



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

Refuge of Oppression.

THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE.

A revival of the Crittenden Compromise, or the presentation of any basis of a similar nature for the settlement of our national difficulties, will soon be...

Those who may have conscientiously opposed the creation of the war, have not been ignorant of the fact that Senator Seward's best friends have openly...

Let these things be kept before the public, and in the face of the habit of condemning honest citizens for honest sentiments...

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Messrs. Editors.—Mr. Wendell Phillips, in an address delivered August 1st, represents the condition and circumstances of the negroes in the West Indies...

Now what are the real facts, as shown by official figures, statistics, and the solemn testimony of their own historians? In Porter's History of the West Indies...

It is difficult to say whether the West India proprietors, the negro population in the islands, the sable inhabitants of Africa, or the manufacturers of the mother country, have suffered most from the change...

It has been attended. Such have been the consequences of seeking prematurely to emancipate men, forgetting the words of God, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread'...

Selections.

EMANCIPATION DAY AT DRUMMONDVILLE, CANADA WEST.

The first of August was duly celebrated in various portions of the Province. The chief celebration was at Drummondville. The day was bright and beautiful...

But to the programme of the occasion. The meeting was held to order, and D. MacIntyre, Esq., was chosen President. He thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and introduced, in a very happy manner, the orator of the day, Mr. Wm. J. Watkins...

It may not be amiss to close this communication by a short extract from the History of Europe, by Sir Archibald Alison, the eminent English historian. No man is more jealous of the glory of England than he, and it is his boast, as well as of every other Englishman, that no slaves breathe the air upon the soil of England or her colonies...

drink the invigorating dew of heaven. Never despair, for God sits upon the throne, and amid the clash of contending armies, he cannot and will not forget you, for the very hairs of your head are numbered...

THE ANNIVERSARY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Last evening, a public meeting in commemoration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of this event, was held in Spaulding's chapel, under the auspices of the London Emancipation Committee...

The chair was occupied by Mr. WILCOCKS, who was supported by Mr. Geo. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Mr. Washington Wilkes, Mr. W. Farnet, Mr. M. McDonnell, Mr. J. A. Horner, Mr. Chesson, John Anderson, and other gentlemen.

Mr. CHAIRMAN said that he felt much gratified with the honor put upon him on this occasion, for he gave him great pleasure to be identified with the cause of emancipation. Mr. CHAIRMAN then read letters expressing sympathy with the meeting from T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. T. Gen. Perouton, Thompson, and Gen. Dupuy, the Haytian Minister...

The Rev. W. H. BONNER was then called upon to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—That on this, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, this meeting would joyfully record the satisfaction which it feels in the retrospect of the results which have followed from the Emancipation Act of 1833...

The Rev. Dr. HEWLETT seconded the resolution. He said it had cost the country twenty millions sterling to liberate the slaves in the West Indies, but never were twenty millions better laid out than in this cause. This was the universal opinion of Englishmen of the present day, but his friend, Mr. George Thompson, would very well recollect the opposition at that time to emancipation...

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON proposed the second resolution as follows:—That it is the conviction of this meeting that the evil now raging in America has been caused by the existence and toleration of the institution of slavery, in violation of the primary principles of the Declaration of Independence, upon which the Union was professedly founded...

was not a single intelligent being who knew the history of American politics who would not maintain that it was the sole grievance of the quarrel between North and South. (Cheers.) But for this, harmony would still prevail. The Union had indeed been preserved for a long series of years in spite of it; but that cohesion had been secured by continual compromises on the part of the Northern States...

Mr. WASHINGTON WILKES, in supporting the resolution, said, whatever might be the degree of hopefulness with which they regarded the issue of the war, they could not but deplore the fact itself. When the scene of war is not the ocean, the common pathway between nation and nation, but the soil on which both combatants were born, how much greater were its horrors! Men from North and South intermingled, and intermingled so that no one could tell on seeing an American from what State he came...

"There is a poor, blind Samson in the land." (Cheers.) We repeat the warning to-day, and we say, "Be wise in time; be generous, and thereby prove yourselves sagacious." They had met that night to commemorate a great act of justice, and on this occasion he hoped they would address the American people through the press in the language of encouragement to the cause of justice...

Mr. THOMPSON moved and Mr. EBERNEZ BURR seconded a supplementary resolution to the following effect:—That this meeting desires to express, in emphatic terms, its indignant reprobation of the conduct of Spain in annexing the negro republic of San Domingo by the combined influences of treachery and armed force; that it deeply sympathizes with the Dominican people, who have been made to suffer this grievous wrong, and also with their Haytian fellow-countrymen, who are placed in a position of great difficulty and danger...

NO MOBS.

Everybody remembers the Hon. Caleb Cushing's famous Bangor letter, written in January, 1860, in which the writer predicted that if the Republicans should elect a Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and if Connecticut and New Hampshire should, at the then approaching elections, sustain the Republican policy, there would be a general smash...

"Shall we in Massachusetts continue to nourish the sentiments of mutual rancor and hostility upon an abstract question, wholly beyond our reach and control? If we do so, we well know the consequences. We know that not only must the Federal compact break by its own weight, when we shall have to say farewell to the vaunted glories of the American Union, but when there will be the more terrible and dismal spectacle of civil war upon our soil in Massachusetts...

It is very well known that the Southern traitors were stimulated in their attempt to overthrow the government by the expectation of aid from the Northern States, and it is easy to see that such declarations as those we have quoted from the Faneuil Hall speech and the Bangor letter went far to encourage their treasonable purposes. But it is not our object to bring Mr. Cushing from his retirement for the sake of linking his name with the rebellion. Our purpose is to call attention to the necessity of union, harmony and order among the people of the loyal States...

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune does his best to rival his competitors in the matter of invention. He asserts that "a great number of civilians and ladies attended the arm on 16th march, and that in their flight they scattered trunks, hand boxes, hoop skirts, and everything belonging to ladies' attire. Here, too, is another fiction from the same mint: "Among the curiosities brought in here is a carriage, which many believe to have been the carriage of Gen. Scott himself. It is a complete domestic establishment on wheels, with parlor, dining-room, bed, sofa, and everything that could conduce to the comfort or convenience of the occupant..."

"What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever favored with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of the 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..."

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

The destruction of a newspaper office in Concord, New Hampshire, has been speedily followed by a similar act of popular vengeance in Bangor. For aught we know, the Bangor paper may have been as unwise in its treasonable talk, and may have given as direct provocation to individuals, as its New Hampshire companion in misfortune; but we cannot help suspecting that the fate of the latter hastened the crisis in the affairs of the former, and that there had been no mob in Concord, there would have been none in Bangor. Examples of this sort are contagious in the extreme, at a moment of great popular excitement like this. The man who has shrewdly calculated the limits of public forbearance in his own locality, must be prepared to meet the additional peril occasioned by some outbreak elsewhere, and to find his reliance upon the good sense and prudence of the community, whom he daily outrages, suddenly impaired by the effect of some bad precedent set elsewhere. And he must also be prepared to find that, after the ice is once broken, a much smaller provocation will rouse the active spirits of a locality than was necessary to excite the original movement.

We trust that the patriotic and liberty-loving men of New England will take these things to heart, and will be warned by the first steps in a work of mischief which, once fairly on foot, will be a shame and a cause of repentance for them forever. Let them beware how any man's liberty of speech or publication is limited by popular violence. Let them beware of any tribunal or any standard for judging the counsel or conduct of any man, except such as are recognized and provided by the law. For generations has New England been zealously guarded against every sign of infringement upon those great rights, which are justly regarded as the foundation of our liberties, in spite of the reckless or mischievous design with which those rights may have been exercised. Let us not forget at this moment, when the genuine old spirit of New England shines out more brightly than ever, the forbearance and impartial justice which have been counselled and practised here for generation after generation. No one can predict the excesses to which such a spirit may finally lead, if it is once suffered to take its course unchecked; but this we know, that the first step in such a course is an abandonment of a principle which will never be held sacred.

The mischief that these advocates of secession may have been able to accomplish, appears to us inconceivable in comparison with the discredit brought upon the national cause by such acts of violence as we now refer to. From the outset, the strong point with the loyal States has been, that whereas the seceded States have suppressed all liberty of speech and publication, the faithful States have preserved both intact, and have been able to show a public sentiment, which has become unanimous under no pressure, but by its own spontaneous action. Let us maintain that this is the case, but where are we to turn for evidence to counteract the impression produced by such proceedings as we have lately recorded? Let the North beware how it suffers the moral effect of its noble and universal zeal to be destroyed, by acts which shall serve to confound the general harmony of opinion and action here, with the enforced agreement which is at once the shame and weakness of the South.—Boston Daily Adv.

SOUTHERN LYING.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, who claims to have been on the field of the late battle, gives full details of the death of Senator Foster, of Conn., who was in his seat the day after the battle! He also asserts that documentary evidence was found on the field of battle, that McDowell's army was 130,000 strong!

The Charleston Courier's correspondent speaks of the capture of 500 wagons, and provisions enough to feed an army of 50,000 men for twelve months! The same correspondent tells the following pleasant little stories: "Alluding to barbarity, reminds me of something I heard last night. I wrote you that the enemy, when they came to Manassas to bury their dead slain in the battle of the 19th, commenced interring themselves. They formed their interments of human bodies; took their dead comrades, and piling them one on the other dug a trench, and threw the dirt over the bodies to form a breastwork. I am not sure but it is wicked to relate anything so horrible, and admit that a civilized man was guilty of it, but it is true, notwithstanding."

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune does his best to rival his competitors in the matter of invention. He asserts that "a great number of civilians and ladies attended the arm on 16th march, and that in their flight they scattered trunks, hand boxes, hoop skirts, and everything belonging to ladies' attire. Here, too, is another fiction from the same mint: "Among the curiosities brought in here is a carriage, which many believe to have been the carriage of Gen. Scott himself. It is a complete domestic establishment on wheels, with parlor, dining-room, bed, sofa, and everything that could conduce to the comfort or convenience of the occupant..."

HOW THE REBELS USE THE SLAVES.

Twelve thousand slaves, we are told, are employed by the traitors at Manassas, in building their fortifications and strengthening their position. They avail themselves of every means within their power, to enable them to resist us. How long will it be before the federal government will do the same? How long will it be before it proclaims that every slave in Virginia will be welcome to our lines, and will be set at work with proper pay for his labor, or that they will be organized into regiments, and thus enabled to aid in putting down the rebellion? How long will it be before we shall accept the services of the thousands of colored men in the free States, who would gladly volunteer their services for the defence of the nation? How long will it be before we shall send an army of colored troops to the Southern ports, whose climate is fatal to the whites, and thus take the enemy in their most accessible...



The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861.

SECESSION AND THE WAR.

A replication from our unknown correspondent, "J. W." to some criticisms upon his first communication...

We hardly know where to find "J. W." on the question of Southern secession. He now says that he disapproves of that secession; nevertheless, he adds...

You do not fail to extol the Constitution. Of course not. Messrs. Breckinridge, May, Burnett, Vallandigham do not.

I do not expose myself to the charge of making light of the Constitution by setting the country above it. For much more have I written, and much more have I spoken for it...

The cry of "The Constitution! The Constitution!" is at once the most hypocritical and mischievous of all the cries which treason is filling the land.

I hope, gentlemen, that you are not traitors. But, if you are not, then are you greatly to be pitied for so strongly seeming to be what you are not.

You would have it understood that the Republican Party would consent to "the separation of the States." I confess that I prefer to have the Party never proposed it.

GERRIT SMITH.

North shall continue her present unfriendly and contemptuous attitude towards the four and a half millions of Northern and Southern blacks...

It is a wonder that every step of Jefferson Davis is confident and defiant, and that so many of Abraham Lincoln's are timid and hesitating.

For, whilst Jefferson Davis represents a people of one heart and one purpose, Abraham Lincoln is obliged to pause, and calculate how far and how fast such men as you, and the masses you influence, will let him go.

You profess to be in favor of "the rigorous prosecution of the war." Of course you do—for the people are; and to get influence with them, you must make them believe that you are.

The North would be left without spirit to continue the war after a proposed "accommodation" or compromise in her name. For what would the proposition imply but her admission that the rebels are at least partly right in their rebellion...

What boots it that we are two or three times as numerous as the enemy, and have ten times his wealth, if we are divided, and be united?—if, whilst with him, all speak one language, there are with us numberless lips, pens and presses that speak for him?

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an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let FACTS be submitted to a candid world.

How iron-lunged the logic—how grand the theory—how forcible and accurate the statement—how discriminating and just the exceptions in favor of revolution—how ample their justification, by their own standard, through a long and bitter experience—and how manly and sublime their closing appeal.

To which of these specifications do the Southern confederates subscribe? Do they maintain that all men are created equal, and possess an inalienable right to liberty?

"J. W." claims, by long and close study, "to be a tolerable judge of the laws of political economy." If he thinks that driving millions of laborers to unregulated toil, under the sole stimulus of the lash, and making them as marketable as cattle and swine, can accumulate general wealth, or even "make both ends meet" by the severest calculation, we are quite sure he is laboring under a delusion.

In order that our correspondent may advance in his politico-economical studies, we advise him to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" Helper's Impending Crisis, the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, and the 85th chapter of Isaiah—in the last of which he will find a very simple and thoroughly effective plan, divinely prescribed, for the abolition of slavery, with all its results duly set forth.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"The cause of the war" begins to be an important topic for discussion at the present time, notwithstanding the attempt of the newspapers throughout the land to settle the question.

All the leading journals in the loyal States deny that the slavery question has anything to do with regard to our waging war against the South. They say we are fighting the South because they rebel against the Government—because they have robbed us of the Federal property, and refused to obey our laws.

Now, is the American press so weak and blind as to suppose that the masses of the people are to be satisfied with this explanation? Are thirty millions of the most intelligent people on earth to accept this version of the matter, without consulting their own true knowledge in regard to it?

But, back of all this, we hear the rattle of the chains of four million slaves. This is the rattle which reverberates in the heart of the American people, and it will continue until the last link is severed that holds men in bondage.

The Atlantic Monthly for September is received. Contents.—1. The Shakespeare Mystery. 2. The Bath. 3. Sacharissa Mellays. 4. My Odd Adventure with Junius Brutus Booth. 5. My Out-Door Study. 6. A Sermon in a Stone. 7. Agnes of Sorrento. 8. The Aquarium. 9. The Young Repealer. 10. Bread and the Newspaper. 11. "Under the Cloud and through the Sea." 12. Journal of a Privateman. 13. The Advantages of Defeat. 14. Ode to Happiness. 15. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 16. Reviews and Literary Notices. Recent American Publications.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONTRABAND OF WAR.

PART III.—(CONTINUED.)

In the last war with Great Britain, 1812-15, no protracted incursions were made into Southern territory, and few descents on the slave coast, yet a large number of slaves escaped to the British camps and ships of war.

In 1838 Gen. Jessup, commanding in the Florida war, made, with the approval of Cass, Secretary of War, an alliance with the Creek nation, by which on certain conditions they were to furnish from six hundred to a thousand men to serve during the war.

Mr. Giddings, in one of his late letters, sums up the arguments of Gen. Gaines as follows:—"He asserted that in time of war all slaves are belittled as much as their masters. The slave men cultivate the earth, and supply provisions. The women cook the food, nurse the wounded, and sick, and contribute to the maintenance of the war, often more than the same number of males.

Under color of a sale by the Creek captors to an American dealer in human flesh, an attempt was made by civil process to wrest his prisoners from the possession and jurisdiction of the General. He appeared at the bar, and vindicated the rights of the prisoners and his own authority, citing in support of both the well settled laws and usages of war.

In 1838 Gen. Taylor, having succeeded Jessup in the chief command, but not in unscrupulousness and subservience to slaveholders and hunters, refused to deliver to them his negro prisoners, demanded by a crowd of Florida claimants as fugitive slaves.

A delusion from which even the truest and most thoughtful are scarcely exempt, prevails in respect to local limitations of the war power. That power, like the Constitution, acts upon persons without necessary reference to State lines.

True, there may be no need of marching or mustering an army at every point where traitors may confederate and make war upon their country, either directly or by giving aid and comfort to the slave confederacy.

By the Constitution, property of every description, belonging to any citizen or resident of the United States, may be taken for public use, "just compensation" being made therefor.

Thus I have shown— 1. That we have at present an unquestionable legal right to receive or capture slaves to any extent within and from the territory of the enemy; and to receive those fleeing from traitors and enemies everywhere, whether they be considered as persons or property.

5. That no power exists to arrest by the military arm, or return a fugitive slave to any claimant, however loyal he may profess or prove himself to be.

arm, or return a fugitive slave to any claimant, however loyal he may profess or prove himself to be. 6. That the Government has a clear right, either directly or by the leaders of its armies, to call the slaves from service on the side of those attempting the life of the Republic, to the side of those defending it.

1. Thousands of cowardly and cruel personal outrages and murders of Northern citizens, "who have committed no offence." 2. Scores of felonious assaults in both Houses of Congress, culminating in an attempt to assassinate a Senator in his seat, a dead applauded, defended and memorialized with a unanimity unusual even for the South; and all for the suppression of freedom of debate in the highest legislative and executive council of the nation.

3. And with the same intent fatal death, frequent challenges to the duel, continual menaces of the duel, and deadly insults designed to provoke it or degrade him who refuses it, whereby the Senators and Representatives of the North have been placed, during the whole existence of the common government, in the invidious dilemma of violating law and moral principles, and incurring the general condemnation and aversion of their friends and neighbors at home; or of personal humiliation and fashionable ostracism at the by knuckling to insolence, abandoning rights, duty and self-respect, and betraying constituents and country.

4. Desecration of the ballot-box, the sceptre of the sovereign power, and committing some hundreds of brutal murders, together with rapes, and sacking and burning of towns and dwellings in Kansas, for the extension of slavery.

5. Texas acquired by filibustering, and in sequence a cowardly and rapacious war, unconstitutionally begun, and unmercifully prosecuted against weak, unoffending, suffering and distracted Mexico,—both transactions involving the guilt of myriads of murders, and both for the extension of slavery.

6. Other filibustering in Lower California, Northern Mexico, Cuba and Central America, and therein with some ten thousand other murders, for the extension of slavery.

7. Panic faith in violating a compact of peace of their own proposing, and enviously destroying great interests of their own creating.

8. The systematic violation of letters and printed correspondence for nearly thirty years, at the pleasure of every postmaster or of his familiars, throughout the entire South.

9. Proscription of honest and capable men, and the bestowment of official honors and emoluments upon the incompetent and dishonest, until the honors had become null and the emoluments the rewards of prize-fighters at elections—the pay of mercenaries, enlisted to extend slavery and maintain the baleful predominance of the Slave Power, whereby the exercise of the most vital function of the government, the dispensations of that earthly providence, called federal patronage, had long degenerated into a mean and base barter between sectional jealousy, ambition and rapacity on the one part, and individual greed on the other—an unexampled and frightful system of bribery and corruption—in effect, a new slave trade, wherein "white slaves" have been bought and sold in the District, and in the interior of the White House, as regularly as black ones outside of it.

10. Burning wretched bondmen at the stake, sometimes by sentence of the law, often by mobs, without a single effort, public or private, to efface this horror of the age.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "J. W."

New York, August 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It had not been my intention to offer any further remarks, in relation to the matter of my communication to your journal, as published on the 24 August; merely wishing to bring to the notice of sincere Abolitionists, rather a new, but yet it is believed a correct view, of the motives and purposes of the war, viz, that it is an attempt by the Northern aristocracy to keep slavery in the Union, under the Constitution that guarantees it.

As persons, all the slaves are "within our reach" by means of that undying love of personal liberty, which glows in every human bosom. To their quickened sense, the dead silence of despotism only makes of the South a whispering gallery. The smallest matter from the Cabinet or the camp of liberty to their reaches with electric speed around the vast dome, and can summon at a moment myriads to our side, making them rapturous defenders of the nation, instead of forced assistants of its bloody assailants.

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cause, while the Colonies had the greatest, to change their mode of government. A disinterested arbitrator could alone come to a fair decision on this point.

As to remark number three, it is readily conceded that the Southern leaders believed that "slavery had little or no security under the new order of things."

As to remark number one, as to seeing no feasible project for the abolition of slavery—"This indicates that with him, liberty is not a principle, is not the natural condition of man."

THE DESIRABLE RESULT.

"Whatever thou purportest to do, With an unvaried seal pursue."

The guiding and controlling power in the present struggle, the ultimate occasion whereof is acknowledged to be slavery, is far from exhibiting, in its present stage, a professed radical tendency.

Why this fatherly tenderness on those points, and actual disregard on these, when it is well known and universally admitted what is the real occasion of the war; and when it is evident that a settlement of the irritating question alone can afford a sure guaranty of permanent peace.

Otherwise, let the Constitution be observed in all its parts, until it may be altered. Let no more governors be appointed by the Executive over the territories; no more organic acts be framed and imposed by Congress to organize territorial inhabitants who have the constitutional right, on the principles of self-government, to choose their own rulers and legislators.

The mere physical conflict of war will only demonstrate such facts as the comparative strength, skill, resources, of the respective armies; which is the stronger more skilful, or more fortunate, and not which is right.

In such suggestions, we cannot see any more flagrant violations of the Constitution, which in certain practical respects has become a dead letter, and will doubtless so continue under the present and recent state of things, than have been tolerated for years by all sides.

EMANCIPATION THE ONLY CURE.

DEAR LIBERATOR: We all see the evils of slavery at last. We know that the only cure for them is emancipation.

We all see the evils of slavery at last. We know that the only cure for them is emancipation. Would it to God that we had earlier understood that there can be no abiding union or prosperity, save on the basis of liberty to all.

True, a large majority of those who composed the meeting were foreigners—recreant countrymen of the land that gave birth to the noble O'Connell.

DEAR FRIEND:—I should like to Milford, as you desired, but my destiny seems to be ever towards the setting sun. In a fortnight, should my plans succeed, you will hear of me beyond the Alleghanies.

DEAR SIR:—Some weeks ago, in noticing General Butler's twaddle in answer to a rebuke from Governor Andrew, you devoted a few words to the "Horrors of St. Domingo."

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more than this, let Anti-Slavery laborers still try to bring the people to a stronger love of the absolute Right, and to induce them to stand by it at whatever cost, and, with their best efforts, encourage them to grasp the great ideas of the age, and become equal to the demands of the times.

THE TRIAL HOUR.

DEAR GARRISON: Am I too desponding in expressing my forebodings that our trial-hour is at hand? To my mind, the clouds are shutting down with thick darkness.

Politicians are on the alert. Already are they beginning to divide with the choice rather to "reign in hell than serve in heaven."

"Resolved, That Abolitionism is not, nor do we wish to have it the issue involved in the present conflict between the North and South; and that we believe the man or party of men, who tramples under foot, or gives to the flames the Constitution of the United States as being 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' is as deserving of the scaffold as Jeff. Davis and his conspirators."

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DISLOYAL PAPERS IN NEW YORK.

The following is the presentment made by the Grand Jury in the case of certain papers in New York City. The proceedings occurred in the United States Circuit Court.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, beg leave to present the following facts to the Court, and ask its advice thereon:

There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the Federal Government, by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, and the duty of acceding to their demands, and dissatisfaction with the employment of force to overcome them.

The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the press to their utmost limit, but there is nevertheless a limit. If a person in a fortress or an army were to profess to the soldiers submission to the enemy, he would be treated as an offender.

On Wednesday evening, it was decided by General Magruder to be expedient and proper to burn Hampton. In furtherance of this object, all loyal citizens and troops were moved from the city.

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HUBBARDSTON. Mr. E. H. Heywood of Boston gave an address in Hubbardston on Sunday, 14th inst., on the War. The Universalist church had been engaged for him the week previous, and notices of his meeting were read from the pulpits.

PRIZE OF \$100.—The Church Anti-Slavery Society has released its offer of a prize of \$100 for an acceptable tract which is not to exceed twenty-four pages, on the question: "How shall Christians and Christian Churches best absolve themselves from all responsible connection with slavery?"

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZEN. Deacon Samuel Greely, a well-known Boston citizen, died at Swampscott, on the 16th inst., aged 78 years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1802, and has been a member of the Legislature, and also of the Board of Aldermen.

A dispatch received in this city Monday morning from Plymouth, Mass., announces the death of Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., for many years Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and at the time of his death, Corresponding Secretary of the Congregational Library Association.

Gen. Fremont has wisely established martial law in St. Louis, appointed Major McKinstry, of the U. S. Army, Provost Marshal, and arrested the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, John Broderick. The Provost Marshal has issued stringent orders against wearing concealed weapons, the sale of fire-arms, &c., and a fleet of steamers has been concentrated at St. Louis for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, August 17th. The Herald reports the discovery of an attempt to blow up Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. Four men are reported to have gone there Monday night, with the intention of laying out to blow up the fort, and several hundred tons of powder, and a large number of soldiers quartered there.

THE INCOME TAX. The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet and Congress will receive several hundred dollars under the tax on incomes laid by Congress.

"The Shark Guards," a company of New Hampshire volunteers, embraces in its ranks several men who measure over six feet, and one who towers up to the height of six feet and seven and one half inches.

THE PRINCE NAPOLÉON COMING TO BOSTON. It is stated on good authority that Prince Napoleon will visit this city in about two weeks. It is his desire to avoid all public display.

Horace Greeley, who has been confined to his house for the last three weeks from serious illness, is recovering, though still unable to attend to business. He had a severe attack of brain fever, which at one time threatened to prove fatal.

"The Fraternity" propose to observe the forthcoming anniversary of the birthday of the late Theodore Parker by suitable exercises at Allston Hall, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst. Brief addresses will be made by several of Mr. Parker's friends, interspersed with music, and the occasion will doubtless be one of much interest.

Free tickets of admission may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office. Addresses by Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, E. H. Heywood, and others.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homoeopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School. The next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1861. Both sexes may be received as family or day pupils.

HOPKINS HOME SCHOOL. The next term of this Reformatory and Progressive Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 4, and continue Fifteen weeks. For full particulars, please address W. S. HAYWOOD, Principal.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS. The subscriber has just opened house, No. 77 Myrtle st., for the accommodation of transient boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes' walk of the most central portions of the city. Every attention will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms moderate.

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN. West Newton, Aug. 15.

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Poetry.

NOT YET.

Oh country, marvel of the earth!
O realm, so dark and dreary grown!
The age that glories in thy birth,
Shall behold thee overthrow...

THREE TIMES.

First time I saw my Love, my eyes
Were gladdened with a sweet surprise;
There woke a thought that never dies,
That bright June morning...

OVER THE WAY.

Gone by her childish privity,
Out from the golden day;
Fading away in the light so sweet,
Where the silver stars and the sunbeams meet...

FROM THE MONTHLY RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry,
And the prairie and far-distant West shall reply;
Thy shall roll over the land, till the farthest
Gives back the glad summons again and again...

UNIVERSAL EMANIPATION.

Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry,
And the prairie and far-distant West shall reply;
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Gives back the glad summons again and again...

The Liberator.

HENRY C. WRIGHT TO JAMES HAUGHTON.

On which rests the Responsibility of the present War of
Bullets and Bayonets between Liberty and Slavery, the
North or the South?
MONROE CENTRE, (Maine), July 20, 1861.

have proved, that, in case the war of Ideas should culminate
in their defeat at the communion-table and halting,
and lo-blox, they would inaugurate a war of bullets,
and compel the North to meet them on the field of blood.

or slave institutions shall have abiding and exclusive
empire over this nation and the western continent.
You ask, "Is this statement of facts true?" Yes,
if the slaveholders are to be trusted in their statements...

the stories that are told of even this sort of work—
but that our wounded men were systematically murdered
is unquestionably true, for the same hideous
work was going on in all parts of the field at once;

behind, for supposed greater safety. It was soon found
that the continual bursting of the shells made it
more dangerous outside than within, and the Colonel
was again taken inside the walls. His wounds
were dressed, and he was, as soon as possible,
removed from the church to a private residence...