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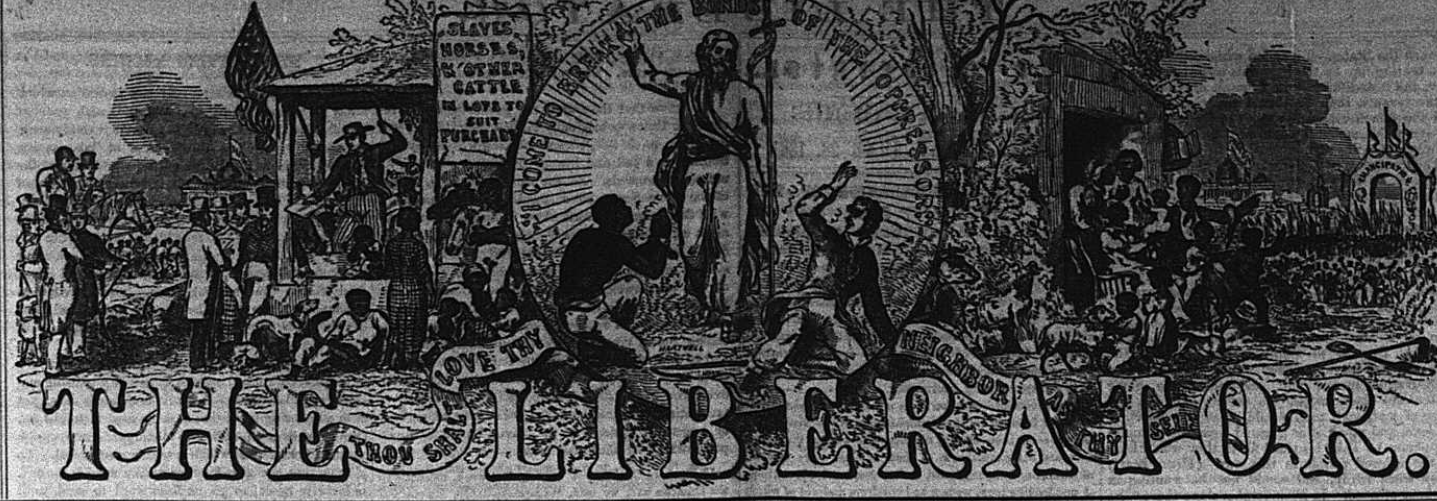
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, EDWARD QUINCY, EDWARD JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 26.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1592.



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

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

What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it—no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a sacrifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this constitution.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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Selections.

SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

The Philadelphia papers relate the following incidents— Mr. George Robinson, formerly a resident of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., who has managed to return alive from a Southern tour, recently called upon the Mayor of Camden, and filed a deposition of the indignities and gross outrages to which he had been subjected by the chivalrous people of Dixie. The document bears upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness, and is beside certified to by Theodore Tilton, George Smith, and Thomas Thomson, of New Jersey. Mr. Robinson went to Virginia, where he began to work for a man by the name of Samuel Bein. Everything went along smoothly until the 19th of last April. At 9 o'clock on that evening, he retired to his bed, feeling rather unwell. Before he had fairly got to sleep, a posse of men, ten in number, came up to his room, and rapped at the door. On his asking them what they wanted, they replied by charging him with being a suspicious character, to which crime, as they alleged, he added the still sicker one of being a Northern man, and nothing would suit the party but he must get out of his bed and open the door for them.

He stated to his captors that he was quite unwell, and asked them to allow him to remain where he was until next morning, when he would accompany them without offering the least resistance. Acquiescence in the wishes of a Northerner was not in the nature of their mood, however; and the motion was negatived unanimously. Seeing that the chances of effectual expostulation were ten to one against him, Mr. Robinson yielded to the next most selfish. These of the unanimous Council of Ten then seized him, drew him across the room, and very coolly kicked him down the stairs. Not even content with the satisfaction which that act afforded them, the party then came to the foot of the stairs, and jumped upon and otherwise maltreated him! All this, however, was only the initial chapter of their ruffianism. After having abused him shamefully, they dragged him across the road to a piece of woods about eighty yards distant, where they left him. Sick, feeble, and bruised as he was, he was compelled to lie there until the next morning (April 17). He then made for the Potomac River, where he met a fisherman, who took him across to Georgetown. He at once proceeded to Washington City, and called on Mayor Barrett, who in various ways assisted him on hearing of his gross wrongs.

The services of two physicians (Drs. Morgan and McCormick) were procured, and his condition somewhat improved under their skillful treatment. Nevertheless, his health is still abjectly wretched. As soon as he was able, he started for Philadelphia via the Northern Central road, walking the entire distance. He was a whole week in reaching Lancaster. On his way through Maryland, he was frequently stopped and catinched, and reached the city yesterday, almost worn out with exhaustion. His case is one of peculiar hardship, and we have accordingly felt it our duty thus to bring it before the public authorities.

HOW THEY HANG, SHOOT, AND BURN FOLK.

A letter from a young lady, at Evansville, Ind., dated May 5, contains a description of outrages committed by the Southern traitors. She says— "For the last few days, our city has been literally filled with deserters from the Southern army, and they are, or seem to be, the happiest men alive to get on free soil again. They are all for the Union, but had been forced into the Southern army. There were five of these men who came up from Memphis on Friday; they were in father's store, and told him how they were treated. They went South with several boatloads of tobacco for the purpose of selling it; there were thirty men in all, I believe; they were taken from their boats, and had to choose between joining the Southern army, or having all the hair shaved off their heads, being a number of lashes on the bare back, and being put in prison for thirty days upon a diet of bread and water. What do you think of that? I think it is perfectly brutal. Five of the men were true to the Union—the five who told this story; the others (25) joined the army, but intend to escape. The five men had all the hair shaved off their heads, and their backs were terribly mutilated. They escaped from prison, and ran all the way to the river, and got aboard the boat which brought them here.

HOW SECESSIONISTS TREAT DEFENCELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The train from Cincinnati yesterday afternoon brought a family who had been driven out of the South on account of their Northern birth. The family consisted of a mother and three little children. The woman, who told her story in a straightforward manner, without any attempt to obtain charity by its means, stated that her name was Phebe Drew, that she was originally from Maine, but that her husband, who was also from Maine, in Dallas County, Southern Arkansas, near the post village of Fairview. They had a farm, and kept a lumber yard. Since the troubles broke out, that part of Arkansas has been in a most lawless condition. Union men were hung, shot, or cut down wherever found. Within three weeks, eight men have been shot for expressing Union sentiments in that neighborhood, and two of them were Methodist preachers. About three weeks ago, her husband was threatened with death on account of his Northern birth and known Union sentiments. He fled in the night, intending, if possible, to make his way to

Another Rebel Outrage.

A Kentucky Ten Days in Richmond Jail—A Nephew of Senator Crittenden in the same Cell—Their Brutal Treatment. The Washington correspondent of the New York World relates the following instances of the barbarity with which the Virginia rebels treat all who do not give immediate and entire adherence to their traitorous projects— George G. Gaither, Esq., is a very talented lawyer of Bardonia, Ky., and during the administration of Buchanan held a government appointment in the patent office. He was formerly attached to the New Orleans True Delta, and has, I am informed, recently received an appointment under the present administration, for which his talents eminently fit him—interpreter in the Department of State. He left his city the 17th of April, on his way to his native place. It was on this journey that he was arrested by the "vigilants" of Richmond, and after lying in jail ten days, with the felons of the city, fortunately escaped hanging, and arrived in this city last evening. The circumstances of the affair have carefully obtained; they are vouched for, and are in every respect reliable. On his safe arrival in Richmond Saturday afternoon, he took rooms at the Powhatan House. The weather was very warm, and after partaking of dinner at the hotel, he repaired to a barber's shop, where, to prepare himself better for the climate, he had his hair, which was quite long, cut short, and his beard shaved off. This so changed his appearance, that, on his return to the hotel, it was noticed and remarked upon. It probably originated suspicion, which subsequently caused his arrest and imprisonment. The next morning he was awakened by a loud knocking at his door, which he opened, when two policemen entered the room. He desired to know their business, and was told that he had been pointed out as a suspicious person, and that they had come with orders to arrest and take him to the City Hall, where he would answer to the charges which might be preferred against him. They then, in a very authoritative manner, demanded the keys of his trunk. "I wish to know, if you please, by what authority I am thus arrested in my room, and this demand made?" was Mr. Gaither's inquiry, as he stood astonished before them. "Never mind with what authority—your keys, and then come with us!" The keys were given, and Mr. G. seized by the shoulder roughly, and conducted to the street. It was yet quite early in the morning, and but few were astir, so that only a small crowd followed the officers, who led him to the City Hall, and into the presence of the Mayor. Mr. G. here attempted to explain fully the circumstances of his arrival in Richmond, and commenced by announcing that he was a citizen of Kentucky. This the Mayor pronounced flatly, in his opinion, to be a lie. Mr. Gaither was closely guarded by several officers, and the Mayor immediately ordered the searching of his trunk for some evidence which might condemn him to a rope or tar and feathers. The trunk was produced, and emptied upon the floor. The very first thing which was noticed, was the petition for an appointment which Mr. G. had presented to Mr. Lincoln. "Ah," said the Mayor, examining it, "this will prove to be an important case!" The search continued, and every article was ransacked, among them the private journal of Mr. Gaither. The result was that the prisoner was ordered to the city jail until the following morning. He was thrown in among all the vile persons arrested and imprisoned there on the various charges which the criminal records of such a city as Richmond usually present. Mr. G. said to the officer that he had come to Richmond as a gentleman, and was not aware of having done anything which should have merited for him such treatment as he had received, or the indignities of imprisonment in common with thieves, negroes, and pickpockets. "We have no gentlemen here, sir," responded an officer, sulkily. "What, no gentlemen in Richmond?" "I mean, sir, no gentlemen in jail."

A SOUTHERN LETTER TO GEN. SCOTT.

Mrs. A. J. Donelson writes as follows to General Scott, through the Memphis Bulletin— MEMPHIS, April 29, 1861. GENERAL SCOTT—Dear Sir: I address you not as a stranger. I was introduced to you in 1834, at the White House, by President Jackson, as "my niece, Miss Martin, of Tennessee." In 1835 I married Lewis Donelson, a grandson of President Jefferson. In 1838 he died, and in 1841 I married Major Andrew J. Donelson, whom you will remember. In 1851 I saw you frequently in Washington. I write to you, General Scott, as the only man in the country who can arrest the civil war now begun. When it was announced that "General Scott had resigned," a thrill of joy ran through the South. Cannon told the glad tidings, and my heart said, "God bless him." Now it is said, "You will never fight under any other than the Star Spangled Banner." We have loved that banner. We have loved the Union. But the Union is gone, and forever, and I wept as each star left the field of blue, and set in night. Now we have another field of blue, and soon our fifteen stars will shine upon our sight. The stripes are all that is left of the banner you have borne victoriously in many battles. Of you I may ask, but not the usurper and his Abolition band, who now desecrate the honored place once filled by our Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—of General Scott I ask—stop this war. Say to the North, you shall not shed your brothers' blood. The sons of Tennessee and the South have buckled on their armor, and are ready for the fight. We will fight this battle, every man, woman and child, to the last cent in our pockets, and the last drop of blood in our veins. The North boasts of its strength. If this boast be well founded, it were cowardice to destroy the weak. But "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." God will defend us when our husbands and sons go forth to repel the invaders of our homes, our rights, and our soil. Then count the cost, Hero of Battles, and let after ages bless— ELIZABETH A. DONELSON.

Two Union men at Williamsburg, Covington County, Miss.

Two Union men at Williamsburg, Covington County, Miss., suspected of being in correspondence with the Abolitionists, on the 21st ult. were taken to prison, and after trying them up, consigned them to prison, where they were to receive twenty lashes, once a week, for two months. All this barbarity on a mere "suspicion!"

DON'T IRRITATE THE SOUTH.

There is scarcely anything which occurs so prominently in the writings and speeches of the apologists for secession as the cant phrases, "you will irritate the South," "the South do not understand you," "You will drive off the Unionists," &c., &c., if you say or do thus and so. "Irritate the South!" What claims has the South to exemption from irritation more than the North? We have had abundant cause, God knows, for irritation and madness in the ten thousand personal outrages which have been inflicted upon our unoffending citizens; yet no one proposes to modify any measures of State or general policy on the ground that one course or another might tend to "irritate" the North. Oh, no! The North is all right and loyal any way, but the South must be placated by the suppression of all sentiments of loyalty and freedom of expression, for fear that they may be "irritated" by the utterance of a desire on the part of the O. S. General Assembly that the Union should be perpetuated, and to that end its ministers and laymen should labor! Oh, tempora! Oh, mores! Patriot armies, rallied in defence of the National Capital, must march on eggs across a disloyal State, lest its "proud and chivalrous people" shall be "irritated" by the tread of a "foreign force." The prayers of the Church must be stifled, and the ear of Jehovah insulted, lest the cry of his people in their hour of trial shall "irritate" the South!

And so the North and the Government did really proceed as softly as though they were treading on eggs, lest they might irritate and drive off into secession the Border States. Every effort was made to conciliate them; forbearance seemed to approach reprehensible indulgence, while at the same time the pretended sensitive Border State Union men were plotting treason; the irritated chivalry were coolly maintaining an effectual protection to the open and undisguised rebels engaged in actual war upon the country. Every effort of peace, every act or position of persuasion, kindness, delicacy or forbearance, was taken advantage of by secret preparations to capture or destroy all the defences of the nation, and seize upon its arms and munitions, vessels and fortresses, which plans were executed by stealth, while the false cry of patriotism and love for the Union, coupled with expressions of dread of their irritability, were upon their lips. Beseeching the Government and people of the North to stay their hands, lest the breach should be widened to a remediless extent, and at the same time urging on the commission of the foul deeds which have disgraced the Southern name forever.

LAST WORDS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS FOR THE UNION.

Senator Douglas and wife reached Chicago on their return from Washington on the evening of the 1st day of May, and were met at the depot by an immense assemblage of citizens of all parties, who insisted on escorting Mr. Douglas in procession to the great Wigwam, which was already packed with ten thousand persons. Room having been made for the admission of Mr. Douglas, he was addressed by Thomas H. Bryan, in behalf of Chicago, in brief but eloquent terms. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Douglas spoke as follows— MR. CHAIRMAN—I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe myself long for a procession in honor of my arrival in Chicago, or to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union, the flag of our country. [Cheers.] I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrollable test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

CONTRABAND NEGROES.

We have insisted that the War for the Union should not be perverted from its own avowed, legitimate, essential purpose into a crusade against Slavery. If it should be, the zeal of many would be cooled, while thousands who are to-day for the Union would be driven over to the side of its adversaries. Good faith toward allies and compatriots is a primary dictate of honorable warfare, and whoever strikes for the Union may rest assured that the contest which has been forced upon the loyalty and patriotism of the country by armed treason, shall be prosecuted to the end with honesty of purpose and singleness of aim. And while such is the case, it is not banded justice to insist that, as the war is not to be turned aside from its declared purpose to overthrow Slavery, so the arm of the Nation shall not be shortened in order to shield and screen Slavery. The great duty of maintaining and vindicating the Federal authority against the machinations and the arms of treason must not be feebly, heartlessly performed, because Slavery might suffer by a vigorous and fearless fidelity. If Slavery should ever plant herself in the path on which the nation is advancing against its traitorous enemies, and say, "Your life or mine!" the prompt response of the Nation must be, "Yours, then; not mine!" And meantime the Nation must confront and pursue its foes without asking or considering whether Slavery is or is not likely to commit suicide by arraying itself in deadly strife against the Union. It is no part of the business of the armed defenders of the Union to catch runaway negroes. The military have nothing to do with that service, except in the execution of the laws as resisted by a forcible force. Still, we think the commanders of the Union forces, in loyal portions of the Slave States, have done right in publicly assuring the deceived and alarmed inhabitants that they shall be protected in all their legal rights, that servile insurrection shall be repressed, and that the escape of their slaves shall not be encouraged. Such assurances have been given to the people of loyal States and communities alone, and in our judgment have been properly given. Their extension to rebel communities in the presence of rebel armies would be quite another matter. As our armies penetrate Virginia, they move among a white population who have been systematically lied into a state of frenzied hostility to the Union and all who stand by it. The outspoken Unionists of Eastern Virginia have been hunted out as though they were mad dogs. The few who so

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

The time was that when light was called for, it came. But the command was uttered by Omnipotence. Our own calls, though constant and loud, are puny; yet not more so than the answer. In fact, we get nothing. We are wholly in the dark. We do not understand this campaign. It may be that it is better for the country that we are thus kept in ignorance. We have put certain men in power to do the very things they are now presumed to be doing; hence it is their business, not ours. Yet we are itching to be admitted behind the curtain. One thing in particular we want to know. How is it that our Major-General, who has been in the face of a proclaimed enemy, has a hostile country in his own pocket, and is taking up the line of march to such a country, comes forth with superserviceable zeal with a pledge that "insurrection shall be put down with an iron hand;" as General Patterson more specifically says, "at once to suppress servile insurrection." We want to know from whom these gentlemen received their orders to promise the doing of this dirty work for the miserable wretches whose treason has broken up the foundations of business among twenty millions of people who need no such work done for them. Butler began his pledges in Maryland, then McClelland followed him in Virginia, and now comes General Patterson in Pennsylvania. It is true that all Patterson's antecedents are of the cotton stripe, for thence came his pile. This may account for his, but not for the others. How many other dirt-eating proclamations of the same abominable character are we to have—for I fear, in spite of all the infamies heaped upon it, that the dirt-eaters are not all dead yet. You may say that nobody's hurt, but assuredly somebody's to blame for this. The plain English of the matter is that we don't like it. Now let us have a fair understanding about this matter. We don't claim that the object of the North, in pouring out its wealth of men and money as it has done, was any other than that of maintaining the Government. Indeed, we go further—it did not go to war to abolish slavery. But—and we call heaven to witness it—we did not take up arms to keep it alive. Now mark the difference, for it is a vital one. Hence, having ourselves so clear an understanding of the question, we want to know why our Major-Generals are less enlightened. Their early eagerness to take up clubs to perpetuate slavery is what we can not understand. Is it of their own motion, or is it inspiration from a high power, or is it all buncombe? It excites attention; it occasions profound grief; it is a rank offence to the people of Pennsylvania. We say let slavery take care of itself. We raised troops to put down an insurrection of rebels with white skins, not to heap fresh oppression on a race infinitely more deserving of freedom than they. The first rebels against the best government—the last, only against the worst. Our army must have more sense than its Generals.—Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.

WEEP IT FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Camp Defiance at Cairo, Ill., says— "The feeling is daily gaining ground here that this war can only end in the utter extermination of African slavery. Men say it is an institution that we have not meddled with. It has not belonged to us, but to certain of the States. We have been content to let it alone. If it is right, well; if not, it is not ours, and we are not responsible for the wrong. True, it has been a disgrace to a nation boasting its unequalled liberty. It has enabled a minority to control the affairs of the nation. It has closed some of the fairest portions of American territory to American citizens upon American soil that their flag commands for them in foreign countries. It has rendered the election at the ballot-box a meaningless farce, and now it is being made the instrument to complete the destruction of democratic institutions; and, in God's name, let us wipe it from the face of the earth."

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. ON THE AMERICAN OBISIS.

The annual demonstration in connection with the Leeds (Eng.) Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, took place in the Music Hall, on the 28th May, and there was a numerous and very respectable attendance. The Mayor (James Kitson, Esq.) presided, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York; the Revs. Messrs. Troy, Kinnaird, and Davidson, gentlemen of color, from Canada West; and George Thompson, Esq., London. After speeches from Rev. F. Edwards and Mr. Kinnaird—

Geo. Thompson, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, and was warmly received. After referring to the fact mentioned by the Mayor, that thirty years had elapsed since he first uplifted his voice before a Leeds audience in the same cause as that which had collected them together, he observed that the resolution he had to propose referred to the war in America—asked them to deplore the evils with which it would be inevitably attended—but at the same time to express their earnest hope, and if proof to warrant it could be furnished, their confident belief, that the issue of this war would be the entire and everlasting overthrow of slavery in America. (Applause.)

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THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The usual Anti-Slavery Celebration of Independence Day, in mass meeting, will be held in the beautiful and commodious Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on Thursday, July 4th, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Hitherto, it has never failed to secure a multitudinous gathering of the truest friends of universal liberty, from various parts of the Commonwealth; and the circumstances of the times are such as to warrant the expectation, that the number will be largely augmented at the approaching anniversary.

A most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all who love freedom for those who are unjustly deprived of it, as well as to themselves; who desire to witness the immediate and utter overthrow of that hideous slave system, which has so long consigned to hopeless servitude millions of unoffending men, women and children, and out of which all our national divisions and troubles proceed, as deadly waters from a poisoned fountain; and whose hope is to see the star-spangled banner, the present civil conflict terminate, the symbol of unconditional emancipation from ocean to ocean.

Trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Milbury, Milford and Northboro', as follows: Leave Boston at 9.15, A. M., and Worcester at 9.40, A. M., stopping at way Stations; Milbury (Regular Train): Milford, 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro' at 7, or 9.40. Fare as follows:— Boston, to the Grove and back, 70 cents for adults, Worcester, " " " 55 " children, Milbury, " " " 35 " children. Milford, Milford Branch, Northboro', Marlboro', Natick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', to Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children. Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 cents, children 30 cents. Retaining, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove for those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Those who come by R. R. admitted free.

The House at the Grove will be open for Refreshments. In case of rain, the meeting will be held at Waverley Hall, opposite the railroad depot at South Framingham. Among the speakers expected are WENDELL PHILLIPS, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, T. W. Higginson, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Samuel May, Jr., H. C. Wright, A. T. Foss, E. H. Heywood, Rev. J. S. La Martin, and others. SAMUEL LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR., HENRY C. STONE, CHAS. H. HOVEY, E. H. HEYWOOD, GEORGE W. STACY, Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY PICNIC IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The friends of freedom in Western New York are invited to join the Abolitionists of Rochester and vicinity in celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence, on the fourth of July next. Addresses will be delivered by PARKER PILLSBURY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, GILES B. STEVENS, and others. The meeting will be held in GAZBOY'S GROVE, one mile from the Arcade, at the head of South Avenue. Carriages will be in waiting at the Depots, on the arrival of all the trains between 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. The speaking will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. Let there be a large gathering—all remembering to bring with them "their basket and their store," that the occasion may be made eminently social as well as instructive.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR. In reviewing, in our last number, an editorial article on "The War in America" in the London Herald of Peace for June, we quoted its extraordinary allegations against the American Abolitionists, that "they are plunging into the war spirit with a headlong violence which almost leaves all competitors behind"—that they have abandoned their pacific moral agitation, and are "hounding on their countrymen to mutual slaughter"—that they are acting "on the immoral and unchristian axiom that, in order to punish or to destroy one crime, we are at liberty to commit another"—&c. &c. For thirty years, it seems, they have inflexibly met every temptation to swerve a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude, and have allowed no violence done to themselves to induce them to resort to carnal weapons; but now, without even a plausible excuse for so doing, in the judgment of their London accuser, they reveal themselves to be governed by the most rancorous feelings, and foremost in the disposition to wage war against the South! If this is true, it is the strangest and saddest transformation of moral character upon the record of the nineteenth century. But it is not true; it is a slanderous imputation. They stand precisely where they have always stood; their measures and aims are as pacific as at the beginning; their appeals are still to the hearts and consciences of their fellow-countrymen; their reliance is still upon the faithful utterance and application of the truth. That, as between the Southern conspirators who are seeking to acquire universal and absolute sway over the country, in order to legalize and protect slavery every where, and the government that is struggling to maintain whatever of freedom has come down to us from the revolution of 1776, they are with the government in sympathy, is true; but how is this a repudiation of their principles, or a radical change in their method of advocating the Anti-Slavery cause?

In the first place, the assumption that the Abolitionists are non-resistance is entirely erroneous. Not one in a hundred of them has ever endorsed or pretended to act upon the principle of non-resistance. It is true, the American Anti-Slavery Society pledged itself at its formation to give no countenance to violence and bloodshed in the prosecution of its work as an organization; and that pledge it has carried out to the letter up to the present hour. But, beyond its own official acts, it leaves its members free to decide for themselves to what extent they shall stand by the government, especially when its overthrow is menaced by that very Slave Power which the Society was formed to extirpate. To deny them this right would lead at once to the dissolution of the Society. As an association, their pledge to prosecute their work by moral and peaceful instrumentalities is one thing; their obligations and duties as citizens, toward the government, quite another. "Let not the friends of the slave," says the Herald of Peace, "on this side of the water, be deceived. This is not an anti-slavery war. The great bulk of the men who are now swelling the war-cry, and rushing into the ranks to fight are men who despise the 'nigger' and hate Abolitionists as cordially as ever." But this does not tally with a previous statement in the same article—viz.: that "Northern orators and journalists threaten wholesale confiscation of Southern property, advise setting fire to the Southern States, and raising them against the Southern rebels"—and, again, "that, infinite as is the iniquity of slavery, the attempt to abolish it by war is only an attempt to cast out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." Thus, our London censor is incensed because the object of the war is not the abolition of slavery; and still more incensed because that result is aimed at! Now, we admit there are some very paradoxical features presented by the war itself; nevertheless, we think Mr. Phillips, in his speech at Music Hall, rightly characterized it when he said— "The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of us may, that we are fighting for forms and parchment, for sovereignty and a flag. But really, the war is one of opinions: it is Civilization against Barbarism: it is Freedom against Slavery. The cannon shot against Fort Sumter was the yell of pirates against the Declaration of Independence: the war of the North is its echo. The South, defying Christianity, clutches its victim. The North offers

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The usual Anti-Slavery Celebration of Independence Day, in mass meeting, will be held in the beautiful and commodious Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on Thursday, July 4th, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Hitherto, it has never failed to secure a multitudinous gathering of the truest friends of universal liberty, from various parts of the Commonwealth; and the circumstances of the times are such as to warrant the expectation, that the number will be largely augmented at the approaching anniversary.

A most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all who love freedom for those who are unjustly deprived of it, as well as to themselves; who desire to witness the immediate and utter overthrow of that hideous slave system, which has so long consigned to hopeless servitude millions of unoffending men, women and children, and out of which all our national divisions and troubles proceed, as deadly waters from a poisoned fountain; and whose hope is to see the star-spangled banner, the present civil conflict terminate, the symbol of unconditional emancipation from ocean to ocean.

Trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Milbury, Milford and Northboro', as follows: Leave Boston at 9.15, A. M., and Worcester at 9.40, A. M., stopping at way Stations; Milbury (Regular Train): Milford, 7.10, or 9.40; Northboro' at 7, or 9.40. Fare as follows:— Boston, to the Grove and back, 70 cents for adults, Worcester, " " " 55 " children, Milbury, " " " 35 " children. Milford, Milford Branch, Northboro', Marlboro', Natick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', to Grove and back, 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children. Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 cents, children 30 cents. Retaining, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove for those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Those who come by R. R. admitted free.

The House at the Grove will be open for Refreshments. In case of rain, the meeting will be held at Waverley Hall, opposite the railroad depot at South Framingham. Among the speakers expected are WENDELL PHILLIPS, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, T. W. Higginson, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Samuel May, Jr., H. C. Wright, A. T. Foss, E. H. Heywood, Rev. J. S. La Martin, and others. SAMUEL LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR., HENRY C. STONE, CHAS. H. HOVEY, E. H. HEYWOOD, GEORGE W. STACY, Committee of Arrangements.

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TYPE SETTING MACHINE.

We hail with pleasure every new invention which tends to elevate humanity, and it is with peculiar gratification that we record the progress recently made in setting type. The introduction of labor-saving machinery is a benefit to each individual and to the whole community; it compels a higher cultivation of the mind, and brings those articles of taste and comfort which satisfy the finer faculties of our being within the reach of all. The true idea of labor-saving machinery is not to encourage laziness, but to enable us to accomplish more with the same amount of labor. And this is the practical result. The more a man accomplishes, the more he is stimulated, and thus develops his powers by surrounding himself with the means of cultivating them.

As we have toiled at the case of the compositor, we have often speculated upon the possibility of using machinery, and as often felt that it could not be done, yet with a lingering hope that at some time it might be. Our error was in failing to distinguish between the mental labor and that which is purely mechanical. To pick up type one after another until a word is formed, to insert a space, to go on from word to word until a line is formed, and even to "justify" the line, is a succession of mechanical acts directed by the mind. We have recently examined with much pleasure a machine invented by Charles W. Felt, which will set up type, and space and justify, under the guidance of the operator, whose will finds expression in a way much more simple and expeditious than by the old method. The hand of the operator passes over a key-board like that of an ordinary piano, setting a type each time a key is touched, while the printer is obliged to make at least two motions for each type set—one to pick up the type, and another to bring it to "stick." The distance, too, which the hand must move with the machine, is much less than in hand-setting; and since the type are arranged in vertical lines, the possibility of turning is avoided. Each key represents a character or letter, and though there are but forty keys, this number suffices for an unlimited variety of characters; and by touching the keys successively, the stick is moved about under the columns of type, taking a type from the proper column, and then moving to another and another, taking a type from each till the line is full. When the line is nearly complete, a small bell is struck, which notifies the operator that as soon as the word or syllable is complete, the line must be moved out of the stick to be spaced and justified, and then moved on to a galley with or without leads, as may be desired. The work of spacing and justifying, one line is performed while the next line is being set up; and since this work is performed by the automatic movements of the machine, which do not require the attention of the operator, this portion of the machine alone performs from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the work, which is a sufficient gain to establish the value of the invention, if nothing more were accomplished. This plan of spacing and justifying by machinery has seemed to most printers chimerical at first sight, and some of the keenest men in the profession have attempted to point out the fallacy, but invariably found themselves, and not the inventor, in the wrong. The subject of distributing, too, has seemed equally formidable, but this is disposed of in an instant by the remark that setting and distributing are, in a mechanical sense, precisely the same operations, only reversed; and this is so fully demonstrated in the machine that the same apparatus will set type if the shaft is turned in one direction, and distribute if turned in the other.

Thus it will be seen that the whole work is done by machinery ready for the press. The motive power is steam or the foot, which performs the mechanical work, while the intelligence is conveyed to the machine through the key-board as the readiest known means. The great aim is to convey as much intelligence through the machine as possible, in a given time, and it is curious to see in how many ways this may be done. The compositor at present uses but one hand to pick up type—holding the stick in the other; but, with a key-board, both hands may be used. Then, under certain circumstances, two letters may be taken at once, and this indication may be employed by one foot, while the other foot may be employed to throw in the little pieces of steel which separate the words, preparatory to spacing, thus literally realizing the idea of setting type with both hands and both feet. And, as if all this was not enough, the inventor has added another feature, which, from its beautiful simplicity and the great results it promises, is even more wonderful than all the rest. This is called the Register, and is the application of the Jacquard principle in weaving to the work of setting type. This Register consists of a narrow strip of card or paper, in which various holes are punched as the work of setting proceeds, and can be used to direct the machine in distributing, just as the cards in the loom insert the color necessary to make the figure desired. The matter of distributing is fed into the machine from an inclined galley, as corn is fed into a mill from the hopper. This device can also be used for resetting a job of work at any future time, and in any kind of type, thus securing, in the great bulk of book-work, all the advantage of stereotyping, at a small fraction of the cost. The triumph in this matter of distributing is so complete that it may be accomplished by three distinct methods, each suited to peculiar kinds of work, and these different methods, with the various other features, may or may not be included in the same machine; thus showing a most remarkable adaptability of the machine to the work required. For a small office, a very simple machine would be furnished at a limited cost; but for larger offices, where the greatest efficiency is required, one with all these provisions could be furnished at a higher cost.

A Type Setting Machine Company has been formed, under patents granted to Charles W. Felt, for the manufacture and sale of the necessary machinery. The capital is fixed at \$50,000, which will be increased as the property augments in value, and is divided into shares of \$50 each. To the published STATEMENT of the Company, giving all the details necessary to be known, we refer those who may desire to learn more about this wonderful invention, which promises to effect so great a revolution in the art of printing, and in which the whole human race have positively an abiding interest. Every encouragement should be given to the enterprise; and we commend it to the prompt attention and generous co-operation of those who possess the means to insure its triumphant success.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, 1861, sustains its high reputation for literary ability. The following are its contents:—1. Our Orders. 2. Agnes of Sorrento. 3. Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture. 4. The London Working-Men's College. 5. Emancipation in Russia. 6. The Haunted Shanty. 7. Rhodora. 8. Greek Lines. 9. The Ordeal by Battle. 10. The United States and Europe. 11. Washington as a Camp, by the late Major Winthrop. 12. Between Spring and Summer. 13. Ellsworth. Reviews and Literary Notices. Recent American Publications. The number for July commences Volume VIII., making it a favorable time to subscribe. Terms, \$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number.

Next Thursday is the Fourth of July. Remember the Anti-Slavery Celebration at Framingham Grove, and be present if you can. To "B. G. W." Your communication was duly received, but, in justice to others equally desirous of being heard in our columns, we have not yet been able conveniently to find room for it. Besides, we are under no obligation to continue the discussion indefinitely. The briefest criticism on our part is sure to elicit a long rejoinder from you. This is quite unequal, and cannot with propriety be extensively indulged. Should we not publish it, your request to have the manuscript returned will be complied with.

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A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT.

To the Editor of the Boston Liberator: The enclosed communication was refused by the Independent on the ground that its editors are not under obligation to admit replies to their strictures on published documents. Will you have the kindness to let it go before the public in your columns? A. T. C.

Messrs. Editors.—The charge of malignity, denunciation and "all uncharitableness," has been often made against Abolitionists, and as often proved, that it seems hardly worth while now to make the state slander. It is more than ever unnecessary since one of whom it was asked, not many years ago, as in confident challenge, "Is Dr. Tyng an Abolitionist?" has lately declared in public that slavery is a crime that ought to be abolished, and that all are involved, and that he is neither afraid nor ashamed to be called an Abolitionist. But when a religious paper, with a circulation of tens of thousands, charges upon a Christian Society, as you have done in the Independent of June 6th, that "it systematically misrepresents and maligns in its published documents the Ministry and Churches of New England," the interests of truth demand, on behalf of such a Society, that the charge be met. And no less, in my judgment, does common fairness, not to say the honor of professed Christian gentlemen, require that the reply to such a charge be admitted to your columns.

Relying, therefore, upon your sense of propriety and Christian courtesy to publish what I offer in a manner compatible with thoroughness, intending to use an honest plainness of speech. The second Annual Report of the Executive Committee to the Church Anti-Slavery Society—from which you quote with treble notes of exclamation and italics type for a very innocent cause thereof, and with flaunting capitals for the inoffensive conjunction and, with which it is joined to the rest of the sentence—was adopted by the Society at its public Business Meeting in Boston, on the day of the late anniversary, May 28th. This Report, you say, "indicts the Ministry and Churches of New England collectively as fiducially anti-slavery, because unwilling to follow the beck of this particular Society." It says (1800 being the italics)— "In the year of grace from May 1850, to May 1851, when the infamous slave trade was revived and exercised with a fearful activity and prevalence never known before for forty years, and when the country was passing through a political campaign of which the providence of God, the only really vital question in living issue was slavery—we have seen the various Ministerial Associations and Conferences of New England, meeting in their respective churches, and in their respective pulpits, but MAKE NO PROTESTATION WHATSOEVER UPON SLAVERY OR THE SLAVE TRADE, nor do anything at all to bring the verdict of Christianity and the Church to bear against either of those foul abominations."

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the Congregational Ministry met in their annual assemblies, and with the aggressions of slavery and the execrable slave trade in full view, and the Church Anti-Slavery Society knocking at their door, and asking friendly recognition and co-operation in its specific work of setting up slavery councils, acting upon documentary evidence, prohibition, as the Scriptural way of abolishing slavery, they gave not the faintest token of sympathy with such a war; nor did they discuss the subject in any way, nor did they propose any method of their own to make the Christianity of the nation effectively fall against the national sin of oppression.

Upon these paragraphs you found the indictment, that "the Church Anti-Slavery Society systematically misrepresents and maligns in its published documents the Ministry and Churches of New England." And the only proof of the count which you offer is in these paragraphs. But your article closes with the following, which may regard as an unbecomingly jesuitical fling— "For a Society which has knocked at every ecclesiastical door in New England, without securing for itself 'friendly recognition' or the faintest token of sympathy," to advise the Churches to give their recognition and fellowship to a Society which is setting up slavery councils, acting upon documentary evidence, has pronounced delinquent and disorderly, is not less amusing than impertinent."

Now, Messrs. Editors, in common with others, deliberately call this language jesuitical: and why? Webster defines jesuitical to be designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating; the language of one above quoted (whether by reason of habit you are conscious of it or not, I do not say) is designing and cunning; for, in the first place, it artfully insinuates, with an appearance of truth, what is not true, viz.: that by the Society's own confession, it has knocked at every ecclesiastical door in New England, without securing for itself friendly recognition, or the faintest token of sympathy.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society has never asked recognition for itself in any instance; but it has asked recognition and concurrence in its specific work of trying to put the practice of slaveholding under the prohibition of Church discipline, from three different State associations, and from three only; and, in each of those three instances, with the same result—not the faintest token of sympathy with such a work. We do not say sympathy with the Society itself, but sympathy in its great work of rendering slaveholding infamous in the public eye by putting it under the ban of excommunication by the Church, as the Scriptural way of abolishing slavery.

In the second place, for its deceivably quibbling by an assumption which it uses as a fact, and then cunningly misleads the reader to the conclusion that there can be no moral weight to the advice given to secure fees, by a Society which has been unable to secure fees, in itself any acknowledgment by those Churches, and in honest attempt to array them against slavery, and to procure from them an expression of Christian abhorrence of slaveholding. It were obvious here to remark that the moral weight of a score of Christian men gathered in the Tremont Temple at Boston, in the Church Anti-Slavery Society, and possessed of "published documentary evidence," is just as great as the moral weight of a score of Christian men gathered in an Ex-Parte Council at Christian men gathered in an Ex-Parte Council at the rooms of the Geographical Society in New York, and possessed of the same "published documentary evidence." And the Churches, not less than the community, will be just as likely to give heed to the advice of the one as of the other; only that they will lean, if anything, to the advice that was spontaneous and unsought, rather than to that which was planned and prepared for.

Poetry.

"THE NORTH ABUSED AT LAST."
The North abused at last! What roused her ire?
Was it the heinous sinners' untold...

The Liberator.

AN EXPOSURE OF PRO-SLAVERY SOPHISTRY.
American Society for Promoting National Unity.
"God is our refuge and strength..."

How they license slavery, and forbid only
"CRUELTY" to SLAVES!
We rejoice it upon all Church Sessions and Presbyteries...

MAJOR WINTHROP'S LAST ARTICLE.
We copy from advance sheets of the July number
of the Atlantic Monthly, portions of an article
contributed to that magazine by the lamented Major...

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.
Mr. Russell, in his sixth letter to the London Times,
written from Charleston, says:—
Nothing I could say can be worth one fact which
has forced itself upon my mind in reference to the
sentiments which prevail among the gentry of this
State...

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"
TO W. L. GARRISON.
Tell us, is it the morning light
That brightly glides you mountain height?

How they license slavery, and forbid only
"CRUELTY" to SLAVES!
We rejoice it upon all Church Sessions and Presbyteries...

THE PRESENT CRISIS.
The Abolitionists have labored years long to convince
the North of the real character and designs of the
Slave Power, and to arouse the people to some effective
resistance to its aggressions...

THE STANDARD BEARER OF THE SIXTH.
Rev. Mr. Hepworth, in writing from Baltimore to the
Boston Journal, pays the following tribute to a
hitherto unappreciated hero—
The standard bearer of the Sixth regiment, in his
march through Baltimore, as noble a soldier as ever
wore the uniform of the old Bay State...

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"EIN FESTE BURG IST UNSER GOTTE"
[LUTHER'S HYMN.]
BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.
We wait beneath the furnace blast
The pang of transformation;

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