

Refuge of Oppression.

A MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

The Liberator furnishes its explanation of the dis-

use of its motto. It seems to amount to this, namely,

—that, whereas the Constitution is now abrogated

in relation to the South, "a covenant with death,

an agreement with hell," no longer exists. Conse-

quently, that tenderness of conscience, for which

we are distinguished, rendered proper the hauling

down of the flag in question. This, it will be per-

ceived, assumes the dissolution of the Union as a fact

accomplished, and is as reasonable, though not quite

so irreverent and profane, as the Liberator's old use

of Scriptural language. But will this assumption

answer? Is there not a covenant with death, an

agreement with hell, in the Government of the

United States, in the Constitution, in the inter-

ference with slavery only just so far as the unavoi-

dable necessity of the case may demand? If, there-

fore, on any such theory as the Liberator professes, it

cause it would lead to the development of mankind

and the elevation of the black man." He commends

the South in this manner, by saying that she "deserved

to succeed because she had exhibited better statesman-

ship and more capacity for content." These words

are listened to in Boston, by Boston audiences, and

they are applauded. On the line of the Potomac

these words uttered would consign him to Fort La-

fayette; in Boston they consign him to the Elysium

of the Abolitionists.

By Congressional assumption of power, by the

influence of our Greeleys, Bryants and Cheevers, of

New York, and Garrisons and Phillips of Boston,

there is serious danger of Secession becoming revo-

lution, and of the utter thwarting of all the attempts

which have been made, and may be made, for the

restoration of the Union. But the loyal men of the

North must stand firm, and the right will prevail.

—Boston Post.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES.

In renewing my subscription, I can but express my gratitude to you for

of slavery is justifiable even as a war measure.

There are well-meaning people who question the

constitutional right to confiscate the property in

slaves; but there should be no doubt as to the con-

stitutional and natural wrong of reducing to a new

slavery those who may fall into our hands. If we

cannot make men of slaves, surely nothing can jus-

tify us in making slaves of men. If the Federal forces

find Beauffort District in the possession of black men,

and no others there to claim ownership of houses

and lands,—only such as have earned by rebellion

the penalty of confiscation,—then it is no business

of such forces to inquire into the past condition of those

slaves found in possession. They are men, and

woman, and children, living in their own homes,

and whose labor that soil is peculiarly necessary, whose

wealth that labor has created, understanding and

fitted for its production, acclimated by birth to that

climate, asking only now the protection of our laws,

and ready, under any equitable system, to go to work

as free laborers. By what law of God or man do we

That is very decent behavior for negroes under a

negro leader, matched against the elite of Napoleon's

soldiers! In the siege of Crete-a-Pierrot, the same

determined, steady courage was displayed by the

blacks. The French made the first assault on the

4th of March, 1802. They rushed forward to the at-

tack with bravery and enthusiasm, but were hurled

back discomfited. The general-in-chief, Dabell, was

wounded as well as brigadier-general Devaux.

The division fell back with a loss of 400 men. Soon

another assault was made. General Bonnet was

wounded. When his division was on the point of

perishing, that of General Dugua came up. That

general was struck down; only one general officer

kept the field. The blacks charged, and the French

were again repulsed. This second attack cost them

800 men. Preparations for a third attack were

made. The stronghold was regularly invested.

Fresh troops were brought up, and partial successes

obtained. Encouraged by them, Rochambeau was

emboldened to attempt to carry a battery, but failed

have led to it. If we would conduct the struggle to

a successful issue, if we would establish the final

triumph of liberty over slavery, of democratic over

class and privileged institutions, we must keep con-

stantly in view the causes of the war. If we do not,

if we suffer ourselves to be deluded by the cry of the

Quakers, if we forget that it is slavery against which

we are fighting, we shall, before we know it, have

made a compromise, some new concession to slavery

as a means of settling our difficulties. We may

thus secure a superficial and transient truce,

but we shall leave the cause of the war, the same

sources of discord, of trouble, and of war that have

brought the present evils upon us, as a doubly baneful

legacy to our descendants. Let us not be so

cowardly as that. Let us probe the matter to the

root for ourselves. Let us continue to keep in mind

the great cause of our national troubles, and resolve

that there shall be no more compromise with it or

concession to it. And let us look with distrust upon

the Quakers who every little while are raising their

we are in danger of negro equality!" Hardly, Mr.

Smith. We imagine you would say: "Boys, do your

duty, tho't the atthains." The soldiers from

Southern Indiana do not know why receiving aid

from negroes in the army any more puts them on an

equality, than such aid as Mr. Smith receives in

Washington makes equality there.—Ind. American.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the

Anti-Slavery Standard writes that paper under date

of Dec. 3, that Mr. Sumner is doing a brave work

in the Senate:—

"Scarcely a day passes on which he does not give

slavery a hard blow. The members from New Vir-

ginia, or Kanawha, have taken his attacks upon the

institution in very bad humor. Each of them has

made a bitter speech against slavery agitation and

Abolitionists. When Senator Carlisle had finished

his speech the other day, a Republican Senator

remarked quietly, "A poor exchange for Mason!"

The fact is, you can't cure a man educated under





