







Poetry.

From the New York Independent.
THEY WILL BE DONE.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We see not, know not; all our way
Is night; with Thee alone is day.
From out the torrent's troubled drift,
Above the storm our prayer we lift.

The flesh may fall, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead in times like these
The weakness of our love of ease?

Though dim as yet in that line,
We trace thy picture's true design,
And thank Thee that our age supplies
The dark relief of sacrifice.

And if, in our unworthiness,
Our sacrificial wine we press,
If from Thy ordal's heated bars
Our feet are stained with crimson scars,

If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath victorious power,
And, blest by Thee, our present pain
Be Liberty's eternal gain,

Stello, Thou, the Master, we Thy keys,
The anthem of the destinies!
The minor of Thy loftier strain,
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain,

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.
FREMONT FOREVER!
Fremont has spoken! Wide speeds the word:

"The slaves of rebels are henceforth free men!"
Fremont has spoken! The Gulf has heard it;

The North has heard! and her ocean hills
Took back the sound from ocean to ocean,

Often the banker spares his gold;
The face of the lonely wife grows brighter;

The thrill of a holy purport peels
The film of self from their blinded eyes—

Who murmurs now, while all rejoice?
Stamps with his heel on a dead uprising?

Oh, fool and blind! the golden morrow,
That night your statesman's brow has gilded,

Oh, brave young man, whose heart hath leapt
A league beyond its sluggish sleep,

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The Liberator.

REPLY TO DR. GRANDIN'S INQUIRIES.

DEAR GARRISON:
Your correspondent, D. S. Grandin, an old confederate in the cause, calls for proof of certain statements in the communications of David Lee Child, on the contraband doctrine, and the war power of the United States over slavery.

"Citizens of Free States in the service of the United States, endeavoring to take on board the steamer Star of the West, some of the troops betrayed by the black traitor Twiggs, and afterwards captured in their unarmed state, contrary to capitulation, and their persons violated, by the black traitor, Van Dorn, were seized by the rebels, and sold at public auction as slaves."

"The unhappy men—unhappy I fear, are all who trust this government for protection, except Secessionists and spies—were marched off by their purchasers to life-long servitude in the interior, no body can tell where, and nobody thus far seems to care! That no circumstance of aggravation and national insults might be wanting, they were carried a thousand miles from Indiana to Montgomery, that they might be put upon the block, and knocked off under the nose of Jeff. Davis!"

Our friend declares that he had never seen a word of this in any paper before, and that the public know nothing of it. He is thus a witness to the truth of the avowal that "nobody thus far seems to care."

My authority for the principal fact was the narrative of a number of the crew of the Star of the West, which was published in the Chicago Tribune, and republished on the 12th of June last in the Boston Atlas and Bee. I should be glad to see it reprinted here, if you can spare the space.

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Our reporter had an interview with them at the Michigan Southern depot last evening, and found them, as might have been expected, a rough, hardy set of fellows, bronzed from exposure and fatigued by travel, but with the genuine characteristic of the sailor, ready to sail again the same cruise if called upon.

They report that the Star of the West, manned by a crew of forty men all told, with a cargo of provisions, arrived at Indianola, on the Texas coast, on the afternoon of the 17th of April, and anchored off the town, awaiting, as per orders, the arrival of a detachment of federal troops from the northern part of Texas.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the lookout discovered a steamer approaching them, and called the captain. The stranger craft came alongside and hailed them, informing them that they had three hundred and fifty United States troops on board, and wished to transfer them.

Captain McGowan suspecting nothing, called up the crew, and employed every facility for transferring about one hundred rebels into his steamer. He did not discover his mistake until the captain of the rebel force established guards in every part of the vessel, hauled down the stars and stripes, and ran up the long star flag of Texas.

The rebels were so elated with their success in capturing an unarmed merchant vessel, that they fairly danced on the decks for joy, but were suddenly checked in their extravagant demonstrations by the gallant captain of the steamer, who intimated that he did not consider the capture of an unarmed steamer with a defenceless crew, by a detachment of troops twice their number, and armed to the teeth, a very courageous performance.

Although intensely enraged, swallowed their feelings, and sneaked off to their guard duties, which were kept up closely during the night.

At daybreak the leader of the rebels summoned the crew of the steamer and gave them their option: to work the steamer to New Orleans or to be thrown into irons. They chose the former, and at sunrise weighed anchor and set sail for New Orleans. Every step of the crew was followed by the bayonet. The sailors performed their duties, ate their meals, took their turns at the wheel, and slept in their berths, with the point of the bayonet in close proximity to them.

At length the steamer reached New Orleans, and was towed up to the levee as a prize, in the presence of thousands of the rebels of that city, who indulged in the same wild and jubilant extravagances which had characterized the rebels on board. They crowded around the craft, demanding that the d-d federal Yankee troops should be led out. Their surprise and mortification may be imagined when the hundred rebels marched out forty unarmed sailors in their blue shirts and tarpaulins. The crowd would not be satisfied until they had carefully examined the vessel, that there were not some of the d-d Yankee troops on board.

A consultation was held by the authorities, and not knowing what to do with the forty, they sent them to the Gulf of Mobile, strongly guarded. The steamer, when they left, was rapidly being converted into a war vessel.

Arrived at Mobile, the forty again witnessed another carnival over their capture. Another consultation was held, and the rebels at Mobile not wanting them, and not knowing what to do with them, sent them, under a strong guard, to Montgomery. At Montgomery another consultation was had. The rebels not feeling warranted in having peaceful merchant sailors, summoned them to hang the vessel, and by offers of high wages and other flattering inducements, tried to persuade them to enlist in the rebel navy. They urged as inducements that they had no sailors, and would pay them any sum if they would serve in their navy. The entire crew, with the exception of one coward, gallantly and firmly refused, and demanded that, as they were not in the service of any government, they should have their rights. The leaders, enraged at their ill success, then told them that they must enlist or leave in half an hour. They chose to leave in half an hour, and long before that time they were on their way back to Mobile.

Three of the colored sailors, all free men, were taken by the leaders, put up at auction the same day, sold and hurried off into slavery. As soon as they arrived at Montgomery, these unfortunate men were seized, not allowed a word of defence, and hurried off like cattle into the interior, under the tender mercies of the slave driver.

From Mobile the crew left for the North in different directions. Captain McGowan was allowed to go to New York from Montgomery by the eastern route. The ten who arrived here yesterday at New Orleans, whither they went from Mobile, on the 8th, and worked their passage up the river, arriving at Cairo on Sunday night.

During the sail up the river, they were treated like dogs, insulted and jeered at at every landing place, and allowed scarcely enough of provisions to keep them from starving.

At Cairo they reported themselves to Colonel Prentiss, who promptly attended to their wants, and procured for them free passes over the Illinois Central road to Chicago. The crew speak in the highest terms of the Colonel as a gentleman, every inch of him; they were also highly pleased with the reception from "our boys" at Cairo, and give it as their opinion that the rebels will think twice before they attack them.—Chicago Tribune, May 28, 1861.

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"Repeatedly provoking wars of extermination against those simple and upright people by disguising themselves as Indians, murdering whole families of their white neighbors, and then summoning, in well-feigned terror, the nearby millions of the frontier and the nearest garrisons of the army to the harvest of death."

The grounds of this charge, so far as they are not sufficiently known to need no repetition, are contained in the following note to the pamphlet edition of the communications referred to. This and other notes were designed for publication in the Liberator, but omitted by me on account of the length of the fourth and last part:—

An explanation is due for bringing this charge specially against slaveholders. The reasons are that there is the exclusive guilt and injury of persecuting the Aborigines, a right to the land, and the right to the land, and the banishment to strange lands. There is also the peculiar guilt, falling this pervasively, of plucking them up, in violation of forty treaties, negotiated and ratified with them from the time of Washington down to 1829, and forcibly transplanting them into new and remote regions. The purpose of this unjust and cruel policy, was the extension of slave territory over the fertile lands of the West, and the procurement of the most valuable lands at a low or nominal price. The pretext was that Indians cannot live within the limits of a civilized State.

These unhappy men—unhappy I fear, are all who trust this government for protection, except Secessionists and spies—were marched off by their purchasers to life-long servitude in the interior, no body can tell where, and nobody thus far seems to care! That no circumstance of aggravation and national insults might be wanting, they were carried a thousand miles from Indiana to Montgomery, that they might be put upon the block, and knocked off under the nose of Jeff. Davis!"

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as before to doubtful States. Thus, in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, his majorities were won by notorious and audacious fraud and violence, brought to bear upon the ballot-box. One fact is decisive. It is known that he was lost without Pennsylvania; it is known that he carried the State by only 150 majority, and there were issued in and out of Philadelphia, about 6000 false and forged naturalization papers, to make voters there and in Reading and other cities of the State.

DEAR GARRISON:
The contest deepens. Every day this war continues deepens and extends the anti-slavery sentiment, and the conviction that slavery is the cause and abolition the only cure of our national troubles.

Are all the slaves of all the rebels free in Missouri? free, absolutely and unconditionally? made so by the act of Major General Fremont? Fremont is the military ruler of Missouri. By virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution as military commander of Missouri, he put the State under martial law. This he had a legal right to do. He had a legal, constitutional right to adopt any measures which, in his view, were essential to secure victory to his arms, and bring security to life and property in the State. As the most speedy, certain and constitutional way of ending the blood and carnage of the civil war, he gave liberty to the 25,000 slaves claimed by rebels in that State. Had he a legal, constitutional right to do it? Nobody doubts it, under the war power, whenever, in his view, that was necessary, to crush rebellion, and give triumph to justice and loyalty. He issued the decree; he gave the law—he had the moral and legal right to do so—freeing all the slaves of all the rebels, whether in the field or elsewhere. By law, by constitutional and positive law, those 25,000 slaves are free.

Has the President of the United States a right to enslave these freedmen? Has Lincoln, authorized by the law of Congress, or by the Constitution, the power to reduce to chattel slavery 25,000 men, women and children who are free by the law of God and man? For the law of man, as well as the law of God, had pronounced them free. Fremont had, obedient to the voice of God, and to the behests of the Constitution, (giving him the power, as a military chieftain,) broken the fetters of every slave of every rebel in that State, and rescued these human chattels from the horrors of their condition—as a military necessity—to put down rebellion, and to save the State. There is scarcely a human heart or head in all the North that does not see in this act of justice and constitutional law, on the part of Fremont, the certain end of rebellion and civil war in Missouri. Whoever shall reduce those 25,000 freedmen to slavery is a kidnaper, a man-stealer, before human law as well as divine, as really as if he had taken 25,000 of the sons and daughters of the old Bay State, and made them slaves.

Has the President a right, a legal and constitutional right, to reduce the free men and women of Massachusetts to slavery, for any cause, or under any emergency? Has he a right, as President, to enslave the citizens of all or a part of them, of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, as a military necessity? Not one will dare pretend it. Yet he has assumed the power, and "cheerfully," as he says, assumed the responsibility of consigning to the hell of slavery (most of them whiter than himself) 25,000 free men, women and children of Missouri, who, by the Constitution and laws he is sworn to administer, are entitled to liberty as really as he is.

Will the Republican party—the loyal, liberty-loving, Constitution and law-abiding people of the North, allow the President of their choice—in defiance of the Constitution and laws which he is sworn to support—to engage in the business of enslaving human beings? the very things for which the pirates of the South are now fighting. They began the war, solely, to secure to themselves the right to enslave men and women. Is the President, in the North, fighting for the same piratical right? If not, why does the President join them in reducing men and women to chattels?

But—patience! patience!! PATIENCE!!! "Wait a little longer." The signs are unmistakable, that the President must, at no distant day, and before the war can end, make the Proclamation of Fremont national, as the only means of "securing the blessings of liberty" to the nation and the continent. SLAVERY OR THE REPUBLIC MUST DIE. So say all who are now seeking the destruction of the government to sustain slavery. Let the North speed to the conclusion, that if they would save the government, THEY MUST ABOLISH SLAVERY. Fremont has begun the work of saving freedom and free institutions. Who shall hinder him?

Yours,
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN IN OHIO.
DEAR MR. GARRISON:
I wish to give your readers a brief history of the progress and present position of the Woman's Rights movement in Ohio.

About the year 1850, a Woman's Rights Association was formed, and some publications were circulated, showing the inequality and injustice of many of the laws of Ohio in regard to women, and petitions to the General Assembly, asking redress, were circulated. In 1854, a memorial in behalf of woman's rights in respect to property and the exercise of the elective franchise was presented to the Senate of Ohio by Mrs. Caroline M. Severance. This memorial, after setting forth the grievances sanctioned by the laws as then existing, asked redress in the following particulars:—

1st. That marriage shall not destroy the legal individuality of woman.

2nd. That the husband shall not have power to control the personal liberty of the wife.

3rd. That the husband may not have power to bind or apprentice the children without consent of the wife.

4th. That the wife may sue and be sued independent of the husband.

5th. That the wife may maintain, in her own name and right, an action for injury done to her person, reputation and property.

6th. That property acquired during marriage shall be owned equally by husband and wife.

7th. That separation by divorce shall entitle the party not in fault to the care and custody of the children, and to half the property of which the parties shall be possessed at the time.

8th. That the wife, upon the death of the husband, shall be entitled to the care of the children, and to all the property acquired during marriage.

9th. That there shall be no taxation without representation.

10th. That women shall have the right to engage in any laudable pursuit. [By the laws of Ohio, women are excluded from the practice of law, and probably also from some other lucrative and proper pursuits.]

11th. That women may have the right to sit on juries.

12th. That women may enjoy the elective franchise, and the right to hold offices of trust and profit under government.

An examination of these particulars in which redress was sought shows the nature of the disabilities to which woman was at that time subject by law. Most of these disabilities involved the liability and frequent exposure to great wrongs for which there was no legal redress. For instance, any father, however unfitted for such a prerogative, might bind out his minor son or daughter to any service, however unsuitable, and to any person, however unfitted for such a trust, without the consent of the wife and mother, and against her most earnest and just objections. No wife or minor daughter could maintain an action for injury to her person or character, however gross and atrocious. The husband or father, however imbecile or mercenary, had the sole power to prosecute, or compromise the injury, and to appropriate whatever damages might be obtained. In case of divorce, though decreed in consequence of the most flagrant wrong of the husband, he was still entitled to the custody of the children, and the woman could claim only such share of the property as the court should decree in the shape of alimony. At the death of the husband, the widow was permitted the guardianship of her children, the males till fourteen years of age, and the females till twelve; after which age, the law required them to choose guardians, or have them appointed. But even this limited right of the widow to control her children might be taken from her by the written will of her husband, and to which her infant, though unborn at the time of his death, was subject. Her right in the estate, the result of their joint industry, or perhaps wholly of her own, was limited to the decree of one third of the real estate, if any, and half the personal estate, not exceeding \$400, and a few trivial articles of householding, the enumeration of which, (including six knives and forks, six cups and saucers, six plates, &c. &c.) looks like a lampoon on legislation; and then pauper perquisites were allowed to the widow only so long as she should live with and provide for her children.

A provision particularly derogatory to the just rights of woman, and often involving much hardship, was that requiring widows to take out letters of administration to settle the estate of the deceased husband. This was an expensive process, and when the estate was of small value, or much encumbered, often consumed what would otherwise be the support of the bereaved family. This proceeding is as unnecessary, and as unjustly required of the widow, as would be the same proceeding enforced upon the husband at the death of his wife. If women were allowed the same right as the husband, no such proceeding would be required.

The foregoing memorial was not followed by any action of the State Legislature till 1857, when a law was passed restraining the husband from selling, without the consent of his wife, such personal property as was by law exempt from sale upon execution. Previous to the passage of this law, the husband might sell the last article of furniture from the house, and even the clothes from his wife's person. The same act also empowered a deserted wife, or the wife of a husband incapacitated by intemperance or other cause from providing for his family, to make contracts for her own labor, and that of her minor children, and sue for and collect their earnings.

By an act of the same year, a former law giving to the widow of a childless husband the use of all the real estate acquired, and the use of one third of all obtained by inheritance, was so altered as to give the fee simple of the acquired estate, and the use of all the estate of inheritance, to the widow.

These acts were small steps in the right direction, and showed a disposition on the part of the Legislature to ameliorate the unjust restrictions upon woman's rights. But, in 1860, a bill was framed by Thomas M. Key, and by him urged to a final passage, materially diminishing the already too limited rights of the widow. This Thomas M. Key is familiarly known as Judge Key. He has lately been appointed to the rank and pay of a Colonel under Gen. McClellan, and his commission is dated back so as to secure pay and emoluments from August 19, 1860, as a reward, it is said, for his services as a civilian in Western Virginia, the most conspicuous of which was his passing sentence of slavery upon some fugitives who had found their way into the camp, a most gross and despotic usurpation of authority for which he could plead no law and no necessity, and for which he should receive the execration of every friend of justice and humanity. Judge Key has contrived, by plausible professions and some cheap exhibitions of liberal feeling, to gain a reputation, with a few generous-minded persons, as a friend of reform, especially in the matter of woman's rights, but his influence has always been sinister, and his action injurious to the cause. Previous to 1860, the widow of a man dying intestate, and leaving no children, inherited his whole acquired estate, and the use during her life of inherited estate, or, if she chose not to accept it left by the husband, her portion would be the same as if he had died intestate. By the act of 1860, known as Judge Key's bill, the widow must submit to the will of her deceased husband, however unjust, or be turned off with the miserable pittance to which she would be entitled by law, had her husband died leaving children, viz., the spinning wheels, looms, family Bible, school books and other miserable provisions already referred to. It is said that Judge