new victims are annually doomed to atrocious "proscriptions of birth," and to be an abhorred and outcast race; and for these Dr. Adams has no regard whatsoever. He utters his boastful platitudes precisely as though he had no belief in the common human nature of the slave population, and therefore saw no inconsistency between *expro*pt and *pro*brate. He is particularly delighted with the slave-breeding, slave-driving, and now rebellious States of the South, and airs his rhetoric in this manner:—

"The State which was like a rampart of cotton bales to the British cannon, with old Hickory's arm over her, is Louisiana. The brave advocate and example of toleration on a large scale, the daughter of Lord Baltimore, is crowned with the name of Maryland; Florida, with flowing garb, and a certain Seminole air of beauty, and the Carolinas,—all these belong to our household." They "neither 'belong to our household' nor have they done so, except as a matter of form, at any time. We commend to Dr. Adams, for his special meditation, the 28th chapter of Isaiah, from the 14th to the 22d verse inclusive; and also the 6th chapter of 2d Corinthians, from the 14th to the 18th verse inclusive; and then to indulge in no further boasting about this "free land" until every yoke is broken, every bondman set free.

THE MASTER. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1862.

As a frequent contributor to the press, Mrs. Denison is widely known for her literary ability. The present work is a very creditable performance, ingenious in the plot, and well sustained in interest from the first to the last chapter. The characters are almost exclusively musical, and defined with marked individuality; so that those of that profession will, in special, be attracted to "The Master," while others outside of it will be scarcely less absorbed in the personal.

CONTENTS OF NO. IV. FOR APRIL.

The War in Missouri. Beaufort, Past, Present and Future. The Ante-Norse Discoverers of America. I. The Mythical Era; II. The Chinese Discoverers of America in the Fifth Century. The Spur of Missouri. The Fatal Marriage of Bill the Scauder. Columbia to Britannia. General Lyon. Macaroni and Canvas. Howe's Cave. Potential Moods. The True Interest of Nations. Among the Pines. Southern Aids to the North. The Molly M'olly Papers. Sketches of Edinburgh Literati. The Huguenot Families in America. Literary Notices. Editor's Table. The Publisher asks attention to "The War between Freedom and Slavery in Missouri," the first chapter of which is given in this number of the Continental. The Materials for this history are furnished by, and the work is prepared under the direction of, one of the most eminent statesmen of the West, himself a prominent actor in the events recorded. It will form one of the most valuable series of papers ever published in an American Magazine.

CONTENTS OF NO. V. FOR MAY.

What shall we do with it? A Philosophical Bankrupt. The Molly M'olly Papers. All Together. A True Story. Macaroni and Canvas. Fairies. John Bright. The Ante-Norse Discoverers of America. State Rights. Roanoke Island. A Story of Mexican Life. Change. Hamlet a Fat Man. The Knights of the Golden Circle. Columbia's Safety. Ura Major. Fugitives at the West. The Education of Beuerden. Literary Notices. Editor's Table. J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont Street, and Crosby & Nichols, 117 Washington Street, Boston.

A. WILLIAMS & Co., 100 Washington Street, Boston, have for sale No. One of "The Ballads of the War," by A. J. H. Dugane, noticed in a late issue. Messrs. A. W. & Co. are Special Agents for the sale of Harper & Brothers' publications, besides keeping constantly on hand all current popular literature, illustrated newspapers, foreign and domestic, periodicals, &c., &c.

DEED OF EMANCIPATION. The following is an official copy of the free papers issued to the blacks by Gen. Hunter, under the terms of his proclamation. The deed of emancipation reads as follows:—

"It having been proven, to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer, named _____, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed to aid and assist those in rebellion against the United States of America;

Now be it known to all, that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free, and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he and his wife, and children, have full right to go North, East, or West, as they may desire.

Given under my hand, at the Headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, 1862.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

PARSON BROWLOW, the notorious slant-wheeler, is to give to-night at Music Hall, (dismantling ticket 50 cents), an account of his sufferings in Tennessee at the hands of the Secessionists. The following is a specimen of his style, taste and spirit:—

"I, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern secessionists and one hundred abolitionists, and hanged them to the gallows, and buried them in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have done it in this way."—

A rejoinder to the letters of Messrs. Chamberlain and Allen, by William Carlos Martyn, is unavoidably deferred till next week. We trust the controversy will here terminate.

NORTHERN TREASON.

The laughter of the *Courier*, of late, has the aspect of coming from "the other side of the mouth." Its mirth has a certain deadly-lively air, reminding you of him who "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." It seems confused as well as exasperated by the recent series of defeats of its Southern brethren, and strikes out indiscriminately on all sides, as the harpooned whale does "in his flurry." It proposes impeachment of the President, if he shall venture any further interference with the slave property of the rebel. It proposes mutiny to the army, if it shall receive orders looking like hostility to the peculiar institution. It turns up its nose in scorn at those who would associate with a negro, except in his proper capacity as a servant; and it rolls up its eyes in devoutly indignant petition that whoever shall commit this enormity may meet with speedy disaster and defeat.

Since this state of mind brings out from its unfortunate subject those truths which his cooler reason would conceal, the *Courier's* ravings just now are worth noting. Reading in the *Tribune* a notice of the enrolment of loyal blacks under General Hunter, and of their equipment with uniforms and muskets, it immediately "sees red," like Chouineur, and splutters out—"Loyal blacks! What an outrage upon common sense! . . . Loyal blacks, foretho!" And after the partial relief gained by these ejaculations, it proceeds to comfort itself as follows:—

"We see that the House refused to entertain an order for inquiring into these doings of General Hunter, introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, and no doubt they would refuse to listen to one to inquire by what authority the War Department furnishes the muskets and red trousers. The only patience which a reasonable man can have with such doings, must come from the reflection that they hasten the inevitable crisis, when such things must come to an end. Upon any turn of fortune, the muskets, of course, would go into the hands of the masters of the negroes."

What unheard of audacity! A General who wants more men actually proceeds to enlist them! The War Department takes upon itself to furnish muskets and uniforms to loyal troops, without asking leave to do it! And when a spirited sympathizer with the rebels proposes a committee of inquiry, to discover "by what authority" these persons discharge their regular official function, the House thinks that matter so plain that it refuses to inquire! What are we coming to!

The *Courier*, after having its little flurry, finds a contingent comfort in this state of things. These black recruits, it thinks, cannot be very good soldiers; they may, therefore, soon be beaten by the rebels; and then (happy day!) these muskets will go "into the hands of the masters of the negroes." Is not this a rich development, from one who is constantly accusing the abolitionists as traitors!

The *Courier* returns to the same subject in another article, and this time, tries the effect of a pious diatribe. Its editor has had occasional spasms of tongue-squeezing ever since his speech to the Boston Tract Society in favor of the policy of his friend South-side Adams; and he gravely makes trial of it on this occasion. In his judgment, it required a very bad heart, as well as a very bad head, to design or execute the project of arming the slaves at Port Royal. "Nothing could be more mischievous, or more indefensible, on any moral or Christian grounds." He proceeds to intimate that no one who has an ounce of wit can suppose that white men will fight by the side of negroes, "except as the latter in their proper capacity fight with and for their masters." And, after insisting that there is a "great moral difference" in the two cases just referred to, he winds up in the following strain of moral elevation:—

"It is enough to disgust an honest man with everything which pretends to be a government, if this tawdry and malicious folly is allowed. The indignant remonstrance of every Christian person in the land will go up to heaven against this abominable proceeding—and we have faith that the prayer will be heard."

Faith, no doubt, can work wonders. And the prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Poor blacks! They will have a hard time when the *Courier's* prayer is answered. It is a curious coincidence that Jeff. Davis has gone to praying, in the South, just about the time his pro-slavery friend was uttering his soul's sincere desire, as above, in the North.—C. X. W.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

DEAR MR. GARRISON.—You will be glad to hear that your old friend, PRUDENCE CRANDALL PHILLIPS, is still active in Anti-Slavery work. I lately sent her a box of tracts, books and papers for distribution, and have just received a first report of the use made of them, of which the following is an extract:—

"MENDOTA, La Salle Co., Ill., May 10, 1862.

"The box and its contents arrived safely on Thursday the 7th, and since that time I have been busily engaged in distribution. You said 'send them broadcast, and give them to soldiers.' This I am endeavoring to do. I got liberty to set the box into the front room of a shoemaker's shop, (as we live 2½ miles from town), and I think you would laugh to see me perform the duty of giving. I go into the streets and ask the women I meet; (and also some of the men) if they live in the country; if they say yes, I am sure to give them some, as that will scatter them far apart. The owner of the shop is Mr. James Phillips, an Englishman who has helped many a

LETTER FROM MRS. CUTLER.

POSTAGE, Livingston Co., Ill., May, 1862. DEAR LIBERATOR: It had seemed to me that in this...

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting at Feltonville, on Saturday evening and Sunday, May 17th and 18th.

THE LATE EMANCIPATION ACT.

There was a public meeting held by the people of color at the A. M. E. Church in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, on Wednesday evening, May 7th, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

THE NEGROES OF PORT ROYAL.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune. Sir: While fresh assaults are made by some presses, from day to day, on the negro, and on every effort made to relieve his necessities...

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will convene at Longwood, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on FIFTH DAY, (Thursday), the 5th of Sixth month, (June), 1862.

LETTER FROM A. T. FOSS.

ASHTABULA, (Ohio), April 23, 1862. DEAR MR. GARRISON: The second great event of this century has just occurred. The first was the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West India Islands, in 1834; the second, the abolition of slavery in the National Capital at Washington.

REJOICING OVER THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On Friday evening of last week, a large and enthusiastic meeting of our colored citizens was held in the 12th Baptist Church, Southac street, to rejoice over emancipation in the District of Columbia.

DESTRUCTION OF PENSACOLA BY THE REBELS.

THE MONTGOMERY RAILROAD TOWN UP. BEFORE CORINTH, MAY 18. The Mobile Advertiser and Register contains the following special dispatch: PENSACOLA, May 10. At 12 o'clock last night, the Pensacola Navy Yard and forts were set on fire, and destroyed.

REPELSE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, May 17. The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department, 11 o'clock, P. M.: WILLIAMSBURG, May 11. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE DISTRICT.

Quite an excitement was created in the city yesterday, by the arrest and return to slavery of a woman and her three little children, who were demanded by her master, under the odious Fugitive Slave Law.

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.

DOUBLE NUMBER. Three different men—WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachusetts; GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia—are represented in the Pulpit and Rostrum, Nos. 23 and 24, (double number, two in one, price 20 cents), as follows:—

