



council-hall and on the battle-field with its malignant...

Not only the punishment of its appalling crimes, not only the lives of our countrymen and the preservation of the nation, demand the utter extermination of slavery...

But, sir, the crowning act in this series of acts for the restriction and extinction of slavery in America is this proposed amendment to the Constitution...

Then, sir, when this amendment to the Constitution shall be consummated, the shackles will fall from the limbs of the harmless bondsmen...

Our country is now floating on the stormy waves of civil war. Darkened towers and tempests threaten around us...

NO MORE SLAVE-HUNTING. In the U. S. Senate on the 7th ultimo, Mr. Sumner submitted an elaborate report from the Select Committee on Slavery...

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT. And, first, as to its consequences. In the history of the African race these can never be forgotten.

It is sad to know of suffering anywhere, even by a single individual sorrow is multiplied, and the blow descends upon a whole race.

But liberty is always precious. There are other instances less known, in which kindred wrong has been done. Every case was a tragedy...

The Report concludes in the following words: "I therefore beg to speak to you as to the condition of our country. But every day of delay in its repeal is hurtful to the national cause..."

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. The General Agent of the Liberator would very kindly and respectfully remind delinquent subscribers...

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...

Subscription Testimonial to George Thompson. It will be seen by the following Circular, signed by the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate...

Circular. At a period when the North seemed to have few friends in England, when the efforts of abolitionists and those in their interest threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries...

LETTER TO GOV. ANDREW. His Excellency Gov. ANDREW kindly sends us the following gratifying letter from Manchester, England...

ADDRESS OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. AT THE UNION LEAGUE. This gentleman made a patriotic address on Monday evening, April 11th, at the League Rooms, Philadelphia...

LETTER FROM THOMAS EVANS. LAWRENCE (Mass.) April 26, 1864. WILLIAM L. GARRISON. Kind Sir—I was much surprised to find in your valuable newspaper of last week a notice of my...

Mr. Thompson having given an account of the origin and objects of the Reform Club in London, and of the various political purposes to which its organization had been applied...

Our friend GEORGE THOMPSON, personally and as a brave and worthy representative of the best feelings of the English nation towards your great people...

It was Mr. Thompson's tireless energy, his sublime self-devotion, his invincible arguments, his commanding oratory, his soul-subduing eloquence...

Quoting your own beautiful words at the Music Hall meeting referred to: "We hail the coming day when England and America, America and England, both in peace, vying with each other in offices of mutual good will, shall pursue in concord their grand careers of beneficence and glory..."

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Mr. Thompson said:—Gentlemen, I am scarcely prepared for so sudden and formal an introduction to the notice of the members of the Philadelphia Union League...

The reason is obvious; not that you are any more kind-hearted and charitable as individuals than the people of other nations, but that the free democratic institutions under which you live give you a more vital and heartfelt interest in whatever concerns the national welfare...

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Poetry.

ANGLO-SAXON WHITTLING SONG.

"Your Yankee is always to be found with an old jack-knife, and when he has nothing else to do, is eternally whittling."—Groning old Traveller.

The Liberator.

HANNAH THURSTON.

A few weeks since, we heard a woman, cultivated, refined—beside the mother of many children, as well as the proud wife—speaking of this book. She was addressing a public audience—not on the vexed question of womanly rights, but pleading for her country with her country's sons.

abnegation was practiced after the usual fashion of the wife and mother. Mary Wolstonecraft, at the age of seventeen, took upon herself the duties of a fretful mother and an inefficient father. The oldest of a large family of children, she established one after the other in business; and when she married Inayat, Paris, refused to have the legal papers executed, because it would throw into the power of her husband's creditors the income she earned by her pen, and which she provided for her unmarried father until his dying day.

with those men and women, before the Superior Courts for divorce, before the Police Courts for assault and battery, who can take counsel no longer of each other's complete trust, but seek it at the hand of the law? If Hannah Thurston is happy at Lakeside, let her remember them, and go down to "Tumblety Hall" with a new power of a new love, to plead that society will protect those less fortunate than herself.

Senator had sneered at the proposition, which was calculated to destroy the harmony of the people of color, to be in our army 200,000, more or less, brave black men, fighting as earnestly for the suppression of the rebellion as any of the men sent from Illinois. And yet the Senator wants a dissent from the nation made against this class in the State of Missouri.

From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the 13th Tennessee, treated W. Harrison—informs me that after the surrender he presented a pistol to shoot him. He told him to surrender, and requested him not to fire. He was ordered to go up the bluff to the first shot by others, but he told him to go on, he would not fire, but paying no attention to his being shot, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and he was unable to move, another came along and was shot to fire again, when Harrison told him he was wounded twice, and implored him not to fire.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

New genial days once more prevail, The skies assume a softer blue, The forests drop their icy mail, And waiting stand, as if they knew The near approach of festive Spring, And heard her herald's trumpet ring.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. VI. New York, April 21, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberator: The chief important events of the past fortnight have centered at the capital of the nation—each one a sign of the times.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The St. Louis Democrat gives detailed accounts of the horrible affair in Fort Pillow, from which we gather the following clear statement of the forces engaged, and the dreadful scenes which followed the capture—for it was not a surrender:

THE ATTACK.

The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred and negro artillery, all under command of Major Booth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the two outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort.

THE CAPTURE.

The last charge was made about four P. M. by the whole rebel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defence. The rebel army was estimated at from two thousand to four thousand, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The gunboat had not been idle, but guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant stream of shot and shell.

THE REBEL ATROCITIES—NEGRO TROOPS MURDERED.

After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort, and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced an indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiers. The colored soldiers threw down their guns, and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all who were in the number of the survivors, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives.