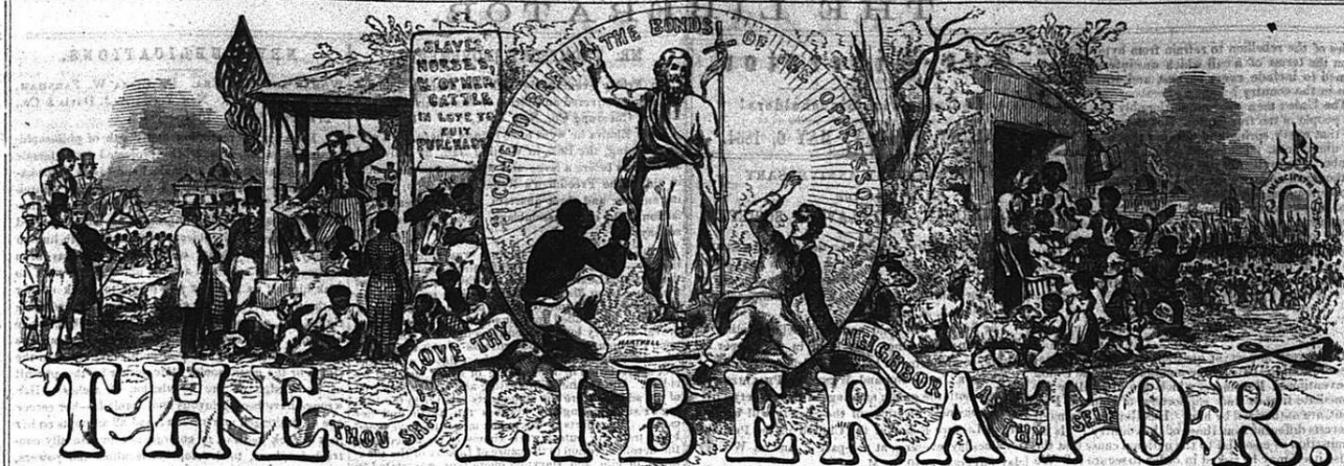


TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies will be sent to one address for ten copies, if payment is made in advance.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "Lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military necessity takes, for the time, the place of all moral 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 of the United States, but the COMRADES OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE ABOLITIONIST AND THE CONTRABAND.

A PARODY.

"May of them sigh for their old servitude."—Report of a Society's Convention.

ABOLITIONIST. Why are you going? Southward, whither are you going? Enough in your road; your hoe is out of order; Turn out of it; home, thick and ungrateful, So are your breeches!

CONTRABAND! Do you not hate them, They, the proud Southern, rolling in their comforts, Sweeping the lash, and lounging in splendor, while you Hoop the potatoes!

Can you desire ever to go back to them? Have you not tasted the sweetness of freedom, Read as discourse on human equality, Read Sumner's speeches?

How you no terrible story to tell us, Here you photograph, covered with gashes, No children, white as the lily, You can exhibit!

Deep of compassion hang on my eye-lids, Daily to drop in lectures on freedom, Som you to me the numberless horrors That you may have suffered.

CONTRABAND. How! Why, bless you, massa, I know no horrors; I'm back to show, nor lily-white children; I'm not kindly treated, down on the river, On the plantation.

Then you come, dashing on horse-back, Scouring the white folk, driving the niggers, As if they were dogs, away from their cabins, Foodless and homeless.

Are they dying in hundreds all about us, Tames and children the rebel and aged; And do we want your lectures on freedom, With Sumner's speeches?

How do we want with Uncle Tom's Cabin, (I'm sure the book—oh! how glad I have), (I'm sure the book—oh! how glad I have), (I'm sure the book—oh! how glad I have), Give us potatoes!

Give us potatoes, or let us go back again To the old master, where at least we had victuals, And when, if we worked, we at least were not driven To be shot in the battle.

ABOLITIONIST. Give us potatoes, and not read you Sumner! What, when no sense of wrongs can rouse to vent, Speech, railing, reprobate, degraded, Spiritless outcast!

See the abolition orders Contraband to be torn from his wife and children, and "conscripted." Wife and children are left behind to starve.—Boston Post.

MISOGENATION.

The efforts of leading radical newspapers to force the negro equality of amalgamation idea on the country, are continued with great determination. Clearly, the tendency of the thing, endeavor to reproduce the idea, but it is inexorably established as a part of the creed of the radical church, and no man in good and regular standing who refuses abject social and political equality to the negro. The noble pioneers of the abolition party have issued their call for the spring celebration, or anniversary. The published call concludes as follows:

There still remains much to be done by the abolitionists in the way of labor and testimony, to secure the complete equality to the colored race, both at the hands of the government and with reference to the reconstruction of society on the basis of political equality in the rebellious States. Let the approach of anniversary, therefore, be well attended by the men and women whose purpose it is still to continue the moral struggle until before the Constitution and laws are made free, and congressional enactments are enforceable.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WALTER PHILLIPS, Secretary. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

It is not, after all, a very curious picture in the history of mankind, a nation convulsed by a war, men perishing by thousands on battle-fields, all the years of a nation, a host of gallant soldiers offering life and all for the Union and Constitution, and all the while a party, in effect the dominant party, actually leading and guiding spirits, avowing their determination that this war shall never cease till the consent to give political and social equality to black men.

It is certainly one of the most remarkable pages in human history. These men, men, men, they are philanthropists, have they an impartial object that they love the human race, that they have no love for any portion of that race, black or white, but an intense, overpowering hatred for the white race which impels all their actions. They consign both white and black to the same fate. It is the madness of hate, the madness of fanaticism, the madness of hate.

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Selections.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

We observe in the Anti-Slavery Standard a letter from Maj. Geo. L. Stearns, giving some of the reasons which compelled him to withdraw from the service of recruiting colored troops, in which, by all accounts, he has been exceedingly efficient and valuable. He admits that the personal treatment he received from Secretary Stanton was disagreeable, but says he did not resign till he was convinced the government did not intend to deal honestly with the negro, and did not wish and would not bear conscientious work in that line of recruiting. We shall be slow to adopt such a conclusion as this, but it must be confessed that the facts related by Maj. Stearns, as well as the general policy, or want of policy, on this subject, are calculated to give too much warrant to his strictures. He says:

"We might have had 200,000 colored men in our army to-day, if they had been dealt with in good faith and treated properly."

The War Department commenced recruiting negroes as soldiers in Massachusetts, Hilton Head and New Orleans, with the promise of the same pay, clothing and treatment as white soldiers; and when I was commissioned to recruit, that understanding prevailed throughout the country. I commenced recruiting colored men for the government in Philadelphia on these terms, and when I accidentally learned at the War Department that a decision had been made some time before to pay but ten dollars per month, without clothing, it was obliged to discharge all my recruits, and commence anew. Of the 54th and 55th Mass. I recruited thirteen hundred men, who were induced to leave Pennsylvania and the West because they were to enter the service on the same terms as white soldiers. It was not a question of pay but of equality. They believed and had a right to believe the representations made to them, and the government was bound in honor either to comply with or abrogate the whole contract; but it stood by silently, allowed the fraud to go on, then repudiated the promises of its agents, but kept the men."

Again, he says: "When I went to Nashville, colored men, free and slave, were hunted daily through the streets, and impressed for labor on fortifications, railroads and in hospitals, and although promised ten dollars per month, it was rarely paid, and many of them worked from twelve to fifteen months without any pay. Let me give you one case of several that came under my notice. When our army occupied Nashville, in August, 1862, calls were made for slaves to work on the fortifications. About 2700 were employed. A large number ran from their masters. Many Union men sent their best hands, and some were impressed. These men, working in the heat of the autumn months, lying on the hillside at night in the heavy dew without shelter, and fed with poor food, soon sickened. In four months about 800 of them died; the remainder were kept at work from six to fifteen months without pay. Then all who were able-bodied were sent to the 12th U. S. Col., colored troops. Many of them had families, who were destitute of the necessities of life. Why? Because the War Department would not decide whether the slave or his owner should have the money."

Before leaving Major Stearns, we will give his opinion on two other points of expediency connected with this subject, as follows:

"So long as the slaveholder hopes to keep his slaves, he is at least a rebel. Emancipate them, and he begins to be a Union man." When the planter is thoroughly convinced his slaves are free, and not until then, he will begin to reconstruct his home and his fortune. All men at the South, Union or rebel, are waiting to see the result of this war.

Give the slave the same inducement to enter our service that we give to the Northern white soldiers, and rebellion would be deserted by the blacks. One-third of the money expended to procure Northern volunteers would delete the Southern States of the negro, both slave and free, and enable us to keep a large number of white men at home."

On this main question of the justice of putting the negro troops on the same footing, as regards pay and general treatment, with the white troops, the Government is strangely behind the people. We suppose it is settled now to universal satisfaction, that the colored troops have demonstrated their capacity of becoming as good soldiers, much better than many of those who have been recently enlisted at the North under the stimulus of his bounties. To that end, if for no other reason, they should be freed from every degrading distinction, and put on the same honorable level. This is the first dictate of good military policy. But the colored soldier has his family to support as well as the white, and usually he is not able to leave it in so good a condition. What a condescending fact is that of the colored sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment, who was promoted for his signal gallantry at Olustee, while his wife and children were being placed in a poor-house to prevent their starving! Injustice, of which this is but a single specimen, will rarely have a penalty.

But now is the case aggravated when most of these regiments were organized at the North under the distinct understanding that they were to have the regular volunteer's pay! Such was the case, for instance, with the Massachusetts 54th and 55th, raised under the June call of the President, and their very numbering showing their equality with the other Massachusetts troops. And yet these heroes of Fort Wagner are obliged to learn in the field, that they are expected to do soldiers' deeds, and it may be, die soldiers' deaths, on laborer's wages of \$10 a month. They only add to the esteem in which they are held by all loyal men for refusing to take any pay till they get the soldiers' pay, as a token of just and honorable treatment. It is to be observed that a plain line of distinction exists between the colored troops recruited as these were, and the recruited "contrabands" of the South. The latter have to undergo a species of expensive tutelage before they arrive at the starting-point of the former, and there, again, they have their families taken care of by the government. We lay their case, therefore, one side. But with regard to the former, we consider them the victims of an injustice on the part of the government so surprising that we know not whether it proceeds from intentional ill-will or thoughtless neglect, for both are equally culpable. At any rate, the policy ought to be reformed altogether, and as speedily as possible.—Boston Journal.

RADICALISM.

What, then, is radicalism, properly understood? Certainly the original meaning of the word is, going to the root of any matter; doing the required work thoroughly, and not by halves. It does not necessarily imply destructiveness; but when destruction is necessary, when evil is to be overcome and abolished, then it says: Strike at the root, not at the branches; otherwise you will have all your work to do over again. In this there need not be anything malignant, fierce, or irreverent; as the popular idea of a radical supposes. Many, indeed, who have gloried in this name, have been apparent-

ly more zealous to destroy than to build up; and have seemed to take delight in trampling upon all that has been held sacred and venerable. The radical reformers, as a class, have made themselves frequently offensive to the good as well as to the bad, by their assumption, intolerance and recklessness. But I insist, my friends, that radicalism itself is not justly chargeable with these faults. The true radical is the sworn enemy of every known evil or wrong, under whatever sanction it may now stand. He believes that no law, no constitution, no hoary custom or usage can make wrong right; that no commandments of men, however enforced by physical might, can alter the eternal laws of God. And yet he is no law-breaker; he would not accomplish even the destruction of wrong by unlawful means. He esteems it the duty of every citizen to respect the existing laws and government of the country, but he is not blind to the real nature of any sin or wrong, because for the time it happens to be clothed with authority. He is therefore still the uncompromising enemy of the sin, waiting only for the time when he may most effectually strip it of all authority, and make it abhorred of all men. Others persuade themselves that long years of tolerance give a certain prescriptive right to some things which originally were not right; he cannot be seduced by any such sophistry. Oppression and corruption are to him the same odious things, radically at war with liberty and truth which God designs for every man, and therefore to be radically destroyed. He may, out of regard to the rights of all, defer the period for attempting the suppression of some evil institution or habit; but he never forgets that the work of suppression is to be done, sooner or later. To the eye of God, good and evil can never for a moment be confounded, whatever names are used to cover up these distinctions; and it is the aim of true, Christian radicalism to look at the evils of the world in this Divine light.

If this be so, what true benefactor of the human race is there than our radical reformer? And yet to most persons he is a visionary or a fanatic, a ruder, coarse, violent man, who makes no allowance for practical difficulties, but rushes blindly on, caring for nothing but the indulgence of his special scheme or hobby. Yes, it is the favorite cant of our day; that it is unpractical to be thorough, unpractical to attempt to carry out the Christian ideas of truth, justice, and charity into all the various relations of life. And so it frequently comes to that miserable skepticism, that he gets the reputation of being most "practical" who has least to say about the moral or acknowledged wrongs, who is willing to let things go just as they always have done, who never does anything to disturb or agitate the community, though they should be fast-sinking into moral lethargy and death. Such skepticism and cant I say are a disgrace to men professing to be in any sense Christians. If you believe the Bible to have any sort of authority, to be in any respect a message from God to men, how can you help seeing that you are required as Christians to labor with God for the introduction of a new order of things?—not to leave the world as it was, but to make it better, purer, happier; not to leave your own little world or circle as it was, but to let your influence and words and example be unmistakably elevating and purifying.

Three-fourths of this number would be twenty-nine. There are twenty-five States now represented in Congress, and three more ready to come in—Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. Those will make the number represented twenty-eight. Add Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, and we shall have thirty-one. All these—excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—if put to the test, will ratify this great constitutional amendment; but, as twenty-nine will do the work, Kentucky may be spared. The amendment thus adopted will be precisely the same in its binding effect upon all the States hereafter as if the outside nine had voted unanimously against it. See the Constitution. If the administration, then, will give to this important movement an honest, helping hand, we can see no obstacle to prevent the constitutional abolition of slavery throughout the United States before this day in April next."

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Extract from an earnest and eloquent speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, April 8, on the proposed Amendment of the Constitution, abolishing Slavery throughout the United States.— Unhappily the courts will not perform the duty of the hour, and we must look elsewhere. An appeal must be made to Congress; and here, as has been fully developed, the powers are ample, unless in their interpretation you surrender in advance to slavery. By a single brief statute, Congress may sweep slavery out of existence. Patrick Henry said and declared that, under the influence of a growing detestation of slavery and the increasing "urbanity" of the people, this must be expected, while all the capacious war powers proclaim trumpet-tongued that it can be done constitutionally, and the peace powers now echo back the war powers.

Of course, we encounter here again the "exorable" pretension of property in man, and the claim of "just compensation" for the renunciation of Heaven-defying wrongs. But this pretension is not more applicable to abolition by act of Congress, than to abolition by an amendment of the Constitution; so that if the claim of "just compensation" can be discarded in one case, it can be in the other. But the votes that have already been taken in the Senate on the latter proposition testify that it is discarded. Sir, let the "exorable" pretension never again be named, except for condemnation, no matter how. Let the idea, which was originally branded as so "wrong" that it could not find a place in the Constitution, never find a place in our debates.

But even if Congress be not prepared for that single decisive measure, which shall promptly put an end to this whole question and strike slavery to death, there are other measures by which this end may be hastened. The towering Upas may be girdled, even if it may not be felled at once to the earth. Already, by acts of Congress, slavery has been abolished in the national capital and in the national territories. But this is not enough.

The fugitive slave bill, conceived in iniquity and imposed upon the North as a badge of subjugation, may be repealed.

The coastwise slave trade may be deprived of all support in the statute book.

The traffic in human beings, as an article of "commerce among the States," may be extirpated.

And, above all, that odious rule of evidence, so injurious to justice and discreditable to the country, excluding the testimony of colored persons in national courts, may be abolished.

And there is one other thing which must be done. The enlistment of colored persons must be encouraged by legislation in every possible form; for enlistment is emancipation. That contract by which the soldier-slave promises service at the hazard of life, like the contract of marriage, fixes the equality of the parties, which Congress, for the national defence, and the national character also, must sacredly maintain.

All these things at least may be done, and when they are done, Heaven and earth will be glad; for they will assure an assurance that all will be done. But all these will not be enough. The people must be summoned to confirm the whole work. It is for them to put the cap-stone upon the sublime structure. An amendment of the Constitution may do what courts and Congress decline to do, or even should they act, it may cover their action with its paucity. Such an amendment, in any event, will give completeness and permanence to emancipation, and bring the Constitution into avowed harmony with the Declaration of Independence. Happy day, long wished for, destined to gladden those benighted spirits who have labored on earth to this end, but died without the sight!

And yet let us not indiscreetly take counsel of our hopes. From the nature of the case, such an amendment cannot be consummated at once. Time must intervene, with opportunities of opposition. It can pass Congress only by a vote of two-thirds of both branches. And when it has passed both branches of Congress, it must be adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Even under the most favorable circumstances, it is impossible by any means to become a part of the Constitution. Too tardy, I fear, for all the good that is sought. Therefore, I am not content with this measure alone. It postpones till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day; and I much fear that it may be made an apology for indifference to other propositions, which are of direct practical significance; as if it were not unparadoxical to neglect for a day the duties we owe to Human Rights!

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Stay, stay, stay! For myself, let me confess that, in presence of the mighty events of the day, I feel how insignificant as any individual, whether citizen or Senator; and yet, humbly longing to do my part, I cannot consent to pay off all to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Beyond my general desire to see an act of universal emancipation that shall at once and forever settle this great question, so that it may no longer be the occasion of strife between us, there are two other ideas which are ever present to my mind as a practical legislator: first, to strike at slavery wherever I can hit it; and secondly, to clean the statute book of all existing supports of slavery, so that it may find nothing there to which it may cling for life. To do less than this at the present moment, when slavery is still menacing, would be an abandonment of duty.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT. On Sunday morning at daybreak, I took occasion to visit the scene of Saturday's bloody conflict, and a more ghastly spectacle I have never witnessed. Over the field and upon the Shreveport road were scattered dead horses, broken muskets and cartridge boxes stained with blood, while all around, as far as the eye could reach, were mingled the inanimate forms of patriot and traitor side by side. Here, too, were a great many rebels badly wounded, unable to move, lying for want of water, and no aid within two miles, and no one to get to it for them. Their groans and piteous appeals for "water, water, water," were heart-rending, and sent a shudder to the most stony heart. Such horrid expressions as dwell upon each death-like countenance can neither be described nor imagined. Here was a brave loyal sergeant, his trusty rifle grasped in his hand, while each eyeball glared from its glazed socket with fierce excitement. The dead were everywhere, and in every possible position which could render the scene more appalling. I saw one sweet face, that was a young patriot, and upon his icy features there lingered a heavenly smile, speaking of calmness and resignation. The youth was probably not more than nineteen, with a full blue eye beaming even in death with meekness. The morning wind lifted his Auburn locks from off his marble face, exposing to view a noble forehead, which was bathed with the heavy dew of Saturday night. I dismounted for a moment, hoping to be able to find some trace of the boy's every article of value. The fatal ball had pierced his heart. No twenty feet from this dreary picture lay prostrate the mutilated body of an old man, apparently forty-five years of age. His cap lay by the side of his head in a pool of blood, while his long, flowing gray beard was dyed with his blood. A shell had fearfully lacerated his right leg, while his left was pierced in two places, both balls entering the abdominal region. In front of the long belt of woods which skirted the open field, and from which the rebels emerged so boldly, was a deep ditch, and at this point the slaughter among the rebels was terrific. In many places the enemy's dead were piled up in groups, intermixed with our dead. I saw two or three of our men whose bodies had been brutally violated by the exasperated foe, too horrible to mention.

It is universally supposed, and I am not prepared to deny its correctness, that we inflicted a heavier loss of life upon the enemy on Saturday. Admitting that the undiminished valor of our troops forced the enemy to retreat, leaving us in full possession of the battle-field—did we carefully bury our dead, and gather up the thousands of rifles that were thrown upon the field? No; we stole off stealthily before daylight Sunday morning. Gen. A. J. Smith's forces covering our retreat, with 500 cavalry as a rear guard, under the command of Col. Lucas. The entire army reached Grand Ecore, on Red River, on Monday and Tuesday, April 14 and 15.

Our loss will probably not exceed thirty-five hundred in killed and missing, although some officers assert it will reach four thousand. Quite a number of our wounded were left in houses at Pleasant Hill, in charge of two of our surgeons.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1864. To A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. MY DEAR SIR,—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not see, think and feel that it was wrong; and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment; and feeling it was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, I could not take the office without taking the oath; nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understand, however, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath forbids me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways; and I aver that to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feelings on slavery."

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving by every indispensable means that Government, the Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution? By general law, life and limb must be protected. Yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I could not take the better part of my ability, to preserve the Constitution, if I preserve slavery, or any minor matter; I should permit the wreck of the government, country and Constitution altogether.

When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron (then Secretary of War) suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity.

When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When in March, May and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming of the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure.

They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying the strong hand upon the colored slave. I chose the latter; in choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss, but of this I was not entirely confident.

More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force. No loss in any way or any where. On the contrary, it shows again of quite 150,000 soldiers, seamen and marines. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no quibbling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

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MY DEAR SIR,—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not see, think and feel that it was wrong; and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment; and feeling it was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, I could not take the office without taking the oath; nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understand, however, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath forbids me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways; and I aver that to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feelings on slavery."

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving by every indispensable means that Government, the Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution? By general law, life and limb must be protected. Yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I could not take the better part of my ability, to preserve the Constitution, if I preserve slavery, or any minor matter; I should permit the wreck of the government, country and Constitution altogether.

When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron (then Secretary of War) suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity.

When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When in March, May and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming of the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure.

They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying the strong hand upon the colored slave. I chose the latter; in choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss, but of this I was not entirely confident.

More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force. No loss in any way or any where. On the contrary, it shows again of quite 150,000 soldiers, seamen and marines. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no quibbling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

Now let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and the next that he is for taking these 150,000 men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is because he cannot face the truth."

I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man, devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending towards peace, I know not. Whether it is tending towards a great wrong, and will also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

LINCOLN TO HODGES.

President Lincoln is not generally esteemed a man of signal ability; yet he has no adviser, and none so devoted as his friend and predecessor, Mr. Hodges. He is that rare quality, the ability to make a statement which appeals at once, and irresistibly, to the popular apprehension—what we may call the shrewdly homely way of "putting things." As we are known not to favor his re-nomination, we cannot be blinded by partiality in our judgment that few men have ever lived who could have better explained and commended his course and attitude with regard to slavery, than he has done in his late letter to Mr. Hodges of Kentucky.

We consider that course that attitude, open criticism; but not that besotted patriotism, which sees that both are honestly and candidly set forth in the letter to Hodges, and that whoever shall hereafter charge the President with being impelled by "fanaticism" in his official action respecting slavery must sin against the cle

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, May 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Society will hold another public meeting on WEDNESDAY evening, May 11th, in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

GEORGE THOMPSON and WENDELL PHILLIPS will address both the public meetings of the Society.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Tuesday evening, at half-past 7, and on Wednesday forenoon, at 10, A. M.

Cheering as it is to know that the Government stands irrevocably pledged to the liberation of more than three-fourths of the slave population of the United States, by the Proclamation of Emancipation of January 1, 1863—that the remaining portion of the slave system in the Border States is rapidly dissolving by the enlistment and consequent freedom of such slaves within their limits as are capable of bearing arms in the service of the country, and by a growing conviction that it is useless to attempt any longer to resist the mighty tide of Anti-Slavery sentiment which is hourly deepening and widening in every direction, especially in the aforesaid States—and that the experiment of emancipation, under the war power, and at every possible disadvantage in the midst of an unparalleled national convulsion, is thus far eminently successful—there still remains much to be done by the Abolitionists, in the way of labor and testimony, to secure full and complete justice for the colored race, both at the hands of the Government and with reference to the reconstruction of society on the basis of political equality in the rebellious States. Let the approaching anniversary, therefore, be well attended by the tried men and women whose purpose it still is to continue the great moral struggle until before the Constitution and the laws all are made free, and complexional distinctions are unknown.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretary. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

DIABOLISM AS A PATTERN.

In the Liberator of the 22d ult. we said—"The difficulty, in such a barbarous case as that of the massacre at Fort Pillow, is to determine what shall be done, without being equally diabolical. Let the President have time to authenticate the facts in this butchery, and to take counsel as to the best manner of preventing a repetition of it, before hurrying to the conclusion that he is below-hearted."

This considerate view of a case complicated with difficulties and thronging with horrors, we regret to find, excites the disgust and elicits the jeers of the Commonwealth, which paper sees "not the slightest difficulty in determining what shall be done."

It is hot for "RETRIBUTION"—and by that word it evidently means that, in conducting the war, the Government is to take exact pattern of the demonized Confederate soldier in the matter of savage barbarity and murder.

It quotes approvingly the counsel of the New York Evening Post—"We should return upon the rebel authorities, in every case, precisely in their own terms; and it asks with a gusto that savors of ferocity—

"How long would it have taken to quell the Sepoy rebellion if that course [the course suggested by us] had been adopted, instead of trying the outlaws on a drum-head, and shooting them out of the mouth of a cannon? Hence we denounce this as barbarous; but it was mercy, Christ-like mercy, compared with this policy, or rather absence of policy, which the Liberator approves." [!!!]

This sanction of the blowing of the Sepoys to pieces at the cannon's mouth—a deed which caused the civilized world to shudder—is most extraordinary in a journal of the character of The Commonwealth. It is eager for the bloodiest retaliation; it wants no time to authenticate the facts in this butchery."

The rebels do to our soldiers, let us do to theirs—murder them in hot blood and in cold blood—mutilate their bodies—bury the living with the dead—BURN THEM ALIVE!—So shall we teach them a salutary lesson!

While there is a strong conviction on the part of those who are for protecting our colored soldiers to the fullest extent, that retribution in some form must be administered, we rejoice to believe that there are few who are in favor of trying to equal the rebels in their fiendish atrocities. We repeat—laying our non-resistance principles aside, and arguing strictly on the war plane—the difficulty of deciding how to act where all the laws of war are grossly violated, and where the reign of hell is inaugurated, is one of the gravest character.

If we are to be as fiendish as the rebels, then the civilized world will cry out against us; if we are not, then the question, "What shall be done?" remains for the most thoughtful consideration, but not for unnecessary delay.

The Commonwealth may very complacently assume, if it chooses, that it has a keener sense of the outrages committed upon the colored soldiers, a warmer sympathy for them, a more humane interest in their protection, a deeper concern for their rights, than ourselves. We make no parade of our zeal or our vigilance in their behalf. But we must confess that the spirit of the article in The Commonwealth savors, in our opinion, more of an electing purpose against President Lincoln, and more of a spicuous feeling towards us because we believe his re-election is more probable than the election of any other loyal candidate, than it indicates a heart-felt concern for the colored soldiers. For example, take the following uncalculated sarcasm, which combines falsehood and caricature in equal proportions:—

"Take counsel as to the best manner of preventing a repetition of this butchery!" And is this the best defense of the President's policy by his First Lieutenant in Boston? At the beginning of the fourth year of the war the Commander-in-Chief has not learned how to deal with one of the ordinary occurrences of war; but we must wait for the report of the Congressional Committee of Investigation."

Is there no political bias, no personal thrust here? "His First Lieutenant in Boston?"

"How to deal with one of the ordinary occurrences of war, forsooth! If the awful tragedy enacted at Fort Pillow is an ordinary occurrence of war, what must be an extraordinary one—and why this call for swift and bloody retaliation?"

As for the Congressional Committee of Investigation, it was promptly appointed, and they have made a prompt report, having taken the necessary affidavits, confirming the truthfulness of all that has been alleged in regard to the Fort Pillow tragedy. The next step will be, as a matter of course, to demand of the Confederate Government whether it sanctions or disclaims this butchery, and to act accordingly.

We have no desire to shield Mr. Lincoln or his administration from any censure that is justly their due. We have not been backward in criticizing their share in the war when we believed they might and ought to have done better. Yet, from the outbreak of the rebellion, we have tried to remember the numberless difficulties and perils surrounding them, unparallded in the history of nations,—to make as wide a margin of allowance as possible for their blunders and errors, and to give "no aid and comfort" to their enemies by sweeping accusations or partisan divisions, to bear in mind how malignant and powerful is the pro-slavery element with which they have had and still have to contend, and to strengthen them in well-doing by every means in our power. We shall aim to be governed by the same spirit to the end.

MR. THOMPSON'S MOVEMENTS.

On Friday evening, the 15th ult., George Thompson, Esq., delivered an address on American Affairs in Elmira, Chemung Co., New York.

From Elmira he went to Syracuse, where, on Tuesday evening, the 19th, in Wieling Hall, he delivered an address before a large and appreciative audience, in aid of the Freedmen's Relief Association, speaking an hour and three-quarters to the apparent satisfaction of the entire assemblage. The Syracuse Journal says:

"The opening of his address was appropriate to the day—April 19th—the eighty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the third anniversary of the firing upon Massachusetts soldiers by a mob in the streets of Baltimore; important historical events, to which he alluded in a manner that met the approval of every loyal person present. His comments upon the inauguration and progress of the war evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a correct appreciation of the bearing of every fact and incident. But the most interesting and satisfactory part of the address were the statements relative to the feeling existing in England towards the North and her cause. The efforts of the public men who have stood by us from the outset were concisely presented, and the heroic devotion to the cause of Liberty of the thousands of laboring operatives was stated so eloquently that it sent a thrill of admiration through every loyal heart. The speaker's appeal to his hearers to consent to no Union in the future that shall not be founded and organized on the principles of justice and right was urgent and eloquent."

The Syracuse Standard says: "His remarks throughout were very interesting, exhibiting a remarkable memory of historic and familiar facts with striking events; clothed in plain but concise language, delivered with a deliberateness and earnestness that riveted the attention of every listener. Often his language and manner became brilliantly eloquent. He was attentively listened to throughout, and many times warmly applauded, the Reverend gentlemen upon the stage heartily joining in the applause."

From Syracuse he went to Auburn, where he delivered two addresses—the first on Wednesday evening the 21st, the second on Thursday evening the 22d. The subject of the second lecture was, "The Unionists and Copperheads of England and America."

On Friday, the pastors of the different churches called on him at his lodgings, to pay him their tribute of respect and gratitude for his invaluable services in behalf of the American cause in England.

Mr. Thompson spoke at Rochester on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week. The following letter to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard will read with interest:—

OSBORNE HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard: I doubt not that you will be pleased to hear that America's great foreign advocate, Geo. Thompson, Esq., had a reception this morning (although very stormy) in part worthy of the man. Corinthian Hall was crowded with the most enthusiastic audience ever assembled within its walls. Mr. Thompson appeared in a happier mood than when he lately addressed the Brooklynites, although his topic was nearly the same. His listeners were enchanted by his living words of logic, as he presented, one after another, the duties of freemen, portraying in a style peculiarly his own the work which must be done for the cause of Liberty, and urging them to buckle on their armor and put their shoulders to the wheel, and with determined effort raise their country out of the slough of barbarism to the solid foothold of humanity and justice. His sweeping denunciations of the crime of slavery were received with thunders of applause; and when he referred to England's working-classes as our strong supporters, the old Hall resounded with cheers.

Rochester did well in giving to the noble Abolitionist such a hearty welcome. Our country is fast hastening to the time when it will look upon George Thompson as one of its benefactors; and posterity will write his name upon the scroll of fame, linked with the names of great reformers.

Yours, for the cause, E. A. STUDWELL.

SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) April 30, 1864.

MY DEAR GARRISON,—It is just a fortnight since I came to this, the central part of this great State, and during my brief visit, I have lectured once in Elmira, twice in Syracuse, twice in Auburn, and twice in Rochester. My audiences have been good, my addresses radical and outspoken, and the attention given me all I could desire. I leave the pleasant abode of our dear friend, the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, with regret.

I have slept eight nights in his hospitable room. I came to him weary and worn down. He afforded me the means of entire rest. When he could in any way help me, he did so, with the spontaneity and grace of a friend, and a Christian gentleman. What a privilege to be the guest of such a man!—to be the witness of his domestic virtues—of his unflinching and uncompromising labors in behalf of all who seek his advice or succor, and to listen to his comprehensive petitions to the Father of all, that his kingdom of universal peace and righteousness may come! O, that the world were blest with more of such practical Christians as the good, sweet, generous S. J. May!

I am going hence by train to Albany—then by night boat to New York, and shall there rest till Monday morning, and then go to Pennsylvania, to give three lectures. On the 21d of May, at Chester; 4th, West Chester; 6th, Philadelphia.

Mr. May and I have read together this morning, the President's letter of the 4th inst. to A. G. Hodges, Esq. of Kentucky. We think it a remarkably clear and satisfactory exposition of his acts and policy on the question of slavery. It is, essentially, what he said to me when he gave me an interview at Washington, on the 7th ult. I am glad to see from his pen what he verbally communicated to me. My remark, furnished me with a key to the right understanding of the course he had pursued, and that I was glad to find that I had, in England, explained his acts correctly, and had not misunderstood either his private views or the motives of his public conduct.

Ever sincerely yours, GEORGE THOMPSON.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for May, is received, and presents the following table of contents:—

1. American Finances and Resources. By Hon. Robert J. Walker. 2. Enone. 3. Our Domestic Relations; or, How to Treat the Rebel States. By Charles Russell. 4. The Mound Builder. By January Scarle. 5. A Universal Language. By S. P. Andrews. 6. A Summer's Night. By Count S. Krastnik. Translated by Prof. Podolski. 7. The English Press. By Nicholas Row, London. 8. The House in Lucia. By V. Townsend. 9. Music a Science. By Lucie D. Fychowska. 10. Thought. By Virginia Vaughan. 11. The War a Contest for Ideas. By Henry Everett Russell. 12. Hints to the American Farmer. 13. Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton. 14. The Wild Azules. By E. W. C. 15. A Pair of Stockings. 16. Literary Notices. 17. Editor's Table.

The Continental Monthly is a live magazine, fresh as the times, and treats upon important national topics in an able and independent manner. The papers on American Finances and Resources, by Hon. Robert J. Walker, evince profound research, and teach important lessons in political economy.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for May, is full of readable matter and graphic illustrations. It well deserves its wide popularity and extensive circulation. The table of contents for this month is as follows:—

1. Life with the Equinox. 2. Psyche. 3. Sold for a Song. 4. One of the Dogs of War. 5. A Visit to the Convent of Sittis. (Our Lady.) Damians. 6. The Cool Captain. 7. How I Overcame my Gravity. 8. The Small House at Allington. 9. The Prescription. 10. Polly. 11. How Mr. Penry Got the Dyakdale Living. 12. The Moon's Wanderings. 13. A Stormy Night. 14. Denis Duval. 15. The Second Division at Shiloh. 16. Peggy Plimpton's Choir. 17. A Suppressed Princess. 18. Monthly Record of Current Events. 19. Editor's Easy Chair. 20. Editor's Drawer. 21. Fashions for May.

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Booksellers and News Agents, 100 Washington Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN AND HER ERA. By ELIZA W. FARNHAM. In Two Volumes. New York: A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal Street. 1864.

For vigor of reasoning and depth of philosophical investigation, this work—projected by a female brain and executed by a female hand—is as remarkable and noteworthy as Miss Cobbe's essay on "Instinctive Morals." Even a somewhat cursory examination of it has profoundly impressed us, both in regard to the grandeur of its object as connected with human destiny, and the ability of its author. It has been common in all ages and among all races for man to rank himself as superior to woman, to speak of her as the weaker vessel, to claim for himself exclusive rights, and, consequently, to hold her in subjection to his will. In no country has she ever been treated as an equal, either religiously or politically, either in the single or the marital state, either in the pursuit of knowledge or the acquisition of riches. Her wrongs have been grievous and manifold—her career one of prolonged martyrdom; and all attempts on her part to seek redress, to enlarge her ungodly and contracted sphere, to develop her faculties and powers, have been met with ridicule or violence. Into the consideration of these special wrongs, Mrs. Farnham does not enter; she raises no clamorous accusations; she indulges in no personal invectives. Nevertheless, she lays the axe at the root of the tree. The foundation upon which she builds is sufficiently broad and strong to sustain whatever nature prompts or justice demands. The position which she occupies as a thinker and an expositor of the truth is high above the region of passion, of selfishness, of inordinate ambition. Her claim for woman is not that she is the equal of man: she boldly meets the alleged charge of woman's inferiority by demonstrating her superiority to him in all that is pure, exalted, holy and divine; and this she does so calmly, with such power of statement and clearness of elucidation, in so just and reverent a manner, and evincing so excellent a spirit, that, absurd and extravagant as her lofty claim may at first appear to the unreflecting, she cannot but excite admiration even where she may fail to convince. Her treatment of the subject is unique and exhaustive; every page is crowded with thought and reflection; there is nothing overstrained or visionary. But it is too profound a work for the masses, and therefore may fail to obtain a popular sale. To thinkers and explorers in the vast realm of mind, in the broad field of reform, it will prove highly suggestive and intensely interesting. Every private and public library should possess it—every family, if possible.

The work is dedicated as follows:—"To the few beloved friends, Women, on both shores of the continent, whose fraternal love has afforded me the rest and peace of home for the execution of this work; whose appreciative sympathy has given me both light and courage for its difficulties; and to Women, whose gifts and responsibilities it seeks to set forth; whose earnestness it aims to kindle into divine, unitary co-working for the blessing of humanity; whose consciousness it aspires to inform of truths heretofore hidden, this book is affectionately dedicated by the author."

How well qualified, so far as experience and observation are concerned, is Mrs. Farnham to write the work under consideration, (her intellectual ability and moral worth are unquestionable,) the following extract from her Preface will enable the reader to decide:—"In the twenty-two years which the seed of this Truth has taken for its maturing, my experience has been so varied as to give it almost every form of trial which could fall to the intellectual life of any, save the very few most favored Women. The pressure of circumstances has crowded me, during those years, into prospective affluence, and again reduced me to poverty. The revolving wheel of experience has cast me up, and again thrown me down, on the thronged roads, where I have had to walk for its difficulties; and to Woman, whose gifts and responsibilities it seeks to set forth; whose earnestness it aims to kindle into divine, unitary co-working for the blessing of humanity; whose consciousness it aspires to inform of truths heretofore hidden, this book is affectionately dedicated by the author."

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&lt;

An intellectual conviction, even on the subject of slavery, is not all that is needed for the President...

The letter which I have received, I am told that certain women are "opposed to the two-term principle..."

I have a great deal said about the jokes which our President diversifies his talk, about his kindly manners which repel our fine ladies...

I argued that even President Lincoln is responsible, in some degree, for that public sentiment which invites outrage upon the black man...

Both on the right hand and on the left, I hear that our nation is to be saved. But my fears that it will not, often become very strong...

I am not anxious, at this moment, about woman's influence. It is almost the only thing that is to be done...

It is almost the only thing that is to be done, to work with a consent not yet accorded. I can assure you women, who are so easily won...

Carolene H. Dall

GERRIT SMITH ON THE FORT PILLON AND PLYMOUTH MASSAGRES.

The atrocious crime does not always the only criminals—the authors of a wicked public sentiment responsible for the atrocity...

The whole civilized world will be startled and horrified by this slaughter of probably not less than five hundred persons. The excuse in the case of a man who is slaughtered is, that they were traitors...

Who are to be held amenable for this crime? The whole nation, not the rebels only. The authorship is not theirs, but it is theirs in the sense that they are the nation...

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up any other than a military or provisional government. Moreover, this is the only kind of government which it is proper to set up in the midst of war...

There is another instance in which the President has contributed to that cruel public sentiment which leaves the black race unprotected...

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able candidate; and whether it were Lincoln or Fremont, Chase or Butler, Dickinson or Dix, the country would be safe.

I recall, at this moment, the large and respectable meeting for consultation held in Albany last January. What a pity that the meeting took flight at the temperate and timely Resolutions reported to it!

And there is still another thing which should, perhaps, be allowed to suggest a doubt whether the Rebellion will be crushed. It is, that we are so reluctant to pay the cost of crushing it...

I expressed my belief that the Rebellion will be crushed, but my doubt whether the nation will be saved. A guilty nation, like a guilty individual, can be saved through repentance only...

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A PLEASANT "SURPRISE" PARTY AT REV. S. J. MAY'S.

Passing through Syracuse last evening, I was quite naturally, as is often the case, attracted to the home of this "Archimedes" of Theodore Parker, and beloved "Bishop" of this Liberal Diocese...

And there is still another thing which should, perhaps, be allowed to suggest a doubt whether the Rebellion will be crushed. It is, that we are so reluctant to pay the cost of crushing it...

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CORRECTION—THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

DEAR SIR—after mailing my article under the caption of "Presidential Nominee," published in the Liberator of April 8, I recollect that in the "pledge" to be signed by voters, I had, through inadvertence or forgetfulness, made the voter pledge himself to vote directly for President, Vice President, &c. Concluding, however, that if the general plan suggested should be deemed important, you would be likely to rectify the mistake...

Let him be nominated directly by the people. Why not? Let the Republicans of every ward and township throughout the United States assemble at the usual places for holding elections, and after appointing their judges and secretaries, proceed then and there to vote, either viva voce or by ballot, for Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees...

Now, if this course should be adopted, the General Convention would be subsequently held, and all Union parties who really desire that the majority shall govern would be represented in that Convention, and would abide its decision...

Mr. Samuel May, Jr. DEAR SIR—Permit me to publicly acknowledge, through the Liberator, as I shall also privately to the donor, the receipt of forty-seven dollars and fifty three cents, through you, from Mrs. ANNE R. ALLEN...

RELEASE OF REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK. After twelve years' incarceration (the sentence was fifteen years) in the Kentucky penitentiary, on the charge of having aided in the escape of some fugitive slaves, this unflinching martyr has been humanely liberated by Lieut. Gov. R. T. Jacob...

DEATH OF REV. HIRAM WILSON. The Principia announced the death of Rev. Hiram Wilson, at his residence in St. Catharines, Canada West, after a short illness. He has been long and widely known for his missionary labors among the fugitive slaves in Canada, whose cause he zealously espoused.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

On the 27th of April, the Attorney General of the United States rendered an opinion to the President, in the case of Chaplain Harrison, of the 54th regiment of Mass. Inf. Vols., on appeal from the War Department by Gov. Andrew, in which opinion is discussed the competency of colored men (or men of African descent) to accept into the military service of the United States, and to be paid and treated accordingly...

Ordered, That Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such numbers of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps...

That he does not know that "any rule of law, constitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, organization and service of persons of African descent in the military service of the United States as enlisted men or volunteers."

That whatever doubt might have existed on the subject had been fully resolved, before this order was issued, by the act of Congress of the 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, which authorized the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion...

That if persons of African descent could be lawfully accepted as private soldiers, so also might they be lawfully accepted as commissioned officers, if of the same qualifications as the latter.

That the clause of prohibition in the 15th section of chapter 201, of the year 1862, "that persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing..." does not apply to the pay of officers and soldiers.

That the clause of prohibition in the 15th section of chapter 201, of the year 1862, "that persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing..." does not apply to the pay of officers and soldiers.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Anniversary of the Women's National League will be held in New York, Thursday, May 15th, at the Church of the Puritans, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Representatives from auxiliary Leagues, and all women who believe in a democratic form of government, are invited to attend.

The work of the hour is not alone to put down the rebels in arms, but to educate thirty millions of people into the idea of a true republic. Hence, every influence and power that both men and women can bring to bear will be needed in the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of justice and equality.

As the educators of future statesmen, heroes and martyrs, it is the duty of women to inform themselves on all questions of national life, that they may infuse into the politics of the nation a purer morality and religion. This Revolution has thrown on woman new responsibilities, and awakened in her new powers and aspirations, no longer to be expended, as now, in mere surface work, but to be developed into a broader, deeper and higher range of thought and action than has of late been realized.

The nation's destiny now trembles in the balance, and waits the electric word that shall rouse the women of the Republic to make themselves a power for FREEDOM in the coming Presidential campaign.

That all our sacrifices of wealth and ease and home, and the blood of our first-born, may not have been in vain, let us—earnest and heroic through suffering—now make haste to prosecute the doom of slavery, and ring the death-knell of caste and class throughout the land.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, President. Susan B. Anthony, Secretary. Charlotte B. Wilson, Secretary.

LORING MOODY, Agent of the New England Educational Commission for Freedmen, will lecture in New Market, Friday, May 6. Dover, Sunday, 8. Tuesday, 10. Yarmouth, Thursday, 12. Auburn, Sunday, 15. Winthrop, Wednesday, 18. Kendall's Mills, Thursday, 19. Bangor, Sunday, 22.

TO LET, for the Summer season, one of the most desirable residences in Lynn, situated on Sagamore Hill, free from dust, mosquitoes and other annoyances, and within three minutes' walk of the Beach. The house will be let with or without the furniture. Rent reasonable for the times. Inquire of J. BAILEY, on the premises.

COLLECTIONS BY WM. WELLS BROWN. Westchester, Mass., \$3.50. Birmingham, Conn., 8.40. Gardner, " 4.25. Waterbury, " 1.20. Hubbardston, " 3.71. Woodstock, " 1.36. South Gardner, " 5.15. Ansonia, " 3.16. Warren, " 2.77. Litchfield, " 2.08. Putnam, Conn., 5.92. Westville, " 17.21. Brooklyn, " 4.40. Norwalk, " 3.25. Danielsonville, " 3.75. Winsted, " 2.00. Willimantic, " 4.84.

SUNSHINE: A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON HEALTH. By Mrs. DALL, Author of "Woman's Law," and "Woman under the Law," &c. 16mo; paper, 35 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

DR. BARTOL'S SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF REV. T. STARR KING. 15 cents. THE PHONIC PRIMER AND READER. A Rational Method of Teaching Reading by the Sounds of the Letters, without altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. C. ZACON. 38 cents.

WALKER, WISE & CO., BOSTON. April 8-1w

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN. A stirring sermon for the times; unsectarian, untrammeled and progressive, bearing upon the activities of the Church and the properties of the Nation. By Rev. ALEXANDER HARRIS, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor," and Junior Pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia. A handsome pamphlet. Price 10 cents. \$1 a dozen. Buy it, read it, and send it to J. W. BAUGHADAY, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. April 15.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. A very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$125, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of Stops and style of case. They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

