



Now, just in this state of things, some confederate citizens begin to urge that one of those two sections...

And when we ask the meaning of all this, we are answered that there is reason to believe the North...

GREAT EMANCIPATION DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

We have already stated that, in addition to the tremendous meeting held a short time since in Exeter Hall, London...

The Chairman, on presenting himself to the meeting, was warmly greeted. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, there is, happily, no longer reason that I should put the same question to you that I did at Exeter Hall...

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been named as friends of ours, let us never forget the attitude which the working men of this country have assumed...

And when we ask the meaning of all this, we are answered that there is reason to believe the North...

THE LINES DRAWN.

In the nature of things, there can be but two sides in any moral controversy. It is an affront to common sense, and an insult to the Divine Majesty, to say that both liberty and slavery are right; or that liberty is partly right, and slavery is partly right, and both are partly wrong...

On one side or the other of these contending parties must the people stand. There is no middle ground to be occupied, either as a matter of policy or as a mark of wisdom.

The Rev. W. LAUREL said:—This meeting had been convened to plead the rights of 4,000,000 of men and women, and to liberate them from the condition of mere goods and chattels.

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

THE GENERAL AGENT of the Liberator begs leave to remind delinquent subscribers—i. e., such as are owing from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, that, unless payment be made by the first of April, (which is granting a longer indulgence than usual), their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STANDING RULE.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SLAVERY—ITS ORIGIN, INFLUENCE AND DESTRUCTION. BY THOMAS PARSONS. BOSTON: WILLIAM CARTER & BROTHER. 1863.

This is a philippic dissertation upon Slavery and the Rebellion, by a gentleman of conservative feeling and sentiment, who discusses the most momentous questions of the age with all possible composure, and directs himself of every symptom of moral sensibility in his treatment of it.

We have, first, a definition of what is slavery. Its foundation is described to be the power of controlling any man without his consent and concurrence.

It is one thing to be able to say to a man, Work for me on the terms which I offer, or starve, leaving it to him to choose, and a very different thing to say to him, Work for me on my terms or no terms, because I command you.

Our author thinks the idea, that the legal rightfulness of slavery is itself a wrong, scarcely existed upon earth until a few generations ago.

They selected those whom they thought their best and wisest, and commissioned them to confer together, and discover the fundamental rights for which all laws exist, and which underlie and sustain and promote all social good.

There are two historical facts which conclusively disprove this claim. The first is, that, antecedent to this, our fathers, in their Declaration of Independence, proclaimed to be self-evident "those fundamental rights for which all laws exist."

Our national constitution recognizes and protects slavery. It does so; and it was made to do so for a sufficient reason. When our fathers framed it, they found slavery not only existing, but universally diffused.

Now, so far from choosing wisely and well, by this course they entered into "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," to their own shame and condemnation; the fearful consequences of which this guilty nation is now reaping.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, is out with its usual promptness, and a rich table of contents as follows:—On the Vicissitudes of Keats' Fame; A Spasm of Sense; My Ship; Betrothal by Proxy; Resignation; The Flag; Wet-Weather Work; Golden Wedding; The Silurian Beach; Coralle; Sojourner Truth; the Libyan Sibyl; American Horticulture; The East and the West; Personal Reminiscences of the late Henry Thomas Buckle; Cavalry Song; No Failure for the North; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March contains the following articles:—Dr. Doyle; Professor Wilson; The Immortality of the Brave World; Prison Discipline in England; The Canonization of the Martyrs of Japan; Democracy on Trial; Latest Phases of English Feeling; Review of Current Literature.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for April, presents the following varied table of contents:—Another African Hunter; First Mays in Moscow; The Widow Thorn's First Marriage; Boreas; (By the Author of Adam Bede); My Thanksgiving; Fifth Avenue; For Better, for Worse; A Queen's Day; My Mysterious Foe; The Home and the Flag; My Sermon before the Mayor; Some Secession Leaders; Louis Napoleon; Victor Hugo in Exile; The Grand Idea; A Gossip about Nora; Kitten; The Master Key; Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer.

THE REBELLION RECORD, PART XXVIII, Monthly Edition, continues the inestimable labor of preserving history while it is making. The Division "Humors and Incidents," will afford posterity a state of the current atmosphere of these days; while the "Documents" are as indispensable now as they will be hereafter, and are also worth many times the price of the book.

PARSONS'S LAMBS' MOAGINGS for April is embellished with numerous engravings of art and fashion, and contains its usual miscellany by original contributors.

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A GLANCE BACKWARD.

The impending attack upon Charleston and the approach of Saint Sumner's Day ought to quicken the memory and the conscience of every supporter of the peace conspiracy who is possessed of these faculties.

For ignorance "gross as a mountain," or treachery equal to the blackest, alone can justify the event of the 12th of April, 1861. We may neglect the wholesale robbery, perjury and breach of trust prior to and necessary to the open appeal to arms on the part of the South; neither this generation, nor the next, nor all succeeding, can make the shot of Beauregard right and the answering shot of Anderson wrong.

Whoever would have believed that the war of today is different in kind from that inaugurated two years ago, must prove that the South has desisted from her original design, symbolically exhibited in her attack upon Washington, and fights no longer for mastery, but only for mere existence. True, her struggle now is for the latter, simply because she must live before she can subjugate, and the North has thus far baffled her every thrust; but let the marines believe that the spirit of slavery is altered or alterable.

The nature of the war, then, is unchanged; it is still a war of self-defence. Whether we aim at Vicksburg or at Richmond, whether we battle at New Orleans or at Antietam, we of the North are but parrying the blows of a relentless, implacable assailant. Peace will come when the aggressive force is beaten down and forever disarmed.

It is claimed for our fathers, that when they bent themselves to the work of giving form and order to our nationality—

They selected those whom they thought their best and wisest, and commissioned them to confer together, and discover the fundamental rights for which all laws exist, and which underlie and sustain and promote all social good.

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MORAL INSPIRATION WANTED.

While the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln has proved a masterstroke of policy in dispelling the black cloud of foreign intervention which threatened so seriously to complicate our difficulties, it has drawn the line between right and wrong, and treason at the North more distinctly, and has issued a clear one. The fangs of the Copperhead, which were so dangerous when he struck at Lincoln from the tangled grass, are now conspicuous as they lie on the open path. A conquering hero will find it easier now to crush with his heel the serpent's head.

But the slaves have not risen en masse to fight for our flag, nor do the highways of Massachusetts swarm with eager recruits. Why should they? To Europe, before the proclamation, America was a contradictory, paradoxical position, the real enemy of our grand struggle for equal rights. But today, thanks to the proclamation alone, Great Britain from end to end with demonstrations of sympathy for the North. The historic act of January last, as it swept across the Atlantic, a moral impetus and grandeur which awakened an immense and enthusiastic response.

To the old world there is a moral inspiration in the act which we cannot catch. We live too near to impudently could raise him for a moment to the ideal height of a great principle. That a nation can be so moved to enthusiasm by the moral force of an appeal to abstract, eternal right, is a fact unaccounted for in his philosophy. Such a feat never in human history, and watches the hooks of numerical majority for the force which makes and moulds them.

How different such a man as Garibaldi! Whether he appeals in behalf of struggling Italy, Hungary, or Poland, he thrills the hearts of men everywhere. He has a shining faith in man's nobler nature, which lifts him out of self into heroic deeds. No wonder that men

Learned his great language, sought his great events. Made him their pattern to live and to die!

Of a kindred nature is Fremont. The moral to this man is the nation is kindled by him as by no other man. His words and deeds electrically illumined and Poets will one day delight to wear their crowns about his name, when the stupid men who keep his name inactive now are forgotten.

What we want is not more men, but leaders who comprehend the power of ideas. What is there in the attitude of our government to inspire the slaves with confidence and love? How wonderful that they do not rush at once to the inviting arms of Halleck and Banks, those nightmarish who are weighing down the Union cause!

Why should we fight with our right hand bound behind us? The inspiration which a general like Fremont would give an army is ignored, but in reality it makes the preponderance of opposing numbers as nothing. The rebels are wiser than we in this respect, and yield to Stonewall Jackson, the Meade, the place of honor in the forefront.

And in the Cabinet, do we not need the same inspiration which is so essential in the field? "Alas! Seward, Seward, quæ tu demencia opti!" You whose inspired words once taught the nation its true path to greatness, whose statesmanlike breadth of vision never lost sight of the immutable and perennial laws of justice, who led us from the selfish, grovelling politics of slavery into the presence of the divine statutes, far above those human expedients "circumvent God" which we called laws, must you stoop to grasp the muck-rake like the rest! When, under the free heavens, upon the broad prairies of the West, we were wont to speak, your words found a welcome in the response in every Christian New England home. In the closeness of the Cabinet atmosphere seem to have stifled your conscience and paralyzed your heart, and over your pictures which were once proud to count among our penates, we have written "Incidents," and have dismounted them from the place of honor.

Moral inspiration the nation hungers for today. Let not the men who possess it be allowed to remain inactive. The names of the true heroes must be reiterated with unwearied pertinacity. To forget those who have suffered for the slave is to forget the aim himself. And until Fremont, and Phelps, and Butler, are reinstated in their usurped places, and statements for injurious made, the petitions of the faithful must weary the ears of power into the necessity of repentance.—W. L. G., Jr.

FIGHTING FOR THE UNION.

DOVER, MARCH 25, 1863. The winter has past, the season of Congress is ended, and we, as a nation, are not wavered.

At the close of a three months' session, Congress has enacted a comprehensive and sweeping conscription law, and, for war purposes, appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars; thereby putting into the hands of the Executive the immense resources of the country, both of men and of money, in the hope and expectation that the rebellion will be suppressed, the authority of the Government established, and peace and prosperity restored to a distracted, anxious, and long-suffering people. A consummation most devoutly to be wished, indeed, but, in the present aspect of affairs, not likely to be realized in any short time.

In my view, there is not the slightest prospect of a permanent and early peace. In the procession of events, such a blessing may be in store for those who shall come after us, generations hence. But, for ourselves, we cannot improve the conditions of such a peace. They imply a radical and thorough transformation of the views and purposes, the spirit and temper, which pervade and animate the thirty millions of people, rulers and subjects, who constitute this nation. It must necessarily be a long and arduous work, for it pertains to every man and woman in the land; while it can be done only by those who feel and acknowledge the necessity and importance of it, in its own appropriate sphere. It is ours to "labor and wait."

To change a nation of tyrants, with millions of slaves, into a nation of high-minded, honorable men, is not the work of a day, Jay, for that end, the earnest and uncompromising Abolitionists have toiled for thirty years; yet no one sees the goal toward which they press; and they find themselves, it may be, only at the threshold of an intermittent thirty years' war.

Conscious of right, they labor on, "bating no jot of heart or hope." Sustained by an unflinching trust, their lives are pledged to "liberty's defence." They know that the conflict is mainly a moral one; and, gliding themselves with the sword of the Spirit, contend against "principalities and spiritual wickedness in high places." Their mission has been to revive and keep alive the spirit of freedom in the land. And, as teachers of truth and preachers of righteousness, they constitute a force, and exercise a power in the land, hardly less constant and reliable than gratulation itself.

In tanquity of purpose and devotion to freedom, they are the legitimate successors of the Puritans; but with this difference: they proclaim and maintain the negro's right to life and liberty, as no less sacred than their own. They thus simply refigure a portion of the Declaration of Independence, and do them in its mainly owing that the physical force of the nation is again summoned to the physical force of the nation.

But while I write, throughout the North and South, from an infernal brood, of Erebos and blackness, midnight born, Rebellion stalks abroad, and loudly shouts defiance. Indeed, for nearly two years

Vertical text in the right margin, including names like 'The Liberator', 'MARCH 27', and various names and dates.



