



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

VOL. XXXI. NO. 19. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1585.

Refuge of Oppression.

A OLERIOCAL CALUMNIATOR.

The following is an extract from a sermon on the...

We are led anxiously to inquire, is there any...

There is not the slightest ground for the belief...

These men are distinguished by right of original...

It is reported that Gov. Sprague has returned...

WHAT OF THE SLAVES?

It is reported that Gov. Sprague has returned...

The writer of such a paragraph as the above...

Selections.

TREASON AND DISUNION AVOWED.

[From the Political Text-Book for 1860.]

In 1856, as now, many of the leading Statesmen...

When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon...

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a fiery speech...

"I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, ad-

"This speech was indorsed as 'sound doctrine' by...

"Now, fellow-citizens, I have told you very frank-

The Charleston Mercury, the recognized organ of...

"Upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of sepa-

"The South could not, without degradation, submit...

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's...

"During the Presidential contest, Governor Wise...

On the 24th of January, 1860, the Hon. Robert...

"Sir, I have but little more to add—nothing for...

My State has spoken for herself. Nine years ago, a...

"Let the South present a compact and undivided...

Mr. Irwin, of Georgia, in a speech made to his...

"Slavery must be maintained—in the Union, if...

"In a confederated government of their own, the...

During the late memorable contest for Speaker,...

"Sir, I will tell you what I would do, if I had...

"Sir, there is but one path of safety to the South;

"In an elaborate speech delivered later in the...

"Sir, there is but one path of safety to the South;

"Whether we can obtain the Territory while the...

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in a recent speech...

"I want Cuba; I want Tamulipas, Potosi, and...

"For myself, I say, as I said on a former occasion...

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, in a recent speech in the...

"I make no professions, no promise for my State;

When Mr. Clay had taken his seat, Mr. Crim, of...

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The United States Constitution is "a compact...

"What order of men under the most absolute...

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1585.

bondage, Thomas Jefferson declared, is "fraught...

Never. Have their citizens, travelling North or...

"I said to my constituents, and to the people at...

"Thus William H. Seward stands before the country...

"Virginia has the right, when she pleases, to withdraw...

Mr. Leake, also of Virginia, declares:—"Virginia...

"We can never quietly stand by and permit the...

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in his recent message...

"It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that,...

The Hon. William L. Yancy, a leading and prominent...

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 15th is received.

"I do not concur with the declaration made yesterday...

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said:—"Now, in regard to the election of a Black...

WHO ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS?

Extract from an able pamphlet, entitled "Violations...

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON EMANCIPATION UNDER THE WAR POWER.

The following extracts from the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, April 14 and 16, 1842, on War with Great Britain and Mexico, will be seen to have great significance at the present time.

THE RELATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE TO THE WAR.

There seems to be some diversity of feeling and sentiment among Abolitionists, in regard to the bearing of the present civil war in our land upon the Anti-Slavery cause. This arises from no wish or purpose, in any direction, to retract a hair's breadth from the line of duty originally marked out by them, and adhered to, through countless temptations and trials, with unswerving fidelity; but solely, we think, from a difference in the stand-point of judgment and observation occupied by the parties.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

What I say is involuntary, because the subject has been brought into the House from another quarter, as the gentleman himself admits. I would leave that institution to the anxious consideration and management of the States more peculiarly interested in it, just as long as they can keep within their own bounds. So far, I admit that Congress has no power to meddle with it. As long as they do not step out of their own bounds, and do not put the question to the people of the United States, whose peace, welfare and happiness are all at stake, so long I will agree to leave them to themselves.

LETTER ON THE WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1861. DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND.—At last my spiritings are answered. Your messenger of 28th ult. is hailed with delight. You refer to the convulsed present, and in the midst of war say, "your peace principles and convictions were never more deeply rooted."

NOT A WAR FOR LIBERTY.

Mr. Editor.—Not a few Abolitionists, who are wont to follow the leadership of the Liberator and Mr. Phillips, are surprised and grieved at the position taken by both these organs upon the war. I think it must be admitted to be, at least prima facie, somewhat singular, if not unaccountable, that Abolitionists and Disunionists of thirty years' standing should now be found lending pen and voice to uphold and urge on a war waged solely and avowedly to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL.

NEWTON, April 27, 1861. On the third Sunday of this month, in company with several highly intelligent friends, we attended the regular Sabbath services of the Twenty-English Congregational Society, which holds its meetings at Music Hall, Boston—having been informed from various credible sources that Mr. Wendell Phillips would deliver an acceptable discourse on the war. To say that we were much pleased and highly gratified at the remarkable display of forensic eloquence and power exhibited by the speaker does not exceed the truth.

MILLARD FILLMORE AND THE UNITARIANS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON.—It has been rumored in the papers that ex-President Millard Fillmore had been invited to preside at the Annual Festival of the Unitarians in Boston this year, and that he had accepted the invitation. Some were unwilling to believe it, but others feared (from the close resemblance the thing bore to the customary policy of Boston Unitarian management) it was only too probable.

W. G. Dedham, April 29, 1861.

Poetry.

NEMESIS.

BY H. L. YOUNG.

Our sin has found us out; our pride
The poor, the bound, remembered not;
Now darkness gathers far and wide,

"THE TRUE SOUL SEES NO REST."

BY MISS L. M. TORREY.

Press not ever rest to the truth-seeking spirit,
Nor prate of a height where its wings cannot bear it—
Are not earth and heaven its own to inherit,

SONG OF KING COTTON.

THE I.

King Cotton sits on his net-work of bales,
With his sceptre, a terrible whip, in hand,
And says as he preps his flag to the gales—

THE II.

King Cotton sits on his throne of bales,
In desperate, hopeless, and sorrowful plight;
His chivalrous heart with terror quail;

SUMMER'S COMING.

BY GEORGE W. REED.

Summer's coming!
Over the long improved earth
Hues of Elysium are peeping

The Liberator.

"THE SABLE CLOUD."

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

Dr. Adams complains that anti-slavery men often
speak disparagingly of the slave's religion, which, he
says, "is full as good as that of converts in our foreign

This testimony, coming from a member of the Pruden-
tial Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is a very important

The religion of the slaves, says Dr. Adams, "is full
as good as that of converts in our foreign mission-
ary fields." If so, the foreign missionary fields are

Suppose it be granted that the slave-members of
Southern churches are "full as good" as the mem-
bers of the American Board's mission-church at

"The history of the churches under the care of this
mission for several years, has been singularly uni-
form. . . . The total membership of the churches

The brethren of this mission, with one exception,
are unable to report any religious interest which can
properly be called a revival. Mr. Hanney has ad-
mitted four persons to the church at Lee's Creek. . . .

"The past year cannot be regarded as one of special
prosperity. The additions to the number of com-
municants are only 7; so that, taking into account the

The suggestion made in the sentence last quoted
was carried into execution, and the Annual Report of
1860 announced that the Prudential Committee had

"The Committee have arrived at the conclusion
that it is time for the Board to discontinue its mission
among the Cherokees. To prevent all misapprehen-
sion, it should be stated at the outset—'First, that this

"The mission is not abandoned, but our appropriate
work is done. The Cherokees people have been
Christianized, through the divine favor, and what re-
mains for building up and sustaining the institutions

"The reserve of these missionaries (which I have
designated by the italics above) is fully borne out by
some details, given by the Prudential Committee in a

The greatest obstacle in the way of Haytian pro-
gress is the low state of morals in the country. Li-
centiousness is fully up to the Parisian standard, and

The present town contains about three thousand
inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the bay of the
same name, and is a port of entry. The ruins

An excellent road leads along near the coast of
Port au Prince, a distance of about ninety miles.
Another good road extends to Les Verettes, a town in

The luxuriant growth of cotton,
sugar cane, bananas, and other crops, is almost bewil-
dering to the senses of a New Englander. On this

A distinguished philanthropist once told me that he
had never read the whole of the "South-Side View
of Slavery." He had repeatedly tried to read it, but

Dr. Adams defends slavery, declares it a matter of
God's appointment, and recommends its continuance
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LETTER FROM HAYTI.

JOHNSTOWN, Licking Co., (Ohio), April 29.

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A OBY FROM LONDON.

Address from the Peace Society of London to the Peo-
ple of the United States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS!—It is in
no presuming or dictatorial spirit that we venture to
address to you these few words of earnest sympathy

We do not feel ourselves either competent, or en-
titled, to offer any suggestion as to the best method
of solving those internal difficulties, which now agi-
tate your great commonwealth. But we venture

Permit us also respectfully to remind you that the
evils of war,—as we know to our bitter cost in the
old world,—do not end with itself. On the contrary,

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A terrible oil well explosion recently took place
in the Pennsylvania oil region; by which a large num-
ber of persons lost their lives. A well, at Tidout, be-
longing to Messrs. Hawley & Merick, had been drilled

At the latest computation, it was throwing out
70 to 100 barrels an hour. Above this mass of oil,
the gas or benzine rose in a cloud, for fifty feet

As soon as the gas took fire, the head of the jet
of oil was in a furious blaze, and falling like water
from a fountain over a space one hundred feet in

Just within the circle of the flames could be seen
four bodies boiling in the seething oil, and one man
who had been digging at a ditch to convey away the

He lived nine hours,—made his will, leaving \$100,000
to the poor of Warren Co. He died, however,
without signing the will. Some thirty-four were seri-
ously injured, besides others slightly. At the time

THE OIL WELL DISASTER. The oil well con-
flagration at Tidout, Pa., has been extinguished by
heaping dirt upon the well from which the extra-
ordinary current of gas and oil proceeded.

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COLORED MEN AND THE WAR.

To the Editors of the Daily Advertiser and Bee.

I am of that class not dominant in the land
against whom a prejudice exists; and therefore I
feel that there is more than the common necessity

Nothing shows better the general feeling in favor
of the war, than a few addresses made the last two
Sundays—such, for instance, as that of Rev. Dr.

Our Boston newspapers are wont to boast of their
enterprise and independence, but no more humili-
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