

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 32.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

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abiliants 1 We might go on with an undless account of the dishonesty of radicalism. It demorralizes the man who adopts it. It leads orators and newspapers to indege in the most debased and debasing style of heatric, substituting the language of the pot house for the arguments of sensible men, and overwhelm-ing their opponents with that style of oratory which makes an English fish-market famous. It has well-ing their opponents with that style of oratory which makes an English fish-market famous. It has well-ing their opponent with the to be trusted today in its professions of loyalty than in its repré-sentations of fact, and the present distracted state of the contry is due to the load and long wails of minesism, which have rung through the land from the whose openly on way committees or at least

HOW IT WORKS.

HOW IT WORKS. And what is the serious effect of all this anti-Chris-tian preaching—of the "abolition of Union" meetings by dergymen? It is to keep good Christian citizens and also their families from attending those churches —the pseudo Orthodox of self-opinion I As proof, look at the financial condition of the said colifices. Aye, there's the rub! "The Temple Church" has occasionally been let for rope dancing and comis singing. "Theodore Parker's Church," where Wordell Phillips and Garrison hold forth, has bere-tofore been let for a Rarcy show in horse taming. The "Park Street Church" has let a part of its basement story for the retail of a roff-shament of the body; and over the door, in black let-ters, is a sign—not of the croses and the appropriate words "In *Aoic signo vince*"—but the words. "Phil-delphia Ice Cream Depot." Of Shade of Constan-ing there is as follows, with an index hand point to gin there is as follows, with an index hand point to the vestry-door..." Entrance to Hoop Sirt, Corset and Dressmaking Department." This exceeds those churches, in the pulpits of which eler-privates a deroid of St. Faul, or wine at amarings for the story and gin in the basement of the there are there is a softlows, with an index hand pointing to the vestry-door..." Entrance to Hoop Sirt, Corset and Dressmaking Department." This exceeds those churches, in the pulpits of which eler-pharisees lacturally receive a rent for the istorage form, brandy and gin in the basement of their harmesed mind is edified on Sunday, and and the signates at the diffed on Sunday, and and the signates by the prison Courser. " THE GOLDEN HOUR."

"THE GOLDEN HOUR."

THE GOLDEN HOUR. By Moncure D. Conway, an thor of "The Rejected Stone." Impera pasendo Boston : Ticknor & Fields.

thor of "The Rejected Stone." Impera passado Boston: Ticknor & Fields. The author of this work, a Unitarian clergyman, though a genius, is an ultraist and an unsafe guida to follow. The great question of American Slavery constitutes the main theme of his present book, and the Golden Hour is the present hour, for now, in the estimation of Mr. Conway, the shackles of the slave can be unriveted by a word from the President, the war ended, and the Union restored. We don't be-lieve in such nonsense. How can the "word" of President Lincoln reach to the centre of South Caro-lina or any other of the Cotion States, and with au-thority sufficient to free the slaves 7 Why, it has had no effect, and can have no effect to liberate even the white Union men in the Slave States who are held in bondage, and pressed into the army of the Southerh Confederacy. The slaves can be liberated no further than our arms liberate them. "The present hour offers us a penceful victory through emancipation," says our author. Why don't men who talk in this way offer some practical thought on the subject? Why don't they tell us *how*." emanoipa-tion" is effected, it will afford us a "peaceful victory "These are times for the utterance of plain common sense, and not fustian.—Boston Trubpet and Freeman.

THE SUBLIME OF IMPUDENCE.

The "policy" which Mr. Phillips demands as the condition of support to the government is the abo-lition of slavery. Now, whom does this man repre-sent when he makes this demand? He represent the Gavison Abolitionists, who take no part in the government and give it no voluntary support, and have not for years, because they think that by so do-ing they should become responsible for slavery. No-

Selections. THE WHITE MAN'S WAR.

A fire broke out on Lake street last night about 11 o'clock. The wind was blowing a gale. The steam engines, from long disuise, were inefficient. The firo-men, from the same cause, were blandering in their op-erations, and the orders issued by the captains of the different machines were contradictory and damag-ing. The flames, unchecked, roared and leaped like so many demons of destruction, and as they we the eastward toward the lake, westward toward the South branch, and northward over Water street, and among the shipping at the docks, laid anything low that they embraced. The banks, the splendid temples of commerce which the industry and taste of our merchants had reared, the dwellings of the rich and the hunbler tenements of the poor, the shops of the artisans and the offices of the underand among the shipping at the docks, laid anything low that they embraced. The banks, the splendid temples of commerce which the industry and taste of our merchants had reared, the dwellings of the shops of the arisans and the offices of the profes-sional men, numberless hotels, a theatre, lecture room and lyceum, were taken up by the larid heat and dissipated in flame and smoke. The rain was immense; but the destruction of human life lwas ap-palling. The falling of every roof was an announce-ment that a company of gallant firemen, and hum-dreds of citizens who had volunteered to assist in sifting the destroyer, had heen killed. The scene was tarrife. Mothers west up and down the larid streets seeking their sons. Fathers in agony assis-ed in bearing loved ones to homes that they were to ond, and thousands, not of women only, but strong men, prayed as if their last day had come. But neither work nor prayers stayed the destruction, and by and by the ranks of the helpers grew thin. The dead and maimed could work no more, and the others grew tired with the superhuman toil. Just before day, hardly an hour before we went to press, a thousand black men, living in the South Di-vision, rousd by the clanger of the bells, the criss of the wounded and the roar of the selents, came and offered their adi in beaing back and subduing the confingration. They had lived long in the city; they knew it well; they were conflict of fire and water, above the din of machinery, the grouns of the wounded, the sitris of wome and the deep rivid knew that they were conflict of fire and water, above the din of machinery, the grouns of being the incendiaries : "Let them go home and different in the loake men who were more than suppeted of being the incendiaries : "Let them go home and different in the black men and e." Den the ingrees." cried out the men who were more than suppeted of being the incendiaries : "Let them go home and different in the other men who were more the suppeten-ing the incendiaries : "Let them go home and differe

NECESSITY OF AN IMMEDIATE ALLIANCE WITH THE SLAVES OF THE REBELS.

SEVEN PINES, Va., June, 1862. To whatever of reason and justice sensible men-bave to justify this alliance, I unhesitatingly add the testimony of a quarter of a year's experience in our Peninsula war, that it is utterly impossible for as to subdue the rebels, without an alliance with their layers.

subdue the rebels, without an alliance with unsequences. We demonstrated before Manassas that we needed the aid of the slaves. The history of war does not present an example of such throner ignorance of the enemy's strength and movements as we camped stolid under for six months, within tan miles of the foc. When they began to swaruate a confield, which only our thick ignorance had converted into a Sevasiood, we knew nothing of it. They marched away with cannon, wagons, food, baggage, every-thing—not leaving a dollar's worth of property be-hind—making a faultez retreat. We knew nothing of it. A peddler from a New England State, driv ing a hores of the barebones breed, was the firs man to enter the evacuated Manasas, and as hi tood up in his wagon-front, gripping his clothes-lin reins, was the first man to wonder at the puerli character of the school-yard dirix-work before whice an army of over 200,000 men had been kept at bay. y of over 200,000 men had been k tot kept at bay by the children's sibly have been nursed and maint it hand of brotherbood been strete roes in Bioherer Nay, not ke but by the c not possibly the right ha <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ing away from them with salvation speed, woo have led one army right up to the places of wea

ing actus from them with salvation speed, world have left and army right up to the places of awak-mander. 20 is an di place, Maasa, where de, army of de Lord and freedom can burst fru, just as fru a garden fence. Gib 'em de bayonet, and leave de the stander and treedom can burst fru, just as fru a garden fence. Gib 'em de bayonet, and leave de lasti who, under such guldance and such God-speed, would have as stormed the gates of Massa would have as stored the presoins, time would have area would have areaved the presoins, time would have areave the presoins time would be have would have areaved the presoins, time would have stormed the actes of the invo-cents of the Vermont regiments at Lee's Mills, whom Aye's steel gaundletted hands stretched over, and dripping with flames and shooting shot and shell, could saver, and averted that statistics we could have descell gaundletted hands stretched over, and dripping with flames and shooting shot and shell, indefining with flames and shooting shot and shell, indefinite with the save could bay and science the the may's position—that shee's could have conducted us through them, and that by flamk attacks we could have baged or crushed the entire eneny we were parating? There is no doubt whatever about this unfortunately, there is just as little doubt that we had refused alliance to the law. The refirbation of or military error was terrible. Was it not just? —Cerremondence of the New York Triburg.

THE BLACK MAN IN THE ARMY.

THE BLACK MAN IN THE ARMY. take tents, and allow our volunteer militia to return to their homes or to go South to the theatre of hostil-ties. Other garrisons might be similarly relieved. Black soldiers might well be employed in the Indian war which is now upon our hands on the Western Plains, and save the necessity of sending white troops there, when they are needed to crush the re-bellion.-Salem Observer.

WHY SHOULD THE NEGRO FIGHT?

There is no reason for the alarm expressed I note a no exact arming the negro. He is no likely to prove a valuable auxiliary on either side if he is a rational being, he must certainly see that he has nothing to gain by becoming a partiant it the war. If he fights for the South, he but forge the fetter that perpetuates his servitude. If for the North, he but exchanges also lite serfoon for pennee freedom, without civil or political rights. The iron band of prejudice in the Northiern States is as cir-actificar seed unvielding unon him as the mana and it is a the his hard lot in the n in the North If he is ed to him a hard I nt, of ca d. If be

attempt to enter lucrative professions and trade-even engages to any extent in profitable employme would be the signal for persecutions, strutts, bindrances, ending in a repression of such da ambition, and the sudden extinguishment of the i Misults, and

ambilion, and the sudden extinguishment of the mesi-illusive hopes. Now, these are facts, deny it who will. The ne-gro has little to hope from Northern sympathy or legislation. Any attempt to engraft upon the or-ganic law of the States provisions extending to the colored man political privileges is overwhelmingly defeated by the people. It makes no difference that here is a pen, and there a voice, raised in his behaff; the general verdict is against him, and its repetition in any case where it is demanded shows that it is in exorable. We talk a great deal about the vice of havery, and the cruelky of denying to our follow-men their personal freedom and a due reward of la-bor; but we are very-careful not to concide the corollary, that the sin of withholding that freedom is not vastly greater than withholding the rights to which he who enjoys it is entitled.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT AT PORT ROYAL.

The New York Times's correspondent writes as follows of the appearance and proficiency of Gen. Hunter's negro regiment :---

incutenants, ommenting diversely ed by the organizatio resently from amid the bond en, all co ely upon the exp inauguran uid the w en, in the u of rescued bonusies, in States, with bayonets glistening, 're erated, disenthralled,' marched ste parade-ground, and formed in doubl Having been accustome months to witness the eve cry stage of drill and dis months men, who starter months men, who started for of April a year ago, to the so precision of the cohorts organ period of inactivity on the Po precision of the period of inactival and milit that the first S ited an er cy in the manual of arms and the evolution of a such as I have never seen surpassed by any reg-iment of an equal time under taition. The imita-tive tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master while his strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony an enables him to march with the harmony and al of an s of par

inity of reteran regulars. hen the review was presented by the Adju-o Capt. Fessenden, of Gen. Hunter's staff, unding the regiment, a straighter line of hayo-r steadler body of men has soldom been seen. l by any white

WHOLE NO. 1644.

adopt it ? We deny We belie to rapine. likely to ravag the G and armed, and that they may be fully established. used al portion of the able-bod the slavery question wo Already, Gen. Hunter ored men into his army action has been approv anter and has a army, and has a army of by the action has been approved of by the House of Rep sentatives, after long debate, and his policy will p ably be adopted on a larger scale at no distant of Emancipation advances with every month's re-ance of the slave power. If Mr. Davis holds out other year, there will not be a slave left in States at the end of 1863.

TERRIBLE REVELATIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

NARCHY AND BARBARISM IN BURNED IN LOUISIANA --- TES' ROPEAN SAVANT.

ROPEAN SAVART. The Independence Belge of July 6, 1862, (may the New York Evening Post) contains two very curior letters, written in April and May last by M. Ho reau, a savaat of Belgium, who had been stayin come time in Texas, but who recently tried to essa the horrors of eiril war by seeking refuge in Mexir "We have received two of his letters," says LJ "We have received two of his letters," says LJ dependence, " and if they did note emanate from o reconstruction whose good name and charact ments which seem too horrible for cred we cannot doubt their truth, and print t the kind of men and the cause that the nts wi We translate

"MATAMORAS, Mexico, April 27, 1865

"You probably have conjectured that the ade has kept me in Texas as in a besieged cit priving me of all communication with Europes government of platters here have increase solation by suppending the mailing of news and by suppressing most of the mail routes, y results a state of isolation very favorable to

what I have seen about me, and wh n the mouths of sufficient of the since 1 com an prove, but to be part

th to a

g up by the h in that position periahed of hunger; his ma-had the cruelty to place near his ma-ing warm meat, which was renewed at o time. One of the comrales of this marty, that his last words, in a low, dying voice, w me eat—eat."

role population of this city, which his infolm blocks in its virus, has replaced the brigands who have as solid if from Texas. The sould 1 do in such eccess of confusion 1. My have neveral of my neighbors thilded in their fields, and a fow of them scoped. Others had fallen be-ment they are so the furious Ranger, because they were ufficients. I had seen Bole Angustin rate up which invises before the Justice of Peace of San Ar-proto. I had seen nother privated by these main firing a revolver at him, till be fell bleeding and dying in the market place. White should 1 do? The solution of the solution of the second of the solution of the second second second second second second for the second second second second second for the second of the second second second second second for the second second second second second second rate once second to leave my house, and leaves to the second second second second second second rates at once second to leave my house, and leaves to the second second on my person, would have been second to have hanged on the times over, as a syn-or second second to the second second leaves the myself free on this mide of the Grande. Would that my voice could be heard all over Europe. They substants have received it is main athemy second second to be set all of a second second second second second to the second at the second be been all of over Europe. They substant have received it. The anise the second blood y and abhored carealises and the house of the second abhored carealises in the main the second blood y and abhored carealises is a state and ablored by the possession of man is brown block are in the second by the possession of man is brown block are an and and by the possession of man is defined athored of the second of the find second to be been or which are any and ansate was recently at weat by for the induction. The second second the based of the find second to be been or when hanged: The second the second by the possessind of the based base

Seguin (Texas) a master and recently for out or stars for having in his presence attempted to visiolity honor of his negro size. Of colless, the uego in band was hanged." In this preventided political movement of the So there is a return to barbarism, which the custom they increase the spirit of our country, and our idea humanity and religion chance permit. This imp

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LETTER NO. 2

" MATAMORAS, Mexico, May 18. cy, after having lost all my property, in from hanging as an Abolitonist. I ad journey hither from Sas Antonio, and here a true friend in the American

lost all my goods, and was forced to burn apers, including all my notes on the condi-ociety in the South, which, though very s, were tinged with an Abolitonism (or ith equity) out of place there. I had also h delicacy to leave these papers in the f any of my friends, thus exposing them to

able: th as regards Texas is deple cation with Brownsville, and tico, is quite broken off. S-----, with what satisfac

y dear 8------, with what satisfaction have d from that region of tyranny and oppres-the history of this implous war, for 'the ex-and porpetuity of slavery', will never be then. No'cone can tell it all. What blind i intel 'New Orleans is taken. Well, you of far away cannot comprehend the deliring raised. Before surrendering it, the planter their cotton, their sugar, their steam cotton and their refineries. They preferred this 1 coston, their sugar, their steam cotton heir refineries. They preferred this to and the thought that their goods would memics. But—shame and crime un-ley also burned their slaves. Think of insane fury to which they were carried? it to burn their slaves rather than to see ted. Those who committed this atroo-neled in history particularly, because it heir enemies—those who did this deed iffensive blacks together, and sent them how and start them iled they also ree of insane y preferred to but

paralleled in history particularly, because it hurt their enemics-those who did this deed their indficuite blacks together, and sent them work-shops, and locked the doors, the fire was and quickly did its work, while the masters outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the in, the woman, or any store might leap from the or roof, to escape the dreadful flames. not speak of the banks from which the de-new been seized for the army. They amount-one hundred millions of frances, but what are ired millions of frances to the hecatombs of the ts who by the sweat of their brow supported manue masters? The sacrifice of life and try in this terrible war is absolutely incalcula-'ecole have fought with courage, with heroism satisfies for causes, if not perfectly rightcos, t justifiable. I could have understood the abolition, or to obtain a gradul emancipa-reading over twenty or fifty years. But I comprehend an obstinacy carried to fury to ha and impose that which is unjust, impossible, n, abaurd, condemmed by every religion, phi-r, system, and nation-1 mean the claim for y, universal and perpetual.' , system, and nation - a mean the data the , universal and perpetual.' revolution will in time be regarded as the

is revealed in the base of the second eat feature of m

REBEL BARBARISM. Among the many acts o ism which the rebels have practised upon our the following deserves a prominent place. f Commodore Porter's mortar boatmen fell he hands of a regiment of Arkansas troops day a, the following deserves a prominent place, of Commodore Porter's mortar boatmen fell the hands of a regiment of Arkanasa troops day o yesterday. He made no resistance whatver, inding himself a prisoner, yielded a quiet sub-on to his fate. His captors, instead of treating as a prisoner of war, marched him into the is about half a mile distant, tied him with his a behind his back to a tree, and deliberately cut ones open with a dirk knifs. They then cut his out, and hang it upon a tree. The unfortunate and anong cries for mercy were drowned in mearchly yells of the Southern fiends, as they , "Gut his heart out!" "Tear the abolition tout of him," etc. Let those who speak of con-ion think of this—and it is a fact which cannot aimsayed, as I learn it from men who witnessed and who have little sympathy for the cause of mism. A deserter who came into our lines yee y confirms every word of it, and says that Gen-Van Dorn intends to give no quarter to any of men, who may fall into his hands.—Vickburg expondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

AN UNTIMELY JOKE.

The most unfortunate reputation a man can have, xt to that of being a positive liar, is that of the obtail and inevitable joker. The straighter he ops his face, and the more solemn and carnest appears, after he has acquired the character of joker, the more people will believe he is poking i at them. And no matter about the occasion, matter if there is a corpse in the house, the re-ted joker eannot put his handkerchief to his s, but every one will be laughing at him. For a he is mostly to blame himself, yet it must be nowledged that as a general thing he willingly epits his position, endures its penalties, and for love of being known as "the lord of mirule," his finer feelings and integrity for the indu-nces, of the buffoon. Our President, Abraham uoh, has the fatal repute of being a joker; and rtunate reputation a man can have axt to that of be the boffoon. Our President, Abraham a the fatal repute of being a joker; and het it is to depresated in the private most deplorable when it crops out on rous occasions in the outgoings of the rate of a great nation. In order, pro-break the back of this most heincows and allion, the Congress of the United States proughout the entire session toward the an Emancipation and Conflecation bill." rought and stated a year ago that all the ower for prosecuting noor against entemies s thought and stated a year ago that an the y power for proceeding hear against enemies ountry was-vested in the Comminder-in-at did not object to Congress sharing in rese the responsibilities incident to such a bus occasion. Congress having trained the led, primed it—and having put a match in of the President that he might touch it off, a people are breathless with excitoment and of the President that he magnitude s people are breathless with excitement and ion, at the sery crisis of our existence as a his most unfortunate habit of joking takes erry of Mr. Lincoln, and so, in accordance infirmity, he issues a proclamation in rela-the unployment of negroes "as laborers ad from said States, giving reasonable wages

Then comes thirdly—" That as, to both property d persons of African descent." Did these Africans seend with property other than their dusky hides this scenter 2. " In consulties and amounts, and o this country? "In quantities and amounts, and rom whom both 'property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which componention can be made in proper cases." Such is the manuer in which the President treats the grave matter of tak-rap the initiative towards giving freedom to some four millions of bondsmen, and enlisting their sym-millions of bondsmen, and enlisting their sym-millions of bondsmen, and enlisting their sym-The second secon about no not incove down the abovel and hose so? A proper "account" will be given of in amounts and quantities," and if he tolls the instant is in fegacious meater (from whom his m shall have come," or his master went, as the ny be, we suppose) will have the darkoy's ant as "a basis socomplemation." Toor Sam-

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bo is the basis, after all-the con stone of the ne Mr.aLi

It Quakers-by perpetrating that as to old John Brown of Harper in reg ELY.—Pat

SLAVERY IN THE WAR.

TTER FROM GENERAL HUNTER TO THE RE

HEADQUARTERS DEF'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, Port Royal, S. C., July 17, 1862 er. Stephen H. Tyng, President of the National Fr main's Relief Association. New York (Noted) mident of the Nationa on, New York City:

SIR,-I have the honor to acknowledge the re int of your communication dated June 2, 1862, ex to me the approval of my course in regard reed slaves of this Department, by the im and benevolent association of which you are pressing to the fi portant and benevolent asse President.

dent. tisfied of having attempted, in the absence of in-tions, to do my duty in the matter, according to recurs, to do my duty in the matter, according to be best lights of my judgment and a long experi-ice, every assurance of sympathy from men whose aracters I esteem is gratifying, and enables me to ait with more patience for those inevitable days hich are to give a policy on the slavery question your Government. vait with more pat

It to our Government. It is my only fear that the lesson may not be un-derstood and acted upon until read in characters of blood at the fireside of every Northern family. To attain wisdom, we must suffer; but that wisdom on the slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith. Our people are not dull of comprehension in re-

attain wisdom, we must suffer; but that wisdom on the slavery question must finally be obtained, is my sustaining faith. The people are not dull of comprehension in re-gard to matters about which free play is given to their common sense. When a fire is spreading through a block of houses, they do not hesitate to batter down an intermediate house to save the re-mainder of the block. When the playue occupies an infected district, the district is quarantined, and every resource of science and industry put forth to rid the locality of its presence. The soldiers of bealth are by no means ordered to mount guard over each smitten house, and see that the vested in-terests of pestilence are protected. "Break open doors if they be not opened," is the order on these occasions. "Let in fresh air and sunlight: let pu-rity, replace corruption." But in presence of one great evil, which has so long brooded over our country, the intelligence of a large portion of our people would seem paralyzed and helpless. Their moral nerves lie torpid under, its beinmbing shadow. Its breach has been the pestilence of the political atmosphere in which our statesmen have been nurtured; and never, I fear, until its back as dripping with the best blood of the country, and its talons tangled in her vitals, will the tree masses of the logal States be fully aronsed to the necessity of abating the abomination, at what-ever cost and by whatever agencies. This is written, not politically, but according to mard, there looms up a possibility (only too possible) of a peace which shall be nothing but an armistice, with every advantage secured to the rebello. Nothing can give us permanent peace but a suc-costiul prosecution of the war, with every weapon and energy at our command, to its logical and legiti-mate conclusion. The fomenting cause of the rebel-ion must be abated; the axe must be laid to the bitter frit meon are wenter, here a rained down such bitter for the mong tree which has rained down such bitter for the none to enote the tree bi

mate conclusion. The fomentin ion must be abated; the axe m st be laid to th

non must be abatere, the set must be not to the root of the upas tree which has raised down such bitter fruit upon our country, before anything like a permanent peace can be justly boped. Already I see signs in many influential quarters, heretofore opposed to my views in favor of arming the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illuminate

the blacks, of a change of sentiment. Our recent disasters before Richmond have served to illuminate imany minds. To speak of using the negroes merely for throw-ing up intrenchiments is a step in the right direction, though far short of what must be the end. It has the advantage, however, of making the further and final steps necessary; for men working in face of the enemy must have arms with which to protect themselves if auddenly attacked. On the whole, there is much reason to be satis-fied with the propers made by public sentiment, considering how deeply-rooted were the prejudices to be overcome, the general failure of the nation to realize at first the proportions of the war, and the impunity still extended to those Northern traitors who are the plunderers of the Government by means of fraudulent army and navy contracts, on the one hand, while using every energy of togue and pen to excite discontent with our Government, and sym-pathy with the more candid and courageous traitors of the South who are in arms against us. In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to say, that in transmitting the approval of the National Freedman's Relief Association of my course, you were — doubtless unconsciously — endorsing views which your own carnest eloquence had no slight share in maturing. Though without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, a member of your congregation, and take this oppor-tunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings.

share in maturing. 1 aveg. your personal acquaintance, I was, during a year, --member of your congregation, and take this oppor-tunity of gratefully acknowledging my indebtedness to your teachings. Your letter would have been earlier answered had not pressing duties too fully occupied my time Believe me, Sir, very truly, your obliged and obe Teat servant, D. HUNTER.

Believe me, Sir, very truly, your obliged and over dient servant, D. HUNTER. P. S. None of the carfully-fostered delusions by which davery has sustained itself at the North is more absurd than the bugbear of "a general mi-gration of negrose to the North," as a necessary se-quence of emancipation. So far is this from being the fact, that although it is well knows that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachments being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South, whenever thy shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction-block. Sincerely, D.H.

COLORED REGIMENTS.

A deputation of prominent citizens waited upon an the President on Monday morning of last week, to it

The Biberator. No Union with Slavsholders!

THE LIBERATOR.

ELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST

subtlee-day in this is shall be delilo d Lord's f ton, by large places on the .n. ed pe itself as one to be held in gr ice and joyfully comme deemed survivor, for the morning se accordingly the people were invite packed the hall to overflowing. on, at least, an

At 10¹/₂ o'clock, the meeting was called to a SAMUEL MAY, Jr., who read, in behalf of th Arrangements, a list of officers, which aly accepted by the meeting, as follow midne-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. of Arr For Pre

For Vice Presidents-Elbandon Spradur, Elmen Ha-rt, Joshua Perny, Elias Richands, William G. Ba K, EDWARD G. BENNETT, RUFUS BAT

For Finance Con TARY WILLEY, ANNE CANNAN, WILLIAM C. NELL.

Mr. GARRISON, on taking the chair, saidn which we are easures, as all en ently wise and just. ult in good, and nothing but go result in good, non nothing but good, to those who has been the oppressors and to those who had been ti oppressed; that there would be no tumuits, no disc ders, no shedding of blood, no desolation, but ever thing peaceful, happy, joyous and prosperous; an after an experience of twenty-eight years, we find the trent of all our execution. truth of all our assertions de the safety and the righteousness of emanc not here, of course, to eulo nt of the Uni We so many years in Engla tion to the cause of the West India islands. We are here to ults of the experiment, and have rwise than thankful and triumph that long struggle, so far as our assed by the British Parliament, 11 joicing on the part of the people of the L in view of that grand and glorious event ever. So far from any thing of that h thing but evil predicti so 1 A sla

ng, sla tinues to be, how vent like that which we are her elebrate 1 Mr. Garrison then said that they were

the presence of quite a large number of speakers, and suggested that each one should study to be as brief as possible in the remarks that he should make, in rder that the audience might have an opportunity t hear from them all.

The jubilee hymn, comme

"Come, friends of freedom all, Glad voices let us raise,"

ing, to the good old tune Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of an earnest and eloquent speech, the substa which will be published hereafter. After the s

SPEECH OF REV. M. D. CONWAY. MR. CHAIRMAN,-We have heard it said, unti

saying has of the ord ordeal of Bepu tween sham Democracy-o emocracy, and it p nd real Reof the people as to the m have appointed him to do. He and acts upon it, that he is there ool of the people-a tool is of government as have a Yankee who is smart enoug tomaton President, that shall sit the and whenever the people can all go to their tele and touch that President michine, at the White it will, according as one party or the at the White House

The l ut it w Afte pate, just as they forced him to employ negro-in the army; but it is not the true idea of our ment that the President shall be an automato ing for mouth until the people, scourged by a shall force him to do what he ought to have do

ng two weeks, trying to ides, and it is important that the world rested on an elephant, and on a tortoise. Now, the ancients had a country when they said that. The el army, and the only disagreeable fact at trmy rests on Abraham Lin toise, there are a tortoles, there never was one made by Ora in-mighty i is impossible for Abraham Lincoln to more faster than the tortoise; he has tried it, and it is "no go." (Laughter and applause.) He has got a heavy shell upon his back. He got it at his birth, for that is the kind of animal that grows in Kentneky. Creation stopped in that State when it got to the tor-toise. There it sticks; it is the nature of the man; and it is of no use to try to make a rap nius out of the President; and if any nus out of the Arseident; and if any man expects to make a leader of him, who will free the country in the only way in which it can be freed, I give him fair warning that it is impossible—I bid him deepair.— "All hope abandon, ye who enter here 1" See the men he has called around him 1 McClellan has gone down to the Peoinsula, and what has he done ? Look at his pairties 1 Uk atom? position ! He stands on the banks of the Jan River, on a small neck of land, between a swamp river. I have been there, and know. At f gunboats. About ten miles below, it dee idens; but for ten miles, the river is so situ it would be impossible for McClellan to sible for McClellan to make a safe and meet his doom. He cannot retreat, for if he to attempt to send off the army in detachments, who were left, while some ere left, while some went away in ships, would army be haived, and one half sent away, for the re-maining balf would be in immediate danger. More-over, if he could get transports for the whole army, he could not carry them down the river those ten the every ship, have got all their light artillery on absolutely isolated. that foolish plan, to en He is lated. He has plan, that foolish plan, to enter Richmond; he has go there, and there he must stay. He is not strong enough to reach Richmond in that way. What is such an attack upon the other side of Richmon deClellan may have a better chance on his side the h but the rebels have made their entre that side, that, even if he he could not advance Why is that 7 Be id, he went and sat down in s eg. The President finds a third He looks about for help. Wh the takes the man who has sat do ird of his inth, half his army sick with dysentery, er to assist their fel Sixty-th housand men were lost fro and the battle of Shiloh. by sickness and the battle of dent calls that man to Washingto of McClellan, sitting in the sw miny. Now, why has the Pr in the same boat with McClel policy is ditching and spadin om. He goes on politically and McClellan do strategetics lly, and, like them only to a political Chickahom mow that Halleck and McCl

isely as if they had been stealing forts from get th ath was trying to have you I saw this man Halleck the other day rg, and it is enough to look in what sort of a man he is. He always a ch He re veral of his most distinguished ones, at least, was his habit. He sat in a room, and had all the

That is all we can get In er at did ; but isn't he a said-"This is a land of e looked at him utterly paraly walked away. (Laughter and app

" I am a as I came out of it, and city; and I felt as ke off methoes, and shake from them every particle dust that belonged to it. It seemed to me to be the presentative, the symbol, of a state of things that ust pass away, and is passing away. It seemed to is passing away. It seemed to entative of a past stratum of this n, like some old Saurian, o irn ; and I felt, that with the Washington city must pass away; pass condition; be embedded with the past, so ts ruins we can lay the corne ic. (Applause.) It seemed to written all over it and all aro rs Washington city, the spirit ionists, is so determinedly prom to death, they are so resolve narm shall not come to the dragon that devours them, that I fear they will have to pass along to their graves together. I was trying to get some negroes through Baltimoro. It took me about two weeks to get those thirty-one negroes into Ohio, where I wished to take them. There they were in the District—contrabands all not come to the dra were in the District-there, each of them had to receive an army ration from the government each of them would have been in the hands of the red tape, that uld give any permission to those contrabands to North, or to go out of the District. Mr. Stanton ratched his head over it, and turned and twisted over and almost stood on his head over it, (laughter,) wanted to give some money to help get ey. I did is money; I wanted his authority. Well, he could ot give it. And Mr. Lincoln, he unwound himself to very great length, (laughter,) and then wound him-if up again over it. he inally, we had a consultation in Mr. Sum d devise so be got away, and every and er could not see the way clear. There we here—I forget his name—who sat very pro-duting how we could get these negroes The difficulty was to get them across its of the souther, and so Nor in ther As I said, there ras one man at Mr. Sum and looked very profound ; and we all began to feel that that man, when he spoke, would have a profound idea. head and saidthat is what I desire." "There is but on es the to do it. You buy fifty feet of rope, and the buggar's hands behind him, and all Baltimore w you. They will be sure you are a l to keep them from being hat man hit the nail on the have the courage to carry out his suggesti have no doubt it illustrated the real feeling ore; for I felt, when we did at last get throu on earth but the si the mob spirit from overwhelming us, ough that city for a mile and a half, and depot for three hours and while and

After all I could not help intage in having things as they are, was when I could not have got that have got those ore at all. The time iberty (applause); and although the field of a slave State into inherty (applause); and although that did not reflect much glory on the Government, or afford much pros-pect of its success, it did show, that despite the clouds with which weak men would blind us, this is the Goldan Hour for the land. Now, my folgade

Now, my friends, I think you Northern people are

AUGUST 8

baptiam and be redecimed. Let them to to the tyranis of the Oid World, "W do quickly!" I hope that England an intervene. Let them 1 It will only Ider. Even the ery to he d to Europe; every, the Democrats, especially ther whip England than do any th.' If they t it will be by a great and swe rld : and we ought not to en slavery is struck, the all th gh the North and the signs of the ti ce in the fruits thereof. (Applan

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. SPEECH OF WEIGHT which Mr. Comp. I quite agree with the view which Mr. Comp. I quite agree with the view which Mr. Comp. ough which I have no he present purpose of the una now a purpose, is to en believe Mr. Lincoln is co nt, with the purpose of saving sla nt line of policy, so fa ons of a All civil ws as well as wel. t, as well as every man this side of at icahospital knows, that if he wants to save the way to end this war is to str self is not diotic enough to have avoided that idea, erest is as tried to do so. But Gen. McClellan is very waging a en. Beier al war; so is Mr. Li ordered the women and children to be turned at the camps at New Orleans, and one of the Columb the Northwest remonstrated, hid him elf-in his be ather than witness the misery which the omen and children who were to be turned out of nps, and the troops actually ions, it was not to get rid of individuals; it vu onciliate New Orleans. It was a ither the justice of the ci does it be r the nd and the De red the Presidency that has been a he could not. A civil war can hardly be a would let our army act on the principles of Lin th as the n le does not. He believes in the South as the fficient and vital instrumentality at the press sent, therefore defers to it. I had a friend who o Port Royal, went among the negro hat, mi he pines that were growin with shells and cannon bal n balls. He said to the main "When those balls "Didn't you run ? Yes." they were not meant for us." like faith in the justice, th Itwa But every Southern traito he ever fires one, "We know it is no For they of saving the Union as it was, or not sh on, they that McClellan is a traitor, but I sy f I do not say at if h hief (applause); he could not have ould not have worked better to stru nd hazard th Now, I think, and if I were in of the globe. ate I sl uld have said to th nd every wamps of the South, a

A product of product of the structure of the stru ted, only prolongs a m waged for

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 186'.

rested an intervent we sak for terms, she counts it not. The moment we sak for terms, she counts it not. The moment we sak for terms, she counts it distor, and the war in another shape goes on. You sublify of putting the army of this nation, whether is to make up of 136 or 45 States, on a people footing, and darryle derived. A large arm? immense intervent is derotic. Government, using necessarily corpores, a depotic. Government, using necessarily corpore and the depotic of the second state and of the Government, you are digging a pit with see hand and filling it with the other. The war means digging a jit with your two hands, and filling it up with the lives of your sons and the accumulations of with the lives of your sons and the accumulations of against Jefferson Davis, but against the easien is none for Commerce—"Better every robel die that one level soldier," (applause.) and begs of die do corennent, demands of the Government, to peak that word which is yictory and peace—until we found believe in the Government. I agree en-tiny with Mr. Convay. I do not believe this Gov-ernment has got either vigor or a purpose. If drins with events. If Jefferson Davis is a same man, if he is assistion man, and has the power to control his army, he will never let it take Washington; for he have an well as we do, that shelling the dome of that the to copie line to foro in the source in the the copie line dome of that the to copie line that the Copie lin fames or sur-

amy, he will never let it take Washington; for he haves as well as we do, that shelling the dome of that Capitol to ashes, that the Capitol in flames or sur-monted with the rebel flag, would be the flery cross is wate the North into unity, and to the demand for emancipation (applanse). We are paying a million of dollars a day for soldiers to dig ditches in the of dollars a day for soldiers to dig ditches in the Chickhominy awamps, but the best expenses we could be put a would be to lose the marble Capitol under the shells of Beauregard; for the very telegraph that fashed the news North and West would go back laden with the demand, that if, in the Providence of God, Lincols had survived the bombardment of Washing-ton, and Hamilin was not President—which I wish he were—he should processing this was here who has no works of the same bin over into an Aboliwere-he should proclam construction over into an Aboli-lieve that would make even him over into an Aboli-tionist. I do not believe that Jefferson Davis, while he ionist. I do not believe that Jefferson Davis, while he is able to control his forces, will ever allow them to the Washington. He wants time. If we float on until the Fourth of March, 1863, England could hardly be blaned if she did acknowledge the South. A very fair argument could be urged, on principles of inter-actional law, that she ought to do it. The South ational law, that are ought to up to be to be acknow-will have gone far to prove her right to be acknow-ledged. She will have maintained herself two full year, against such efforts as no nation ever made. Davis rants to tide over to that time, without rousthe North. He does not wish any greater suc-set than will just keep us where we are, and al-Europe to see the South strong, vigorous, and North only her equal. One such move as that the North only her equal. One with mode status on Washington, and the South would klock the beam. He knows it. If any man has light enough on the faine to pray God to do any particular thing. I ad-rise hint to pray for an attack on Washington and in capture, yor nothing less than that seems likely, within a few months, to wake ap these Northern States to the present entrempt. tes to the present emergency.

But for these considerations, I see not why Jeffer But for these considerations, I see not why Setter-son Davis should not throw all his troops upon Wash-ington, first informing General McClellan of the pro-posed attack, and demanding of him enough Federal ops to protect the rebel property at Richmond dur-Beauregard's absence. The President, judged by th proclamations that have followed the late confliceban processing of the second s is said in Washington streets that he long ago wrote a proclamation, abolishing slavery in the State of Vir-ginis, but McClellan ballied him out of it. -It is said, what is extremely probable-that he has more once made up his mind to remove McClellan and Kentucky bullied him out of it. The man who has been beaten to that pulp in sixteen months, what hope can we have of him? None. There is no ground for any expectations from this Government. We are to pray for such blows as will arouse the mass of the result is the second se people into systematic, matured, intelligent rence in the action of the government. When I as here a year ago, I said I thought the Presiden needed the advice of great bodies of prominent men. That has taken a year. The New York Chamber of Commerce, the Common Council, and the Defence Committee, have just led the way. Some of the Western Councils have followed, it is said. Let us hope that they may have decisize effect at Wash-agton; but I do not believe they will. I do not be-ieve there is in that Cabinet-Seward, Chase, Suman Wolf, and the set of the set of the set of the set. lieve there is in that Cabinet-Seward, Chase, Santon, Wells, or the President of the country-enough to make a leader. If McClellan should ca-phulate in his awarp, if Johnston should take Wash-ington, if Butler should be driven out of New Orleans, if those ten fabulous iron ships from England at Mobile could be turned into realfiles, and Palmerston schowledge the Confederacy, I should have hope; for I do not believe these ninetcen million qf people mean to be beaten ; and if they do, I do not believe they can afford to be beaten. I think, when we mean to be beaten; and if they do, I do not believe they can afford to be beaten. I think; when we begin to yield, the South will demand such terms as even the Boaton *Courier* cannot get low enough to ast-ify them. (Laughter and applause.) You do not how the sublime impuference and haughtiness of the yrants of the South. (You have not yet measured the terms which Joffmann Davis will impass mone that

医生气的 计表子 机磷酸盐 法不存在 法理论的,这是这些某个对表 的复数的的时候说来,不是不是这些不能的,也不是

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negro will work, and asking whether he will fight If he will not fight, we are gone—that is all 1 If he will not work without the lish, the Union is over. If the popular theory is correct, there can be no peace nor union on this continent, except under the heef of a slaveholding despotsm. At is not the South we have got to conquer; it is the Egypt of the Southern half of Illinois, it is the devil in the editorial chair of the Boston Courier—(merriment)—it is the lump of unbaked dough, with no vitality except hatred of Charles Sumner, which is its in the editorial chair of the Daily. Advertiser (applause); it is the man who goes down to Virginia with the army, and thinks he goes there to watch the house of Gen. Lee, and make the slaves work for him, while the master has gone to Corinth or to Richmond. These are the real enemies of the could of the Sea on his shoulders, it should be been conservative elements weighing down the y of the republic; and if Lincoin could be painted, as y *Vanity Zair* once painted him, like Stabad with the Old Man of the Sea on his shoulders, it should be these conservative elements weighing down the heart and the purpose of your President, that the plinner should presses of your President, that the plinner should presses of your President, that the is heart each the purpose of your President, that the plinner should presses of your President, that the richly deserved it. It is to providence of God, richly deserved it. It is the pro-slavery North that is her greatest enemy. Lincoin would act, if he be-lieved the North wanted him to. Our friend Conwy r has fairly painted him. He is not a genlus; he is not a man like Frement, to stamp the lava mass of the factor his experience into ideas. I will tell you what he is one of the best specimens of a second-rate man, and he is honestly waiting, like any other servant dray wish. In ordinary times, when the seas are calm, you can still without a pilot-almost any one can avoid the state of the ins done this, we shall comp the waters ink, that you need a night; but it is when it has done this we shall comp with the waters ink, that you need a night; but it is when it has done this, we shall comp the water ink, that you need a night; but it is when the waters ink, that you need a night; and the the hunder-tout makes the waters ink, that you need a night; and the the metallice who comes to the the the totage the waters ink, that you need a night; and the the metallice other of a savery with the waters ink, that you need a night; and the make water ink that you need a night; and the maker water the waters ink, that you need a night; and the rest the the abaltice other of a harvery with the water ink, that you need a night; and the set waters the water ink, that you need a night; and the rest that the set of a harvery with the water ink, that you need a night; and the the maker in the second of a harvery with the waters ink, that you need a nink. and the reef that juts out on his left; but it is when the waters ink, that you need a pilot: and to day the mation's bark scuds, under the tumpest, leeshore and mealtrom on each side—needing no holidy captain, but a pilot, to wather the storm. Mr. Conway thinks we are to ride on a couple of years, and get one I doubt it. Democracy is poisoning its fang. I is making its way among the ballot-borres of the mation. I doubt whether the next Congress with which is a good as the last. That is not saying much. I doubt whether there will be such a weight of decided Republicanism in it as there was in the last Congress. I should be afraid to commit to the nation to day the aranges. (Applause.) Meanwhile, we must wander on in the descr, wasteful murderers. Every life lost in the work in to samp is murder by the Cablenet at Washing, we must wander on in the descr, wasteful murderers. Every life lost in the work in to sampt is stolen froft the horest toil the North to pamper the conceited pride of the South in her descr, wasteful murderers. Every life lost in the tarsent is stolen froft the horest toil to make the aching and bereaved hearts of the people ery out for Fremont, for an idea, at the head loit commowealth lavible diel money to fire guas one every minute to somother the speeches that were mand in her own institution. Whose fault Ours—ot timooth's. He is as good as the average North. In yonder Grove, July after July, the Whigs of this sachusetts is to be made over again, and, under compone every minute to and over again, and, under compone every minute to and over again, and, under compone their lips the cup which they poisoned 1. That sachusetts is to be made over again, and, under compone petent leaders, hurted as a thunderboit against the re-bellion. We are not to shrink from the idea ther and bytone of it we low at an action and one activated in the obstink from the search the terrible leason to holding to the ir lips the cup which they poisoned 1. That the sachusetts is to be made over again, and, under comp bellion. We are not to shrink from the idea that this is a polltical war; it must be. But its politics is a profound faith in God and the people, in justice and liberty as the eternal safety of pations as well as of men. (Applause.) It is of that Lincoln should make tions-the progress of the value supped-chaos come again over the fairest portion of Christendom-fafty millions of people, dealing such death-blows across the Atlantic in the niceteenth century-it is a burden which we are to pray God the will not call upon as to beer. On the contrary, let us how that Southern suc men: (Applause.) It is of that Lincoln should make his politics, planting the corner stone of the new Union in the equality of every being before the law, and justice to all races. (Renewed applause.) If military necessity did not call for a million of blacks in the army, civil necessity would dictate it. Slavery, in-stead of being a dreaded perplexity, something we are to wall over, is a God given weapon, agtorious go-portunity, a sword rough pround by God, and ready every moment for our use. The nation, the most stupid in 1t--all but the traitors-know and confess that is abolish it would end the rebellion. Thus, therefore, God gives us knowled, keeps for us the weapon; all we need sak for is courage to use it. I say, therefore, as Mr. Conway did, cease believing in the Cabloct; there is nothing there for you. Pray God, that before he abandons this nation, hew ill deign to hunshie is by one blow that shall make it spring to the Cablet ; there is nothing there for you. Pray God, that before he abandons this nation, he will deign to humble is by one blow that shall make is apring to its feet, and use the strength it has. Beseech him to put despair into the hearts of the Cablet. If we are called ever to see another President of the United States on horseback flying from his capital, waste no tears 1 He will return to that capital on the arms of a million of adult negroes, the sure basis of a Union that will never be broken. (Applause.) I like some of the signs of the times. I like the recolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, I like the article from Wilker's Spirit of the Times, bidding us criticise McClellan, and no longer believe that Nooleons are make of mud. (Laughter.) I think the two poles of popular infuence have been struck; the young men, the sporting men, the fast men, the dissipated men, the New York Harad's constituency, and the commercial class, the metchants and bankers of the great metropolis. The thirty thousand copies of Wilke that are circulated every week have a mighty influence. When its readers begins to believe that McClellan is made of mud, it is a bright sign. Do not look to the Capital. We did think there was something in Stanton; there may be; but he is over something in Stanton; there may be; but he is over

COLORED REGIMENTS. The Journal says it is in-formed that Col. Lyman Duke, of Stoneham, has ten-dered his services graits to organize, fit and drill for the field, a regiment of colored men in Massachusetts, if Gov. Andrew shall see fit to follow the example of Do not look to the Capital. We did think there was something in Stanton; there may be; but he is over-slaughed, he is eclipsed, he has gone into retirement behind Seward. The policy that provails at Wash-ington is to do nothing, and wait for events. I asked the lawyers of Illinois, who had practised law with Mr. Lincoln for twenty years, "Is he a man of deci-sion, is he a man who can say no !" They all said, "If you had gone to the Illinois bar, and selected the inverse bard saying no it would have been Strain of the South. Nou have not yet measured the terms which Jefferson Davis will impose upon the Mississippi, has a man who can say no 1". They all actives, the suppression of anishawing the suppression of anishawing the superssion of the superssion of anishawing the superssion of anishawing the superssion of the superssion of anishawing the superssion of anishawing the superssion of the superssion the superssion of the superssion the superssion superscenter superssion superssion the superssion superssion the superssion su

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I

ick upon me, that my course ave said or ubject; for objection to the publishing of anything T have said or done, in Leicester or elsswhere, on the subject; for the readers of the Likestow and Standard constitute a tribunal for which I have long feit the highest respect fint I can fiel for any human authority,—a tribunal, mercover, whose judgmentsmy conscience tells me I have no reason to fear at the presentatime. I dage rendered such aid as proper to help the news in which I reside all up its quota of troops under the intercell of the Government; and what little I have any audid the government; and what little I have study to the government and strated me for

Navery motive which has actuated me large part of my life ent me fairly, he would not have written to to represent me fairly, he would not have written to ask " Mr. Garrison " to tell him the facts, but he would have first conferred with me, living as he does but six miles from me, and liable to meet me any day in have near conterved with ske, hving as he note but six miles from me, and liable to meet me any day in Worcester streets, or at his own place of business. He would thus have learned my reasons; he would have learned that, on all public occessions, as all pri-vate, and from the first hour of the war, my steadfast testimony has been that, as slavery was the cause and the sole cause of it, so slavery must be uproted and exterminated before we can have peace again; that no permanent success can light upon our arms, no fa-vor of God be looped for by our land, until we artike for justice to the long oppressed slaves, until the na-tion repents of the cruel wrong it has long done to our colored brethren,—God's equal children with our-selves, and far nearer to Him, inasmuch as our great sin has separated us from Him, and caused his face to be turned away from us : he would have learned that my anti-slavery words had driven pro-slavery men from the hall, and that my public rebuke of pro-favery sympathizers with seccession amongst us had been plainly given. But why do I say these thing 1 I shall wait yet a little before I believed that I am on trial for my anti-

But why do I say these things ? I sh little, before I believe that I am on trial for my anti-slavery loyalty. When any accusation against me is *fuirly* made, I shall be ready to meet it.

fairly made, I shall be ready to meet II. For myself, behind and beyond the President, his Cabinet, and all his Generals, I see a country, a cause, institutions of freedom, and a possible faurecause, institutions of freedom, and a possible luture-all imperiled now by the most desperate, cruck, and inhuman foe which ever sought to establish its empire among men. That brutal power seeks to wrest from our hands every precious beritage we have received from our fathers, and to destroy the birthright of our children. It may suit Mr. Howland to fold his hands, on stud doed in cold exitidem at moh a time. It of in cold criticism, at such a time. It or stand a es not suit me. Shall resista default, because resistance does not suit me. Shall resistance cease, the case go by default, beckuse resistance is not yet made in the right way? Mr. Howhand cannot impress on my mind, more strongly than I already feel it, how fool-laftly and impotently (with some exceptions) the vast powers confided to our Government have been used. But all this negligence and unfaithfulness of theirs enmote blind me to the great cause which is preasing upon them, and which shall yet compel them out of their apathy, into honest, effective action; cannot blind me to my duty to my country, nor to my duty to resist to the utmost, and to the last, the designs of the Slave Power. The success of alavery in this conto resist to the utmost, and to the last, the designs of the Slave Power. The success of alavery in this con-test is not only our utter disgrace, but is the destruc-tion of every good thing which our country has yet gained or built up. God grant that no responsibility for the triumph of the Slaveholders' Rehellion may fall upon me! The notion that Jeff. Desthill upon me'r ine noton unar er. Darw gortar ment is, or would be, no worse than ours, is io my thinking so insane as to be unworthy of argument or a moment's consideration. In a letter I hawe jus re-ceired frein Richard D. Webb, who will not be suspected of any special admiration of, or sympathy with, Mr. Lincoln's administration, that carness and faithful friend says—"I have received the volume, 'The Bafriend says—'I have received the volume, 'The Ba-rons of the South'; I hope with all my heart they may not also become the Lords of the North. If they do, us betide the prospects of civilized humanity !'' So I most deeply feel; and I would offer myself, my life, and my all, rather than concent to such a consumma-tion. And our Government must be sustained in its resistance to that most diabolical power, insufficient and poor as that resistance is, and must be constrained.

and poor as that resistance is, and must be constrained, in obedience to the command of the only sovereign here, the people, --whose indignant voice is now rising and swelling in every part of the North,--to arise and ext, at length, with this directones against alavery, which alone can command success. At the Abington Banacipation celebrañon, last Friday, were many peakers, taking essentially the same ground with my own. I heard no rebuke of them. Nor was it in my a heart there to rebuke them, so long as they held

Mr. Howland charges the American and Massachu-sett Anti-Slavery Societies with having been, the past year, in the "active service of the [United States] Government, "and modesily exhorts them to leave that service, and "return to the cause of the slave" After that, can I find any fault with his attack upon ma1 Glady should I have been spared the true of writing this reply, and have seen your columns filed with worthler matter that this which Mr. How and basi treedneed. Beyond that I feel no regrets nd has introduced. Beyo in the case. S. Leicester, August 4, 1862. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

ME MAY'S REPLY TO ME. HOWLAND. DR. HIDDEN AND REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

ha Co., E r. Hiddon and others of this county, par an answer to one from Rev. Daniel Foo y in it some misrepresentations of fact ar last winter's school, wo, the elder id school, would beg leave to present to rough your paper, a few facts concern

cholars, and in one month the ed to sixty. Mr. Foster the who was, as he said, an expe-N. B. McKay school, and persuaded all his influence to do the same, but at whom he could influence to do the same, but succes ed only in a very few instances; and those who we taken away went against their winker; some even shi team on leaving. Neverthetics, the school did n dwindle; scholars continued to come in, and all thin went on in harmony, as far as the school was concer ed, until one morning, on gathering for school, a found that the doors and windows of the college we gone, we knew not where. "We then moved il deaks, seats, books, papers, &c., to another buildin and went on with the school, with about half the nue numbers of scholars..." He house the which we more on with the school, with moust mair the nature of scholar—dhe house to which we moved small to accommodate so many, and those and teaving on account of the trouble. On day of March, the doors and windows were k and put in the house, and the riot of which heard ensued, the trial lasting the rest of On the part Mondax, the school was you have be

yen have heard ensued, the trial lasting the rest of that week. On the next Monday, the school was spain commenced, and continued as before through thet term, and closed, all of us hoping that it would not be long before we should again meet in the school-room, under the same dear teacher and friend. As for Mr. Foster, our beloved and respected teacher, we would say that he hill and still has the respect and confidence of nearly every scholar in school, and we believe that the opposition to our school was the result of personal splite, joined with that sec-tarian prejudice which has always met those who have dared to oppose the prevailing religious opinions of the day.

BIJAH WELLS,	P. A. MORSE,
ETH B. HOUGH,	MARY J. OSBORNE,
TIS A. OSBORNE,	P. I. WELLS,
OBERT MORSE,	ELIZA J. MCCUTCHEON
OBERT BRONAUGH,	MINA I. HAMILTON,
DAM B. BRUNER,	MARY C. HAMILTON,
ANGDON MORSE,	SAMANTHA R. CLINE,
BRAN HTNER.	MYRA ENSIGN,
MMA ENSIGN,	ADA BARNES.
resulting of the second s	

THE ARMY TO BE INCREASED SIX HUN-DRED THOUSAND MEN.

AN IMMEDIATE DRAFT OF 300.000 MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 4, 1862. following order, calling for Militia from the States, has just been issued :--The WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, 1 August 4, 1865

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Arouws 4, 1862.

Bv of the Pro EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

men hold, that the negroes the second second

Mone Exaspenation. "Out men," writes a sur-geon connected with the 524 Regiment Indiana Vol-unters, "have killed many bloodhounds, valeed at \$100 apicce. These dogs, kopt to hunt runaway negrose, were put after some of our men, and hence their slaupther."

Is it "policy" to kill an animal so valuable to Southern gentleman to keep his slaves in order the Southern gentleman to keep his slaves in order Will not such rathless conduct as this farther exapper atis the South 1 Who can doubt that by such larger dent acts as these our Southern brethren are readered more and more unanimous 1-M. Y. Es. Post.

more and more unanimous 1-N. Y. E. Post. The Exasperation is not the worst of it. The Jourda void Conserve can show that killing these blood hounds was an act of flagram, 'uoience to the Con-stitution. Were the owners regularly used and irrought into coart 1. Were the dogs confiscted and condenin-ed according to law 1. Was not negro testimony taken to prove the bad character of the gentils creatures 1 Did our hunted men let them bits so as to demonstrate their carriverous propensity 1 In short, was the busi-ness done up as Roger B. Taney or Vallandighum would prescribe 1. If not, here is clear ground for a dammatory resolve in the next Democratic State Con-rention-N. Y. Trioms.

and children employed in two toketo the coored women ing advantage of the absence of the men, most of whom had gone to a celebration, they made the attack, drove the women and children into the upper stories, and then are fire to the first floor. But, as in the case of the Cherleston Jail, from some unknown reason, the fire did not make the expected headway, and the contemplated burning to death of a few hundred " nig-gers" did not came off. The risters attempted to get ag stairs, but a few resolute men kept them at bay until the police arrived, and put an end to the distur-ance.

EF ANDREW E. POSS, at Ageal of the Ma south Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in PHMB on Sunday next, Aug. 10th, at the much hours. S The War and Slavery.

EF An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at the ree Church in Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, ugust 20d and 24th, commencing on Saturday, at 3 o' lock, P. M. Parker Pillsbury and R. Rivon will be

There Warns (formerly a slave) is well ex-mended as being capable, intelligent and desarr She desires employment in washing and irroling, he cleaning, Se., and dees other howarwork mildhein Any who will give her work will be conferring a kind as her regular employment are out of tows, and ab is destitute, being laft with four maß children. She re at 29 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Boston.

DIED-In this city, July 29, Mrs. Acates Prince, aged 5 years ; for many years a highly respected member o he Joy Street Daptist Church and two benerolant Solicite connected therewith.

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zine. "Written by a Conservative, an Old-Line Whig, and a voter for:Douglas, the book shows no trace of the bitterness which too often colors the accounts of more radical unit. Personally, its representations are rather favorable to the alarcholder, and, therefore, the facts marrated show the system in even darker colors".-New Englander for July, system 1862

"We may sum up all in one emphatic assertion, to wit hat since ' Uncle Tom' thrilled the public of America an termon with its life-like portraitures and impressive dra That since ' Uncle Tom' thrilled the public of America an Rarops with the life-like portraitures and impressive dra matic scenes, such as no artist in modern play of '06d Mor tailty ' had written, no work on sharery, no work on South erm scelal life, has been given to the public, which can a all be compared to Mr. Kirke's 'Among the Pines,''--Go zett, Pittoberg, P.s.

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"Without any exception, it is the most graphle an leasing sketch of Southern life and manners ever printe a America."-Weekly Dispatch, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"As a picture of Southern life, it is graphic and ad-mirable in its character. Its value consists in its fast; and the interest of these comes from the posuliar viriations with which they are presented to the eye and mind."— Home Journay, New York.

"Here is a book which will be read with deep interest at the present time. The siyle is virid, and the plotners stotched true. The write lays open the secret prings of secretion. Such a work helps us to know the South."-Roorder, Basimi.

"Written with vigos-s most readable hook-and ets from it a good idea of the state of feeling at the 5 i the time the rebellion broke out."-Senting and T ath, Me.

e the lime are even lack, Me. "A singularly truthful picture, executed through "adaptive manner. Of the many books that am the relation of master to also the relation of master to also a masterly manner. Of the hand, lineate plantation life-the relation of master to a lineate plantation life-the relation of master to a sions which the situation mumons to extraording and all the strange, loceling, and trajed laws and all the strange, loceling, and trajed laws and all the strange of the situation of the situation but a domination and so farcely enforced a situation of the situation of the situation of the situation but a domination and so farcely enforced as s and pas-mary action ues that so rates a domination and so farcely safety as a domination and so farcely safety as a solution of the safety and the safety and the safety and sa

"The story is clear and terrible, with the larid light of the passion, missries and viciones that grow out of slave-ry. It is a simple and faithful account of things that accounty heppend - striking and trainful portrainure of slave acclety - a powerful and even painful story."---Inde-

penden, New Low. "A work which will be read and remembered as more original and regressive, in idea and purpose, and more dra-matic in excention, than any laws of the press show Uncle Tour's Galin."-*Dirolat Constly Journal, Readery*

"The admirable style in which the narrative is write as evident familiarity with Southern life and chara-hich it exhibits, and the marked indications of life-enthulanes that appear; reader it a noteworthy and resulve work."-Buffalo Express.

"In romantic interest and life-like dell ern life, it excels 'Uncle Tum's Cabin." N. Y.

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"It combines the accuracy of Oimstead's works with the hrilling interest of 'Unole Tom." - Continental Monthly "The author has, in this volume, made his mark on iterature of the time. He displays keen insight loss nam matery, reary humor, and pathos which is tragic in iterativy."- True Flag, Baston.

12

The solution is the capacity of Abraham Lincoln, but it is solved in every question, but is every question. The solution of the singular every atteen that will not make a line question. We should all cancel and question of duestion, but is every question, but is every question. The solution of the singular every atteen that will not make a line question and due of the every question, we availed at a transpoint of particles, but is a station of the singular every atteen that will not make a line question. We should have and a transpoint of the singular every atteen that will not make a singular every atteen that will not an avail every atteen was an every atteen at a singular every attee

Joy. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and call for the

edged and perpetuated—untold wealth destru-millions of lives lost, lives of the most cultivation

which we are to pray God he will not call upon us to bear. On the contrary, let us hope that Southern suc-cess may be so rapid and abundant, that a blow like that which stuns the drunkard into sobriety may stun our Cabinet into vigor, and that nineteen million of people, putting forth their real strength in the right direction, may keep peace outside our borders until we make peace within. (Loud applause.)

The meeting then adjourned for one hour, which

was pleasantly spent in the satisfaction of the inner man, and in the enjoyment of the many attractions offered by the delightful Grove, which was now, the

offered by the delightful Grove, which was now, us clouds of the morning having passed away, even more than ordinarily beautiful and charming. At 23 o'clock, the comfany assembled in front of the speaker's stand in the Grove, where able and inter-esting speeches were made by Rev. DANIEL FORTER, J. S. Rock, Esq., Rev. Mr. Akes, of Illinois, A. T. Foss, Rev. J. N. GLOCESTRE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Bas, Stawrer, Gausse, (recently nardoned out of the

"IS IT 80 ?"

Its 11 80'T If Mr. Howland will read more carefully my articles in the Liberator of July 11th, upon which he com-mented last week. I think he will see the error of at-tributing to it, in any manner or degree, an official character. My article was merely the expression of my individual opinion. This fact is obvious enough from its signature, a signature not editorial, as any one may see by looking at the head of the paper. It is further obvious from the pitrase, "It seems to me," with which the expression of sentiment referred to hommences; and this pitrase should certainly rectify any ambiguity which might appear at the first view of a subsequent sentence, taken spart from its connec-tion.—c. x. w.

dominances; i and this phrase should certainly retify of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of the present hear in the segret to wards Gordon to a subsection of a subsequent sentence, takon apart from its consistence of the present hear in the segret to wards Gordon to a subsection of a subsequent sentence of the present hear in the segret to wards Gordon to a subsection of a subsequent sentence of the present hear in the segret to wards Gordon to a subsection of a subsequent sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the present hear in the segret to the sentence of the sentence of the present hear in the set is the sentence of the sentence of the sentence is a sentence in the sentence of the sentence is a sentence in the sentence is a sentence in the sentence is a sentence is the sentence of the sentence is the sentence is a sentence is the sentence of the sentence is a sentence is a sentence is a sentence is a sentence is the sentence is a se

Gen. Pope's reconnoitering party, under Gen. Crawford, on Friday last, took possession of Orange Court House, nine miles north of Gordonsville. The place was occupied by two regiments of Rebel caval-ry, of whom 11 were killed and 52 taken prisoner-among the latter one major, two captains, and two liteatenants. The railroad and telegraph towards Gor-donsville were destroyed.

"A most interesting book-surpassing in vividness of portraiture and relief of individuality (Usels Tom's Gabin," br any other book that we have read."-Republican, Or-leans, N. Y.

Isaas, N. X. "It contains the most vivid and life-like representation of a specimum family of poor South Carolina whites we have over read."-E. P. Whipple, in the Boton Tran-orger. "One of the most attractive works over published, and smootying only fasts."-C. C. Hazenell, in the Traveller, Boston.

"It is the best and most trathful sketch of Southern life and character. we have ever read."-R. Shelton McKenzis, in the Press, Philodelphia.

"It equals, if not surpasses, as a romange alone, 'Un-cle Tom's Cabin,' while it has the advantage of trush on its side."-Republicen, Towerville, N. Y.

"The most graphic and deeply interesting sketches of Southern life, character and social economy that we have over read."-Record, Dundee, N. Y.

"(If anybody desires to know what also very is, and what slawsholders and their nerves are, ist them, read this work. The subtor toils his story in a suparty may, we do not see how it could be told better,"-Home Membly, Raston.

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ngs. Now, it will be seen that, as soon come free, their wants increase. mand articles of clothing like that rers at the North; and articles of l They by at worn by Yan

4c. 8c. Some of these articles are already in request others are coming into demand. Ten thousand new custosares, to be surve, its for a very large builder to the aggregate of a nation, but they are sufficient to al fect somewhat the gains of Northern men of business Now fancy this 10,000 multiplied by 400, making 4,000,000, the total number of slaves in the country and what an overwhelming economical argument dos if furnish in favor of pushing this Port. Hoyal experi-ment to its logical conclusion i

it furnish in favor or pressure that it furnish in favor or pressure to the logical conclusion 1 III. The subject of climate is one which, in this connection, needs a passing notice. It is a matter on which much ignorance prevails, and in regard to which even the best informed acknowledge a want of light. The climate question at the South has been made subservient to the alarcey question, and there is reason to believe that the alleged facts propagated from that quarter, in favor of the one, are not much more to be relied upon than those that have been put forward in support of the one, are not much more in the favorite theory of the Charleston savane, in a stated in the losse plizaeology in which one oftenes "hears it, is—"A night on the plantations during the height of sammer is almost certain death to the North "this man."—or, as it is put forward by it

while carpeners from the Aotria, who have been working for the Government there, say that they can bear exposure to the weather as well and even better than the colored carpenters working alongside of them. They can stand the sun nearly as well, and the rain and auden changes of the weather a great deal better.

the rain and sudden changes of the weather a great deal better. I was admonished, while debating whether or not to undertake this tour, that it would be dangerous to go to Port Royal after the first of June. When I had made up my mind to go, I was advised not to ex-pose myself to the sun, to keep in out of the night air, not to sleep, with my windows open, not to drink the water, of the country, but instead, to slake my thirst with tea, coffee or clarat! But I did go after the first with tes, coffee or clarat! But I did go after the first of June; I exposed myself considerably to the sun, and spent a large part of nearly every night in the open air; I always slept with my windows open; and I drank the water freely, in no instance resorting to either tes, coffee or clarate as a means of quenching my thirst; and yet I never enjoyed better health in my life than I did there and since my return. I am aware that "one swallow does not make a sum-mer," nor one summer prove the truth of a theory; but when an individual's experience is backed up by that of a whole body—as is mine by that of the teach-ers and superintendents—a fact is furnished of im-

but when an individual's experience is backed up by that of a whole body—as is mine by that of the teach-ers and superintendents—a fact is farmished of im-portant significance; and the presumption is raised that if one half of the pro-slavery climatic theory rests upon false data, as has been shown, the other half may not be much more firmly supported. That there will be sickness—opidemic sickness—in some cases fatal sickness. In these islands this sum-mer, is more than probable. A rank vegetation, under a high solar heat, long continued, must produce ma-laris, which in turn must produce disease; but that this disease will be more virulent, or more widely spread, than the epidemics of other low lands, in re-gard to which there is no especial fars—as for in-stance, the valleys of the West, or the Atlantic slopes of the Esst—is a matter in regard to which much may be asid on both sides. For, as a set-off squares a counteractive of the misamata in the air, there is the salt with which the atmosphere is at all times more or less impregnated. less impregnated.

more or less impregnated. In view of all these facts, the most intelligent poo-ple on the island, with whom I conversed, expressed but little apprehension of disease. The truth is, more concern was manifested about the mosquitoes and fleas than about yellow fever. The one was a present and actual evil, the other a future and contingent one. As it was, the teachers and superintendents were cheer-fit and henry. Magt of them were willing to remain

not one of the hough some of a ascribed this por cases has proven and, should be were very aggravated, and that he ascribed this sore to the skill and judgment of an old black whom he had found there, than to any power of we in the healing art. In a letter which this somen has since written me, he thus alludes to

very excellent and intelligent colored woman,—'Aunt Hannah'—who has been unremitting in her labors. I generally administered a incative in the initial sugges of the forer, and after that tess, as practised by the black nurses—such as orange leaf rlasting This I did f everlasting This I did from the conviction that it would be nuwise to depart from uniform habits so long established and so deeply rooted. The result has been exceedingly gratifying and has taught no that all of windom is not couldned to the "schools." The meth-ol of treatment by the nurses is exceedingly simple, and I am now satisfied very effectual. I am not some from they leave they effect and it are some from these simple people."

schemed to any that I have learned many useful les-tooms from theses simple people." The blacks on these islands have, from tradition and experiment, accumulated many facts in regard to the healing powers of roots, herbs, and the like, which men of science might turn to good account. They homselves, however, express more faith in the white man's medicines than in their own. When'I would ask them what they did in this, that, or the other kind of sickness, what they gave for this, and what they took for that, they would answer invariably by mentioning some drug of the apothecary, such as ipe-cac, calomel, saits, or something else that "mass" would give them. "But suppose your master was not near, and there was no white man to give you anything—then what would you do'!" "Don we take orange leaf—de sour orange, not de sweet.—(the naive seedling, not the graffed.) and we make tea of him ; dat make we sweed, and take away de fever ": or, "we tie up de head with 'gympson' leaves, (cham-monium i) dat make we quiet and stop de pain "; en, "we give it (the child) Asia root tes ; dat berry good for de worms," &c: By a course of interrogation like their sudorifics, anthelminithies, disuredics, carminatives, anti-spasmodies, &c., some of which they claim to be specific in their differst, and none of which certainly are any the leas valuable because called by a homely negro name, instead of a learned technic from the somelies of these people are to be found some quite as give to this subject the attendio due to its impor-tioned this subject the attendio due to its impor-sione. The sanitary question is closely allied to the asoptic this subject the attendio due to its impor-tance. The sanitary question is closely allied to the asoptic or this subject the attendio due to its impor-tance. The sanitary question is closely allied to the asoptic or this subject the attendio due to its impor-tance. The sanitary question is closely allied to the asoptic or this subject the attendio due to its impor-tance. The sanitary quest The blacks on these islands have, from trac

tiemen at Porf Koyal, which I should nave been pleas-ed to introduce in the course of my address at Sansom Hall ; but there was not time ; neither is there space here. Nevertheless, as some of them contain matter corroborative of my statements, as well as suggestive of new subjects for thought and reflection, I will take the liberty of making a few quotations. The first shall be from a letter from Mr. Philbrick, the superin-tendent from Baston to whom reflexence has already ndent from Boston, to whom reference has already He says :- -

for themselves. . . They never refer to their masters' for cases of this kind, because I thought is a wasto of time to talk over past roubles, when the present hour was so crowded with duties. They have no malice in their hearts. "Toverheard one of the servants in this house, the order day, telling another that he ought to pray for him.' O yes, says Flors, 'who knows but he may now bo perishing for wast of a mell's victuals, while you have plenty i'. There is a lesson, thought I, in Christian forgiveness, which a woman of more culture would do well to study. The one believe there is mother nee in the world so docfer or see asily man-aged. I am condisent that no frishman could be in-duced to perform the amount of labor they have ac-complished this year, withe a women of the event they see clearly that they are to profit by their labor. It is to be regretted that so large a portion of they more they seen have a upon a common field, where they see clearly that they are to profit by their labor. It is to be regretted that so large a portion of they more the seen to lise bein results. This gang system is a relic of the old save system, and it must e handhoned when the people come to work for regu-ar avege. "'t will only say, in conclusion, that I came here

try,

at in their physical co ould make provision f mprover, establishing schools, in convenient locali-competent teachers, to be paid in part at wholly by and-bye, by a tax ou the parents, not take a long time, I think, to make the

I have one more letter from which I desire to quote I shall have done. It is from the "medical gen-nan" above referred to, Dr. James P. Greves, super-ndent and physician on Edgely plautation, Port wal Taland

Royal Island :---"• When I arrived, on the 16th of March, I found everything here in a classific state. Being suddenly left by their former masters, who also took with them the teams on the place and many of the implements, afterward the U. St frongs taking all their cat-ne, mitsh cows, since and other stock, even their corn, they seemed to be at a loss what to do. Of course, no work of any consequence was done, and without a forthooning crop, they must starve, or be sustained by the gwernment. They therefore cord-ally welcomed ins, and agreed to work under my di-rections. I found but one mule to do the ploughing ; therefore most of the work must be done by the hoc. "To add to the difficultics, the small pox made in sppearance in an aggrivated form, and there being no one here to caution them, very many had been ex-posed to its contagion. The result has been, that out of seventy-one residents on the place, twenty-nine posed to its contagion. The result has been hat out of seventy-one residents on the place, twenty-nine have had small pox, and fifty eight have been pros-trated with other forms of sizkness—messles being also very prevalent. No one case of small pox has proved fatel." I over much, dec., (already quoted.) With all these drawbacks, there are now planted, and in fine growing coulding, about minety acres of corn, forty-three of cotton, and seventeen of sweet potatoes, peas, and other regetables. If the season prove favorable, we shall have a surface. rec or cotion, and sevence of sweet polatoes, peak, do other vegetables. If the season prove favorable, e shall have a surplus. At present, the population almost entirely sustained by government, and must continue to be until the corn is ripe. They are merally destinute of clothing of all kinds. Their saters issued to then this has are in a masters issued to them their last supply in December 1860; consequently they suffer from want of neces sary clothing. This want has been partially supplied from the North; but very few ahose have been sent. We need abees now for fall use. Flannels, when they can be had, are worn the year round, on account of the humidity of the climate. I would here state, to he honor of our soldiers, that many of the people would have been nakedhad they not received cloth-ing from them.

ng from them. "I have been impressed from the first with the be "I have been impressed from the first with the be-lief that the primary care of the superintendents should be for the welfare of their bodies. - Yery little rea-progress can be made in reforming any people whose physique is neglected. They are saturally a religious class, and that part of their mattere needs but little di-rect slimulation; but they need to be led into correc-habits of body; and how can this be secomplished in they are allowed to continue to live in filtby, dark and contracted huts? You have seen a specimen o them. How can you rais a healtby amblition among and contracted huis 1 You have seen a specim them. How can you raise a healthy ambition as such a people, under such circumstances 1. Im their physical, and they will rapidly improve in moral and religious departments of their nature school, they learn rapidly, and all ages join, from hairs to childhood. For the first four weeks, it is the second second second second second second second hairs to childhood. in the evening, being too much occupied day by other pressing duties. Since that ed by Miss Howell and Miss Wright, ns a day, to a four sessions a day, to accommon the here of a well as the other classes of our people. Many o them now read in the Testament, and nearly all have been thu made good progress ; about fifty in all have been thu

made good progress, more any or an analysis, They have their vices. Deception and petty thievi-ing prevail. They are careless, indoient, and improv-ident. They have a miscrable habit of scolding and using anthronizative language to one another. All these vices are clearly the result of slare chacation, and the discussion under improved conditions. They have a miscrable labit of coolding and aning unthormative language to one another. All there vices are clearly the result of size education, and will gradually disappear under improved conditions. Miss Howell has catabilished a serving school among them, which was much needed. Horotofore, when a garment began to give way, it was throw aide of how they see the benefit of mending. But very little progress can be made until larger and better dwellings are formished them. I hope government will allow the scale of the cotton crop to be appropriated in part to an improvement in this respect. There is now not a saw-all on any of the islands, although there is abundance of imber. A most economical expendi-ture at this time would be the arection of such a mill, and the employment of a good Yankee to run it. The fall is now near at hand, and better houses are an ab-solute necessity. The tenements on this place are to be made comfortable during the next winter, I do not know. Had they new and roomy cabins, they work of reform and progress must be improvement in their physical condition and surroughings. They excel-ned cultivation; there must be clausation, therefore, to establish an equilibrium. I am estable that the law of kindness will work like a charm with them, As tachers and guides, we need unwarvering patienco and steady perseverance—never losing sight of the fact that habits involved by the intent the extense of the theins require time to condicate. In several in-tent reference; but I sivey kept cool, and pati-tion therefore need to realize the intent of the tenese and steady perseverance—never losing sight of the istence. I have been reduct to the summary for and patien-tropy for hours would be expired, the pary work of reference index to the second to require prompt interference; but I sivey kept cool, and pati-tion therefore need to the site the tennow ledge the intender the strong would come and acknowledge the work and promise mendmant. If one is homest with them, and gets their condidence, the re

The suggestions in this last extract, in regard to hings needed by the blacks, remind me of a memo-andum that was farmished me before leaving the slands, and which it was understood I should in some other make public. It was as follo

can stimulate labor to its best results. This gang system is a relic of the old slave system, and it must be abandoned when the people come to work for regu-lar wages. "I will only say, in conclusion, that I came here "I will only say, in conclusion, that I came here from my home in dear old Massachusetta, impelled by a sense of duty, to see what could be done toward or a sense of duty. to see what could be done toward or sit, that is, one sixth of the under-garments should be

AUGUST 8

apont for the freed people on St. Siment's black his little circumstance, of no importance in hield a cates the practical interest taken by the head of an est at Part Royal in the welfare of the descrite ta ees at Park loops in the vectors of the descrited and effenceless people whom he regards as in sequences arrown upon his care. In an interview I had with his a the Wabash, I said : " Commodore, the genthese n our committee will be greatly pleased to karn that out have had no disposition to throw obsides in the easy of their enterprise." " Obside sy description was the reply, " So far from it, it has been my rea-tion and the operation with the test my description." my great easure to co-operate with thes

at pleasare to cooperate with the optimization of the pleasare to cooperate with the plantage of the pleasare of the pleasare

Yours, very respectfully, J. M. McKIM

A NOVEL REGATTA.

The second and the se

The Newbern, N. C., correspondent of the Ker Kork Times gives the following account of a repu between a crew of contrabands and a crew of via eamen, in which the former came off victories between a crew of contrabands and a crew of via seamen, in which the former came off victories.-" Quite an exciting and interesting regats cas off the other day in front of the naval headparts. One of the two boats entered was manned by it white seamen, and the other was manned by eit of the other day in front of the naval headparts. One of the two boats entered was manned by eit white seamen, who were considered the trak re-band crew, who had only been seamen som has advantage whatever, and insisted on gying the white seamen the advantage of two mat. May white seamen the advantage of two may have the boats, throwing the crowd, white ad hat into the most intense excitement. Judge of the se trabands was seen to turn the mile post far, at general was the excitement and dealening were have of these white crew, who were dripping with perns-tion and thoroughly mortified at the unerpeted white seamen, bor fare of a like real.-" The captain and his contrabands could not ap offered to crew the proposition was not actual that there seamen, for fare of a like real.-" The captain and has contrabands could not ap white others he had on board, could man his gra white others be had on board, could man his gra white others he had on board, could man his gra more work, and were more ciril and orderly, da the white seamen he had ever seen. Also, the more work, and were more ciril and orderly, da

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GREAT REBELLION. IT CONTAINS .- L.

The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Inst before the Country, BT EDWARD EVERETT.

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A DIARY OF VERIFIED EVENTS: mmencing with the meeting of the South Carolina One vention, Doc. 17th, 1860-giving, in the form of a lin-ry, a consise, suscinct, and truthful history of emp TY, B event as it occurs.

III. ments, Speeches, Extended Narratives, m. Do CONSISTING OF ALL THE

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Men, North and South. PIOTURESQUE NARRATIVES, (from eye of the GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDI-NANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLA-MATIONS, de.

IV.

the

The Liberator. THE FREED BLACKS OF SOUTH CABOLINA. LETTER FROM MR. J. M. MCKIM TO STRFHEN CO WELL, ESG., CHAIRMAN OF THE PORT ROTAL R

WELL, P PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1862

128

Wo.etry.

For the Laborator

OUR COUNTRY.

Leap from thy rest !--'tis o'er !--The call thou will obey--Thy name the electric cord that thrills A million souls to-day !

No meaner bond is owned, No low-born aims abide, Where patriots light their altar-fires, And Belf is crucified."

A sacred trust is thine, Loved country of the free ! Be firm and faithful to the end-Hold fast thy liberty.

Though countless be the foes Who Truth and Right assail, Thy cause shall nerve the stalwa The strong heart will not fail.

Powerful the treacherous host Arrayed against thee now-And farce their irs as on they rush, Intent to strike thee low ;--

But vain their boast -- how vain Thise own brave sons shall prove, When thoughts are struck from clashing

A waiting world to move.

When from the burning heart Bursts forth, in floods of fire, An Eina-tide no force can stay The Avenger's wild desire.

Then will the true be strong, And Freedom's hallowed name Inspire each heart, nerve every To herces deeds of fame !

The transient glory fall to dust-Not traitors rule, but MEN.

Courage ! devoted hearts ! Now, now the strife has come Dark waves of blood will roll as Our altars and our home !

But, brave and steadfast still, A noble hero band, No arm will rest, no sword be sheathed, Till Freedom sway the land !

THESE will thy reign restore, red Lu That glorious right is claimed alone By "men who will be free!"

go, Ill.

Cense not the battle-ery ! Strike !--till the blood stained sod Redeem all men from Slavery To Country and to God !

From the N. Y. Tribune. A PLEA FOR THE OX.

How huge his strength ! and yet, with flowers A child can lead this Ox of ours ; And yoke his ponderous neck with cords Made only of the gentlest words.

By fruitfal Nile the Ox was lord ; By Jordan's stream his blood was poured :

In every age-with every clan-He loves, he serves, he dies for-MAN !

And, through the long, long years of God Since laboring Adam delved the sod,

I hear no human voice that mocks The nuz which God hath given His Ox !

"Ye shall not mussle "-God hath swo "The Ox that treadeth out the corn"

I think no Christian law ordains That Ox or MAN should toil in chains.

So, haply, for an Ox I pray, That kneels and tolls for us, this day A huge, calm, patient, large-eyed Ox, Black skinned, among our herds and flocks

So long, O righteous Lord 1 so long Bowed down, and yet so brave and str I think no Christian, just and true,

rn this poor Ox for His HUE I know not why he shall not toil, Black-skinned, upon our broad, free soil ! I know not why his great free strength May not be God's best gift at length !

That strength which, in the limbs of sLAYES, Like Egypt's, only piles up graves ! But in the hands of FREEZER, now May build up States by are and plow !

And rear up souls, as purely white As angels, clothed with heavenly light; And yield forth life-blood, richly red As patriots' hearts have ever shed.

God help us ! we are veiled within-Or white or black-with shrouds of skin ; And, at the last, we all shall crave Small difference in the breadth of grave !

Bat-when the grass grows, green and calm, And shalls above our dust, like balm---T think our rest will sweeter bo, If over us the Ox be FREE 1 A. J. H. DPGARMER.

While burdening toils bow down his back, Who asks if he be WHITE of BLACK? And when his generous blood is shed, Who shall deny its common Run?

Of all my Father's herds and flocks, I have the Ox-the large-eyed Ox 1 I think no Christian man would wrom The Ox, so patient, calm and strong

MARY A. WHITAKER.

Hark to the voice divine !--Our Country ! 'tis for thes The mighty deeps within are stir. Thy great heart must be free !

this fact. "Then why does he not now rise," it is asked

"Then why does he not now rise," it is asked, "in insurrection 1" I put this question to an intell-gent negro, well known at Beaufort, Prince Rivers by name, now a sergeant in the 1st regiment of South Carolina volunteera. "Why," said I, "don't the blacks on the main now rise against their masters !" "Lord, sah," was the reply, "what would be de use ? Dey has no chance. What could dey do? No gun, no sword, no knowledge, no chance-mo nothin'." "But suppose they had a chance, would they fight then !" "Yes, sam." "How do you know they would ?" "Canse I know for sure dat dey's fight-in' for demselves, and I know dey will fight." "Well, Prince, wouldn't you call this a good chance !" in' for demaelves, and I know for sure dat dey's fight in' for demaelves, and I know dey will fight." "Well Prince, wouldn't you call this a good chance ?" "Yes, sah, I do call this a good chance, and I tell my people may be its de *last* chance. Dat's de reason I jine de soldier. I was gettin' hie word is de reason I soldier. I was gettin' big wages in Be rather take less, and fight for de United jine de soldier. I was gettin big wages in Beaufort, but 1'd rather take less, and fight for de United Siates ; for I believe de United States is now fightin' for me and for my people." "Do your people generally feel as you do 1" "No, sah; but dey would if dey knowed de same as I do." This is the testimony, substanti-ally in his own words, of a black man, who is regard-d whom be ligness is of ed where he lives as in all respects competent t s on the subject.

ed where he lives as in all respects comparent to bear witness on the subject. In one of my visits to the town of Beaufort, I con-versed with Hannah Small, wife of Robert Small, the hero of the 'Pinter,'' and heard from her the whole story of that adventure. According to her statement, which was amply corroborated by facts previously inown, the men and women engaged in that exploit were animated by a courage that would be equal to any of the perils incident to a condition of war. The whole parily had solemaly agreed in advance, that if pursued, and without hope of escape, the ship should be souttled and aunk; and that, if she should not go down fast enough to prevent capture, they would all down fast enough to prevent capture, they would all take hands, husband and wife, brother and sister, and take hands, hasband and whe, brother and safer, and junp overboard and periah together. Now, I think that, if you will add to the courage evinced in this transaction by the whole party, the cool, strategic skill of it leaders, you will have a fact that will throw some light on this mooted question. Before leaving the island, I had a letter from a centennan-one for the superiturbative-molecular

of the superintendents an incidental allusion to this subject, which it may ne here to quote

be amiss here to quote :--"Ordinarily," ages the writer, "the blacks show a lack of country, but when an emergency occurs, they display a coolness which T would like to commend to their white brethren. About ten days ago, we were rounced from our bods about dayligh by one of the neighboring superintendents, with the cry that the rebels were upon as, and that we must to the boat immediately. All were startled, and nuch panle pre-valled among the white, (there were three men of us and two women), and two of the men undertook, in an excited manner, to force the men of color to leave their families. The colored men atood caim and did not move, dil one of them said, 'If massa will tell us what to do, we'll do whatever massa arys.' Then our boat and under weigh. A short time after we left, some Union plokets came in, and in an excited manner told the people that the rebels would be there in two wild, the women of the party collected our house. They were believed; but instead of running off as we did, the women of the party collected our household stuff, clothing and valuables, placed them in a box, while the main towk it on their backs, were to the woods near by, dug & large pit and baried the household stuff, clothing and valuables, placed them in a box, while the men took it on their beads, went to the woods near by, dug & large plt and buried the box, and covered the place with brashwood; after that, they went about taking care of themselves and looking after their own whilogs. They then placed the old people and oblidren in little cances, ran them up creeks into the marsh during high tide, and there remained concealed in the high grass for six hours, full return tide, under a blazing sam. Everything was done coolly and with method. I could not but notee the contrast."

BY JANES MONTGOMENT.

THE NEGRO VIGIL.

"They that watch for the morning : they that watch for the morning."-PRALM 130 : 6.

He to the mountain afar, All in the soot of the even; I ded by you besuifal star, First of the danghters of heaven : Street to the alarm is the season of rest ; Bonething far sweeter he looks for to-night ; His heart lies awake in the dopth of his breest, And listens till God shall say, "Let there be light !"

Climb we the mountain, and stand High in mid-air, to tobals, Treah from our old fatheriand, Balm in the oscan-borne gaïts ; Darkness yet covers the face of the deep ; Bpirit of Freedom 1 go forth in thy might, To break no sur bondage like infancy is sleep, The moment when God shall say, "Let share be hight?

Gass we, meanwhile, from this peak, Traying in thought while we gass ; Watch for the morning's first streak, ' Prayer than be turned into praise : Shout to the railey, '' Islandid ye the mera? Iong, long desired, but dealed to our sight : Do I myriads of slaves into men are new-born ; The word was comlipotent, '' Les show be sight t

The yord was composed." Let there be topic to Hear it, and hall it—the call Tiland to laisnd prolong ; Taberty I liberty I-all Join in the joblics mong : Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; Tisck I they are free men, where volces units ; This Displand, the Yodly and Africa, sing " Area I Hallowere I" at " Let they be fight !"

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a sense of duty, to see what could be done towards of-gainzing a system of free labor out of the crumbling rgins of the old method I have become deeply in-berested in the work, and shall continue here from the same motive that brought me, till I see the organization undicently perfected to stand alone and austain likelf as a becom light before the world."

Mr. Richard Soule, Jr., also of Massachusetts, in r etter containing much valuable information, has th letter co.

following :--• There is but one feeling among the negroes in re-spect to their present condition as compared with that under their old masters. They consider themselves much better off, and have no desire for, the return of their masters. They would take to the woods, or es-espe in boats, they all says, if they that any indimation that their masters were coming back. • Our experiment here has fully satisfied me of two prings : first, that the negroes will do as much work

six; that is, one sixth of the under-garments should be finned, to meet the necessities of the weakly and in-finm. Glothas for neerly-born babies and for babies ap-tors year old much needed; also for school chil-dren of both saxes, from sight to sixteen. "In purchasing new things, don't let the mistake be made of catering to what by some is considered 'the mergro taste.' Their taste is the same as ours. The pretiest things, don't six for any for the things, we would con-sider pretiest—are always firstchosen. Yellow cam-bergs are their detestation; they are ugly in them-selves, and remind the people of their condition as itares.

ler pretin-ergs are their lines, and rem

heree, and remain the proper is their contained as "Made-up clothing is always acceptable, especially "Made-up clothing is always acceptable, especially that for children, which should all be ready-made ; but it is not necessary that clothes for the adult should be made up. This they can do for themselves. Many of them prefer to buy the stuff and make it up their own way."

The probability of the probab



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