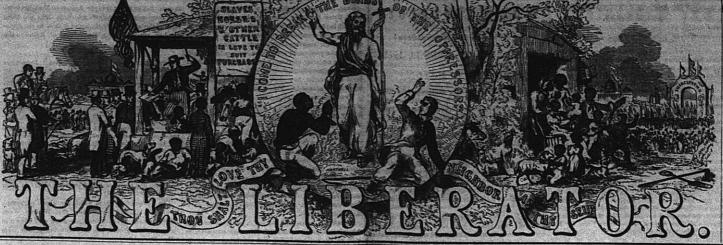
HE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. POBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ted (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

ia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. -WESDELL PHILLIPS, EDWUND QUINCY,

JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.



laim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,"

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

WHOLE 'NO. 1649.

Selections.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

In the Senate of the United States, May 1, 1862, fr. WADE submitted the following REPORT: ommittee on the conduct of the pre cifully to submit a report, in part

leave respectfully to submit a report, in part, as follows:

On the first day of April the Senate of the United States adopted the following resolution which was referred to the committee on the conduct of the war: Reslect. That the select committee on the conduct of the rest is directed to collect the evidence with regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels, a stranger of the remains of officers and soldiers of the Enrice Committee also inquire into the fact whether the conductive the results of the same stranger have been employed by the releast, in the fact whether the fact in the same stranger have been employed by the releast in the fact whether the fact in the fact whether the fact whether the fact in the fact whether the fact in the fact whether the In pursuance of the instructions contained in this

endacted by said savages.

In personnee of the instructions contained in this resolution, your committee have the honor to report that they examined a number of witnesses, whose testings is herewith submitteel.

Mr. Nathaniel F. Parker, who was captured at Falling Waters, Virginia, testifies that he was kept is close confinement, denied exercise, and, with a number of others, buddled up in a room; that their food, generally scant, was always bad, and sometimes anseous; that the wounded had neither medical attention nor hamae treatment, and that many of the prisoners were shof by the Sentries outside, and that he saw one man, Tibbitts, of the New York 27th regiment, shot as he was passing his window on the 18th. The perpetrator of this foul murder was absequently promoted by the rebel government. Dr. J. M. Homiston, surgeon of the 14th New Yerk, or Brooklyn regiment, captured at Bull Run, testies that when he solicited permission to remain on the field and attend to wounded men, some of whos were in a helpless and painful condition and safering for water, he was brutally refused. They direct him neither water nor anything in the shape of food. He and his companions stood in the streets of Manassas, surrounded by a threatening and boistrous crowd, and were afterwards thrust into an defining dand left, without sustanseror or covering, to sleep on the bare floor. It was only when faint and exhausted, in response to their carnest pesitions of the hydrog been without food for 24 hours. on was grudgingly given to them, y were permitted to go to the re-d, the secession surgeon would not orm operations, but intrusted the surgeons performed operations nost horrible manner; some of rightful." "When," he adds frightful." "When," he adds Doctor Darby to allow me to amputate the poral Prescott, of our regiment, and said an must die if it were not done, he told should be allowed to do it." While Doctor was waiting, he says a secessionist ough the room and said, "They are operatione of the Yankees' legs up stairs." I went that they had cut off Prescott's leg. The were pulling on the flesh at each side, try-flap cough to cover the bone. They had be bone without leaving any of the flesh e flaps to cover it; and with all the force use they could not get flap enough to one. They were then obliged to saw off one home of the bone, and even; then,

women that next morning we found that were had died during the night." The young surpose who seemed to delight in hacking and backering these brave defenders of our country's to, were next it would seem, permitted to perform any operations upon the rebel wounded. 'Some der wounded,' says this witness, "were feft lying upon the battle-field until Toesday night and Weinesday asswaing. When broughtin, their wounds were complessly alive with larvae deposited there by the files, bering lain out through all the rain year of standard, and the filed unburied for the standard standard was complessly after with larvae deposited there by the files, bring lain out through all the rain year of standard, and the included mean not only of his san the lath regiment, but of other regiments, files winner testifies that the robel desaft were carried of said interred decently. In cassiver to a question whether the confederates themselves were had destitute of medicines, he replied, "They could be have been, for they took all ours, even to our surjeal instruments." He received none of the attention from the surgeons on the other-side, "which," as as he own language, "I should have shown to less, had our position been reversed."

The testimony of William F. Swalm, assistant second the lath New York regiment, who was than prisoner at Sudley's church, confirms the summent of Dr. Homiston in regard to the brutal sections on Corporal Prescott. He also states that he hisself had been removed to Richmond, hen seated one day with his feet on the window-all, the sentry destide called to him to take them in and on looking out he saw the sentry with his must feked and pointed at him, and withdrew in the save his life. He gives evidence of the tardes, heartless and cruel manner in which the spens operated upon our men. Previous to save his life, the gives evidence of the facts that he has awe and or the latin, he as wome of the Union soldiers unbursed on the field, and entirely naked. Walking twenty the save had the proposition of the New York

, 一班由在成外以外上并上成功进入了了上班的法

ting into his ambulance to look after his own wounded, he was fired upon by the rebels. When he told
them who he was, they said they would take a parting shot at him, which they did, wounding him in
the leg. Alle had his boots on, and his spurs would catch
in the tail-board of the ambulance, causing him to
shrick with agony. An officer rote up, and, placing his pistol to his head, threatened to shoot him if
he continued to scream. This was on Sunday the
day of the battle. day of the battle.

sances with agony. An omeer rode up, and, piacing his pistol to his head, threatened to shoot him if he continued to scream. This was on Sunday the day of the battle.

One of the most important witnesses was General James B. Ricketts, well known in Washington and throughout the country, lately promoted for his daining and self-sacrificing courage. After having been wounded in the battle of Bull Run, he was captured, and as he lay helpless on his back, a party of rebels passing him cried out, "Knock out his brains, the d—d Yankee." He met General Beauregard, an old acquaintance, only a year his senior at the United States Military Academy, where both were educated. He had met the rebel general in the south a number of times. By this head of the rebel army on the day after the battle, he was told that his (General Ricketts) treatment would depend on the treatment extended to the rebel privateers. His first lieutenant, Ramsay, who was killed, was stripped of every article of his clothing but his socks, and left naked on the field. He testified that those of our wounded who lied in Richmond were buried in the negro burying-ground among the negroes, and were put into the earth in the most unfeeling manner. The statement of other witnesses as to how the prisone's were treated, is fully confirmed by General Ricketts. He himself, while in prison, subsisted mainly upon what he purchased with his own money, the money brought to him by his wife. "We had," he says, "what they called bacon soup—soup made of boiled bacon, the bacon being a little rancid—which you could not possibly eat, and that, for a man whose system is being drained by a wound, is no diet at all." In reply to a question whether he had heard anything about our prisoners being shot by rebel sentries, he answered: "Yes, a number of our men were shot. In one instance two were shot; one was killed and the other wounded, by a man who rested his gun on the window-sill while he capped it."

General Ricketts, in reference to his having been held as one of the host

came to see me. He had been an officer in my regiment; I had known him for twenty odd years. It was on the 9th of November that he came to see me. He saw that my wounds were still unheaded; he saw my condition; but that very day he received an order to select hostages for the privateers, and, notwithstanding he knew my condition, the next day, Sunday, the 10th of November, I was selected as one of the hostages." "I heard," he continues, "of a great many of our prisoners who had been bayonetted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayonetted and one of them shot. One was named Louis Francis, of the New York 14th. He had received fourteen bayonet wounds—one through his privates—and he had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was amputated after twelve weeks had passed; and I would state here that in regard to his case, when it was determined to amputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peachy the rebel surgeon remark to one of his young assistants, "I won't be greedy; you may do it;" and the young man did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn too tight; and in some the bones protruded. A main by the name of Prescott (the same referred to in the testimony of Surgeon Homiston) was amputated twice, and was then, I think, removed to Richmpond before the taps were healed—Prescott died under this treatment. I heard a rebel doctor on the steps below my room say, that 'he wished he could take out the hearts of the d——I Yankees as easily as he could take off their legs." Some of the Southern gentlemen treated me very handsomely. Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, a came to see me, and behaved lief a generous enemy."

It appears, as a part of the history of this rebellion, that General Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive, but wounded, travelled under great difficulties to Manassas to see her husband. He says, "She had almost to f

now near wounded imbs; and he adds, "It a wonder his next morning we found that all add gird during the night." The young and he fill the pass of the committee common and the fill the pass of the control of the light in hacking and he will be control of the light in the the

hospital at Richmond. My leg having partially mortified, I consented that it should be amputated, which operation was performed by a young man. I insisted that they should allow Dr. Swalm to be present, for I wanted one Union man there if I died under the operation. The stitches and the band slipped from neglect, and the bone protruded; and about two weeks after, another operation was performed, at which time another piece of the thigh bone was sawed off. Six weeks after the amputation and before it healed, I was removed to the tobacco factory."

ton and celebrate in based, a was tasked.

Two operations were subsequently performed on Francis—one at Fortress Munroe, and one at Brooklyn, New York—after his release from captiv-

Revolting as these disclosures are, it was ween the committee came to examine witnesses in reference to the treatment of our heroic dead, that the fiendish spirit of the rebel leaders was most prominently exhibited. Daniel Bixby, jr., of Washington, testifies that he went out in company with Mr. G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who went to a search for the body of his brother, who fell at Blackburn's ford in the action of the 18th of July. They so that they might of some peculiarity in the make, for they had been made by his mother; and in order to identify them, other clothes made by her were taken, that they might compare them.

We found no head in the grave, and no bones of any kind-mothing but the clothes and portions of the flesh. We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some flesh was left, but no bones." The witness also states that Mrs. Fierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the rebels boiling portions of the bodies of our dead, in order to obtain their bones as relies. They could not wait for them to decay. She said that she had seen a skull that one of the New Orleans artillery had, which, he said, he was going to send home and have mounted, and that he intended to drink a brandy, punch out of it the day he was married.

Frederick Scholes, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, testified that he proceeded to the battle field of Bull Run on the fourth of this month (April), to find the place where he supposed his brother's body was buried. Mr. Scholes, who is a man of unquestioned the company of the partaloons. Dr. Swalm (one of the yarve, and it aportion of the pantaloons. Attempting to pull it up. I saw the two ends of the grave were still unpercent of other winterseas. He met a free negro, and when he told him the manner in which these bodies had been dippended that the rebels had commenced that the middle of the bodies had been dippended that the rebels had commenced they have the middle of the bodies had been dippended to the ba

and sales and bones mingled together. A little distance from there we found a shirt (atill buttoned at the neck) and blanket with large quantities of hair upon it, everything indicating the burning of a body there. We returned and dug down at the spot indicated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave where Colonel Slocum was buried, we found a box, which, upon being raised and opened, was found to contain the body of Colonel Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the grave had been opened; the body taken out, belieaded, and burned, was that of Major Ballou, because it was not in the spot where Colonel Slocum was buried, but rather to the right of it. They at once said that the rebels had made a mistake, and had taken the body of Major Ballou for that of Colonel Slocum. The shirt fund near the place where the body was burned, I recognized as can belonging to Major Ballou, as I had been very intimate with him. We gathered up the ashes containing the portion of his remains that were left, and put them in a coffin together with his shirt and the blanket with the hair left upon it. After we had done this, we went to that portion of the field where the battle had first commenced, and began to dig for the remains of Captain Tower. We brought a soldier with us to designate tife place where he was buried. He had been wounded in the battle, and had seen from the window of the house where the captain was interred. On opening the ditch or trench, we found it filled with soldiers, all buried with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five we discovered the remains of Captain Tower, we to the mome.

In reply to a question of a member of the committed that the the that the shade.

with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five we discovered the remains of Captain Tower, mingled with those of the men. We took them, placed them in a coffin, and brought them home."

In reply to a question of a member of the committee as to whether he was satisfied that they were buried intentionally with their faces downward, Goy Sprague's answer was, "Undoubtily! beyond all controversy!" and that "it was done as a mark of indignity." In answer to another question as to what their object could have been, especially in regard to the body of Colonel Slocum, he replied: "Sheer brutality, and nothing else. They did it on account of his courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them. He destroyed about one half of that Georgia regiment, which was made up of their best citizens." When the inquiry was put, whether he thought these barbarities were committed by that regiment, he responded, "By that exame regiment, as I was told." While their own dead were buried with marble head and foot stones, and names upon them, ours were buried, as I have stated, in trenches. This eminent witness concludes his testimony as follows: "I have published an order to my second regiment witness concludes his testimony as follows: "I have published an order to my second regiment own number."

The members of your committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people without a word of comment; but when the enemies of a just and generous government are attempting to excite the sympathy of disloyal man in our own country, and to solicit the aid of foreign governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the objects of the war, and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the republic, this, the most startling evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands. History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good government. Long prepared for by ambitious men, who were made doubly confident of succes

mittee have established this fact beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life. Differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow-countrymen, here-tofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeached witnesses; and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepony of India.

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders; but it was reserved for your committee to disclose as a concerted system their insults to the wounded, and their mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead. Our soldiers taken prisoners in honorable battle have been subjected to the most shameful breatment. All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotion and generous consideration for brave men have been diregarded. It is almost beyond belief that men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a government which, in the mist of volence and treachery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should be subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another.

All the courtesies of professional and civil like.

less, a contrast to such barbarities and crimes. Let us persevere in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution, and of refusing to imitate the monstrous practices we have been called upon to investigate.

Your committee beg to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional inquiry suggested by the resolution of the Senate, whether Indian savages have been employed by the rebels in military service against the government of the Unified States, and how such warfare has been conducted by said savages, but that they have taken proper steps to attend to this important duty.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

REREL RAPPARITIES SECRESION WOMEN.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the particulars of the experience of Mr. G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, who went to Manassas to search for the remains of his brother, William H. Smart, a member of the Boston Fusileers, who was killed at the battle of Bull Run. A comrade of the deceased accompanied Mr. S., and pointed out the spot where the dead fell, and where it was known they were interred; but, upon searching for the remains, "it was too plainly evident that the graves had been violated—that the bones had been dug or pried up with sticks from beneath their thin covering of earth—and that nothing remained of these brave sons of Massachusetts but a few of the smaller bones and some locks of hair." Some of the hair was recognized by Messrs. Smart and Hildreth, especially some light curls, which were unmistakably those of Mr. Fields of the Fusileers. Passing to where the Chelese corps fought, they found that it was doubtful whether the bodies there had been buried, although some loose earth had originally been thrown over them. They had also been carried off in fragments, and nothing remained but a few fragments of decayed flesh, and clothing cut for the withdrawal of the limbs. A lady who resides near by informed the seekers after the dead, that members of a Georgia and of a Louisana regiment had, up to as

There have been other well authenticated statements of the use of the skulls of our dead soldiers by the rebel barbarians, sufficiently numerous at least to indicate a condition of things in the rebel army which the army of no civilized people in the world would tolerate for a moment. Well may the Commercial Advertiser, in commenting upon these

The witnesses called before us were men of undouble of versity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life. Differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow-countrymen, here tofore sofficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the creased against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimposched and unimpeachable witnesses; and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India. Inhumanity to the Living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders; but it was reserved for your committee to disclose as a concerted system their insults to the wounded, and their mutilation and desceration of the gallant dead. Our solders taken prisoners in honorable battle have been subjected to the most shameful treatment. All the combine the prisoners in honorable battle have been disregarded. It is almost beyond belief that men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a government which, in the midst of violence and treaschery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should be subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another.

All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been disregarded. General Beauregard himself, who on a very recent occasion boasted that he had been controlled by humane feelings after the battle of Bull Run, coolly proposed to be discregarded intercourse and communication with our own surgeons taken in honorable battle.

The outages upon the dead will review the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes sub-lections of the cruelties to which savage tribes sub-lections of the cruelties to which savage tribes sub-lections of the cruelties to

lady writes to Prentice of the Louisville Journal that if she were to give him a bouquet, she would poisor it. The Alexandria correspondent of the Presswrites that many of the women there are handsome but inanimate, slothful, and generally badly in formed, while the poorer females are, of all womankind, the most abject, deprayed, and stupid. From Tennessee we have had numerous reports of the unladylike deportment of Secession women towards our

-Salem Register.

WHENCE FLOW THE REBEL BARBARITIES ?

The New York World sets forth the barbarities The New York World sets forth the barbarities of the rebels in their manner of conducting the war, and coursest throw with she humanities of the Federal troops, and then proceeds to explain their difference on the ground that "slavery is a barbarous and barbarizing power." The World says:—

difference on the ground that "slavery is a barbarous and barbarizing power." The World says:—

"Will some partisan of the 'peculiar institution'—
and there are plenty of them here in the North
yet—be so good as to tell us what mean the barbarous acts which so constantly attend the Southern
rebel warfare. The leaving of our dead unburied,
though encamped for months in their vicinity; the
conversion of their bones into pipes, and rings, and
cups; the neglect and maltreatment of our wounded; the inhumanities practised upon our prisoners;
the employment of Indians, with tomabawks and
scalping-knives, as allies; the poisoning of wells;
the laying of mines for wholesale destruction; the
murder of pickets; the wanton destruction of private property;—these, and all the other horrid accompaniments of their fighting, what mean they?
It is vain to deny them. Some of our prints, which
habitually seek to shield slavery, undertook at first
to hoot down these stories as libels. It did not
answer. The facts were continually accumulating.
These journals soon sink into silence on the subject.
But it is not a subject upon which a civilized man
has a right to keep silence. Such acts of the Southern rebels are an outrage upon humanity, and a
disgrace to the American name. They are a monstrous anomaly in the age—a startling phenomenon—
and we have a right to know how they came and disgrace to the American has strong anomaly in the age—a startling—and we have a right to know how the what they mean."

After remarking that their barbarity does not proceed "from anything peculiar to American nature," nor from the fact that the North is the invader and the South the invaded, nor from the fact that the South bears a peculiar personal hatred to the North, the World proceeds:—

"The palace of the Alog of Danomey is Image with human skulls. Savages use skulls as drinking vessels. It is reserved for these purists of the nine-teenth century to return with alacrity to a state of barbarity, worthy the days of Fetichism, and unheard of where Christian civilization has ever penetrated. Hundreds of letters found in the Southern camps show the prevalent and inbred cruelty of heart that characters as people, who have lived so long beneath the gentle influences and tender amenities of alavery. They who can torture negroes at the stake, or whip them to the death, or hunt the panting fugitive with bloodhounds, make an easy transition to the barbarities of a battle-field which would disgrace the most sanguinary awage that ever made war. The institution of slavery is necessarily barbarizing. It must forever lower the tone of Christianity and of morals, blast the kindlier feelings of the heart, deprave the aspirations of the soul, and close up every sense and sentiment against the better instincts of our nature."

Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, placed upon record the declaration that "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the boisterous passions; " * * the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath; gives loose to the worst of reasons; and, thun nursel and educated

An Albany correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser relates another instance of rebel barbarity thus:—

commercial Advertuer relates and the massace rebel barbarity thus:

"I have before me a letter from a young relative who is attached to an artillery regiment as an officer, and who was at Manassas and Centreville since the evacuation of those places by the robels. He says there were wooden guns in place at Manassas; that on one of the camp futs was a notice to any d.—d. Yankee "who might occupy it, that its erection had cost some money and time, and that the Yankes aforesaid would find a pair of, human ribs takes from the body of a cursed Yankee who had been shot, and that having polished them up and used them as castamets, he had left hem for the use and amusement of his Yankee successor. These human ribs were found hanging up on the inside of the hut, as specified in the notice. Can more disgraceful and degrading barbarism than this be imagined?"

EMANCIPATION.

fairly presented, a mancipation party is every day increasing. If men survey and the them were called upon to say whether they would continue the war for emancipation, the majority would say me but very many say—"This is not a war caused by us. We have been forced into the field; let us now cut up the root of the matter and secure the country against future disturbance." Put the question in the form the Post does, and those who sympathize with the Post, and would have the government restored—the Union saved, and the Constitution to the form the Post and would have the government restored—the Union saved, and the Constitution preserved, without regard to slavery, might have the majority; but put it in another form, and inquire how many there are who would restore the Union, preserving the equality of the States under the Constitution as expounded by the Suprement of the United States—so that South Carolina should be the equal of Massachusetts—in other words, to return us all to the exact condition we field previous to November last—slavery remaining as it was then—and we should find that a great change in public sentiment had taken place. This locality is the most conservative of any section of Massachusetts and we see how it is here. The men who a year ago talked of compromise would scorn it to-day; and those who talked of the rights of States demand that the rebellion shall be swept away; if we are forced to subjugate the whole country and hold it by a standing army. In other words, everywhere—definition and state of society. And this goes on from day to day, and to all human appearance its volume and force are destined to increase. We state this as a simple fact, without designing to offer a single comment thereon. A year ago, if Mr. goes on from day to day, and to all human appearance its volume and force are destined to increase. We state this as a simple fact, without designing to offer a single comment thereon. A year ago, if Mr. Lincoln had proposed emancipation, it would have bred rebellion in the North; to-day, if he should dedare it, one-half at least would hall it gladly, and the remainder would submit to it silently; and let the war go on till next November, and upon our souls we believe a declaration of emancipation to all slaves in the country would be hailed by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and bonfires on all the hills, as the anniversary of national independence is greeted.

ringing of bells, the inring of guns, and continued all the hills, as the anniversary of national independence is greeted.

We have declared over and over again our own opinions on this matter; but it is of no use to blind ourselves and fool ourselves upon the present state of public sentiment and the feeling that this war does and will generate. The safety of the South was in the Union; if it puts itself without that, it will fall and perish; the safety of the South was in peace and law; on resorting to war and revolution it lays itself open to ten thousand assaults. What the future will bring forth, no one can say with any degree of positiveness; but taking the facts as they are, we look forward to confiscation of property, emancipation of slaves, and the desolation of the South, as the almost inevitable consequences of the course of present events. The only thing that the stay the tide is an uprising of the Union men of the South to bring the war to a speedy termination. As yet they have not appeared; and if they do not, the immediate end of the war cannot be expected, nor the consequences foretold. Every day of war renders the restoration of the old order of things more difficult; and it may even become impossible before many weeks shall pass.

The foregoing, from the Newburyport Herold

The foregoing, from the Newburyport Herald of the 4th inst., a paper which has heretofore occupied in form, as it still does in heart, the extremest ground of conservatism, is a most significant sign of the times

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862. The instructions given to the Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina, are identically those furnished to Hon. Andrew Johnson. The following is a copy-of the letter of instructions:—

"WARINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1862 SIR,—I HE COMMINISTON, D. C., May 2, 1862 SIR,—I HE COMMINISTON, D. C., May 2, 1862 SIR,—I HE COMMINISTON, D. C., May 2, 1862 SIR,—I HE COMMINISTON YOU HAVE PECCEVED, EXPRESSES ON 185 face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina.

Instructions have been given to Major-General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the apecial purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to resitablish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish Government.

ernment.

I depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties. With respect, I am your obedient servant, EDWIM M. STANTON, See'y of War.

Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North

Hon. Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina."

Gov. Stanly's commission invests him with the powers, daties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of North Carolina shall organize a civil Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

The letters from Newbern in the New York papers which reached Washington to-night, created great wrath in the minds of leading men here. Senators who read them before the adjournment, were so indignant that they talked of laying aside the tax bill to consider the case of this pro-slavery deepot.

lespot.

Resolutions of inquiry will be introduced in both louses to-morrow. Mr. Sumner, when introducing he resolution of inquiry into Gov. Stanly's order, losing the colored schools on Monday, made the bllowing remarks, now first published, a portion of which apply to Gov. Stanly's general action:—

which apply to Gov. Stanly's general action:—
"If any person, in the name of the United States, has undertaken to close a school for little children, whether black or white, it is important that we should know the authority under which he has assumed to act. Surely nobody here will be willing to take the responsibility for such an act.

It is difficult to conceive that one of the first fruits of National victories, and the reestablishment of National power, should be such an enormity, which it is difficult to characterize in any terms of moderation.

moderation.

Jefferson tells us, that, in a certain contest, there is no attribute of the Almighty which would not be against us. And permit me to say, that, if in the sat is which we are now unhappily engaged, the military power of the United States is to be em-

military nower of the United States is to be employed in closing schools, there is no attribute of the Almighty which would not be against us, now can we expect any true execess.

Sir, in the name of the Constitution, of humanity and of common sense, I protest against such an impiety under the spacision of the United States. The proper rule of conduct is simple. It will be found in the instructions to which I referred in debate the other day, from the British Commissioner in a conquered province of India."

to say:—

"All other crimes you will investigate according to the forms of justice usual in this country, modified as you may think expedient; in all cases, you will endeavor to enforce the existing laws and customs, unless where they are clearly repugnant to reason and equity.—[See Elphinstone vs. Pedruchen, 1 Kneff's Privy Council, rep. 337.]

Here is the proper limitation. Anything else is unworthy of a civilized country. Whatever is clearly repugnant to reason and equity, must be rejected. Surely such a thing cannot be enforced. But what can be more clearly repugnant to reason and equity must be rejected. Surely such a thing cannot be enforced. But what can be more clearly repugnant to reason and equity must be rejected. Surely such a thing cannot be enforced. But what can be more clearly repugnant to reason and equity that the first control of the United States has threatened to enforce!"

Friends of Gov. Stanly here describe him as a very prood, headstrong man, and say that when he receives the letter revoking his ofter, he will un-doubtedly resign—N. F. Tröune.

MR. COLYER AND THE NEGRO SCHOOLS AT NEWBERN

Gov. Stanly, with many other interesting statements. When the Military Governor arrived, it became Mr. Colyer's duty, as Superintendent of the Poor, to call upon him. The Governor said there was one thing he did not approve of—the establishment of the negro schools. He said the laws of the State made it a criminal offence, and that his instructions from Washington were to administer the old laws so far as it was possible. Mr. Colyer particularly noted this language, as he had previously been told that Gov. Stanly's instructions were very indefinite. If called upon, the Governor said he would decide against him. Mr. Colyer had opened the schools under the sanction of Brig. Gen. Foster, and of course he conferred with that official, and that night announced to the public that the schools would be closed. The next day—tour days after the arrival of Gov. Stanly—came the rendition of fugitive slaves. The Governor gaid he gave authority for the man to take the slave wherever he found him. This man had never taken the oath of allegiance, although he promised to do so. He had also been served with Government ratious three times by Mr. Colyer. He took his slave—a girl nearly white. There was immediately a great state of alarm through the whole 5,000 contrabands. That night two of the colored scouts came in. They had been gone for a week or more through the marshes, through the pickets of rebel regiments, without blankets, without food, except such as they could not claim protection. Teenty left that night. The instinct of self-preservation told them this was their only course—tog oback as soon as possible to these who would afford them the same kind of protection on the effect of thus sending out men who knew everything about the strength and position of his forces, decided that he would be guided by that act of Congress which says that no officer of the army shall return a fugitive slave. [Applause] That night come soldiers went to Master Bray's house and recaptured the slave. Not five minutes before Mr. Colyer left, h

with ordsh. An inat colum be taken on board was carried away.

Dr. Tyng confirmed what he said in regard to the Secretary of War, as he told him in a decided manner that he would not sustain nor would he belong to a Government that would sustain such a course.—New York Tribune.

THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT.

We should do injustice both to our feelings and our convictions, if we did not characterize the course of Governor Stanly of North Carolina as at least a great blunder. He has undertaken to return fugitives in a way violative of an express act of Congress. He has summarily closed schools for the instruction of colored persons. And he has expelled a citizen and exercised other arbitrary acts, for which he seems to have no other shadow of authority than his own will. It is true, he is said to rest his authority on the local laws of North Carolina. But if that were his sole guide, the first thing he would do would be to abandon his own office, for the laws of North Carolina know nothing of a military Governor," and their strict enforcement would expel him from the State.

The truth is, Gov. Stanly is appointed to an extraordinary office for the general purpose—as expressed in his letter of instructions—"to re-establish the authority of the national government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhibitance of the State will they shall be able to ex-

of maintaining peace and security to the loyal in habitants of that State until they shall be able to es

State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government." Hence, with the material of the State laws and the Constitution and United States laws about him, and the great exigencies of the crisis, his "sound discretion" must be the main guide of his conduct. And that must embrace considerations altogether wider that the local law. By these considerations this unfortunate opening of his course must be judged. But it should be remembered that Governor Stanly derives his authority from the President, and that the whole subject of the exercise of it rests, therefore, in safe hands. We trust, then, that there will be no undue excitement about this matter. It will come out all right in the end. We think it will be safe to consider it an experiment, so far as the President has had anything to do with it, dictated by his desire to evoke a controlling Union sentiment in North Carolina. He did not, of course, foresee these acts of Governor Stanly, but he was animated by the motive we mention to select such a man as he believed Mr. Stanly to be, and to clothe him with almost unimited powers. And so Mr. Stanly comes up from California, doubtless believing that the majo rivy his neighbors of the "Old North State" are for the Union at heart, and if he can only get at them, will finally rally around him and redeem the State. Hence he would disarm the prejudices of the planters and gain their confidence by a prompt carrying out of the local law. We give this interpretation of Gov. Stanly's course, to save his character, as it was formerly understood by the country, and probably by the President when he made the appointment.

It is needless to say that he made a terrible mistake. His absence in California had prevented him from understanding the true character of this rebelion, and from seeing how utterly any pro-alavery leniency would be thrown away upon its victims. Nor could he appreciate that feeling wh enough of this experiment, which, if it has failed the purposes for which it was instituted, has certail by succeeded in demonstrating the stern resolution of our people and army to sanction no more true ling to the slave power, and not to relieve it for the ruin it has so plainly brought upon itself.—Beresolutio

OFFICIAL BLITNDERS.

Edward Stanly, the newly appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, when a whig representative in Congress from that State, was reckoned a man of more than ordinary character and intelligence, but his long residence in California, or something else, has rendered him singularly oblivious to the change in the condition of things in the old States. We had high hopes that his appointment would prove a most fortunate one, and that the influence which he formerly possessed in his native the change in the condition of things in the old States. We had high hopes that his appointment would prove a most fortunate one, and that the influence which he formerly possessed in his native. State would be exerted in doing all that he could to remove the debasing thraidom exercised by the leaders of the rebellion. But his very first act proves that he is unworthy of the high trust reposed in him, and that he is wanting in that wise discretion, the constant exercise of which is absolutely necessary in the high position to which he has been called. He clearly, shows by his recent action in declaring war upon the contrabands, that the Union is to be re-constructed upon the old basis of chains and slavery, and the preservation of the American System (of Slavery) is to be the grand result of this protracted and costly contest.

Whatever views Mr. Stanly entertains, we are

System (of Slavery) is to be the grand result of this protracted and costly contest.

Whatever views Mr. Stanly entertains, we are glad to see that his only supporters are the New York Herald and the Boston Post, and their myrmid ones, whilst, on the other hand, his outrageous course has produced great dissatisfaction among the gallant men under General Burnside, and has been made the object of an order of censure from the President and the Secretary of War. Mr. Stanly's vocation is gone, and he will soon follow.—Dedham Gazette.

The Diberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1832.

FOURTH OF JULY! It has been the invariable custom of the Mass chusetts Anti-Slavery Society to commemorate th National Anniversary; not, however, in the boast spirit and infasted manner of those who rejoiced in Union with Slaveholders, and who could see no co Union with Slaveholders, and who could see no con-tradiction, in such a Union, to the great principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence of July 4th, 1776. Our celebration has ever been with the distinct and simple purpose of recalling to the mind and impressing upon the heart of the people the great "self-evident truths, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with an inali-enable right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

Confident that our repeated testimonies on these
National Anniversaries have been as good seed, sown
upon soil long indeed stabborn and unyielding, but at
length fertilized, and now full of promise of a glori-

length fertilized, and now full of promise of a glori-ous harvest,—soon, we trust, to be gathered in,—wa again invite and sunmon the friends of Freedom, of every name and age, and whether living within or be-yond the bounds of this our honored Commonwealth, to meet with us, as aforetime, and in even greater numbers than ever before, at the beautiful and well-known FRAMINGHAM GROVE, on the ensuing Fourit or any. We need say nothing of the beauty and many at

we need say nothing of the beauty and many at-tractions of the spot, whether for adults or for the young. The day and the occasion constitute the real claims upon our attention, and to these let the Anti-Slavery men and women of Massachusetts, and of New England, respond fitty, as they so well know

passengers to and from the Grove, upon their main road and its branches, on that day, at hours to be at lower rates.

at lower rates.

Speakers, and other particulars, to be announced in future papers.

Friends, one and all! Let us be like those who wait for their Lord, at his coming; that, whether it be at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or in the morning, we may be found ready, our lamps trimmed and burning. Now is the time for us to work with redoubled energy and zeal. The enemy everywhere is sowing tares. If possible, the very elect will be deceived. Let not one stay his hand, or hold back his testimony; but, with renewed purpose and with increased hope, but, with renewed purpose and with increased hope do battle valiantly for God and humanity, until th from the field, and "Liberty be proclaimed thr out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
E. H. HEYWOOD,
HENRY O. STONE,
CHARLES A. HOVEY,

Arrang

Committe

The rapid succession of new and strange events in this year might satisfy even the demands of Mr. Micawber. Never before did so many things "turn

PROGRESS.

up" in so short a space of time. The difficulty i that they are left to turn up as nearly in accords with chance as the arrangements of a superintending Providence will allow; they are left, for the mo part, without such direction as the faithful perform ance of human duties, official and individual, might give to them. The great Divine law, that sin con-stantly tends towards the ruin of the sinner, goes on uninterruptedly, because that is independent of man's action or negligence; but, all these long drary months of war, we are missing the benefit of another great law of God, for want of fulfilling its conditions; the law, amely, that the sinner must repent and before he can possibly attain true welfare. God doe much in our affairs, but it is His ordinance that ma shall do something; and in the great housekeeping of this world, repentance and reformation are matters entirely and exclusively in man's department. God never transacts that sort of business; and the sinner who waits for Him to do it does so at his own cos

Everybody is now asking everybody-What do you think! What is the prospect! How are matter going! How shall we come out of this struggle! When shall we come out of it? These questions, a yet, can have no direct answer, only a conlingent one

Our troubles will end only in proportion as we apply the right means, and in the right direction. A wise old physician, teaching his pupils to search for the cause of the disease, in order that they might intelligently apply the means for its cure, instead o intelligently apply the means for its cure, marked in ignorantly trying various kinds of remedies in succession, for the chance of some one of them being a specific—said to them—If a man comes to you with a pplinter in his finger, it is useless to give medicine, or to apply ointments and bandages. The splinter must come out. Whether anything else be necessary or not, this is the first, and the indispensable thing cause the foreign body is still there to prolong and in-crease the trouble it originally caused. So, if the man has a splinter in his stomach, (that is to say, if he has some foreign substance in his stomach which pain and irritates it.) the first and indispensable thing to be done is to get rid of this splinter; the cause of the trouble must come out, must be removed and abol-

When we apply a similar course of re of action to our national troubles, we shall be in the way towards prosperity. Until then, we shall be going further and further from it. If victories would do the business, we have plenty of them. Suppose them to go on, without interruption, until the bitter ness of utter and final defeat is added to that intelse Suppose our armies able to march all over the immense extent of the rebel country without meeting an opposing army. What is to be done next? We shall be no nearer a Union then than now. The United be no nearer a Union then than now. The United States Government will be no more respected and supported then than now, in those regions; and there is no prospect of the functionaries of that Government being able to act there, except as they are sustained by a large military force in each place. To fulfil the purposes of the general Government in so many States filled with a hostile population, an army of occupation would be required, thrice as large as the army of conquest. And we should then have a permanent expense of two millions a day to provide for; we should commit the unspeakable folly of undertaking to unite the advantages of peace with the machinery and operations of war; and we should become the laughling-stock of the civilized world, by attempting to enforce our laws against an unwilling people, assuming, at the same time, that governments attempting to enforce our laws against an unwilling people, assuming, at the same time, that governments derive their just powers only "from the consent of the governed." Is such a result worth its cost! Is it a good result all? Is it worth having, even if it could be attained without cost!

Two thiors. could be attained without cost !

Two things are needed before we can possibly have

either a peace worthy the name, or that prosperity which should follow a permanent peace. First, it is indispensable that the cuse of the rebel-lion and the war be thoroughly removed. While sla

lion and the war be thoroughly removed. While slavery remains in existence in our country, it must necessarily and constantly tend to a repetition of these same troubles. He who has established, and who maintains by force, an unjust authority over his neighbor blacks, will of necessity seek to extend that authority over his neighbor whites. While that system is suffered to continue, no neighbor of his is safe. For the common safety, no less than for the common welfare, this nuisance must be abated and eradicated.

t to the Federal Go

rundity of a permanent army of occupation be at The vast majority of those who have hitherto on the Southern State governments being atter loyal and hostile, how shall the needful popule loyalists be attained? This is the problem. Two methods of straining this end, or making inning of it, are obvious. First, the love, loya hearty cooperation of four millions of the epopulation there could be secured and rendered nent by a single stroke of the President's penever he chooses to write and publish the won ERTY, and direct his armies to enforce it, n will the four millions of slafes be immediately eradicably united in interest with the Union, word LIB will the four millions of slaves be immediately and in-eradicably united in interest with the Union, but the half million of free blacks, now scattered over the whole country, would immediately be attracted to that congenial climate. Shavery alone has caused them to flee from it. The abolition of slavery would draw

hem thither again.

By all the laws and usages of civilized nation By all the laws and usages to tribute their property, as well as their other rights and privileges, under it. The lands formerly occupied by the rebels, the cotton, rice and sugar plantations, the wheat and tobacco fields, the turpentine forests, are now without owners, and are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Governand are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Govern-ment. They are not only without owners, but the persons who ought to own them, the laborers by whose toil all their products have been raised, are the very persons who are now to be attracted or repelled by the action of this Government in relation to them. The assignment of a large portion of these lands to the laborers who have hitherto tilled them, and to such free people of color as now exist there or may choose free people of color as now exist there, or may choose to settle there, would have the following very great

advantages.

It would be the natural, normal, just, appropriate the war made in the control of the state of t retribution for the rebellion, and for the war made in support of it. It would be the wiscat treatment of the existing rebels, and the greatest possible discour-agement to any-who might contemplate such a move-ment in future.

It would be just to those laborers who have hither to sowed and reaped under compulsion, and who have been systematically robbed of the harvest, by complici ty of the very Government whose remedial action is now in question. That Government certainly owes now in question. That Government certainly ower this retribution, both to them and to the free people of color, whom it has helped to keep under various un-just limitations and disabilities.

It would be the very most effective step towards permanent restoration of the United States authority in the Southern States, fixing there a loyal population and inspiring them with the strongest motives to up

hold the national Government.

It would be the most thorough security por against a renewal of the cause of the rebellio

The second of the two methods of providing a loya The second of the two methods of providing a loyal population for the South—a method no less recommended by justice and expediency than the first, and in every way suited to accomplish both the immediate and the ultimate purposes which the Government should have in view—is the allotment of another portion of those Southern lands, first to such soldiers regularly discharged from the army, and next, to such other Northern men, as may wish to settle there. Many of our people who prefer the soil and climate of the South, but who have been prevented from living there by the manifold evils of slavery, would now be there by the manifold evils of slavery, would now be glad to try the experiment under a new order of things. Their residence there would be not only the best of supports to the Government in its approaching trial, but would introduce the customs of civilized life

into that barbarous region, commence a system of common school education, improve agriculture, estab-lish manufactures, cause labor to be respected, and give a new impulse to art and science of every sort. And, if these new-comers choose to establish just and friendly relations towards the existing colored popfriendly relations towards the existing colored pop-ulation, each might be an unspeakable benefit to the other, and both could secure themselves and the Gov-ernment against further trouble from the ex-slavehold

If the Administration is not ready to arrange for measures so needful as these, why should not the peo-ple call for them, urge them, and offer their coopera-tion in executing them !—c. K. W.

"RELIGIOUS" HINDRANCES TO REFORM.

The Reformed Presbyterian, (Pittsburgh, Pa.,) in an excellent article on "Reformatory Agencies," admits that the religious press is far behind the secular pres in criticisms of vicious action on the part of the Government, and condemns silence in regard to such action as facil approval and encouragement of it. Af-ter saying that associations for moral and religious objects ought to be, much more extensively than they are, agencies of reform, it speaks thus of the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society:

an Bible Societymand the American Tract Society:—

"The avowed design of the first of these is to put the Bible into the hand of every person who can read it. The object is a grand one, and it cannot be denied that the Society was well sustained in its efforts to accomplish it. But while this was the main end of the Society, it was bound to wield its great power in dayancing other collateral interests. For instance, as the Bible teaches mere their mutual obligations, it should not have been withheld from those who were denied that liberty which is the common inheritance of all. It is no apology to say that they could not read it, for this was not universally true, and, besides, this was not the reason assigned for refusing to make donations of Bibles to the slaves. The reason given was, that by the laws of slaveholding States, slaves were not allowed to read the Bible, and the Society would not interfere with, or seem to oppose civil ensembled. In thus yielding to an unjust and cruel exercise of power, the Society shut itself out from the opportunity of protesting against an interference with it by the civil authorities, in accomplishing its noble undertaking of giving the Bible to all. Nothing short of physical resistance could justify the shutting out of playsical resistance could justify the shutting out of plays and the summer of the property of the compression of the summer of the property of the compression of the summer of the property of the compression of the summer of the property of the summer of the compression of the summer of the property of the summer of th

go to press with this number, the anniversary will be held, and we will likely have an opportunity to give our readers some information on this subject. If the Society shall continue to pursue its policy of refusing to slaves, or those who were slaves, the Bible, the fact must be known, that funds that have gone into its treasury may seek and find other channels to reach those so unkindly overlooked. If, on the other hand, the Society put their hand to this great work and prosecute it with the energy that its importance demands, let new channels be opened through which money will be furnished to an amount far exceeding all that will be lost by the withholding of contributions from the South. By such a course, the Society will exert an indirect but most salutary influence for the good of the country—educating and preparing the bondmen for the enjoyment of freedom, and directing attention to the claims of the Bible, the gift which it proposes to give, as superior to all human constitutions and enactments.

ons and enactments.

With regard to the American Tract Society, our firstricle under "Selections," taken from the Liberator with regard to the American Tract Society, our first article under "Selections," taken from the Liberator, will show where it is in the progressive movements of the day. Like the other agencies which we have noticed in this article, it is 'the tail, and not the head. It is waiting to see what direction public opinion on the question of emancipation will take, instead of going forward to give it the proper shape and lead it in the right course.

right course. It gives us no pleasure to record these failures in their duty of what might be efficient reformatory agencies, working out, under God, the problem of the deatiny and welfare of our country. If what we have written will avail anything to excite those who have the means in their hands to prosecute the cause of liberty, morality and religion, our object will be accomplished."

complished."

An editorial article anbsequently written, after the annual meetings of these two Societies had foreshadowed their intended course of operation for the present year, represents the Tract Society as making amenda for past remissures in regard to the colored people of the South; but it points out the significant fact that the American Bible Society has made no reform whatever in this direction, and appropriately suggests that those who wish the Bible distributed to the freedmen must entrust their funds for that purpose

Nor Bab. Wells Brown, or "Box" Brown, as a is usually called, a bright mulatto, who stole him-elf from slavery some years ago, made a capital peech lately. The following is a specimen of his nawer to some of the objections to the abolition of

very:—
"But they tell us, 'If the slaves are ey won't receive them upon an equal very man must make equality for himsely, no government, can make this equot expect the slave of the South to juny; all I claim for him is, that he may bump into liberty, and let him make equality in the slave of the south of the slave o not expect t

coming into my society."

The Independent, from which the above paragraph is clipped, should have known that William Wells Brown, whose wit and intelligence are well shown in the paragraph quoted, is a very different person from "Box Brown."

Both escaped from slavery. But the latter, after getting out of the box, from transportation in which he derived his name, confined his attention to looking out for No. 1, a work for which he was as competent as any Yankee; while the former, besides supporting himself and his family, has always assidnously labored in the twofold work of overthrowing slavery, and including the former, besides supporting himself and his family, has always assidnously labored in the twofold work of overthrowing slavery, and including the former, besides and provide the statement of the statem y labored in the twofold work of overthrowing sta-ery, and inciting the free people of color to aspiration

Box Brown went, many years ago, wangs-an exhibitor of a janoramic painting, since which I have heard nothing of him. William Wells Brown has been abroad, but is now in this country, giving anti-slavery and other lectures and readings, all of which are well worth hearing, as the reader may judge

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EXCHANGE: A Home and Colonial Monthly Review of Commerce, Manufactures and General Politics. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill. May: No. 2.

The object of this new magazine, we are in-formed in the prospectus, is to supply the British pub-lic with a periodical corresponding to the Journal des Economistes in France, and to Hunt's Merchants' Maga-Economistes in France, and to Hunt's Merchanis' Maga-zine and De Bow's Review in this country, and occupy-ing a middle place beween the Economist and the Times. That it meets a very sehable want may be inferred from the fact that the first number has reached a second edition. The contents of the number before us are as follows:—Ships in Armor; Our Colonial Empire—Colonial Emperication; Conversity Asso. Empire,—Colonial Emancipation; Co-operative Associations, and the Christian Socialists; Federal Fi canoos, and the Caristian Socialists; Federal Fi-nance; Exhibitions of Industry, National and Inter-national; Mexico and the Intervention (concluded); Legal Securities for English Settlers and Capital in Bengal (concluded); The Budget and the Income Tax; The Finances of France; The Import Trad of 1860 and 1861; English and Foreign Literature Money, Banking and Shares; English and Scotch Metals and Metal Manufactures; Textiles and Textile Manufactures; Corn, Provision, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c.

lonial Produce, &c.

For sale in New York by Walter Low, 39 Walker
street, and 823 Broadway: in Boston, by Walker,
Wise & Co., 245 Washington street.

CONCORD FIGHT. By S. R. Bartlett. Second edition. Concord: Albert Stacy. 1862. pp. 84.

A pleasant little poem to embalm the memorie of the scenes and the actors in the inaugural conflic of the revolution. Elegantly printed, and embellished with a frontispiece of the battle-ground.

For sale by Crosby, Nichols & Co.

SPIRITUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS-BOOK. No. I Boston: William White & Co., Publishers of the Banner of Light, 158 Washington-St. 1862. pp. 64.

The chief point of difference between this work of others of a similar design, would appear to be the inculcation of the fundamental ideas of modern spiritualism, viz., the existence, proximity and commun cation of the departed. For the rest, the introduction seems to us quite too elevated in style for the "little children" to whom it is addressed; and perhaps the objection may extend even farther. A few extracts will suffice to show the spirit and the tact with which the book is put together :-

"Teacher. Is it your duty to resist evil?
Scholar. No; it is my duty to avoid it, not resist it; for if I resist it, I take part in what I resist: 1

T. Is it your duty to accuse others of their wick-S. No; it is my duty to see to my own wicked-ess, to lessen and avoid it. This will take all my

T. Is it your duty to talk to others and try to make them act right?

S. No; for I am not certain that I act right myself. But if I do right always, my deeds will have a
better influence upon others than my words."—p. 9.

The foregoing, as a specimen of practical morality; the following, as indicative of theological orthodoxy: "T. What do you think of the Ten Commanments given by Moses in the twentieth chapter

Exodus!
S. I think that they are good; but the commands of Christ are better.
T. Must you keep the commands of Moses before you can keep the commands of Christ!
S. Yes; the commands of Moses were made for men when they knew less, and the commands of Christ were made for men when they shall know more about the spiritual world."—pp. 20, 21.

Lastly, to see the naturalness of the conv

"T. What other reason can you give for believing that your deceased friends are with you still!

S. I feet that it is so, and this is the best and the truest reason. Ciero believed that the souls of men were immortal, because he felt that they were," &c., &c.— 4.2.

The italics of the learned quotation are ours NEW MUSIC. The following pieces have just been ssued by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street,

In Memoriam: His Royal Highness the Prince Con-tort. Elegy for the Pianoforte, by Brinley Richards. Juanita Quadrille. On popular airs, by P. Laroche. The Doctor of Alcantara. Opera bouffe. Libretto by Benj. E. Woolf. Music by Julius Eichberg. Almeda Quadrille. Composed for the plano by Robert Bell.

pert Bell. Robert Bell.

Bellona March. Composed by J. C. Kremky.

The Leaving of the Old Home. Song. Words by
I. E. Carpenter. Munic by C. W. Glover.

Rest Where shall we Rest! Song. Composed by

E. Silas.

CHANGES.

The tone of the press concerning slavery is under-going a marked change. The truths concerning it which the slaveholders themselves have forced upon which the slaveholders themselves have forced upon our attention, are fast bringing forth fruit; and we now see in many papers such facts and such reflections as the following from the Transcript of the 2d inst. The peculiar institution is doomed;—

"A Norreward."

inst. The peculiar institution is doomed:—

"A Noteworthy anniversant. Eight years ago to day, Anthony Burns was delivered to his master Boston was the scene of great excitement on the occasion, and thousands of strangers flocked to the city to witness the novel speciacle of marshalling the power of the United States to return one fugitive to slavery. We recur to the affair merely to show the changes which a few years have produced. Burns had a memorable essort to the vessel which was to convey him to bondage. Many of the military, who were ordered out to prevent his rescue by the populace, are now in Southern States, the masters of slave masters."

LETTER TO HON. JACOB COLLAND

HON. JACOB COLLAMBR, Washington, D. C.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER, Washington, D. C.
Sira,—I am one of the humblest of your constituent,
with little influence at home, and less abroad; and
otherwise under circumstances in which I, if any on,
might feel a perfect indifference to passing event,
I am on the down-hill side of four-score, and not a top
of my blood is coursing in the veins of any living he
ting. But, sir, notwithstanding all this, many of the
events of the past few months have alternately rise
my blood to fever heat, and again sunk it to my
freezing point. When I have witnessed the latent freezing point. When I have witnessed the later of a very few to rentove the cause of our national claims, ties, I could but bid them God-speed, and ptry few their success. When I have witnessed a disposite of the majority to retain, nay, worse, to cheris a decrease, and only remove the effect, my blood is claim and I am almost ready to despair of ever winning the extinction of slavery, and the dawn of unitred peace and reign of righteousness, sure to follow.

I have read your remarks on the Confusation by

the extinction or righteousness, sure to follow, peace and reign of righteousness, sure to follow. I have read your remarks on the Confiscation Bill as copied into the Tribune of the 3d with painful line est. You say, "The Republican party pledged the selves not to interfere with slavery in the State; let if it is possible to free a large portion of the sinu can they make the world believe they have not interfered with slavery in the States?" With all the fered with slavery in the States? deference to your high position as a citizen of or State, and your still higher position as a Senator of the United States, is this nation of thirty four milion United States, is this nation of thirty four miles, now bleeding at every pore, bound by the pledged, fees scores of timid politicians, as heardess as the were timid, made in a time of peace? Is it not conjuid that the bones of fifty thousand men already lie bleeding in Southern sands, when a proclamation of the lines, nine months ago, giving freedom to the star might have ended the rebellion at once, which we have a feature of a million of men in arms at the state of a million of men in arms at the state of a million of men in arms at the state of the state three-fourths of a million of men in are penditure of near a thousand million of dolan la thus far failed to do? Have you, kind sir, fully an sidered the condition of four millions of human being who were born on republican soil, have labored as enditure of near a thousand milliwho were born on reputsican son, have labored an publican soil, and never received any protection of is, liberty or property from any government, Sute a is tional, and owe no more allegiance to our government, than they do to the king of Dahomy, or the Emper of Japan ?

The rebels appeal to Jehovah for the justice of the

cause, and implore his protection. We do the un.
The rebels mutilate dead men to show their abor rence of free men and free institutions, and we out barbarous. Government officials, civil and miling volunteer their services to send living men into the hell of slavery, to show their fealty to "the sun dal villanies," and we call it obedience to law. Nev, the principle and the practice were applied to ourselves friends, which should we regard as the most date

the last twelve months, is ever written, it will be the last tweive months, is ever written is used to chapter in the world's history that will astochall ends of the earth; and I verily believe the god every land will be at a loss which most to depose the wickedness of the rebels, or the folly of the party of the pa ernment. In acts of meanness, we have outdoor is rebels. While they have mutilated the dead, so lar stripped from a negro's back a soldier's castoff a form, to show the world that are despise those forla and unprotected wretches as much as they opprethem. They despatch at once their bondmen, who fuse to follow their runaway masters. We safe armed rebels to enter our camps, and seize the vicing who have fled to our lines for protection, and in them into a bondage second only to the torness of the damned. While they manifest their malignity maltreating their prisoners, we show our pitfelmide and fealty to slavery, by suffering captured his officers, with hands red with Northern blood, to us their side arms, and hold their slaves in a free? in defiance of all law and the breach of all proper When the Sumners, the Hales, the Lougest Julians, ay more, even many of the pro-slaver len-crats, cry, "Cut it down!" the Senator from is mont cries out, "Spare that Upas tree which h spread its poisonous branches to heaven, and it me to the depths of hell! We must redeem our pick though the nation perish!"

In conclusion, sir, let me say, even at the mid

giving offence, that my own little State is the sid the thirty-four in which I could have expected bit a man of any note, in the inner temple of corupis and political blasphemy, worshipping at the sized the god of slavery. O, if the history of the ten-actions of the rebels and the government, for the little twelve months, could reach the grave medials. twelve months, could reach the grave, medials premature resurrection of the revolutionary is would startle the world, and their first exclusion all of the principles they shed their blood to st aiu-!

Even while I write, a soldier passes my vinter with one arm less than when he left us for the wand had you been here at their funeral, to wince the pitter anguish of two mothers and five orphanchile whose husbands and fathers had been slain in battle, it does seem to me you would have had but little to m in support of "Republican pledges" to sustain as prolific source of all our woes! Are you still bound by that infamous rolumn

edge, foolish as uncalled for when given, nov the the storms of war are upon us, and the nation in per more wicked in performing it, than the Repulies party in theirs, with this difference against the they are bound by the command of God, and their tates of justice and humanity, to liberate every sim pledge or no pledge; and while they refuse or not to do so, are little less guilty than the rebels the

elves.

If I have written with some little warmth, I is you to make all due allowance. I was born on chusetts soil, but am no less proud offmy adopted in of my native State. My father was a revolution soldier, and the revolutionary blood is not all resid ing orders," God being my helper, it shall not be ing orders," God being my helper, it smal not be!

I was recreant to the great principles of crillibre
for all, adopted in a day of peril that tried men's sub
nor guilty of binding myself hand and foot to se!

JESSE STEDMAX

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., May 8, 1862.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have read just Confiscation Bill, by which it appears, in section that after a rebellion has been in full blast for si that after a rebellion has been in full hist far it months, the President is authorized, if ke link its to issue his proclamation to fix and appoint a big course, a loag while hence, if he be a slaveholds a Northern man with Southern principles, in which persons held to service or labor shall be at free, fix rebels do not hold up! A terrible proclamation in the sure! coming right in the face and graf "pledges" to let alavery alone in the States! Of the \$50,000 rebel slaveholders, you would give each use and call at least two wincessee to prove an over giand call at least two witnesses to prove an overt ate century 1 "I hazard nothing in saying, there is at loyal slaveholder upon the earth. A loyal slaveholder upon the earth. A loyal size tolder and a Christian devil are alike contradictions. terms. Free every slave at once, and you hit every and none but rebels, and more than half their proper is gone at one fell swoop; and restore two thouse millions of stolen property to four millions of riches owners, and the benediction of a shousand million at the property of the stolength of the should be a helping hand to end forever the CRINE or ELEWOOD, (III.) May 26, 1862.

I wrote you last, I have been working in since I wrote you last, I have been working in a right by no means very thoroughly cultivated with the good husbandry of Anti-Slavery truth, yet the war is turning up the soil with its mightly ploughshare, and the steel blades that bristle in the battle-field are said the steel blades that bristle in the battle-field are said to a harvest little dreamed of by those who saved the seed. Never was there a time when the people were so ready to hear the truth, and the whole truth.

I lectured in several small towns on the Peoria and Oguswka road, to fair audiences, everywhere com-

I lectured in several small towns on the Peoria and Oguseka road, to fair audiences, everywhere communities the most marked attention. One good feature has seemed to me the carnestness with which young boys, of from fourteen to twenty, seem to listen to the most radical truths.

In Henry, a pretty little town on the road leading to the Rock Island railroad, I met with the rare honor of having eggs, which the donors evidently thought rotten, thrown sgainst the house; but no one was injured, and even the odor, which seems so legitimately from the pit, had not been attained. The people were much chasgined, and attributed it to a small secession faction that had for a long time been held in abeyance, but was becoming rampant. but was becoming rampant.

In Peoria, various obstacles seemed to be placed in

In Peoria, various obstacles seemed to be placed in my way, so much so that I felt it important to overcome them, even at considerable sacrifice of time and fort. It is an old and highly conservative town, occupying a border position between the North and Egyk, where reformers find but little sympathy, or have, hitherto done so. Its river commerce mitter it with Missouri, and a large trade circulates the body of the conservation of the conservations of the conservations. This accounts for its or lawe, hitherto done so. Its subject to the subje

After the lecture, friends and strangers crowded round me, and wished me to lecture again—some kindly whispering—"It was worth a dozen of Eve retts, for you tonched the foundations of truth."

rett's, for you touched the foundations of truth."

I mention this not as personal, but to show that the
people are hungry, and want to be fed. To-night I
expect to return and lecture again at Peoria; to-morrow at Farmington, and then down into Egypt. As I go along, my heart cries out for the early laborers in this great field. Surely, "he that goeth forth weep ing, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come agai with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." H. M. T. CUTLER.

The following is the notice referred t

MES. CUTLER'S LECTURE. The lecture at Rouse's Hall, last evening, by Mrs. Cudler, on "The Christian Policy of Emancipation," was listened to by a large sudience. The lecture was an earnest, truthful, caim and well-considered appeal to rational people, on the importance of taking hold of the golden opportunity now presented by a God whose justice sleepeth not ferver, to rid, the nation of the infamous institution, which, like a venomous viper, is now stinging to eath-those who nurtured it into life, and outraged law to shield list damning injustice. Mrs. Cutler showed, by the testimony of the most illustrious ancient and modern expounders of jurisprudence, that slavery never existed by virtue of law; that no so-called law an override the eternal principles of justice, and that wen human enactments do so; they cease to be law. We firmly believe there was not a sentiment enuncised by the speaker that did not meet a response in the lamost hearts of those who heard her; and we could not help inwardly thanking God that Liberty, in its broad and legitimate sense, was at last becoming welcomer'n the house of its friends.—Peoria Transcript.

CANTON, Ill., June 2, 1862. DEAR LIBERATOR :- Since I wrote you last, I hav been very busily engaged in the good work, and I trust not altogether unprofitably. On Monday eve-ning I lectured at Peoria, Tuesday at Farmington Thursday and Friday at Canton, and twice on the Sabbath at Buckheart, a nice country neighborhood a

few miles from Canton.

My efforts at Peoria were of two-fold value, for the lown has not only been atrongly opposed to Anti-Starery that had any vitallity in it, but also to woman's public labors. To be able to lecture successfully under such circumstances, and to receive the cordial approbation of those hitherto so deeply prejudiced inst hearing the voice of woman pleading for the

Yronged, was indeed gratifying.
At Farmington, I met a most cordial reception from the Rev. Mr. Williams, an old friend to the cause, and a former student at Oberlin. He, too, I think, had a former atudent at Oberlin. He, too, I think, had here cordially welcomed women to any public ministations, though he most fully values the sterling judgment and self-denying labors of his amiable and accomplished wife, who was also educated at Oberlin. I often wonder if the people will ever recognize the great work done by this pioneer institution, in proving to the world that both women and negroes are fully endowed with human souls, absolutely capable of indefinite expansion of intellect and aspiration of soul. And in the great work which the new-born freedom of so many slaves will give the philanthropist, how needful that these should have been prepared by education for the glorious work of raising up these long-bowed children of toil.

years been instructed by such a teacher as Mr. Williams, the Anti-Slavery sentiment is strong and whole-some, though it needed to be stirred up to practical exertion. They had wanted to know what they could do in the cause of humanity, and the petitions I cirted were just what they desired.

point 2 expected to find but few friends, and fewer point Lexpected to find but lew triends, and re-riff sho would sympathize in the work of emancipa-tion which the Providence of God seems so distinctly to call us up to now, not only for the sake of hu-manity, has for the sake of maintaining this Governagainst the assaults of traitors.

if E gave me a kind word of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Marah, pastor of the Congregational Church in this place. He and his family received me with a

Rev. Mo. Mixrab. pastor of the Congregational Church in this place. He and his family received me with a chrishiston of the congutten; and through his instrumentality I had two good assestings. The second was somewhat interrupted by a severe-shower of rain that cane up just at the hour appointed, but the andicace was highly respectable not withstanding.

This district is the one that sent Kellogg to Congress as Republican; but he has fallen from grace, much to the chagrin of his constituents. Canton is his place of residence, and I do not wonder, from what I hear, that he has been drawn aside by the Democratic clique. When will our American people learn that it is unsafe to elect men to Congress who are debauched in character, and can by no means withstand the influences of strong drink! And yet, such men are too frequently the popular favorites, even with sen who profess to be Christians.

There is a strong pro-slavery element mixed up with the better class, as I had occasion to understand. As I was leaving town, one of this class remarked with an oath, he would like to see every Abolitiquist hung. They still retain the memory of anti-slavery mots, some twenty-five years ago. Now they only tent their feelings in wishing for ropes and rotten eggs.

fulness in one so old. Her heart is all aglow with

interest in everything that concerns human progress.

The country, in this vicinity, is as rich and as beau-tiful as any land can well be. Fine old orcharile abound, and cherries and other small fruits are raised

abound, and cherries and outer small.

In aboundance.

The country town in which I spent the Sabbath, was settled some thirty years since, by a few families from Kentucky. I found an old gentleman eighty-six years of age, living with his old wife, who had shared life's journey with him for sixty-one years. From his childhood he has amused himself with mathematics and astronomy, and he still solves difficult problems, and derives rules in mathematics in a manner that would do credit to the most learned professors. On his parlor table lay his telescope and

manner that would do credit to the most learned pro-fessors. On his parlor table lay his telescope and microscope, with globes and prisms and dials. He is self-educated, having enjoyed only a few months' schooling in his younger years. He was a native of North Carolina, but when about twenty years of age emigrated to Kentucky. Shortly after, a friend of his, a very earnest Christian, asked him if a person could be a true Christian and hold a slave. She called could be a true Christian and hold a slave. She called his attention to the essential nature of slavery, its separation of families and consequent desceration of the marriage relation, and all the sacred ties growing out of it. He said he would think of it, and then answer. In a week he went to her and said, "Now I am ready to answer your question, good aunt. Slavery cannot be otherwise than wrong." From that moment he never swerved in his opposition to slavery, and he has reared a large family of God-fearing and man-loving children.

His mind is still vigorous, and he enters into the

nan-loving children.

His mind is still vigorous, and he enters into the questions of the present with as much zees as though he were younger by fifty years. May be live to realize his hope of seeing the great day of jubilee.

Yours truly, H. M. T. C.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Miss Dickinson lectured on Sunday afterno on that day in our city; and the clear, earnest and logical manner in which she handled the subject of the rebellion will long be remembered by those who listened to her eloquent addresses. Her labors in the free States cannot fall of doing much conditional that the Davissymmathics were also imlabors in the free States cannot fail of doing much good; and that the Davis-sympathizers were also impressed is evident from the notice which appeared in the Portsmouth Daily Chronicle of this morning. The writer of the article alluded to was evidently hit, and, like his prototype who in olden times wandered among the tombe, cries out—" Hast thou come to torment us before the time?" The agitation of the slavery question and the name of Fremont cause many to tremble and be dismayed. The writer alluded to is evidently a sufferer from the reproof he. many to tremble and be dismayed.

laded to is evidently a sufferer from the reproof he, with all such spirits, received from the truth set

A HEARER. forth by Miss D. Portsmouth, May 27.

The following is the notice referred to:-

The following is the notice referred to:—
"Miso Dickinson spoke at the Temple, Sunday afternoon and evening, to larger audiences than most
clergymen in the city probably fiad—on the subject of
alwery, (which is almost worn out, it would seem, in
more than one sense—as a topic, some think, and as
an institution, others.) She has a pleasant voice, and
is a fluent and earnest speaker; but, of course, it
would be difficult to present many new facts or arguments on her subject. As usual on such occasions,
she denounced almost every body but Gen. Fremont
and "niggers." Her remarks were often appliauded,
even though it was on the Sabath."

Shocking! to manifest approbation at the ut terance of sentiments of humanity and freedom on "the Sabbath" L If the Chronicle should manifest its approval of such sentiments on any day of the week, it would be hailed as a hopeful omen.—Y.

WOMAN AND THE PRESS.

On Friday afternoon, May 30th, a meeting was held in Studio Building, Boston, for conference in regard to a new periodical to be devoted to the interests of wo-While none questioned the value and the need h an instrument in the Woman's Rights cause, man. While none questioned the state of such an instrument in the Woman's Rights cause, the difficulties that would endanger or even defeat the enterprise were fully discussed, but with this issue—that the experiment should be made. For the furtherance, therefore, of so desirable an object, we insert and call attention to the following

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

When we consider that there is scarcely a party sect, business organization or reform which is not rep sect, uniterest on the press, it appears strange that women constituting one half of humanity, should have no or gan in America, especially devoted to the promotion of their interests, particularly as these interests have excited more wide-spread attention in this country than in any other, while in no other country can the than in any other, while in no other country can the double power of free speech and a free press be made so effective in their behalf. This appears stranger from the fact that conservative England has success-fully supported a journal of this sort for years with ac-

knowledged utility.

America needs such a journal to centralize mpetus to the efforts which are being made in variou directions to advance the interests of woman. It needs it most of all at this time, when the civil war is calling forth the capabilities of women in an unwonted degree both as actors and sufferers—when so many on both sides are seen to exert a most potent influence over-the destinies of the nation, while so many others are forced by the loss of husbands, sons and brothers to

to that of woman the most prominent place henceforth.

To meet this want of the times, we propose to establish a Woman's Journal, based on the motto,

"Equal Rights For All Mankind," and designed especially to treat of all questions pertaining to the in-terests of women, and to furnish an impartial platform for the free discussion of these interests in their va-rious phases. It will aim to collect and compare the divers theories promulgated on the subject, to chroni-cle and centralize the effects made in behalf of women in this country and elsewhere, and to render all p

son, Moncure D. Conway, Theodore Tilton, and Wilclaims. When will our American people lears
chait it is unasfe to elect men to Congress who are dehave been constructed and the construction of the constr

ise are respectfully requested to communicate with

A discount of twenty-five per cent, will be made to will please return all ore the 15th of July. MARY L. BOOTH.

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS

The details of this battle leave no doubt that it was econd in importance and desperation only to that of shillob, which it resembled not a little. Gen. Casey's livision, very much weakened, and composed of comstrailively raw troops, was selected for the over-helming attack of the rebels at noon on Saturday,

summed up as follows:—

"Two divisions, much reduced in strength from various causes, had been stacked by a greatly superior force of good troops, and driven fully a mile from the first point of attack; but by the arrival of frest troops, the enemy's course had been arrested, and his purpose to drive us into the Chickshominy decidedly defeated. Yet he occupied our camps and the position he had taken.

On Sprake he had attentions.

sition he had taken.

On Sunday, he had again attacked us, and beer compelled to retire with loss. But though Richard son's division had driven him on the railroad, and the Sickle's brigade through the woods on the Williams hurg road, he still held nearly all, and certainly much the greater part of the ground taken on Saturday."

WASHINGTON, June 8. The following state of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been red at the War Department:—

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Statement of the killed, wounded and the 31st May, and June 1, 1862, in front

mond:—
Gen. Sumner's corps, 2d—183 killed, 894 wounded, 146 missing.
Gen. Heintzelman's corps, 3d—259 killed, 990 wounded, 155 missing.
Gen. Key's corps, 4th—448 killed, 1753 wounded, 921 missing.
Total—890 killed, 3827 wounded, 1222 missing.
The grand total of killed, wounded and missing is 5789.

ty was followed by an excited crowd, but was not interfered with.

The 43d and 46th Indiana Regiments now occupy Memphis. Col. Fitch is in command. The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city.

We captured five large steamers, which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to be launched.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 4th says the Federals have landed 6000 troops at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says that the lo-montives run off by the railroad employees have been recovered.

The same paper says that all the bridges between 6789.

A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received. (Signed.) G. B. McClellar,

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

New York, June 9. The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th states that the rebel loss in the late battle was 8000 men, including 5 Generals, 23 Colonels, 10 Majors, and 57 Captains.

The Dispatch complains that the Federals can at any time cut off the retreat of the Confederates by seizing the railroads at Peteraburg, and intimates that the retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains was the only one left them.

A special dispatch to the Post says Col. Polk, of Tennessee, declares the flower of Beauregard's army at Richmond.

CASUALTIES IN THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REC MENT. The official report of the casualties in the 10th CASTALTIES IN THE LENTH MASSACHUSETT REG-MERT. The official report of the casualities in the 10th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Briggs, at the battle of Fair Oaks, gives 27 killed, 56 wounded, and 12 missing. Col. Briggs was severely but not dangerously wound-ed. Capt. Smart of Company B, after being wound-ed in the leg, was bayoneted by a robel. Capt. Day, of Company G., while being assisted by two of his men, was shot dead by a rebel.

men, was shot dead by a rebel.

New York, June 7. The Times' correspondent states that John Washington, an aid on General Johnston's staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unconsciously rode into our lines. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of our army divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with their disposition before Richmond.

This capture proves that the rebels have more reliable means of obtaining information than by collecting it from newspapers. Washington was a cadet at West Point, and only graduated last year. On his person, and in the same book which contained the disposition and number of our officers, was a full and complete statement of the rebel force now under Gen. Johnston, and its disposition likewise.

EVACUATION OF FORTS PILLOW AND RANDOLPH.

RANDOLPH.

WASHINGTON, June 8. The following dispatch, written the day before the Mempfilis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to-day, and was received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:—

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, BELOW FORT PILLOW, June 5, via Cairo, 8th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pilow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything valuable. Early this morning Lieut. Col. Ellet and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. Fitch and a party of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel.

1 proceeded with three runs 12 miles below the

mand. The gunous the case was 12 miles below the for to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut. Col. Ellett ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left in two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut. Col. Ellett planted. The guns had been dismantled and some piles of cotton were burnium.

been dismantled and some piles of cotton were bing.

I shall leave Lieut. Cot, Ellett here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force. The people attributed the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made might before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

(Signed)

CHALLES ELLETT, Jr., Colonel Commanding Ram Flotilia.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL FLEET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS WASHINGTON, June 8. The following dispatch has

ble aid to such undertakings, while at the same time it will neglect no field of intellectual effort or human progress of general interest to men of culture. It will comprise reviews of current social and political events, articles on literature, education, hygiene, etc., a feuilletos composed chiefly of translations from forcign literature—in short, whatever may contribute to make it a useful and entertaining family paper. Is columns will be open, and respectful attention ensured, to ail thinkers on the subjects of which it treats, under the usual editorial discretion, only requiring that they shalk accept a priori the motto of the paper, and shall abstain from all personal discussion.

Among the contributors already secured to the Journal whom we are permitted to name, are Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, George Wm. Curtis, T. W. Higginson, Moncure D. Conway, Theodore Tilton, and William H. Channing; and other distinguished writers have promised us their ald. No pains will be a spared to enlist the best talent in the country, and to make the paper one of literary merit, as well as practical utility.

Wassilkotov, June 8. The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:—

"U. S. Strained Bextow, Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.}

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Scerdary of the Navy:

Sir: 1 arrived here last evening all 9 clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynader, the comments, storebility, Sc., and anchored a mile and a half above the city. This morning 1 to clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynader, and the was companied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynader, the last of the Navy:

Sir: 1 arrived here last evening all 9 clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynader, the last of condance stemens, storebility, Sc., and anchored a mile and a half above the city. This morning 1 is a seried by the mortar fleet under Cap

me of t

Colonel Comd g the Itum Fleet.

Catro, June S. After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit, Com Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city of Memphis:

"U.S. Strames Bennos."

Off Memphis June 6, 1862.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. Davis, Flag Officer."

official covered.

The same paper says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

EDERAL PLEET, WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE CITY NEW YORK, June 7. The following is from the corespondence of the Newark Advertiser:

Washington, June 8. Dispatches from Flag Offi-er Du Pont state the gunboats have possession of tono, near Charlestons. The capture was made in onsequence of information from Robert Small.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9. The following telegra

THE PURSUIT OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

east of Baldwin is full of armee southers returning to Tennessee and Kentucky. General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners who first deserted to be exchanged, now want to take the oath of allegiance. The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are desti-tute and starving, women and children crying for food, and all the males have been forced into the army. The enemy is represented as suffering greatly

FROM NEW MEXICO.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIRE HARRISONBURG, June 7,—9 P. M.

To E. M. Stanton:

The attack upon the enemy's rear yesterday precipitated his retrent. Their loss in killed and wounder the control of the c

Their recessions were left as other equipments and of binkets, clothing, and other equipments and of binkets, clothing, and other equipments and of binkets, clothing, and other equipments alled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by ahela from a battery of Gen. Sight's Brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and who have a significant of the cavalry force and three regiments of the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and the cavalry force and three regiments of infantry and the cavalry force and three regiments of the cavalry force and thr

The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel—the rebel flag ship—and having got a little Rebel—the rebel flag ship—and having got a little liendway pushed her before her, the rebel Commodors and crew escaping. The Monarch then finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow until abe sunk in shoal water. Then, in countlance with the request of Com. Davis, Lieut. Col. Ellett dispatched the Monarch and Switzerland in pursuit of the one remaining gunboat and some transports which had secaped the gunboats, and two of my rams have gone below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, and the brave conduct of Capt. Dryden or the heroic conduct of Lieut. Col. Ellett. I will name all the partles in a special report.

I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled. (Signed)

seven miles on the Fort Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber. (Signed) J. C. FRENONY, Major General.

PRENONY'S HEADQCANTERS, HERRISONNERSO, Va., June 7. In the skirmish yesterday, beyond the town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy, the following the following the following the following the following the following hands. The body of Capt. Haines of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry has been found. Capts Stilline and Clark of the same regiment are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near the battle-field, and from prisoners. Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. Broderick of the New Jersey, Cavalry.

PERMONY'S HEADQCANTERS, BATTLE-FIRED EIGHT MILES BETOND HARRISONBURG, Va., June S. General Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whoms he has been in pursuit for a week, forced lim to fight, and driven him from his chosen position will heavy loss. Our forces were outumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retirest. The loss is beavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi Gnards lost nearly 200, and the 25th Ohio, 60. The total loss is estimated at from 000 to 800 in killed, wounded and missing. Col. Van Gilsa of the De Kalb Regiment, Capt. Paull of the 8th New York Regiment, Capt. Milesen of the 29th New York, Capt. Charles North of the 25th Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields.

The eless fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields.

The rebels servant, C. H. Davis, Flag Officer."

In reply the Mayor asys:—

"Your note is received, and in reply I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of circumstances the city is in your hands."

Immediately after our boats' crews landed, the National flag was hoisted over the Post Office. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but was not interfered with.

ight was furious for three hours, and continued until nearly dark. Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

Headquarters, Army in the field of battle.

Headquarters, Army in the field of battle.

To E. M. Stantos, Sceredary of War.

The army left Harrisonburg at 6 o'clock this morning, and at haif-past 8 my advance engaged the rebels about seven nilles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed as masse. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force.

The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 in the afternoon, some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that ting until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arms fire being on the left wing, which was held by Staples's brigg aide, consisting of five regiments.

The bayonet and canister shot were used freely and with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great. Ours is very beavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, and the fight may be renewed at any moment.

(Signed) J. C. Freenent, Major General. espondence of the Newark Advertiser:

UNITED STATES STEAMER ATOUSTA,

Off CHARLESTON, S. C., Thureday, May 29.

I have barely time to forward a letter, by the prize
ust captured off this place, and which is pn its way
orthward. The news here is quite important. Our
unboats are within four miles of Charleston, by way
of Stono Inlet, and we expect soon to attack it.

Two we hear to-day from Richmond. An omnibus with four horse, driven by a mulatur, and having two African gentlemen as inside passengers, came into Heintzelman's camp this afternoon, amid more laughter and cheering than I have heard in a year. A Soath Carolinian chartered it this morning of the keeper of the Columbia House, to remove wounded friends from the field of the Seven Pines. Jehn, of mulatu tint, drove the four bays right into our pickets, to no Casey's old ground. The South Carolinian tumbled out of the bus, and ran like a lamplighter away from his grinning driver, and the dangerous consequences of his impudent mistake. A musket ball stopped his flight, and the 'bus and the three blacks were sent to head quarters. The driver, a very sharp fellow, says that the rebel wounded of yesterday are awfully numerous—that every carriage in Richmond was impressed to carry them away—that the houses in the city contain more or less of them, and there was talk of turning the hotels into hospitals—that the inhabitants are removing to Dauville, and that the army was retreating from before us in large masses.—Correspondence of the New York Tribune from the army near Richmond. PHILADELPHIA, June 9. The following telegram is taken from a Southern paper:—
CHARLESTON, June 4. The enemy landed 2,000 men at John's Island, opposite the city. A battle took place. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of twenty men taken prisoners by the forces of General Gist. They will be sent to Schma, Alabama, immediately.
NEW YOAK, June 8. A Hilton Head letter of the 31st of May reports that an expedition, consisting of the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment, two companies of the Massachusétts cavalry and the 1st Connecticut Battery, advanced to the Pocotolog, and had a skirmish with 1,000 rebels, who were driven from their position, leaving seven dead and two prisoners in our hands. Our loss was two killed and five wounded—all of the 50th Pennsylvania Regiment. One of the killed was Capt. Parker. After the rebels retired, our forces tore up the railroid track for some distance. They remained until the next morning, when the enemy appearing in strong force, they retired successfully to Beaufort. to Beaufort.

The enemy is reported to be 10,000 strong near Charleston. A battle is looked for soon. Cutting the railroad interrupts communication by that route between Savannah and Charleston.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

28 Gen. Butler is comfortably established at the St. Charles Hotel, with seven cannon planted upon the sidewalk in front.

Speaking of the day and night before the fleet arrived, a writer states that the destruction of property by order of the Rebel Government was an awfest sight. On that night, any expression of favor for the Union, or Lincoln's Government, met with summary punishment. Several Germans, who shouted for the Union flag, were killed, and one was three times run up to a lamp-post, and was only rescued by the moderate portion of the crowd, when life was nearly extinct. Even after the troops reached the city, a man who was seen speaking to a Federal sentinel, was attacked by the mob, beaten, and obliged to fly to escape death.

It was remarkable to witness the forbearance of the Federal soldiers. Epithets of abuse were heaped upon them, and yet they maintained the even tenor of their way, receiving abuse in dignified silence.

The rebel loss in killed must have been enormous. Out of three hundred on board the rebel iron-clad gunboat Morgan, sunk by the Varuna, all that the Surgeon could find after the battle was thirteen. THE PURSUIT OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9. Our forces now occupy
Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar. Railroad
repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy passed
Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that 20,000 have deserted since
they left Corinti, mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee
and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from
those States passed down, closely guarded on both
sides by Mississippians and Alabamians.
It is believed by country people that Beauregard
cannot enter Columbus with half the troops he brought
away from Corinth. The whole country north and
east of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning to
Tennessee and Kentucky.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY. June 7. Disastrous Refrent of the Tenn Rebels—Buttle near Fort Craig. The Santa Fe malls with dates to the 28th ult, have arrived. The Texans had reached Mesilla with five pieces of artillery and serven wagons. It is said that after stopping at Fort Filmore to recruit their exhausted energies, they would continue their homeward-bound march. Gen. Sibley is reported to be at Fort Biss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself. Capt. Cray ton, who followed the trail of the enemy's retreat, reports that it bears evidence uf suffering and destitution from one end to the other. Some remains en the great question of the capabil maintain themselves and successfu when the great to maintain themselves and auccession to maintain themselves and auccession to maintain themselves and auccession to mean and makes received at this port in the L. P. Snow, and sold by autition on Thursday last, the 20th ult., was pronounced by the company present to be in finer order and better packed than any similar curve sere affered for sale in Boston. The product was wholly the labor of free blacks in the Island of St Croix, and brought prices which indicated its excellence—the sugar at 88 to 18 to 18

d. Territory, owing to the partial disbanding of the volumeers.

From Fort Craig advices to the 24th ult., state that early on the morning of the 22d, Capt. Tilford, who was a stationed with thirty-five or forty men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fort Craig, received a summons to surrender from a band of 200 Texans, supposed to be straggling bands of guerillas of Sibley's command. He refused to do so, and immediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig with the loss of three wounded. Three of his men were drowned while crossing the river. The loss of the Texans was not known. Two companies of the Colorado volunteers were immediately, sent in pursuit of the Texans.

Washington, June 7. Dispatches have be called at the War Department of the texans of the colorado volunteers were immediately, sent in pursuit of the Texans.

while s not steers Tribune citics and the steers to the steers the steers to the steers to the steers to the steers the ste Washixoron, June 7. Dispatches have been re-ceived at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntaville, Alabama, June 6th, stating that an expedition under General Negley had driven the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Win-chester through Jasper back to Chattanqoga, and ut-terly defeated and routed them at that point. Their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands; and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

REBEL OUTRAGIS AND A REBEL DÉVEAT.—Louis wille, franc 7th. A leiter to the Democrat from Clinton Ohlo, says Champ Ferguson's men, of Morgan's cav-alry, are murdering, robbing and committing ravage of all kinds at Tompkinsville, Morroe county, Ky. Yesterday, Capa, McCallough, of the Ninth Pen-sylvania cavalry, eith 65 men, was attacked by 100 o Morgan's men, under Capa, Hamilton. McCallough and Hamilton were both killed, three were wounded on each side, and the rebel cavalry driven off.

Avrocious Conduct os Stranks's Renel Cavales. Noskville, June 8th. Sis hundred of Steams's rebel cavalry attacked 60 scoull of Leeter's 3d Minne-tota regiment while breakfasting near Reading, twelve miles from Murfreesboro', killing six and capturing all the rest but five. The rebels afterwards murdered several of their prisoners. The scouts belonged to Wynkoop cavalry. An attack on Murfreesboro' is reported, and forces have been dispatched there.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 7. In the Conve JEFFESSO and ensancipation scheme was offere laid on the table by a vote of 62 against 19, and tion of reconsideration was moved and tabled, effectually kills any such scheme. The bill de the qualifications of voters was reported back the committee, minus the section disfranchising who have been engaged in the rebellion.

FREE LANDS FOR THE LAYDLESS. The Senate has passed the Free Homestead bill by a vote of \$3 to 7. The bill had previously passed the House, and the President's signature will make it a law. This beneficent measure could perer prevail while the slave-holders controlled the government, but they order these things differently now. It is a happy idea thus to encourage the poorre classes to become small proprietors and cultivate their own acres.—Salem Observer.

The By the steamer Guide from Newbern, N. C., we learn that "Governor Stanly has greatly disappointed the loyal people of North Carolina. Civilinas and soldiers are exasperated at his despotic away. The house in which the negro girl was arrested by the marshal, to be returned to her master, has been burned to the ground. Governor Stanly sent orders to the Harbor-Master to search reasels leaving Newbern for contrabands. The Harbor-Master, with more patriotism than piety, replied that he would see the Governor d—d before he would obey such orders."

To the long list of Union victories we have to add the capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, by the division of Gen. Curtis, and the taking of Vickaburg by our gunboats. The bombastic assertion of the Mayor of that city, that "Mississippians never surrender," has been very speedily falsified. In striving to imitate the Mayor of New Orleans, the Vickaburg civic functionary made a zany of himself.

Gen. Banks, in his official report of the retreat of his forces from Strasburg to Williamsport, on the 24th and 25th ult., states his whole loss at 38 killed, 155 wounded, 711 missing—total, 905; but he thinks many of the missing are safe, and estimates the full loss at but 700. All the guns were saved; out of 500 wagons, only 55 were lost, and these, with but few exceptions, were burned on the road.

A Baltimore paper says there is well authenticated information in that city that the rebel loss in the battle of Hanover Court House was 1000 killed, 3000 wounded and 1200 taken prisoners.

ESSEX OUNTY.

The Annual Meeting of the Esses County Anti-Statery Society will be held on Sunday, June 16th, at ESSEX, in Century Chapel; commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. Andraw T. Poss, Panker Pillssum, and other speak-

ANDREW T. FORS. PARKER PILLSONS,
ors, are expected to attend.

It is sarnestly hoped and desired that the members of
the Society will take more than usual pains to be present.
The times demand the carnest and united voices of all the
friends of freedom and of their country.

CHARLES L. REMOND, President.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at the Music Hall, unday morning next, June 15. Subject..." The Church."

EF NASHUA, N. H.—PARKER PILLSBURY will give two addresses on "The Country and the Times," in Nash-ua, (N. H.) Town Hall, on Sunday afternoon and evening, 22d instant, at the usual hours of public assembly.

B AARON M. POWELL will speak at Tivoli, N. Y., sunday, June 15. Subject—" Emancipation."

NOTICE.-Members of the American, Pennsylva-BY NOTICE—Astemper of the American, countributing annually to the funds of either of these Societies, contributing annually to the funds of either of these Societies, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Report of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Slawery History of the John Brown Year, by sending a request to that effect to Sakuri Max, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston, and nelosing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, vis., for

DIED—In Elmwood, (III.) May 28, very suddenly, of congestion of the brain, lixuay A. Juxuus, aged 30 years, formerly of Cummington, Mass. Physically, this our friend and brother was one of Nature's models; a walking illustration of perfect health and

Physically, this our friend and brother was one of Na-ture's models; a walking illustration of perfect health and surpassing strength. His powerful frame, as the fine pro-portions lay in the repose of death, was a rare study for an artist. But better far than that exuberance of physical strength and vigor in which he always seemed to lauvariate, and which it was refreshing to look upon, was his unlimited faith in the right and the true, always and everywhere. Poor in this world's goods, he was yet rich in that devotion to the right, and that God-trusting spirit, which are the kingdom of heaven already come in the seal. Very early in life he expoused the unpopular cause of the

Very early in life he espoused the unpopular cause of the lave, and never did he forget to be true to that cause,

through wril as well as through good report, up to the sour of his death.

He prized his Liberster highly, and never spoke of its reteran editor but with a glow of enthusiasm. He desired his wife to read to him from it only a few hours before his death, and his last words showed his unabated interest in the great work of human redemption to which it is develed. In unahine and in storm, he was always ready with his team, or with his rich voice in song, to assist anti-slavery lecturers in their work, and most asdly shall we miss him in future meetings. in future meetings.

him in future meetings.

He was generous and open in his nature, with a haart as large and manly and true as his broad breast could hold. In his own domestic circle he was genite, tender and affectionate. That circle is now broken, and he is gone, but

"Where is the victory of the grats?
What dust upon the spirit lies?
God keeps the sacred life he gave,
And Goodness never dies."

A GOOD CHANCE

TO LEASE A SMALL FARM FOR ONE

retrest, reports that it bears evidence of suffering and destitution from one end to the other. Some remains of men were found which had not been interred, while others partly interred had been exh imed by wolves and the fleah devoired. The ruins of wagons, ambulatices, caissons, and abundance of clothing, arms and carcasses of mules and horses marked the line of their retreat.

Great discontent prevailed among the people of the Territory, owing to the partial disbanding of the volunteers.

For Craig advices to the 24th ult, state that early a on the morning of the 22d, Capt. Tilford, who was a stationed with thirty-five or forty men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fart Craig, received a summons to surrender from a band of 200 to the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fart Craig, received a summons to surrender from a band of 200 to Texans, supposed to be atragging bands of guerillas of Sibley's command. He refused to do so, and inmediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig with he loss of three wounded. Three of his men were drowned while crossing the river. The loss of the Texans was not known. Two companies of the Colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are considered to the texans and the colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers when the retreated to Fort Craig with the loss of three wounded. Three of his men were drowned while crossing the river. The loss of the Texans was not known. Two companies of the Colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are colored to the colorado volunteers. The colorado volunteers are colored to the colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are colored to the texans was not known. Two companies of the Colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are colored to the trans was not the colorado volunteers. The colorado volunteers are colored to the colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are colored to the colorado volunteers and the colorado volunteers are colored to the colorado volunteers. Th

Oak Hall, Pepperell, Mass., May 12.

Representative Women.

Antonetic Mott.

Abby Kelley Foster,
Abby Kelley Foster,
Lydis Maria Unitd,
Lucy Botone,
Antonette L. Brown.

THOSE friends who have so long been desiring copies of the above group—excented in Grozeller's bast sayle,—can now be supplied, by sending their orders, anclosing one dollar for each copy, which will ensure their being prompt ty mailed, and in perfect condition.

An early application is necessary, as the editing is very

ALSO, ON HAND, A few copies of the original Grassier Hilbograph of William Lloyd Garrison. Price, including mailing, \$1.

WILLIAM C. NELL,

/ Anti-Slavery Rooms, 221 Washington, St., Hoston,
June 6.

ROBI

HE (I is on the standard of t

JACK SCROGGINS. On Maryland's proud soil,
Where the negro's lot is toil,
And the master loils at letare, lived a mar.
His face perhaps was black,
And seamed with sears his back,
Fut his soul was stirred with visions of the;
He had heard the welcome cry,
"Union and Liberty!"
And that the army of the North brought
stare:

Their implements of blood, ravely risked his life to carry tidings to the brave

In the dark and dreary night, Guided by the North Star's light, ds his weary footsteps through

swamp;
With wand'rings long and dreary,
With body worn and weary,
as, the day-light dawns, reached the No

"I can tell—though oft forbidden— Where the rebels guns are hidden, And to see your brave commander, I have come this night." mgnt.

So with mingled sneers and blessings,
And with many Yankee guessings,
loyal slave was taken to the tent of Col. Dwight.

'Oh, many a soldier's life
Was saved in battle strife,
By the tidings that Jack Scroggins had risked his life

of the brave fugitive who earned them all so well

This loyal soul was given up to a rebei black as night!
To strife and torture back
The traitor dragged poor Jack; The traitor dragged poor Jack,
And with horrid blows and beatings cur
morning light!

The rise and set of day
Witnessed horrid agony!
Unpitied and alone, the noble slave was lying; And when the sun went down, And the cheerless night came on,

cold and bloody grou

Dying for liberty—
Dying from treachery—
In this our boasted land of light, was murderously dying!
How long, O Lord, how long
The weak yield to the strong?
How long shall brother's blood from the ground in vain b
crying!

My fathers' God, I pray, And give a trusting spirit that un Let not the curse of blood easingly can pray; Sweep o'er us like a floed, ardon, Father, and remove blood-guilti

Weybridge, Vt. JANE RIDER

From the Christian Inquirer SONG OF THE CONTRABAND.

EUNG OF THE CONTRACTAND.

ET 3. C. RAGES.

TURE—"The Brees of Balquither."

Let us sing, brothers, sing,

But no longer in sadness!

Let the old cabin ring

With the shouts of our gladness!

Our bondage is o'er,

To return again never;

We are chattels no more—

We are chattels response leaves! We are freeme

The glad tidings we hear
Shall allence our grieving;
The glad tidings from fear
The crushed spirit relieving;
And it shrills through our hearts,
Like a song of salvation,
On the white cotten-feld And the sugar plantation

When our enemies sought In their pride to concent it Oh! how little they thought That their fears would had our hearts deneed with glee, That their fears would reveal it ! Round our hearthstener as For we knew we were free When our task-masters tree

Praise to God! praise to God!

For the word that was spoken;
Twas by him that the rod He has answered the prayer Of the poor and forraken; To his sheltering care The oppressed he has taken.

Oh! how gladly we'll toll
When the lash does not drive us; Of the fruits of the soil Thoy no more can deprive us; When husband and wife

Then we'll sing, brethers, sing, But no longer in sadness; Let the old cabin ring With the songs of our gladness? Praise to God! praise to God! For 'its he whe has done it; Praise to him! For his mercy has won it.

TO JOHN G. WHITTIER. There leaned at supper on His breast One whom He leved, and each confessed,

And still, in later days, around The board His chosen few are for fage, Hero, Poet—laurel-crowned But one upon His bosom lies, John the Beloved; his kindly eyes Walting the Master's low replies.

-Oh, Post of the Poor, the Oppressed, Mearest to Jesus' pitying breast, He leves not us, but thes, the best ?

So, more than unto all the Meren, His pitying grace to thee has given To ope for them the gate of heaven

Oh, Here-bard, among thy peers God-chosen through these stormy years, To bear His Ark, albeit with tears—

When Africa, so bruited now, Among the nations lifts her brow, Washed clean as infancy—and thou Still lingering on these earthly banks, Shalt raise thine eyes and give God thanks, No name along the shining ranks

Of Cherubim God's throne around, Shall louder swell or worthier sound, As weighed, and yet not wanting found,

Than thine ! Then live on, blessing, blest ! John the Beloved ! Jesus' breast Ne'er pillowed nobler, worthier guest. Hichburg, Mass.

MORAL SOALES. What will ye weigh against the Lord? Tourselve Bring out your balance: get in, man hy man: Add earth, heaven, hell, the universe; that's all. God puts his fager in the other scale, And up we bounce, a bubble.

The Liberator.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

Ms. President,—Of the great family of man, the Negro has, during the last half century, been more prominently before the world than any other race. He did not seek this notoriety. Isolated away in his own land, he would have remined there, had it not been for the avarice of other races, who sought him out as a victim of slavery. Two and a half centuries of the negro's enslavement have created, in many minds, the opinion that he is intellectually inferior to the rest of mankind;—and now that the blacks seem in a fair way to get their freedom in this country, it has been asserted, and from high authority in the Government, that the natural inferiority of the negro makes it impossible for him to live on this continent with the white man, unless in a state of bondage. Mr. Post-

master-General Blair, in his letter to the Union Mass Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, New York, in March last, takes this ground. The Boston Post and Courier both take the same position.

I admit that the condition of my race, whether considered in a mental, moral or intellectual point of view, at the present time, cannot compare favorably with the Anglo-Saxon. But it does not become the whites to point the finger of scorn at the blacks, when they have so long been degrading them. The negro has not always been considered the inferior race. The time was when he stood at the head of science and literature. Let us see. I claim that the blacks are

time was when he stood at the head of science and literature. Let us see. I claim that the blacks are the legitimate descendants of the Egyptians. Nearly all historians agree that the Egyptians were black. Volvey assumes it as a settled point. Herodotus, who travelled extensively through that interesting land, set them down as black, with curied hair, and having the nearn features. The sacred writers and having the nearn features. The sacred writers ing iand, set them down as black, with curled hair, and having the negro features. The sacred writers were aware of their complexion—hence the question, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" The image of the negro is engraved upon the monuments of Egypt,—not as a bondman, but as the master of art. The Sphinx, one of the worders of the world, surviving the wreck of centuries, exhibits these same features at the present day. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, was supposed to have been an African prin-cess. Atlas, whose shoulders sustained the globe, and even the great Jupiter Ammon himself, were located by the mythologists in Africa. Though there may not be much in these fables, they teach us, nevrace. Euclid, Homer and Plato were Ethio Tereuce, the most reference to the most reference. human race. Euclid, Homer and Plato were Ethio-pians. Terence, the most refined and accomplished scholar of his time, was of the same race. Hanno, the father of Hamiltan, and grandfather of Hannibal, was a negro. Alexander H. Everett, the ablest writter of his day upon this question, took the ground that I do. These are the antecedents of the enslaved blacks

From whence sprang the Anglo-Saxon 1 For, mark you, it is he that denies the equality of the negro "When the Britons first became known to the Tyrian mariners," says Macaulay," they were little superior to the Sandwich Islanders." Hume says they were to the Sandwich Islanders." Hume says they were a rude and barbarous people, divided into numerous tribes, dressed in the skins of wild beasts. Druidism tribes, dressed in the skins of wild beasts. Druldism was their religion, and they were very superstitious. Such is the first account we have of the Britons. When the Romans invaded that country, they reduced the people to a state of vassalage as degrading as that of slavery in the Southern States. Their king, Caractacus, was captured and sent a slave to Rome. Caractacus, was captured and sent a slave to Rome. Still later, Henghist and Horsa, the Saxon generals, presented another yoke which the Brittons were compelled to wear. But the last dregs of the bitter cup of humiliation were drunk when William of Normandy met Harold at Hastings, and, with a single blow, completely annihilated the nationality of the Britons. Thousands of the conquered people were then sent to the slave markets of Rome, where they were sold very cheap, on account of their inaptitude to learn. This is not very flattering, Mr. President, to your ancestors, but it is just. (Laughter and applause.) Casar, in writing home, said of the Britons, "They are the most ignorant people I ever conquered. They cannot be taught music." Ciccrol writing to his friend Atticus, advised him not to buy slaves from England, cannot be taught music. "Cicero, writing to ins irreno Atticus, advised him not to buy slaves from England, "because," said he, "they cannot be taught to read, and are the ugliest and most stupid race I ever saw." I am sorry that Montgomery Blair came from such a low origin; but he is not to blame. I only find fault

with him for making mouths at me. (Loud appla "You should not the ignorant negro despise,— Just such your sires appeared in Casar's eyes."

The Britons lost their nationality because amalga-nated with the Romans, Saxons and Normans, and out of this conglomeration sprang the proud Angloout or this congiomeration sprang the proud Anglosaxon of to-day. I once stood upon the walls of an English city, built by enslaved Britons when Julius Cassar was their master. The image of the ancestors of Montgomery Blair, as represented in Briton, was carved upon the monuments of Rone, where they may still be seen in their chains. Ancestry is something which the white American should not speak of, unless with his line to the dust.

unless with his lips to the dust.

"Nothing," says Macaulay, "in the early existence of Britain, indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain." Britain has risen, while proud Rome, once the mistress of the world, has fallen; but Rome, once the mistress of the world, has fallen; but the image of the early Englishman in his chains, as carved twenty centuries ago, is still to be seen upon her broken monuments. So has Egypt fallen; and her sable sons and daughters have been scattered into nearly every land where the white man has intro-duced slavery and disgraced the soil with his foot-print. As I gazed upon the beautiful and classic obelisk of Luxor, removed from Thebes, where it had stood 4000 years, and transplanted to the Place de Ia Concorde at Paris and coutemplated in him. de la Concorde, at Paris, and contemplated to the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, and coutemplated its hiero-glyphic inscription of the noble daring of Sesostris, the African general, who drew kings at his chariot-wheels, and left monumental inscriptions from Ethi-opia to India, I felt proud of my antecedents,—proud of the glorious past, which no amount of hate and prejudice could wise from history, near which Lead prejudice could wipe from history's page, while I had to mourn over the fall and the degradation of my race. But I do not despair; for the negro has that intellectual genius which God has planted in the mind of man, that distinguishes him from the rest of creation, and which needs only cultivation to make it bring forth fruit. No nation has ever been found, bring forth fruit. No nation has ever occur which, by its own unaided efforts, by some powerful inward impulse, has arisen from barbarism and degra-inward impulse, has arisen from barbarism. There is inward impulse, has arisen from barbarism and degradation to civilization and respectability. There is
nathing in race or blood, in color or features, that imparts susceptibility of improvement to one race over
another. The mind left to itself from infancy, without culture, remains a blank. Knowledge is not innate.
Development makes the man. As the Greeks and
Romans and Jews drew knowledge from the Egyptians three thousand years ago, and the Europeans
received it from the Romans, so must the blacks of
this land rise in the same way. As one man learns
from another, so nation learns from nation. Civilization is handed from one people to another, its great
foontain and source being God our Father. No one,
in the days of Cicero and Tacitus, could have prefountain and source being God our Father. No one, in the days of Cicero and Tacitus, could have predicted that the barbarism and savage wildness of the Germans would give place to the learning, refinement and culture which that people now exhibit. Already the blacks on this continent, though kept down under the heel of the white man, are fast rising in the scale of intellectual development, and proving their equality with the brotherhood of man.

In his address before the Colonization Society at Washington, on the 18th of Jan., 1858, Hon. Edward Everett said:—

and one of my own a liams, was one of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin language he was the best scholar in hi-class. There are others, I am told, which show all more conclusively the aptitude of the colored race for every kind of intellectual culture."

wery kind of intellectual culture."

Mr. Everett cited several other instances which had fallen under his notice, and utterly scouted the idea that there was any general inferiority of the African race. He said, "They have done as well as persons of European or Anglo-American origin would have done; after three thousand years of similar depression and hardship. The question has been saked, "Does not the negro labor under some incurable, natural inferiority?" In this, for myself, I have no belief."

I think, Mr. President, that is ample refutation of the charge of inferiority, as brought by Mr. Blair, against the blacks.

There is another point connected with the cause of negro emancipation in this country that I must speak

of Commerce, lose no opportunity to parade this false-hood in their columns, to prove that the same fate awaits the Southern States, if emancipation shall take awaits the Southern States, if emancipation shall take place. As to the British Colonies, the fact is well established that slavery had impoverished the soil, demoralized the people, bond and free, brought the planters to a state of bankruptey, and all the islands to ruin, long before Parliament had passed the Act of Emancipation. All the Colonies, including Jamaies, had petitioned the home government for assistance, ten years prior to the liberation of their slaves. It is a noticeable fact that the free blacks were the leas embarrassed, in a pecuniary point of view, and tha they appeared in more comfortable circumstances than the whites. There was a large preportion o free blacks in each of the Colonies,—Jamaica alone having 55,000 before the day of emancipation. A large majority of the West India estates were owned by persons residing in Europe, and who had never seen the Colonies. These plantations were carried or by agents, overseers and clerks, whose mismanage by agents, overseers and clerks, whose mismanage-ment, together with the blighting influence which chattel slavery takes with it wherever it goes, brought the islands under impending rain, and many of the estates were mortgaged in Europe for more than their value. One man alone, Neil Malcomb, of London, had forty plantations to fall upog his hands for money advanced on them before the abolition of slavery. These European proprietors, despairing of getting any returns from the West Indies, gladly pocketed their share of the twenty millions pounds sterling, which the home government gave them, and abandoned their estates to their ruin. Other proprietors residing in the Colonies, formed combinations to make the emancefates to their ruin. Other proprietors residing in the Colonies, formed combinations to make the eman-cipated people labor for scarcely enough to purchase food for them. If found idle, the tread-wheel, the chain-gang, the dungeon, with black bread, and water from the moat, and other modes of legalized torture from the moat, and other modes of legalized torture, were inflicted upon the negroes. Through the de-termined and combined efforts of the land-owners, the condition of the freed people was as bad, if not worse, for the first three years after their liberation, than it was before. Never was an experiment more severely tested than that of emancipation in the West Indies. Nevertheless, the principles of freedom triumphed, Nevertheless, the principles of freedom triumphed, not a drop of blood was shed by the enfranchised blacks; the Colonies have arisen from the blight which they labored under in the time of slavery, the land has increased in value, and, above all, that which is more valuable than cotton, sugar, or rice, the moral and intellectual condition of both blacks and whites is in a better state now, than ever before. (Applause.) Sir William Colebrook, Governor of Antigua, said, six years after the islands were freed, "At the lowest computation, the land, without a single slave upon it, is fully as valuable now, as it was, including all the slaves, before emancipation." In a report made to the British Parliament, in 1850, it was stated that three-fifths of the cultivated land of Jamaica was three-fifths of the cultivated land of Jamain slavery existed, and both imports and exports show great increase. Everything demonstrates that eman-cipation in the West India Islands has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, and fulfilled the expectation of the friends of freedom throughout the world

land. If any proof were wanted of the capacity of the blacks to take care of themselves, it could be found without leaving these shores. The majority of the colored people in the Northern States, descended from slaves: many of them were slaves themselves from saves: many of them were slaves themselves. In education, in morals, and in the development of mechanical genius, the free blacks of the United States will compare favorably with any laboring class in the world. And considering the fact that we have been shut out, by a cruel prejudice, from nearly all the mechanical branches, and all the professions, it is marvellous that we have attained the position we now occupy. Notwithstanding these bars, our young me have learned trades, become artists, gone into the pr fessions, although bitter prejudice may prevent the having a great deal of practice. When it is co sidered that they have mostly come out of bonds and that their calling has been the lowest kind sidered that they have mostly come out or ponuage, and that their calling has been the lowest kind in every community, it is still more strange that the colored people have amassed so much wealth in every State in the Union. If this is not an exhibition of

State in the Union. If this is not an exhibition or capacity, I don't understand the meaning of the term. The Boston Post says, "Free the slaves, and your poor-houses will be filled with them." A refutation of that slander may be found in the prosperous condi-tion of the two hundred thousand free blacks in the tion of the two hundred thousand free blacks in the slave States, who have not been induced to leave the congenial climate of the South for no advantage which slave States, who have not been induced to leave the congenial climate of the South for no advantage which they could have derived by the change. Though taxed for the support of schools to which they were never allowed to send their children, and though shut out from all school privileges, the free colored people industry, sobriety, and good behavior, have gained the respect, esteem and good wishes of all impartial friends of humanity who have travelled through that section of the country. The editor of the New Or-leans True Delta says—"The free colored people here are honorable in their intercourse with society, and in are nonorable in their intercourse with society, and in good deportment cannot be surpassed by any equal number of persons in any place, North or South." The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has developed the fact, that the largest number of proper-ty-holders in the Federal Capital are colored, and that ty-holders in the Federal Capital are colored, and that they own church property amounting to more than \$100,000. I commend these facts to the editor of the Boston Post, and would suggest that he take a few lessons from Dr. South-Side Adams, who says, that while in South Carolina, a prosecuting officer stated to him, that out of two thousand indictments made out in six years, only twelve were against colored persons; and yet the majority of the inhabitants of that State are colored. The Boston Courier thinks that the natural inferiority of the negro makes it impossible for the two races to live together, without the inferior race being slaves. Now, as I have elsewhere shown the low origin of the Anglo-Saxon, and as the whites dicted that the barbarism and savage wildness of the Germans would give place to the learning, refinement and culture which that people now exhibit. Already the blacks on this continent, though kept down under the heel of the white man, are fast rising in the scale of intellectual development, and proving their equality with the brotherhood of man.

In his address before the Colonization Society at Washington, on the 18th of Jan., 1858, Hon. Edward Everett said:—

"When I lived in Cambridge, a few years ago, I used to attend, as one of the Board of Visitors, the examinations of a classical school, in which was a colored boy, the son of a slave in Mississippi, I think. He appeared to me to be of pure African blood. There were at the same time two youlds from Georgis, heights of Groton, at the ever-memorable battle of heights of Groton, at the ever-memorable battle of

Red Bank, the sable sons of our country stood side by side with their white brethren. On lakes Erie and Champlain, on the Hudson, and down in the valley of the Mississippi, they established their valor and their invincibility. Whenever the rights of the nation have been assailed, the negro has always responded to his country's call, at once, and with every pulsation of his heart beating for freedom. And yet the editors of the Boston Post and the Boston Courier would have us driven from the land of our birth. If these two gentlemen wish to show their particular, and are really desirous of doing their country a lasting service, and at the same time to immortalize their names, let them take themselve off to Lapland, or some other land, and give bonds not to disgrace America by their presence again: (Laughter and applause.)

There is a class who have done our country more injury, both in the United States and in Europe, than we can possibly imagine. I refer to those Unionsavers, speakers and writers, who say one word in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and ten against the negro and his friends. We have lately been disgraced abroad by one of this class, a Mr. Geo. Francts Train, who, on arriving in London, made several flaming speeches against the rebels and in favor of the Federal Government, by which he secured the car and sympathy of the British people, and then showed his cloven foot by attacking and libelling the colored people of America, and the Aboiltionists generally. These speeches have been extensively dreulated here in pamphilet form among the laboring classes, for the express purpose of prejudicing their minds against the alayes' liberation, asserting his inferiority and incapability of taking care of himself if freed. A harlequin without genius, a railroad builder without originality, an upstart with only the merit of audacity and love of falsehood, of himself if freed. A harlequin without genius, a railroad builder without originality, an upstart with only the merit of audacity and love of falsehood, Mr. Train's speeches are of the lowest possible order, and calculated to suit the ignorant and the unsuspecting. His assertion that the slaves cling to their masters on account of their attachment, called forth largit ter and derision from the audience, while his claim that slavery Christianized, educated and refined the tune before the conclusion of his first speech, and promised that he would give them his plan of eman-cipation on the following evening; and here it is, as taken from his second address:—

taken from his second address:—

*Let the States pass a law, under the guidance of the Constitution, compelling the planter, as a slight tax upon his treason, to give the slave his own labor one day in the week to work out his own freedom—his price fixed at a fair value, and arranged under guarantees that the slave shall have that day as well as over hours to purchase his liberty. This knowledge stimulates ambition, gives him self-reliance, to that when he has earned his freedom, he is also educated to appreciate it. The world will have before them a plan. Public opinion will so act upon the planter that many will emancipate such slaves as can take care of themselves at once; the strong and active negroes should be made to work out the freedom of their parents and children where they are unable to do it themselves." The deception which he tried to practise upon the

The deception which he tried to practise upon the English people in this plan turned the whole tide of public opinion against Mr. Train, and he complains bitterly at what he calls the "prejudices in England against Americans." At the conclusion of his last speech, Mr. Train received a severe and well-merited castigation from J. Passmore Edwards, Eaq., who said in his remarks—"While holding your country's banner high against Secession, I applauded you, but I feet that it is a disgrace to America to hear her Union champion advocating negro slavery." The idea of freeing the country from slavery, by allowing the slave one day in each week by which to earn the means of purchasing his freedom, and that the able-bodied should be compelled to buy the liberty of the old, the halt and the blind, is ridiclous in the extreme. Upon such a plan, no man could work out his freedom in a life-time. Mr. Train exhibited his mendacity still more in his attempt to prove the inferiority of the blacks. His dealing with the different races of men created considerable merriment for the Londoners, whe set him down as a mountebank.

Such men as this Train, the editors of the New York Herald, the Boston Post, and the Boston Post, and the Boston Post, and the Roston Post, and th

Courier, have done great injury to the cause of liberty and the Union. (Applause.) If hatred to justice, hu and the Union. (Applause.) If hatred to justice, hu-manity and the negro race should entitle one to the highest seat in the lowest kingdom, I am sure that the editors of the Post and the Courier will be amply provided for in the warmest corner of the lowest pit, in the world to come. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Truth is always ultra and extreme to ignorant and darkened minds. The lover of freedom is the so-called extremist or ultraist of the day. By an ultraist called extremist or ultraist of the day. By an ultraist is understood one who forces, as it were; his funda-mental idea upon the world. He has a fixed princi-ple, around which he revolves, and all the radiations from that centre partake of the central idea.

The majority of marking

The majority of mankind are conservative, or mid-dle men—politicians. They buy of the producer and sell to the retailer. They occupy this middle-ground —a position of mischief-making. They consider themselves of great use in the market and the world. They are always ready for some form of compromise and will lean to either side for small favors. The sur

They are always ready for some form of compromise, and will lesn to either side for small favors. The sun in yonder sky shines for the purpose of sending through all the world the great principle of life. A great life-force emanates from its rays. Truth, like a central orb, sends forth its wonder-working powers, and the life of humanity rises to its high and holy purpose, according to its reception.

From all minds filled with the idea of liberty, much good must result. The rabble cry, "Crazy fanatic!" but what harm ensues! In the extensive fields of science and art,—in that broad expanse for mental rambles, how many extreme and ultra minds you find rushing off in some wild freak, in pursuit of one leading idea or principle. Instantly is heard the cry, "He is insane!" But years roll on, and science advances with rapid strides, and suddenly the very law discovered by this so-called insane mind, is found true and exact, of great and vital importance.

Religion, Politics and Science all have these ultra followers and students. The founders of the Christianity of Jesus Christ were of this type. They

Religion, Politics and Science all have these ultra followers and students. The founders of the Chris-tianity of Jesus Christ were of this type. They stood up manfully against the bitter mockery of the conservative crowd. Crucifixion and death had-no dread. They boldly proclaimed the truth, because they knew that the glorious revelations they beheld were for the eternal good of humanity. An extreme view of certain political principles is hooted assistaview of certain political principles is hooted against; the ignorant crowd cry out, "Crucify it!" "Cru-cify it!" *

cify it!"

Humanity, in its sound life, when all the functions of its organism are in a healthy and perfect order, discovers no such men as ultraists. The bold enunciator of the idea of freedom is not ultra: he stands firm on

of the idea of freedow is not ultra: he stands firm on the living principle of truth. The world may shout, "Pat him down! put him down!" but though an easthquake should engulf the world, the true and divine order of liberty to all would be still living. The fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondage,—that slavery is of God,—and, as such, he rallies to its support. His belief is, to him, true. He endeavors to extend the powers of his God-bestowed gift of slavery over the world; but when he does so, he strikes against the eternal Rock of Freedom. The middle class—the poor conservative politician—is to be pitted. He expects to reap, some fat office, to be the recipient of some evanescent good. He is neu-

arry stood side by freedom, and cannot be; when he is in favor of a Union in lakes Erie and founded in truth, and when he says that, for such a union the valley of Union as these base middle-men would patch up, by eig valor and their of the nation liave it that such men are despised and scorned? Why is responded to his it that such men are not listened to? And why is it that such men are not listened to? And why is it that such men are not listened to? And why is it that such men are not listened to?

Shame I shame I that an American citizen should believe in the principle of slavery! Shame, that the pare flag of our country should float over the Goddess of Liberty, at whose feet a slave is kneeling, not saking for liberty, but protected in slavery by the power of the stars and stripes! How about the picture; how conflicting the emblems.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." This motto, inscribed on the old bell, once in the tower of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is not an ultra motto. It is the grand and eternal idea of God; and as the tone of harmony sounded over the land, what a corresponding type of

sounded over the land, what a corresponding type of the harmonious echo in the hearts of all free men— the happy unison of free thought in a free body. May the harmony of freedom swell in pealing tones

der over this fair and goodly land, in year

CIVIL RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS BROKEN UP.

Slaves Sent Back—Consternation Among the Fugi-tives—The Slaveholders Exultant—Indignation of the Officers and Soldiers—H. H. Helper Expatria-ted—Four Hundred More Released Prisoners on their Way to New York. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

NEWBERK, N. C., Saturday, May 31, 1862.
The experiment of placating the Old North State has commenced, under the rule of the new Governor. The first acts in the drama have the virtue of being intelligible, and pleasing at least to one class of people. As usual, in all attempts to soothe Southern wrath, the negro is thrown in as the offering.

CLOSING THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The schools established by Mr. Colyer for the instruction of the colored people were suddenly closed on Wednesday evening. It was the first administrative act of the new Governor, since whose advent

the military authority seems, to a great extent, suspended.

Hearing that this was to be done, I went early to the Methodist Church on Hancock street, where one of the colored schools is held. Very few had, as yet, arrived. Sitting at a side door, I observed an old couple of at least sixty years of age, each of whom held a little primer, in hand, into which they were intently peering, and by the aid of the dim twilight were endeavoring to master their first lesson in letters. Approaching them, I asked, "How do you get along with your book?" "O, master, we is trying right hard, but git on slow." "Don't you know how to read?" I asked. "No, but we wants to, master, very much; we wants to learn more dan we does to very much; we wants to learn more dan we does to eat a good dinner when we is hungry; we want to learn so dat we can read de Word of God," said the

man.

In a few minutes the pupils began to come In a few minutes the pupils began to come in. They came—young, old and niddle-aged, male and female—and quietly took seats, filling the body of the house, as well as the galleries, and numbering five or six hundred. In front of the altar were six teen bright and wakeful little boys of from eight to twelve years, ranged on two benches, and confronting the lesson of the evening, which had been written upon a sheet in large letters, and hung over the pulpit:—

"Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you."—Matt. 5th ch. When all had become seated, Mr. Colyer gave out the Sabbath school hymn:—

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move," was sung with earnest pathos by the whole

congregation.

During the prayer, when incidental reference was made to the closing of the school, a sob was heard in congregation.

During the prayer, when incidental reference was made to the closing of the school, a sob was heard in all parts of the house. That single sentence dashed all hopes, and sent a pang to every heart. The Superintendent remarked that during the six weeks the schools had been opened, no disorder had occurred, and not the slightest complaint had been made by the authorities. The schools had been uniformly closed before the hour of guard-mounting, though by this course they had been obliged to assemble at an inconvenient hour, leaving their work at the fortification and on the bridge frequently without their suppers, in order to be early at the school. They had made rapid progress, over one hundred, only a few days since, having been selected as teachers, who could read with facility, and the remainder were able, after a few minutes' instruction, to read the common lesson. He alluded to the fact that three or four hundred of them had been engaged upon one work—the fort—and that no disturbance had occurred, not a fight had taken place among them. Meantime they had lived in most inconvenient places, generally kitchens and outbuildings in the town, crowded together in unhealthy and irritating circumstances.

"These schools," said the speaker, "are now to

THE SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF CITIZENS Mr. Colyer continues the white school for poor children, as usual. This is right. It is better to educate a small part of the rising generation than to neglect the whole. The State raised, during the year 1860-81, for educational purposes, less than \$100,000. The sum expended in possiler during the same period is not stated. Generals Burnaide and Reno visited the schools for the whites, and were received by over fifty children—some very pretty—with bouquets of flowers. These they presented to the General, who expressed himself greatly pleased.

SENDING BACK THE SLAVES.

of the idea of freedom is not ultra: he stands firm on the living principle of truth. The world may shout, "Put him down! put him down!" but though an earthquake should engulf the world, the true and it into order of liberty to all would be still living.

The fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, the fire-cater of South Carolina is called an extremist or ultraist. No, he believes in human bondary, and the south of the same is the same in the same is not the same is th

Bray is a brother-in-law of A. G. Eubank, the Quartermaster of the rebel militia, lately at the place. He is a well known rebel; was mastered into the service, it is said, and only escaped taking part in the battle of Newbern on account of some alleged injury to his back. He promised to take the oath of allegiance.

oath of allegiance.

Several other orders were given for the capture and taking away of slaves from the town. For were reported to have been captured and caried out of our lines yesterday. FLIGHT OF THE NEGR

FLIGHT OF THE NEGROES.

Frightened at this turn of affairs, a number of deslaves who have congregated in the town had sextered like a flock of frightened birds. Some his taken to the swamps, and others have concealed themselves in out-of-the-way places. A price panie prevails among them. The greater part were employed on the fortifications are so made alarmed at the prospect of being returned to the energy of the state of little use as laborers.

It is is believed that many will find their way be the rebel lines, and, in order to make friends with them, will reveal important facts touching the edition of affairs in this department. The slaves express the greatest horror at the prospect of being sea back to their old homes, and say that they will be unmercifully "out up" for having absconded. Os old man of sixty told me to-day that he would rathe be placed before a cannon and blown to pieces the go back. Multitudes say they would rather die. FEELING AMONG THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIES

PEELING AMONG THE OFFICERS AND SOLDING.

The new administration has fallen upon the effect and soldiers in this place like a wet blanket. Trust-near officers, from colonels and quartermaster dors to the humblest soldiers in the ranks, speak in tens of the most vehement indignation of the coses which the new Governor is pursuing, and I have as met an individual, either officer of soldier, and I have seen a large number, who does not condens, in the plainest language, the course which has been adopted. dopted.

Nevertheless, no whisper of disloyalty to the Cor.

reterribries, no whisper of disoyalty to the 6s. ernment has or will be uttered or tolerated in a quarter. Massachusetts, as well as New York trops, it is assumed, will conquer their prejudices and sactute the beheats of the Government, believing that patriotic motives inspire whatever measures as adopted for the putting down of the slaveholding rebellion.

adopted for the putting down of the slaveholding a-bellion.

It would be a dereliction of duty on my part, however, to conceal, at the present time, the state of feeling which prevails, and to predict that military force will, before long, be required to assist in copelling the return of fugitive slaves to their claiman.

I have carefully watched in every quarter for the uprising of the Union sentiment in this State, but, unlike the reporters of the Tribune, have failed use it. Hence, I have refrained from misleading the public on that subject. For the correctness of arreports, in this respect, I appeal with confidence accept officer and soldier in the department. MORE RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

MORE RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

Four hundred more of the released Union price ers arrived here, via Washington, last night, on bast of the steamer Virginia. They are in a deplorate condition, many having scurvy in its wors formation. They may have been seen to be sufficient to the steamer Virginia. They are in a deplorate condition, many having scurvy in its wors formation. The seen when I see the price of his limbs, and his flesh turning black and black. Many have ulcerous gums and loosened tech, from the constant use of salt, fat pork, and no verefalse. They include the letters G and part of M. Segeant Mathews, the color-bearer of Col. Corrora, is on board. They will receive medical attentor, some necessary comforts, and sail at once far New York. — Morrell, Third United States Infantry, died on board to-day, of dropsy.

ACT THED — THE "CRISIS" — MR. IS H. B. BLIFES

ACT THIRD - THE "CRISIS

The following correspondence explains itself.

Mr. Helper, like Gov. Stanly, is a native of the State, and belongs in Rowan County. As his letter, states, he has been employed in the army, and also in other important positions of the Government service. He is a brother of Hinton Helper, author of The Impending Crisis.

NEWBERN. N. C., May 30, 1881.

The Impending Crisis.

NEWDERN, N. C., May 30, 1881.

To his Excellency Gov. Stanly:

DEAR Str.—I wish you to believe me when lel you that what I say to you to-day, is said in a wist of love and kindness,—they are only the world one man, a son of the State, who heartily desires

DEAR SIR.—I was you to believe me when he you that what I say to you to-day, is said in a wist of love and kindness,—they are only the word of one man, a son of the State, who heartily desire to become again a permanent citizen.

I enlisted in the service a private colder for the purpose of fighting down the slaveholders' rebellis, and was mustered out of said service on the lat of February last, on my own application, to join this division of the army, in either a military or civil capseity, in the hope that I might be more useful in synative State than elsewhere. This course was by some thought to be impolitie.

I have awaited your arrival with no little impatience, under the expectation that a new cra was be in naugurated by your administration, which would favor my long cherished hopes of again settling a my native soil, and becoming useful. Without asy means of knowing the policy to be adopted by you upon your arrival, the recent acts of the General Government have led me to expect that you might try the effect of an earnest appeal to the people to listen to the gracious offer of the President in la late proclamation, and seek deliverance from the incubus of slavery, which weighs so heavily upon it industry—an appeal which, backed by the high repatation you have enjoyed in the State for moderates and patriotism, could hardly fail to make a migression upon the people, even in the midst of the wild tumults of war. It had occurred to me, that while you, possibly, thus held out the clive branch to the five large slave-owners in the State, whose interest of convenience might temporarily suffer by the change, I might possibly make myself useful among that larger class of non-slaveholding citizens, who have no direct interest in perpetuating the system, and who, I have reason to believe, would be brought, by judicious management, soon to acquiesce in the paternal policy of the President. Thus much I will reveal to you of my feelings and hopes.

I have had no good opportunity, since you came, to learn what course

cated by this first act is to be adopted by you. If so I shall need no further mand will prepare as soon as practicable to leave its State, satisfied as I am that I can render the State as service so acceptable to you and them.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obediest H. H. H. HELPER.

GOVERNOR STANLY'S REPLY.

and awie emae they orth teritile the

The r, be por r, be por r, be por r, be line r, be line

OVERNOR STANL'S REPLY.

OPTICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, May 81, 1862.

H. H. Helper, Esq.:

Sin,—I am instructed by his Excellency the Mintary Governor of North Carolina, to inform you that he requires you've leave this department in the first vessel going North.

Capt. C. G. Loring, Jr., Assistant Quarternaster, will furnish you with the necessary order for transportation. I am, vely respectfully, yours,

DAN MESSENGER, Provot-Marshal.

DAN MESSENGER, Protost-Marmal.

RETALIATION ON BEAT.

Last night, a party of men, distinguished with the letter "M" on their caps, proceeded to the home of Nicholas Bray, at a distance of two miles from town of the control of the c

was still searching the town for his slave.

VESSELS TO BE OVERHAULED.

I am informed that an order has been jissued is search closely every steamer, or vessel gaving this port, for the purpose of stopping any colored peed who may be found on board with the design of getting away to the North. It is also intimated that the names of certain Capitains of vessels are on the list of suppicious persons who will be subject to arrest on their arrival here, on charges of carrying away black persons from the Siate.

Adams & Co.'s Express agents have been waited on and required to show their way-bills for some weeks back, and persons are to be sent to Massachusetts back, and persons are to be sent to Massachusetts other places in pursuit of stray articles of verts, seving machines, &c.

E. S.