

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies will be sent to one address for ten cents, if payment is made in advance.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE COURIER ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

It is only too apparent that the mind of this great nation is in danger of becoming confused about the meaning and means of the terrible conflict which is so convulsed. Confusion of mind can in no case be the legitimate source of wholesome results.

we know, in both particulars. They are far more knowing than the most disinterested motives to whom most loudly bawling in their behalf.

The Tribune declares that we "proclaim the effort to cast a ray of light upon the moral gloom of an oppressed and unhappy race as a 'hateful scheme'."

The negroes are a religious race, but we fear their morals have not been much improved by recent experiences. "Oppressed and unhappy" is sentimental.

APPEALS TO SYMPATHY.

Appeals to sympathy are not arguments. The radical presses have made strong efforts in this way to rouse sympathy in favor of negro schools in North Carolina.

THE EXODUS FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON. The work of clearing the Queen's Bench Prison of its inhabitants is now verging towards a close.

We read it with pain. We are astounded at every new revelation of the result of the British Constitution in such ways as this. But we have no intention to organize an expedition to tear down the Queen's Bench Prison, or to break up the Court of Queen's Bench.

The conflict for the Union began with divided opinions and feelings in both sections of it. The North, in general, scarcely imagining the possibility of an armed assault upon the integrity of the Union, saw under the strongest impulse of patriotism, when the blow was struck, and the protection of the public safety.

THE COURIER THE NEGRO'S FRIEND.

The Tribune's affected sarcasm upon the Courier, because it does not see the wisdom of building up a wall against the re-establishment of the authority of the Federal Government in North Carolina, is more effective, if it were more fair.

THE RELUCTANT GOVERNOR.

Almost every newspaper that I find in the cars and at the hotels has a righteous rebuke in it of the contemptible bigging of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts.

SELECTIONS.

TRAITORS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. WADE.

On the 15th ult., Hon. B. F. Wade, in the United States Senate, delivered a most powerful speech in reply to strictures made by Senator McDouglass, of California, on the procedure of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

We are tyrannical—the nation is tyrannical, says the gentleman; and he quotes authorities from nations at war with each other, where there is no suspicion of treason—where all is loyalty on both sides—where nations have national feelings sufficient to repress everything favoring the adversary.

Let me say, in passing, that every word and every syllable that the Senator invoked in favor of General Stone might have been justly used to scorch a scold before a justice of the peace, and place his arguments on those narrow principles of constitutional law.

Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended; but the thing is a very fruitful one. A tyrant exists here, it is said. Sir, it is not manifest to everybody that from the time when this treason broke out, when we had traitors in this Senate proclaiming their treason on this floor, when they conspired to take the life of your President on his way to the capital, when they beset your regiments coming here for no other purpose than to defend your capital, until now every scintilla of information that your Executive has, is communicated to traitors on the other side of the river as soon as it is to people near by.

Sir, it is perfectly manifest that if persons are shut up in dungeons, and restrained of their liberty, it is that the Constitution may live. I know it is not in accordance with the principles of our Constitution. In ordinary times, it could not for a moment be tolerated; but when, with all your caution, and with all this pretended tyranny, you have not been able, as yet, to conceal a knowledge of the most important expeditions of your armies and your intended movements from the enemy as soon as your own people possess it, the man who stands up for a right execution of the law, says, "I have seen it."

Now, let me ask you are these gentlemen that are to reconstruct the Democratic party and the Government? What kind of an alliance is to be formed, and with whom, in this reconstruction? I am sorry I do not see the Senator from California here, but I know from the position he holds towards those who make these assaults, he would be able to give us light on the subject.

But, sir, there was said in the old Democratic party. They do not talk of reconstructing with the followers of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas was once a strong partisan of the Democratic faith. He went along with them until he found they were bent upon treason and the destruction of the country in which they lived.

attempt to limit the power that a nation may use when the life of the nation is assailed. There is no limit to it. You have a right to go forward in an heroic case, in your night, and in your life is sought, any force, any power, anything that you may do honestly in defence of your own life, the law pronounces a justifiable act.

What has he done? The Senator says that he was in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. That is true. When Mr. Buchanan's Administration became so corrupt with treachery, when it became so well known that it could not hold together any longer, when its rottenness had torn it to pieces and sent it beneath contempt, it was a necessity that they should call an honest man into their Administration—a man who went unwillingly; a man whose character has always been above reproach; a man who, though of Democratic predilections, had retired from politics; a man whose great mind and clearness of intellect had placed him at the very head of one of the most honorable professions; a man who could command at his will whatever price he asked.

Sir, I am tired of hearing these arguments in favor of traitors. The Constitution takes the life of their property, their all. Why shall we stop short? Are they not in quest of ours? If there is any stain on the present Administration, it is that they have been weak enough to deal too leniently with these traitors. I know it sprung from goodness of heart; it sprung from the best of motives; but, sir, as a method of putting down this rebellion, mercy to traitors is cruelty to loyal men.

Mr. President, that man is not quite honest who thus argues constitutional questions in this Senate, and invokes the Constitution in behalf of the rights of every man precisely as he would in times of peace, where there were isolated cases of delinquency, and where it was safe to bring a man to trial. The man who says it, and would have you proceed with these traitors precisely as you would in times of peace, is endeavoring to deceive the public.

Do you think that we will stand by, yielding to your argument, while you fetter our arms and our arms with the Constitution of the United States, that you may stab it to death? Is that your idea of the Constitution, that it is made to tie the hands of the honest men from its defence, while traitors may stab it to the heart? That is the use you would make of the Constitution of the United States, Sir. I say again, I have no scruples about the Constitution of the United States as wielded against traitors in this time of violent revolution.

Mr. President, as I have said heretofore, it is a remarkable fact, that although thousands upon thousands of men have fallen victims to this rebellion on the field of battle, and many thousands more have been mangled and wounded, inflicting misery, poverty and death upon millions of people, we are yet told on this floor that we should be tender-footed; that we cannot tie the hands of a miserable traitor from giving information to the enemy, and thus aiding them to carry on this accursed war.

Sir, the man that makes use of these arguments need not tell me he is loyal. I tell you the danger to our institution is not so great from traitors in the field with arms in their hands as it is from the nimble-tongued, slippery hypocrites who go forth apologizing and countermancing every energetic measure of the Administration, and endeavoring to deceive the people, and stir them up to hostility against the Administration.

The Senator seeks no reconstruction with the Douglas party, for how could they join in any reconstruction? They would look well coalescing again with the snakes who have persecuted the great and venerable leader to death. How could his disciples form a coalition with those who crucified him; with those reconstructors under the lead of Mr. Vallandigham of the House of Representatives?

The Senator talks about things being done in the dark. I should like to know where this meeting was held for reconstructing and fixing the policy that was to govern the Democratic party in its renovated form. It was some dark parlor, perhaps, of this Capitol—a fit place for the conspirators who concocted the idea of rising in their places and assailing the Administration, according to it of tyranny, and comparing it to an inquisition.

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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President or GOVERNOR STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES." ... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL SERVICE, or SERVICE, for that instant the war powers of Government extend to interference with the institution of SLAVERY, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the denial of State aid to slavery, to the denial of a foreign power. ... It is a war power. I say it is a war power, and when your country is actually in a war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies stand in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.—J. Q. ADAMS.

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awakened people who understand all your arts, and are determined to back a wise Administration in the course it shall pursue.

Mr. President, in conclusion I will say, I have no fears in this great controversy; I do not agree with many of my brethren whose hearts seem to fail them before the magnitude of the great issue in which we are embarked. I believe in the justice of God, in His overruling providence, that He will nerve the arms of those who are contending for the right, and will make them victorious at last. I have no fears of it. When this great contest is over; when rebellion shall be trampled under foot; when Southern men shall see the error of their ways, and the interest they have in the great principles of our Constitution, which has ministered so much to their prosperity, divested of passion, and the conceit that they have entertained so long, whipped out of them, they will come back again, and glory in us who have saved them from themselves; and, reunited again upon a real basis of freedom and republicanism, this great nation will rise from this commotion like the phoenix from its ashes; and whoever shall survive twenty years hence, will see this the leading nation on God's earth, existing without reproach, and conscious of her imposing power, she will be the pride, the boast and the hope of all the nations of the earth.

WHAT CONTRABANDS ARE GOOD FOR.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fredericksburg, gives the following account of the employment of contrabands, and their value to the Union forces:—

To all who do not believe that loyal blacks have been and can still be useful to the army in the highest degree, I would advise an immediate visit to the Army of the Rappahannock, and a careful and honest investigation of the facts presented to them; and then, if you are still of opinion that they are not a sceptical absolute demonstration of no value whatever to minds created like theirs.

On the evening of the same day, two loyal blacks were brought to the headquarters of Gen. Patrick between a file of soldiers, and upon being interrogated by that most Christian-like gentleman and soldier it has been your correspondent's pleasure to meet, said they were slaves of Capt. Sherman of Col. Johnson's regiment of rebel cavalry, and had left their master's house at Spotsylvania Court House that morning, upon hearing it reported they were about to be taken South; this, several days before, the rebel infantry all retreated, and one regiment of cavalry remained to perform garrison duty, and that of Capt. Sherman told them the entire force in front of Gen. M.D.'s well had been ordered to prepare four days' rations, and to fall back upon the junction with the Gordonsville Road; and further still, that all the bridges were being burned to obstruct the advance of our army.

Upon hearing their story, Gen. Patrick immediately sent them to McDowell, who cross-examined them until he was entirely satisfied that they told the truth. This morning, acting upon the information obtained through these loyal blacks, Gen. Patrick took a battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry, and made a reconnaissance in the direction of the enemy's camping ground.

Before starting, however, he sent for Henry Tyler, an intelligent loyal black slave of the famous, or rather infamous, Alfred Bernard of Fredericksburg, mounted him upon a good horse, put a pair of spurs upon his heels, placed him on his right, and told him he had appointed him as chief aid and guide for the day.

This conspicuous position and sudden promotion rather embarrassed the faithful black at first, but in a few moments your correspondent could not discover, so far as modesty of deportment and the prompt execution of all orders committed to him were concerned, but that he acquitted himself as well as any one else upon the staff, and that is saying a great deal, for a more gallant and gentlemanly staff than Gen. Patrick's there is not in the army of the Rappahannock. During the entire reconnaissance, Gen. Patrick consulted Henry every few moments with regard to the position of the roads, and paths, the names of the camps, the positions of the different regiments, and whether they were loyal or disloyal, the amount of corn on hand, and the number of slaves to consume it, and on many other subjects of value to an officer making a reconnaissance.

Upon seeing how gracefully Henry bore his honors and how well he discharged his duties, your correspondent became curious to know more of him—something of his past life or experience. He told me he was born a slave of Alfred Bernard, that he remained with him until about six months before, after the most inhuman treatment, he resolved to be a freeman. Being quite the most energetic man on the plantation, he made bargains to the other slaves, and urged them all to strike for their freedom. After much urging and persuading, he at last prevailed upon fourteen to leave, and one died, rainy night, \$14,000 worth of Alfred Bernard's property suddenly disappeared.

Thirteen of the fourteen escaped, and found what they so much prize—their freedom within the lines of the Union army. Henry, after seeing the others go, went through, went through, went through, through the woods, with the intention of bringing off all the remaining slaves on Bernard's plantation. In this attempt he was discovered. Of course, treatment the most brutal and inhuman followed. The sharp lash of the overseer gashed his back, his wrists were confined in iron handcuffs, and his feet bound together with cords.

In this condition he was sent to a prison in Richmond, then confined in a loathsome dungeon a month with bread and water food, and then sent to work at the bottom of a coal pit, and closely watched. It is natural sagacity and shrewdness, however, soon enabled him to devise means to escape. He left the coal pit without a permit, travelled through the woods by night, and at last reached our lines.

Henry Tyler has not the pleasure of riding by the plantation of Alfred Bernard dully, without the least fear of being scourged, handcuffed, and sent to prison. His colored friends on the adjoining plantations, as we passed by them, received him with cheers, the swinging of old hats, and every demonstration of joy and gladness. Like Wm. Jackson, Jeff. Davis's coachman, and many other negroes, and is not indebted to any of his white brothers for his intelligence.

which cross them, the distance from one to the other, the names of the planters who reside on the roads, the villages, hamlets, school-houses, the exact nature of the country, and all that an engineer requires in order to make an accurate map of the country, had been given him by the loyal blacks, who sought protection within our lines.

One man especially, Dabney Walker, had rendered invaluable service. He gave the names of the streams from one to the other so accurately that in adding them all up, he made a mistake of but two miles from Frederickburg to Richmond.

Capit-Paine also said that he had ceased to employ white men, not finding them accurate, and now had authority from General McDowell to mount twelve negro men as guides.

After reading the really reasonable and villainous articles from the Boston Courier, New York Journal of Commerce, &c., contained in that sink of inquiry, the "Refuge of Oppression," on our first page, it will be peculiarly edifying to peruse the following article from the Anti-Slavery Standard, as a scathing commentary upon them all.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

One of the special devices of the concealed traitors at the North, who are withheld from open complicity with the rebellion only by bodily fear, is to darken counsel and confound judgment by incessant repetition of the lie that the Abolitionists are alien to the cause for the war, and that they are all traitors to the Constitution and the Union.

How and in what degree are they responsible for the existing civil war? Precisely in the way, and in the measure, that Luther and Melancthon, and the Reformers who exposed and denounced with them the corruptions of the court of Rome, were responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

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Is there anything treasonable in our urging the President, or Congress, or any one in authority, to perform a strictly constitutional act? This is the whole extent of our offending.

GOV. STANLEY AND HIS BARBAROUS PROCEEDINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the course of a recent sermon, delivered by him at Plymouth Church, HENRY WARD BEECHER commented upon the late barbarous proceedings of the new Military Governor of North Carolina, in suppressing the schools for the contrabands in that State, sending back slaves to rebel masters, &c., &c., as follows:

If a man elected as the civil Governor of the people of North Carolina had said that he was compelled, by his oath, to administer the laws of that State according to their intent and meaning, we might, considering his circumstances, have seen some reason for the assertion; but that the Government of that State is administered by a military Governor, and that that Governor, being intruded upon this State, without the vote of its people, should say, "I must administer every law of North Carolina according to the intent of that law," is the strangest thing I ever heard of.

If this matter has not already come to the ears and eyes of the President, I pray that it may speedily be brought before him, before his Administration shall do the ratification of the American Government to this accursed doctrine, that a black man is not human, that he has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, and that to teach him to read the Word of God is a crime, then how deceived have we been!

And now, in reference to the whole future, there are two principles: one is to ignore the rights and the claims of four millions of men, and the other is to accept them. Once accept the African population, and acknowledge your duty toward them, and God will have patience and forbearance with you.

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

FOURTH OF JULY!

It has been the invariable custom of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to commemorate this National Anniversary; not, however, in the boastful spirit and inflated manner of those who rejoice in a Union with Slaveholders, and who could see no contradiction, in such a Union, to the great principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776.

Confident that our repeated testimonies on these National Anniversaries have been as good seed, sown upon soil long indeed stubborn and unyielding, but at length fertilized, and now full of promise of a glorious harvest, we trust, to be gathered in, we again invite and summon the friends of Freedom, of every name and age, and whether living within or beyond the bounds of this our honored Commonwealth, to meet with us, as aforesaid, and in even greater numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the ensuing Fourth of July.

From Boston, Worcester, and Millbury, 70 cents for adults, 35 cents for children. From Framingham, 60 cents for adults, 30 cents for children. From Milford, 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children.

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cessness, to conform more and more to a corrupt public sentiment, to rest upon his meritorious life and character, and to pay more regard to the outward appearance than to the inward life.

They commenced their experiment as a society, styling themselves "Progressive Friends," under very discouraging circumstances; but, though still far from being numerically multitudinous, they have become morally and religiously potential by the testimonies they have borne, the appeals they have made, the interest they have excited, the example they have set, and the reformatory spirit by which they are animated.

At the opening session, Oliver Johnson, one of the Clerks, after a few preliminary remarks, referring to the very interesting circumstances in which the Society had assembled, read the call. William Barnard implored the Divine presence and guidance, and Theodore Tilton, of New York, read the sixteenth Psalm.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare Testimonies:—Alfred H. Love, Theodore Tilton, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mary F. Smith, Mary A. W. Johnson, Oliver Johnson, Thomas Garrett, John G. Jackson, Catherine Clement, William L. Chaffin, Thomas Worrall, Philena Heald, Amelia Jackson, William Barnard.

Much regret was felt on account of the absence of Joseph A. Dugdale, who had served the Society as Clerk from its first organization, and to whose earnest and devoted labors its existence and prosperity are largely due. An interesting letter from him, and from his beloved wife and venerated mother, dated near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was received and read.

Letters were also received from Charles K. Whipple, of Boston; Moncure D. Conway, of Cincinnati; and Ann Eliza Lee Roby, of Pleasant Lake, Indiana. In noticing the proceedings, the Anti-Slavery Standard says:—

"With the exception of a brief period spent in raising funds and in transacting other necessary business, nearly the whole time of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the one grand and absorbing theme of the hour, the Slaveholders' Rebellion, its Cause and Consequences, and the Duties of the Government and people in regard to the same."

"The testimony of the Rebellion is as follows. It was deemed expedient to omit the annual meeting of this Religious Society a year ago, in consequence of the extremely critical state of public affairs at that period, and the wide-spread and all-absorbing excitement resulting therefrom."

"We affirm, then, that the so-called Southern Confederacy finds no justification or apology for its existence in reason, conscience, expediency, or in any of the principles or doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It is the monstrous offspring of slaveholding despotism, and unbridled lust of power and dominion."

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by its constitutional obligations—had no alternative but to seek to suppress this treasonable outbreak by all the means and forces at its disposal, or else to betray the sacred trusts committed to it by the people; and, therefore, throughout this fearful struggle, it has had our sympathy, and desire for its success.

In thus expressing our sympathy with the government, we do not conceive that we repudiate or invalidate even the most radical peace principles that may be cherished by any of our Society. We simply pronounce upon the conduct of the traitorous secessionists, in plain view of its unmitigated wickedness; we measure the government on its own plane of Constitutional duty; and we judge the people by their acknowledged standard of political and moral obligations to themselves and their country.

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"We affirm, then, that the so-called Southern Confederacy finds no justification or apology for its existence in reason, conscience, expediency, or in any of the principles or doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It is the monstrous offspring of slaveholding despotism, and unbridled lust of power and dominion."

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South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; the seizure and return of fugitive slaves found in the camps, and, particularly, the instruction of the "contrabands" in North Carolina, and the prompt restoration of fugitives even to rebel masters, by Gov. Stanley, the newly appointed military ruler of that State.

But we trust there will be no repetition of these shocking incongruities, and we hope for better things. For all that has been done, whether by the President or by Congress, in the direction of justice and right, we desire to bestow grateful commendation. The signal acts of progress in the total and immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—in the formation of a treaty for the effectual suppression of the foreign slave trade—in the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti—and in the passage of other important measures—all these wait to be peripherally crowned and consummated by one great comprehensive degree, on the part of the government—"Liberty is proclaimed to all the inhabitants of the land, without regard to race or complexion."

The foregoing Testimony was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Society, to mark its sense of the importance of the issue involved, appointed the venerable THOMAS GARRETT, of Wilmington, Del., ALICE ELIZA HAMBLETON, of Chester Co., Pa., and OLIVER JOHNSON, of New York City, delegates to bear it to Washington, and present it to President Lincoln.

The Society also unanimously adopted the following Testimony:—

PEACE. Amidst the convulsions of the present time, we feel it our duty to adhere still more closely to our repeated peace testimonies.

While we utterly condemn the rebellious course of the South, and recognize the constitutional obligations of the Government to suppress it; we, nevertheless, feel that, so far from the present war, the power of the country disproving the validity or saving power of peace principles, we are the more confirmed in the conviction, that it is solely their rejection which has involved our nation in the present conflict of blood, and that their adoption would forever render slavery and war impossible.

The business of the Society having been brought to a close, appropriate farewells were uttered by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, EUGENES BILBOIS and WILLIAM BARBARD. SAMUEL MARSHALL, of New York, sang, "When shall we all meet again?"

The Meeting, having thus brought its business to a close, adjourns to another year. It is fitting to add, in closing, that the proceedings throughout the meeting were interesting, and that the trials of the nation, involving so many perils and hopes of Freedom, had earnest utterance from many lips; nor was the least care neglected amid the din of war.

We now separate, bearing in our hearts an undiminished interest in one another's welfare, and a humble but cheerful faith in the successful issue of the war, which will usher in a glorious era of Liberty and Peace.

The proceedings will be published shortly in pamphlet form.

For the Liberator.

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

From your Ed I read: That was all of it I read: Had there been no other word...

From your Ed: Tenderly the words I read: From the field of bloody strife...

From your Ed: Lighter grows the maiden's tread: Ah! thank God, he's living yet!

From your Ed: Ah! her cheek is growing red: Me who pined that miserie brief...

From your Ed: Who the far-off shores must tread: Of that sunny, sea-cursed land...

From your Ed: We are strangers, yet I said, Angels, guard him safe from harm...

Herborn, June 9, 1862. E. D. Moser.

PUT OUT THE LIGHT!

Written on reading the Military Governor of North Carolina had forbidden the education of the Negroes.

Put out the light! ye knew it does not suit: Oppression's purpose that the light should shine...

And bid your serf-tombs pat out the light!

Richard Hinckley.

TO GERRIT SMITH.

Written on reading his Speech before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature, Feb. 3, 1862.

I dare not speak of thee, in idle rhyming: As one might of another...

And I have nothing, save a little blossom: Gathered beneath the snow...

And the Alps heard it, while at their foundations: The very rocks smiled...

Therefore, a little Alpine flower I find thee: A messenger of light...

The buds of freedom, through thy spirit breaking: Begin to burst in bloom...

Thy life has been a beautiful evangel: To all the weak and lowly...

The soul of Switzerland uprings to meet thee: His stretches out her hand...

Marx H. C. Booz.

PATRIOTISM.

'Tis not a local spot of earth, That, in the patriot's breast, has worth...

The Liberator.

THE WEST AND THE WAR.

A SERMON.

Delivered before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, Boston, June 8, 1862.

By Rev. DANIEL FOSTER.

"In understanding be men."—1 Cor. 14: 20.

This exhortation, addressed by one of the great-hearted and resolute reformers of his day...

It is seven years since the attempted seizure of Kansas by the propagandists of slavery broke up the old political parties...

You remember well the fear all true men felt, when Kansas was opened by the Government to the meditated invasion of the Slave Power...

Five years ago I went to Kansas, there to labor as a radical Abolitionist; not only to get a home for my family...

Let us see now what is already established by the last year's experience.

1. The fidelity and capacity of our colored fellow-citizens at the South. We have been told by the advocates of slavery...

In Kansas, the slaveholders first openly attempted to accomplish their purposes in direct violation of all legal forms...

Such at least was the accepted opinion in all his wars, except the invasion of Hayti and Spain.

A little more than a year ago, they opened the civil war for a slave empire, in the bombardment of Sumter. You know how the cannon of South Carolina then and there sounded the death-knell of slavery...

heart and soul, "Destroy the accursed thing!" I reached Kansas, and found there a people, crushed under poverty and want...

The law of God denounces the severest retributions against the sin of oppression. We have seen American slavery, well called "the sum of all villainies," made the corner-stone of the Southern policy...

2. The power of God upon the minds of the people. The policy of Hunter is obviously the policy of the people. Governor Stanley, by common consent...

On Friday morning, May 30th, a goodly number gathered in the grassy yard of the Friends' meeting-house at Junius...

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 5, 1862.

W. L. GARRISON: My Friend, I am just home from the Fourteenth Yearly Meeting at Waterloo, which has been well attended, successful, and full of interest.

The rebellion, in its relation to slavery, and its bearings on the character and condition of the people, occupied a large portion of the first two days.

This war is demonstrating to the world again the lesson or truth so often proved in the past, that freedom is one cause of invincible strength...

2. Resolved, That the principles which, as Friends of Progress, we inscribe on our banner...

3. Resolved, That the importance of these truths, the fatally ruinous consequence, amid whatever attention to other matters...

4. Resolved, That while we hail more than willingly whatever bright and hopeful signs the time affords...

5. Resolved, That for a government to affiliate with oppression, to extend recognition, fellowship and protection to slavery...

6. Resolved, That the attempts still widely and in official quarters avowed and persisted in, to re-establish on its old basis the Union...

7. Resolved, That with indignation and shame we witness the renewal and prosecution, with unwonted rigor, of slave-hunting in the midst of the Federal Capital...

equal man and brother, alike eligible to place and position, not only by and for himself, but still and for us.

10. Resolved, That the time has gone by for a people professing progress to set bounds, which any of the color of the skin, the texture of the hair...

MEMORIAL. To the Congress of the United States: The "Friends of Human Progress," assembled in their yearly meeting, at Junius, near Waterloo, Seneca County, New York...

Our sons and brothers and loved ones have gone forth freely in our country's defence, and are grieved and heart-sick to see them the victims and sufferers in the guilty waste of precious life...

No legal or constitutional barrier stands in the way. As to the few loyal slave-owners in the Border States, if they be truly loyal, they will share any sacrifice...

PHILIP D. MOORE, Chairman. G. B. STEBBINS, Secretary. FURBER B. DEAN, Secretary.

SPIRITUAL STRENGTH AND SPIRITUAL UNION.

The following, which is the conclusion of an article in A. J. Davis's Herald of Progress, June 7, contains a most important truth, however mixed with an error or two of circumstance...

A little time may be profitably spent in considering the philosophy of feeling. George B. Cheever, for example: "What supplies the spiritual strength of that man? Do you think it is Moses, off of whom he doubtless believes himself to be dining every day?"

Then again, (with how many others) he supposes himself to belong to the Presbyterian Church—a church of mere beliefs and forms, a church external. What efficiency there is in him, or in any other living soul, is from membership with the church internal and universal—the church of the first-born whose names are written in heaven...