ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

inserted at the rate of five cent

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

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1645.

WENDELL PHILLIPS SPOUTING POUL TREASON.

TREASON.

At the aniversary celebration of the emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies, held at Abington, Mass, Wendell Phillips, the corrypheus of the slaves of the West Indies, held at Abington, Mass, Wendell Phillips, the corrypheus of the sladion faction, delivered a speech which, in treason and sedition, has outstripped anything he has yet uttered. It seems as if this bold, bad man was rang more andacious under the impunity he experiences. He threatens the President with deposition from the chair of the chief magistracy; and if Mr. Lincelo does not haul him up with a short turn, it is possible he may carry his threat into execution. He says, "The government fights to preserve slavery; and again," As long as you keep the preserve; and again, "As long as you keep the preserve; and second, there is an inflammatory appeal to the people to overthrow the government and depose Mr. Lincoln, whom the orator describes as "a surfle." Next, he calls the President service and the surfle of the sur

Lincoln, through coward tear or the keeps this man in the position he holds."

Such is the language of Phillips. There are two kinds of treason and two classes of traitors. The traitors South we are bringing immense armies in the field to put down, and expending vast sums -money in the enterprise; and yet, here at the Nort there are traitors banded together to impede the the field to put down, and expending vast sums of mosey in the enterprise; and yet, here at the North, there are traitors banded together to impede the progress of the Union arms; by maligning and misrepresenting the government and ridiculing the chief generals in the field, and by calling for a dissolution of the Union. The traitors of the North are completely in the power of the government, and it sught to strike at them boldly at once. The traitors of the North are them boldly at once. The traitors of the South will never be overthrown while the traitors of the North are thus permitted to give them did and confort. The arch traitor is Wendell Phills, who confesses that for fifteen years he has been a disunionist. Why is the Fermitted to be at large? It is the faction that he leads which has been the cause of the rebellion. It first furnished the pretext to the secessionists to throw off the yoke, and now it does its utmost to encourage them, and discourage the government, and the army pouring out it's blood for the Upion. In the beginning of the war, Greeley said the Union ought to be dissolved if the South desired it, and that the action of the secessionists was justified by the principles of the Revolution. Secession, therefore, is but the stem and the branches of the tree of treason. The root that first caused the upas to germinate, and has ever since given it vitality and support, is the revolutionary abolition faction, which openly proclaims is determination to overthrow the Constitution as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Left the axe be laid to, the root, and the poison-tree will fall.—New York Hereald.

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS. Secretary Stan-on has issued an order, ordering the marshals and olice officers to arrest and imprison any one who, y act, speech, or writing, discourages volunteer nlistments or in any way gives aid and comfort to

We appealed to the patriotism of the people of the United States to carry out their resolutions, and that as soon as the United States to carry out their resolutions, and that as soon as the United States on the you? (Yes, yes!) Did any man dare tell you then that this war should never close until slavery was extinguished, and every slave emanetrated? (No, no!) Now we have it as the cry of the Abolition party. The Abolition party have swallowed the Republicans party neck and heels. The conservative portion of the Republican party have not kepthe faith. I put them to the record, that when we who were called conservative men, Demorated and Whigs of the old school, came to the rescue as conservative men, they came like little Bo-Peop's sheep. "We couldn't find them."

What was the cause of this war? (A Voice—"Abolitionism.") You must have been told that, and you are not far from right. Slavery was just as much the cause of the war was the cat that was thrown out in Boston harbor was the cause of this war. The cause of the war was the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South, who saw their sceptre departing, and the Abolitionists of the North. They concoted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me.

We have two things to do; first, to put down the rebellion, and next to punish the leaders. You must throw the Abolitionists over, if you want to know an Abolitionist, look at the record of Congress. I will tell you what caused the rebellion. It was a contest for power. The South wanted a government for itself, and the East one separate for the nigger. It would have been no difficult task for the Union, conservative men to have conquered a peace, had they united. If twenty millions of freemen cannot put down six millions, without arming the niggers, let them get ut of the way, and some Republicans, will do it. Your Lovejoys, Phillipses, and Greeleys, say they can't fight this war any longer, unless you will arm the niggers. Will you ever consent to this? (Cries of "No! Never!")

I have a

in the control of street and imprison say one who, the control of the control of

Refinge of Oppression. We appealed to the patriotism of the people of the declare the object of the war shall be diverged the people south of the Potonic exterminated, and the people south of the Potonic exterminates as soon as the United States to carry out their resolutions and that the people south of the Potonic exterminated, and the people south of the Potonic exterminated and the Potonic exterminated and

A SECESSION SYMPATHIZER RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

Selections.

DEMOGRATIO INVITATION TO COME IN

AND BE KILLED. A democratic journal, the Albany Argus, asks. May we not all now stand on the platform of the Cossitution and the Union? Will not those whave been so persistent in urging a Negro Emanc pation crusade, consent to unite heartily with the fellow-citizens in restoring the Union as it was, an vindicating the authority of the Constitution as it and postposing, till after the rebellion is crushe their favorice theories of Emancipation? Ho

. TO SIMON, THE CYRENIAN.

It has been ingeniously remarked by a certain commentator, that all the three great portions of the then known world had a representative hand in the death of Christ.

Asia accused and delivered him, in the person of the Jews; Europe judged and sentenced him, in the person of the Roman governor; and Africa came after him bearing his cross, in the person of Simon the Cyrenian.

y, in the very spirit of him who went before herhere came a black man to our house a few days
who had spent five years at hard labor in a
yland penitentiary for the crime of baving a
of Uncle Tom's Cabin in his house. He had
sentenced for ten years, but on his promise to
the State and go to Canada, was magnaniily pardoned out. Everybody cheated him of
little property he had. A man for whom he had
inty cords of wood, paid him two dollars for the
e job—another found a pretext to seize on his
house; and so he left Maryland without any
sities areas as infigurity of the limbs, which

SPEECH OF GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

How-how? I will tell you how, and the General proceeded to illustrate it. You are called upon to enlist. You stop and think; you say that you are a poor man, a mechanic, or a farmer; that you have a wife and family; that if you go, they will starve, and your farm or work-shop go to ruin. And it is a "How?" inquired a voice.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

of Massachusetts, in the New Yest Heroid of the 8th instant:

Naturer, Mass., Aug. 6, 1862.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.

Sin: A few days before the close of Congress, my attention was called to an article in your journal, in which it was stated that I had declared that we had one bundred and fifty thousand more men than we needed, and that I must be held personally responsible for the present want of men. Conscious that I had ever been swift to obey the wishes of the government and of our generals in the field—conscious, too, that the nation had not a single battalion the less through any word or act of mine—I could not but feelt deeply the cruel hjustice of this attempt to hold me now responsible for a want of men, caused by events no one foresaw.

I could not fail to see, sir, that this pointed reference to me, and sharp denunciation of my remark, would, under the changed condition of affairs, convey an untruth to all your readers, who understood not the precise circumstances under which I spoke. Your readers were not told that the remark which you now condewn was made nearly four months before, when victories by land and sea were flashing upon the country, msking us all hopeful, and, perhaps, too confident of the future; nor were they told that they were based upon the report of Secretary Cameron, the assurances of Paymaster General Larnard, the estimates of Quartermaster General Larnard, the estimates of Quartermaster General Larnard, the estimates of Quartermaster General Larnard, the estimates of Cavartymethousand men. Your readers were not told that when the remark was made, we had more than one hundred partially organized regiments, scattered over the country, more than five hundred recruiting officers and one of the future of the country of the first of the first of the service of the future of the first of the country of the service of the future of the first of the service of the future of the first of the future of the service of the future of the first of the future of the first of the first of the

man, William Pitt Fessenden:

"We so legislated that the number of volunteers to raised should be limited to five hundred thousand but atthough Congress in its language expressed the idea, and it was stated so over and over again, it as tidentally gave a power which extended to a million or was so construed as to extend to a million, and unde thatour aring has been swellen up to over seen hundred thousand seen. At this day I do not think a man can be found anywhere who will say that half a million are not at that see can possibly seed or use; and yet we have the number of troops in the service, though not actually it that see can possibly and or use; and yet we have the number of troops in the service, though not actually it the field. There are regiments in my own State to day that have been raised, stuying there—who have been staying there for months—paid by the Government, efficient men, the choice men of our State, wait tag and begring to be called into the field, and not to be left there doing nothing; not armed: ready to deverything, anxious to be in service; and the answe is, "We have no occasion for you; we have got as erything, anxious to be in service: and the answ
"We have no occasion for you; we have got
ny men here—more than we know what to do will
men here—more than we know what to do will
had only get a chance. There are more men than
beermant knows what to do with knew on the Potomac
y. What occasion is there to send for others!
is in every State in the Union: there are men
we paid from month to month, and who have be
do for months, not armed, not called into the fle
beolutely for the reason that the Government has
service to the weak and we to a step it aken to de

thousand, if that is the number—neco hundred and fifty thousand more than we ever intended to hare."

Your readers were not told that when these words of Mr. Fessenders were uttered, they were hailed and applauded by the public voice as the utterances of the vigilant chairman of the Committee of Finance, who is ever watchful of the interests of the treasury, and that when I made the remark you now so sharply criticise, the sentiments of Congress, of the public press, and of the people, were for consolidating incomplete and scattered regiments, reducing needless expenses, correcting abuses, and introducing more order, system and economy into the service; nor were your readers told that few, very few, were emilisted in the Free States for some weeks before recruiting was temporarily suspended; that the object in closing the recruiting stations was not so much to stop enlistments, as to consolidate and bring into action the scattered forces, fill up the meagre ranks of the regular army, diminish expenses, and substitute a less costly system of recruiting, and that few recruits were lost during the brief suspension of volunteer recruiting. Your readers were not told that on gathering up scattered forces, and obtaining more full and complete returns, it was found that the number of men had been overestimated; that instead of seven hundred thousand, we had from five hundred thousand to five hundred and fifty thousand less than Mr. Fessenden, myself and other Senators had assumed to be the actual force.

I found, sir, on my returning home, that the remark that we had one hundred and fifty thousand.

ound, sir, on my returning home, that the men had been most income is was misapprehended by many, who we believe that it was based, not upon the government of the beauty of the hundred and twenty thousand men ally had. In April, 1861, I had advised the gry of War to call out a quarter of a million. In July, 1861, when the administration for four hundred thousand men, I gave it half on. I had maintained that the government ed five hundred and twenty thousand—the er we afterward ascertained the government lifty had in March. This idea, that my remarked to five hundred thousand men, the number aded to be authorized by law, and near the anumber ascertained to be on hand in March, i do seven hundred thousand, was false in far in unjust to me. To correct this misapprehensic plained very briefly in two or three war me go my position. The Herald seized upon a vise and imperfect report of my remarks at New and assumed to deny the truthfulness of what I am accused of attempting to discown my records. I did not deny, discown, modify, qualif retract the words uttered by me on the 28 March. No, sir, I did not deny nor attempt to the imputations you have cast upon in the large of the control of the large of the control of the c nark that we had one hundred and nity unousand i many men had been most industriously circu ed, and was misapprehended by many, who were de to believe that it was based, not upon the gov ment claim of seven hundred thousand men, bu has the hundred and twenty thousand men. it, and the imputations you have cast upon me on the assumption that I had done so, are wholly unauthorized by any word ever uttered by me. Why, sir, I had referred to that declaration more than once in the Senate, and my words were recorded. On the 7th of May, in response to Mr. Grimes, the indefatigable Senator from lows, I had stated that the government "estimated that we had its hundred and sixty thousand men"—" that it was so reported to Congress"—that in view of that statement, I had said some time ago that I thought we had one hundred, and fifty thousand too many men; that we shad about five hundred and twenty thousand effective men, and "I had thought half a million of men, or five hundred and twenty thousand, as many as we could use to advantage." Here was a statement made months ago in the Senate to the effect that I had, in view of the claim of nearly seven hundred and twenty thousand, and that number we required. Without denouncing the Herald, any paper or person at Newton, I simply denied that I had even and twenty thousand, and that number we required. Without denouncing the Herald, any paper or person at Newton, I simply denied that I had even and twenty thousand men in the service when I made the declaration were more than we needed; that there was not the shadow of a foundation for the charge; that I had always been in favor, not "of more men," but of five hundred thousand or more effective men; that my remark applied to the seven hundred thousand men claimed by the government; and that every Senator knew that I was ever ready to respond promptly to the wants of the government for men. The brief explanation I made at Newton is in perfect harmony with my record and with truth.

I am, sir, willing that my motives, words and acts shall be known fully to the people; but I confess it a painful amid these passing events to be misropresented by enemies or misunderstood by friends films this read the men and to help on the cause, and to aid its definiders; but I now find the Herald denouncing not only

truth, justice or fairness in them, may give a ment's pain, but they must share the fate of false cusations.

HENRY WILSON.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

"PHILLIPS SPOUTING FOUL TREASON."

Such is the allegation of Bennett's New York He pathy for Northern rights and interests, for free laboration or free institutions; that has always been the spanie of the Southern slave oligarchy, and the watch dog of their rebellious slave system; that has don more to stimulate them to the overthrow of the gov ernment, the dissolution of the Union, and the forms order to escape impending popular retribution. It is the old device of the thief who is fleeing from the pursuing constable, crying out "Stop theft" to divert attention from himself, and thus avoid arrest and pun-ishment. Here—for example—is

A REBEL NOTICE OF ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Richmond Whig, in commenting upon articles in the National Intelligencer, Baltimore American, and New York Herald, gives the following account of Wallace, of the New York Herald.

"Wallace is a Virginian. Poor devil! he sold him-if, body and soul, to Bennett years ago, and must do s master's bidding. But, unprincipled Swiss as he Wallace's heart has all along been with the South-is editorials show this.

In all probability, it was this "poor devil," Wal-lace, who wrote the scurrilous diatribe against Mr. Phillips, which we have placed in the "Refoge of Oppression." No doubt, the Richmond Whig has ac-curately drawn his portraiture as one who is "steadily working up the flendish spirit of the mob," whose heart, "unprincipled Swiss as he is, has all along been with the South," and who has done his best to "unsettle public opinion" at the North respecting the real cause of the war, and thus to "give aid and comfort" to the Southern traitors. Think of such Wendell Phillips!

loyalty will not be questioned) says of the Herald :

loyalty will not be questioned) says of the Herald:—

THE HERALD'S TREASON. The New York Herald, which is the most desperate and unflinching friend of the robels, in its number of the 4th ult, suggest revolution in the North. It calls for a "Committee of Pablic Safety" to "watch over the country in the perilous crisis in which it now finds itself placed." It demands "a reformation in Congress, and an overhauling of the Cabinet;" and says that Congress must be "superseded;" and in the spirit of the man who cried out to a mob, "Don't nail the poor gentleman's ears to the walls, "confident that the suggestion was only needed to have it done, this traitorous sheet urges the necessity of taking measures "to retain the fath and the support of our Border Slave States still in the Union." If it had dared speak openly, it would have said to the Secessionists in the Border Slave States, "Now is your time to rise against the government."

And this is the paper that is instill handles for the secession is the state of the state of the state of the secession is the Border Slave States, "Now is your time to rise against the government."

incarceration of Wendell Phillips at Fort Warren, as a traitor in the service of Jeff. Davis! Of course, it ognize the Southern Confederacy." This is misrepresentation. The whole object of Mr. sms was to stimulate the Government to take more decisive measures for the suppres the rebellion, and to warn the people of the

POSTFORED. A few weeks since, we announced in the Liberator that our tried frigid and co-laborer, Herry C. Wricht, contemplated making a visit to England sometime in August; but, on further consideration, and in accordance with the judgment of many of his friends here, he has concluded to postpone his visit indefinitely. Among the reasons for this change of purpose is, the delicate relations now subsisting between this country and England in regard to the war, which may ultimately lead to a rupture in case of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the latter; and the pressing demands of the Anti-Slavery cause at home, at this critical juncture. Those who have forwarded letters or parcels to Mr. Wright, in trust, will please signify to him in what manner they may be disposed of.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

and it will prevail."

Of course, every general rule has its exceptions. The Honorable Caleb Cushing, no doubt, has as clear a conscience as our other Honorable friend, and has devoted his energies as assiduously to the pursuit of truth; his packages, thus far, have been strangely delayed. Still, as a general rule, no doubt virtue is always rewarded with praise and profit.

The editor of the Courier, kind even to the unappreciative Abolitionists, quotes for their advantage from the New York World, the philosophical reasor why the slaves are not yet free, and cannot at presen

from the New York World, the philosophicar rea-why the slaves are not yet free, and cannot at pres-be made free. This particular scintillation of tra-certs in a retirisian upon the address recently de-ered by G. W. Curtis, Esq., to the students of D-mouth college. It says of that gentleman, and of radicals who, with him, favor freedom and opposevery—"They forget that liberty is the daughter of the skies, that she dwells only with virtue, faith and love that freedom where these do not exist is only a mack

Poor slaves! If liberty is unattainable either b them or for them, until they attain distinguished proficiency in virtue, faith and love, their prospect is a dark one. It is as true that "evil communication corrupt good manners" as that "virtue is always rewarded." Those who touch aligh most had a light profit of the state of colding up to derestation. It is to be feared to holding up to detestation. It is to be traced was: Floyd's abserve would not scruple to steal, not Jeff. Da-vis's to lie, if occasion offered. It is to be feared that the slaves of Southern men generally are but little-better than their masters. If they can reach freedom only in proportion as they attain virtue, faith and love, their case is indeed well-nigh hopelels.—c. K. W.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

peared in the Courier an editorial notice, GEORGE LUNT, offering for sale his interes the principal one, is that paper, and intimating his be lief that "the remainder of the concern, if desired may be purchased at the same time." By way of in ducement to some possible purchaser, the editor afore said volunteers his opinion that it would be easy t make the Courier lucrative, "under favorable circum

mendation heretofore boasted of by the Courier wan of accompanied by cash, and that pro-slavery, how ever thorough, is not a paying article at present if Boston. It is to be hoped that the editor's hint abor favorable circumstances will be taken, and that who ever shall make the experiment, of paying anything for the Courier's subscription list will make the further experiment of advocating justice and humanity in its

THE NEW GYMNASTICS FOR MEN, WOMEN, A CHILDREN. With a Translation of Prof. Kloss's Dumb-Bell Instructor, and Prof. Schreber's Pan-gymnastikon. By Dio Lewis, M. D., Proprietor of the Essex Street Gymnasium, Boston. V Three Hundred Illustrations. Boston: Tickno With Fields. 1862.

The author of this equally attractive and valuable work very appropriately dedicates it "to the girls and boys of America, whose physical welfare has been the study of his life." They will assuredly hall him as their friend and benefactor, as fast as they become practically acquainted with his novel but admirable mode of gymnastics. Unquestionably, a new system of physical training has long been greatly needed; and this seems to be as comprehensive and varied as the wants of the human body. It has been introduced the wants of the human body. It has been introduced the wants of the human body. creases with the skill of the performers. The ad-tion of them will enable many drooping invalids "throw physic to the dogs," and literally leap for jo-

"O, who can speak the vigorous joys of health? Unclogged the body, unobscured the mind; The morning rises gay, with pleasing steath. The temperate evening falls serene and kind.

that, if the past infatuated policy be pursued, there is no hope of success, and the independence of the Southern Confederacy is only a question of time. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, 1800—'62. Edited by Frank Moore, Author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In three of "Diary of American Events, 1800—'62. Edited by Frank Moore, Author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In three of the American Revolution.

Divisions, viz.—I. Diary of Verified Occurrences.

II. Documents, Narratives, &c. III. Poetry, Ancodotes, and Incidents. New York: G. P. Putnam, 582 Broadway. Charles T. Brans, General Agent.
Part XX. of the Monthly Illustrated Edition is just published. It contains portraits of Major-General David Hunter and Henry A. Wise, and chronicles the events of the war to February. The entire work is one of great historic importance and value. No other war was ever so promptly or so accurately recorded in its details and incidents.

war, which may ultimately lead to a rupture in regard to the of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the latter; and the pressing demands of the Anti-Slavery cause at home, at this critical juncture. Those who have forwarded letters or parcels to Mr. Wright, in trust, will please signify to him in what manner they may be disposed of.

27 The Transcript points out as significant, that the order of Gov. Andrew, directing a new enrolment of the militia of Massachusetts, declares that "all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, will be included." This sets aside the old custom of invidious exclusion of colored citizens from the duty and honor of defending their country. The authority upon which the Governor calls for this enrolment is derived from the act of Congress, approved July 17, entitied as act to amend the act of 1795. The law of July last provides that "the enrolment of the militia shall, in all cases, in clude all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45." the word white not occurring in the law of Congress. WORTHY OF LIBERAL PATRONAGE. On M.

At Island Grove, Abington, Mass.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE FOURTH PAGE.]

war, as Napoleon had, and who would cut red tape anywhere, and finish this war by striking down the slave system, as Napoleon struck down Austrian su-premacy upon the field of Marengo. Then the orders of Gen. Hunter and Gen. Phelps, and of everybody else who has proclaimed an anti-slavery policy, have been revoked; but Gen. Halleck, who issued that infamous colors We. 3 has not been interfered with. The Pres-Order No. 3, has not been interfered with. The Pre ident of the United States has, in this particular, pro-tinued his power and his office to the service of the rebellion, by the adoption of a policy which prolongs the war, wastes the lives of the people and the treas-ure of the North, and must bring upon it, at no distant day, the most fearful struggle in which any nation was

ever called to engage.

In view of such circumstances as these, in view cies of the hour in which we are called up the exigencies of the hour in which we are called upon to act, I feel bound to do all I can against American slavery. I make opposition to that the one thing which animates my heart, that nerves my arm, that directs every blow that I strike. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you have all heard something about the struggle in Kansas. Let me tell you that the one thing which made us invincible upon those broad prairies against the forces of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, and the border-ruffian hordes that were poured in upon us, was the fact, that the leaders in that struggle, at least were animated by radical abolition ideas. Gen. could name, have been actuated by an undying devo-tion to liberty, by an unquenchable hatred of Aneri-can slavery, and by a determination that that institu-tion should not be planted on the soil of Kansas.

nder. Every man who, in the history an able commander. Every man who, in the history of our world, has worked out great results as a military commander, has done it, in the first place, by cutting tape, and throwing himself upon the genius that existed in his own soul, and by the exercise of that genius kindling in the hearts of his soldiers an undying devotion to himself, and to the ideas which he represented. It was thus with Napoleon. There were abler tactitians in Europe than Napoleon; but he had what they did not have—foresight, a magnetic power over men, the ability to grasp some great central what they did not have—foresight, a magnetic po over men, the ability to grasp some great cer ides, by which he could inspire the men under t so that they would go to the death at his common The whole history of Fremout shows that he posse The whole instory of Fremont shows that he possesses that power. He led his men across the deserts of the West and over the Rocky Mountains, and won for our nation the golden State of California, by inspiring in his men an enthusiasm and devotion such as no other man in this country has shown himself capable of calling forth. I know that he found the State of Missouri found that Gen. Fremont, with his small army, badly

OFLEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST, down and worship this despotism that has ruined our

the hour. In many respects, the hour is et, there is much that is hopeful. In the we must hope, and I do hope, because that vidence, that has watched over humanity cliest moment down to this line. d deal has been said to day ab from the earliest moment down to this time, that called these noble spostles and prophets into the fit and austinated them squasts a nation combined to; them down during the last thirty years—that Infin Providence is still over all, and is on our side, a has promised that the seed of truth, exattered or the soil of the world, shall never fall. Therefore, we do our duty, keep our faith in God, and keep or hands free from all complicity with slavery, we mubil defiance to all the some which the blessing of God may be invoked by all loyal and loving and believing hearts, with the as-surance that the prayer of patriotism and hope will be answered. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The day that have assembled here to celebrate has been made ored in the world's calendar. Twenty-four year ago, the friends of freedom in Great Britain

go, the friends of freedom in Great Britain and in er Colonies held grand jubilees, and thanked Got and their rulers that 800,000 human chattels were that ay transformed into men, and that the slave could ever again clank his chains on British soil. The British Government has, by this act, set us an ample which I think hundreds within the sound of sy voice would rejoice to see imitated by the United intes. (Applause.) What our President means to do the millstone as the man who picks it; and if I do not ssailed, he has not availed himself of all the pov There may be many reasons why he should do as he has done; but I am puzzled to know why he, as a constitutional man and a patriot, has delayed enforcing laws recently enacted for the overthrow of rebellion. We all know that emancipation, if early proclaimed, would not only have saved many precious lives, but the nation itself. Why then delay, when delays are dangerous, and may prove fatal?

I believe the only salvation to be obtained for this country must be through the hearty copperation of the oppressed, bond and free.

oppressed, bond and free.

It is indeed humiliating to the civilization and

Christianity of the nineteenth century that to-day, in one of the most, if not the most enlightened nation on the globe, there exists a "peculiar" and popular "institution," which robs men not only of their earn-ings, but of themselves and their families; abolishes ngs, out of themselves and their families; abolishes the marriage relation, ignores chastity, and makes woman the hapless victim of the most depraved wretches, and inflicts upon all who resist its progress tortures which the most barbarous savages of the most barbarous age would have scorned to have inflicted upon their bitterest enemies.

Our expenses argue that West Lodie Evaporization

Our enemies argue that West India Emancipation has failed. So have the despots of Europle always said that democratical institutions are a failure. (Hear.) We know that Democracy is now undergoing a terrible trial; but who is there who has lost confidence of the c dence in the people, and is willing to yield to the "di-vine right of kings"? If this Government fails now, it will not be because we have reposed too much confidence in the people, but because we have relied too much on the few, who will have proved them-

Did the freed men become idle, disorderly, or bad accomplish anything—in crossing the mountains, and in the battle of Cross-Keys, carried on the most glorious campaign, considering his disadvantage and the was because the planters falled to encourage labor, and numbers pitted against him, that this war has rethe people consumed more than before of that which the people consumed more than before of that which was produced. You will please bear in mind that a large proportion of the exports from the British West Indies is now produced upon the estates of men once

ous campaign, considering his disadvantage and the numbers pitted against him, that this war has revealed.

But, passing that point, there is no man who has such firm hold of the hearts of the people, there is no man who could so soon call to the battle-field a million of young men, as John Charles Freuent. If word could be given to-day, that Fremont had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, instead of Halleck, there is no ta man living on the American continent who would not know that that appointment heralded the overthrow of slavery, and the reconstruction of a free Union. (Applause.) The reason why the effort is made to throw doubt on his military ability is, first, that he is anti-slavery; and, second, that he is able to command and wield large bodies of men, and gain a victory that shall cover the whole continent with free dom and renown.

I want to impose upon you this one thought: This, after all, is the people's question. Abraham Lincoln has in reality no more to do with this war than you and I have. It belongs to us, as citizens of Massachusetta, as men who love freedom, as men who entered into this warfare years ago, and have continued it at the sacrifice of popularity and position in the world; and it is our duty to stand firm by the ever lasting truth, and to let the Cabinet and the Generals all understand that the people are fightling this war, and that they are determined to fight is for the over throw of slavery. We will not consent that the Union shall be reconstructed—supposing it to be possible, which it is not—as it was under Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan; a Union that takes such men as Daniel Websier, and offers them up to the Moloch of slavery; that makes it the condition of all promotion and all political honor that they shall bow

Freedom in the West Indies is a ad eighty-two churches, exclusive of the Chi and, and that the average attendance on ols is 38,521; that crime has diminished, moral character of the whole people is gre egislators, each honorably filling his at ing that the colored man is capable of ment and culture. Many of these men, you a mber, were once slaves. What has been done major may be done in the United State. (b.

Our Government has recognized the Government of Liberia and Hayti. What sort of logic is to regards the blacks in America as creatures having rights, but the moment they emigrate to living Liberia, they are entitled to consideration! Wy me now standing still? Why is it that emiscosis and clearly a considerated? Can it by recitive the consideration of the procedure of the consideration we now standing suit. In the possible that we far id
Davis will "bag us" all, (laughter,) and whi he is
our conduct so that we can say to him, "Have via
been good and faithful servants? Are we at a
titled to your favors?" Why such panderies he thes. They are opposed to emancipation bean that will carry certain legal rights with it, as it elevate the moral standard. The design is he the race ignorant and degraded, and with moral rights, that it may be at the mercy of the praved. I do not think the whites have mad me dice, when I see them preferring the society of h most degraded blacks to that of cultivated (hear, hear); and in this I am confirmed by the in that there is no prejudice against black mes or his women, so long as they remain slaves. This my dice is not natural. The white child cries when black wet-nurse, and refuses to be comforted by mother (laughter and applause); and the man child is dandled on the knee of its white father in

he gets "hard up," then he sells it. (Applane) Emancipation will entirely revolutionize some This system of free love must be abolished. This be no child's play. (Laughter.) When the govern commenced. I hope our friends will not stop a and think their work is done. The slaves have to They have a heavy claim against you-alog civilization, they need your friendship, and we ain to cooperate with us, and help clear the way. All for the black man is an unobstructed road mi chance. (Applause.)
The present position of the cole

entered into a conspiracy to crush him. Butlet ns think that, because we have the right of it cts this is true, and in others it is ton as it is in Philadelphia, and it is ten times a difficult for a colored mechanic to get employ than in Charleston. Colored men in business than in any place that I know of. In Boston w

these places, two places of amusement, the sale sale of which is to caricature us, and to perpetant for listing prejudices against us. I now ask you is ton anti-slavery? Are not the very place days serribe as a marginoid. scribe us sustained by anti-slavery p not our liberal anti-slavery politicians dise at the vere House, sup at the Parker House, and take at The friends of slavery are everywhere withing their patronage from us, and trying to surry as by refusing to employ us even as menials. We alaboring men go to them for work, as hereight for the form of the form cream and jellies at Copeland's ? reply, "Go to the Abolitionists and Republicant,

proscribed in some of the eating houses, man dish hotels, and all the theatres but one. Boston, first

anti-slavery and progressive, supports, in soliton

laboring men go to them for work, as merely, "Go to the Abolitionists and Republican, is have turned the country upside down" | The long men who could once be found all along he rise of Boston, can now be found only about Central with scarcely encouragement enough to keep and body together. You know that the coord and proscribed in some of the churches, and that this scription is carried even to the graveyand. It is a scription is carried even to the graveyand. It is a scription in the country of the bost, or at least the most hearpe city in the United Sistes.

Now, while our enemies are endeavoring to rail us, and are closing the avenues from which we are wrung out our humble subsistence, is there any higher opened to us? Who is taking out or rise? Who is admitting them a class to rise? Who is admitting them into their stores at a low salary, and giving them a class to rise? Who is admitting them into their establishment of their counting those who are engaged in trade or busing the exception of a handful of Abolitions and Republicans, there are none. This is to kind friendship that we need. It is not unpopular and friendship that we need. It is not unpopular and there are many who speak high

d is when their hearts are far from us. True friends are few, or, as Shakespeere has it,

Words are easy as the wind,

Faithful friends are hard to find.

Paithful friends are hard to find. This, I think, is the experience of most men. Many of us have learned to appreciate the Spanish proverby the superience of most men. Many of us have learned to appreciate the Spanish proverby the superience of t

can asist the colored han, which can be done by his own excitions. Every him; this must be done by his own excitions. Every colored man, who succeeds is an unanswerable argument in favor of sendincipation. The encouragement of one colored man stimulates others. Now, we have prothing to atimulate our youth. They see many of us struggling against fearful odds, without friends or erre kind words, and they become discouraged. The success of such a man as Frederick Dodglass is worth more to the race than a pile of resolutions and speeches high as Banker Hill monument. Had it not been ship as Banker Hill monument. Had it not been to those noble men and women, who had the courage to do what they did! His success is our success, is the success of a great cause. (Applause.)

It is in this way that we ask our friends to help open to us those thoroughfares, through which all others are

to us those thoroughfares, through which all others a to us more morougulaics, through which air others are encouraged to pass, and in this manner breathe into th encouraged to pass, and in this matthet and anti-slavery movement the breath of life. Then we anti-slavery movement the breath of life. Then we anti-slavery movement the breath of life. will become educated and wealthy; and then the roughest looking colored man that you ever saw, or ever will see, will be pleasanter than the harmonies of Orpheas; and black will be a very pretty color. (Laughter and applause.) It will make our jargon, wit; our words, oracles; flattery will then take the place of shader, and you will find no prejudice in the Yrake whatever. (Laughter.)
We desire to take part in this contest, and when our Correments thail see the necessity of using the location.

We desire to take part in this contest, and when our Government shall see the necessity of using the loyal blacks of the free States, I hope it will have the courage to recognize their manhood. It certainly will not be near enough to force us to fight for your liberty, (after having spurned our offers)—and then leave us (after naving spurned our oners;—and then leave us when we go home to our respective States to be told that we cannot ride in the cars, that our children canthat we cannot ride in the cars, that our calidren can-not go to the public schools, that we canot vote; and if we don't like that state of things, there is an appro-priation to colorire us. We ask for our rights. Hard-ships and dangers are household words with us. We are not afraid to dig or to fight. A few black acclimated regiments would shake the Old Dominion. Whe will there be light enough in the Cabinet to see

SPEECH OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

"Give me liberty, or give me death!" This has been the battle-cry of my anti-slavery life for thirty years while I exist, in or out of the body, this sen ment must instigate and guide my plans, my words and actions, in all my efforts to elevate and perfect the and actions, in all my efforts to elevate and persect use nature I bear. If this nation ever emerges from its present peril, intact and glorious, it must come out of the bloody conflict instigated and guided by this sentiment. The man who would not rather die a man than live a slave is not worthy to live at all. A nation that had rather live the cowering, abject and bloodhound of slavery, than die in a struggle for liberty, is fit only to be wiped out. Annihilation is its "own place," and the quicker it goes to it, the better for mankind. "Cease to talk of liberty and slave ter in manufacture, talk of cotton, commerce, the Constitution and the Union." "Talk not of liberty and slavery," said another, "but talk of the Church, the Sabbath, the Creed, the Bible." No; talk-of liberty for ourselves and all of human kind, and of nothing else. Sacredly reverence, cherish and protect liberty and life, and mere incidents will take care of them and the, and mere incidents will take care of them-selvet. Social, political, religious, commercial and literary institutions and regulations are of no account whatever, except as they conduce to the liberty, life, elevation and happiness of man. Liberty before Property!—Talk not of liberty and sla-

very, but of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, shoes, mer-chandise, banks and commerce. Such has been the nation's cry for seventy years. Yield up liberty and sustain slavery, rather than invade the do the almighty dollar. Postpone liberty to property; give up reason, conscience, God, self-respect, liberty and manhood for gain. Such have been the nation a spirit and watchword. Verily, the nation, stripped o

is manhood, is now having its reward.

Liberty before the Constitution and Union 1—Do the Inion and Constitution no harm. No matter how much-you harm liberty and life. Be tender of the constitutional rights and privileges of kidnap-pers, who are seeking to make the Constitution a nullity, and the Union a by-word, no matter what mes of the liberty and lives of the loyal State and citizens who seek to sustain it. Constitutions and Unions are cheats and shams, are but injustice and villany, are but "covenants with death and agreements with hell," when they exist at the expense of liberty and life.

Liberty before Governments The Federal Govern nent is null and void, wholly without authority, and nworthy any respect, except as the deadly foe of slarery, and the active, energetic, fearless friend of lib-It is our sacred duty, owed to God and man, o seek the overthrow—by such means as each thinks ight—of all governments that exist by enslaving the umblest and poorest of their subjects.

Liberty before Churches, Creeds, Bibles and Religions !-

Away with all religious that suistain, even by silence, the enslavement of a single human being! Man be-fore religion! Justice before churches and creeds! Liberty before the Bible! Let all perish and pass away that cannot exist without turning man into a

chattel and a brute!

Liberty before Life! Death before Slavery!—Inscribe these words on every bunner of Freedom! Bear them aloft over every battle-field! Give us liberty, though property, constitutions, governments, Bibles, and all religious perish! Down with slavery, up with liberty, though country and government be blotted from the map of the world! Talk no more of bayonets, bullets, bombs and lattles. to defend the Constitution and to defend the Union; but let this be our animating cry as we muster to meet the tyrant, whether in a battle of ideas or a

ry thing and every person that opposes slavery and sustains liberty!" Be this ours: "Down with every thing and every person that opposes liberty and sus-tains slavery!" Down with the Constitution, the Union, the Government, the Church, the Sabbath, the Bible, and all religions that cannot exist without en-slaving men. Let slavery be damned, and liberty aved, whatever becomes of institutions. Let man

thou art in the way with him," lest he cast thee into bell, as a nation, and thou shalt not escape till the utmost farthing is paid! Call the Negro slave to your side. Teach him to make this his watchword: Liberty or Death! Breathe this breath of life into him. Make him a living soul, and he will speedly deliver into your hands your bloody and barbarous enemies, and say to the distracted nation, "Peace! be still!"—and there will be a caim.

This war will never end till we arow before heaven and earth that we fight for liberty—nothing for institutions. All for liberty—nothing for institutions. Property and life for freedom, and for the abolition of slavery. Not a dollar, not a drop of blood merely for layery. Not a dollar, not a drop of blood merely for

never in a hurry, and whose way is so very slow that He does not begin to keep up with our haste and impatience. The "Golden Hour" with God is not kept by Mr. Conway's watch! The "Golden Hour" lasts a long time with Him, to whom the ages are but as a long time with Him, to whom the ages are but as yesterday, when it is past. The processes which we call destructive, we find at last to have been creative. As there were stages in the old geological periods, of which we find the record by digging up the stones of the valley, so there must be stages in the periods of humanity, and we are now in the lizard period, and we are the lizards. Let us not expect too much of the lizards! I am content—or at least, I rest—under the slow progress of events of which I have spoken. which we find the record by digging up the stones of the valley, so there must be stages in the periods of humanity, and we are now in the lizard period, and we are the lizards. Let us not expect too much of the lizards! I am content—or at least, I rest—under the slow progress of events of which I have spoken. We see lizards all around. Great theological lizards, great military lizards, (or smalls, shall I call them?) and great philanthropic lizards, who are here to-day. (Laughter.) It is very imperfect work that must come from such imperfect creatures as we are. I trust not only in the government of the universe, but I trust that the government of the universe does represent itself in the government of the United States. That is to say, I trust in the government of the United States because it is part of the agency of Providence. Ditto the covernment at Richmond. I

clare to you that I am ashamed of it for the first time in my life. Well, just such political material as you have to deal with here in Massachusetts, we have to deal with here in Massachusetts, we have to Meal with in the West—only more so. (Laughter.)
Our population is largely made up of emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia, and the Border States generally, and from Indiana, and the Consequence is, we are continually exposed to be played. Kentucky, Virginia, and the Border States generally, and from Indiana, and the consequence is, we are continually exposed to be played upon by a variety of class feelings and sentiments, and that malignant prejudice of which you have, to a much greater extent, got the better here. Republicanism has never risen so high in Illinois as to dare to repeal, when it had the power, the law on the statute-book exclu Constitution. It must be remembered that this clause, although it received a great many votes, has not been adopted, because the whole Constitution was rejected, and this clause fell with it. I am glad to say that we are a good deal better than our laws. Negroes do come to Illinois, and stay for years. There has been one instance, I believe, in which that law has been Abe Lincoln, who was born where all these prejudices were active? I have more confidence in him than some of the speakers who have addressed us; more confidence in his persistent earnestness in putting slavery on the down-hill road. It is very easy to criticise a policy which it is not easy to comprehend. He is perfectly honest, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot—if I may take such a large scale of measure. (Laughter.) Let us frankly recognize the difficulties with which he is called to deal. Doubt

the difficulties with which he is called to deal. Doubt-less he reasoned in this way: "If I arow an anti-slavery policy, I can get Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phil-lips into the army, perhaps; if I dodge that question, I can get regiments. I must have the regiments." I think that what we desire is coming—the "Golden Hour" by God's own watch; that complete triumph of freedom on this continent for which we have so-long prayed, and for which some of you have given the bloom of your lives, which is more than martyr-dom. Let us rejoice that we may hall it at a dis-tance, and that we may celebrate here, by anticipa. I can get regiments. I must have the regiments."

I think that what we desire is coming—the "Golden Hour" by God's own watch; that complete triumph of freedom on this continent for which we have so long prayed, and for which some of you have given the bloom of your lives, which is more than marry-dom. Let us rejoice that we may hall it at a distance, and that we may celebrate here, by anticipation, the triumph that liberates, not only four million of black men, but the millions of white men also. I do not think we shall see a clear sky for many years, perhaps; but behind the stormy waves of war, I see the promised land of peace, bathed and giorified in the light of liberty. To us is given a great work, and we shall prove ougselves greater than our fathers, if we take counsel of the better spirit within us, and trust the consequences to Heaven. (Applause.)

I have a resolution here which I desire to read, as expressing my own feelings, not intending to ask vote upon it:—

Whereas, the triumph of the Government over the present rebellion makes the ultimate extinction of slavery certain; and, whereas, the failure of the Government involves the probable perpetuity of slavery, and the overthrow of our whole American civilization—therefore.

Resolved, That our first duty, as patriots and

Resolved, That our first duty, as patriots and friends of the slave, is to strengthen the hands of the to meet the tyrant, whether in a battle or meets to be battle of bullets—"Resistance to slaveholders is obediene to God!" "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Government by every proper means in our power, even though we may not wholly approve the details of its policy.

ter and applause.)

SPEECH OF REV. JAMES N. GLOUCESTER, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I am the last person in the world to be called upon saved, whatever becomes of institutions. Let man be saved, though constitutions and governments, Bibles and religions, all go down to death.

The four million slaves must be animated by this pleasure of standing upon the soil of your State on the saved. There is no name given under heaven among men whereby, as a notion, we can be saved, but run Nagno. The despised and outraged Negro is aware of life unto life or of death unto death to the nation. The poor, lashed, abused Negro slave is on the judgment-seat. The God of the oppressed and of justice is now summoning the nation before the Negro to be judged. Are you for liberty or for slavery at a become the sole arbiter of the nation's desting.

So we as the North is waging war to restore the Unibes as it was, with its slave compromises, four millions of slaves-are your adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-looking. Union. There is not an attribute of the Almighty that can fisk ended with in a slave-looking of the Almighty that can fisk ended with the slave compromises, four millous of slave-sary our adversaries; and in this war for a slave-looking. Union. The first time that I love to the first time that I love to the first ti to make an imprompts speech, although, on an occa-sion like this, my heart beats in unison with all who are patriotic and right on the great question of hu-manity. This is the first time that I have had the

sand say to the distracted nation, "Peace! be still!"—
and there will be a caim.

This war will never end till we arow before heaven
and earth that we fight for liberty, and not for mere
institutions. All for liberty—nothing for institutions.
Property and life for freedom, and for the abolition of
thavery. Not a dollar, not a drop of blood merely for
the Constitution and Government, except as that Constitution and Government can be proved to be essential to the support and perpetuity of liberty, and to the
abolition of slavery.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. AMES, OF ILLINOIS.
I think the great lesson of the events of our time at
last comes to this—faith in the perfect God, whose love
is over us, in spite of us all, and whose way is always
good, in spite of our bad ways. It is a pleasant thing
to come to that conclusion by afternoon. In the morning, it was cloudy, and my spirits were cloudy, and
the speakers talked despondingly; but now the sun
has come out, and I feel cheered, comforted, hopeful
and trustful; and I find an interpretation this afternoon for my friend Conway's old fable of the world
and the tortoise, which hardly occurred to him, perhaps. It seems to me that the slowest being is not
Abe Lincoln, but the great and perfect Being, who is
never in a hurry, and whose way is so very slow that
He does not begin to keep up with our hasts and linpatience. The "Golden Hour" with God is not kept

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. STACY.

How slow our nation has ever been to appreciate the great event of which this day is the anniversary of the But, pleasant as it may be to dwell upon the grandeur mey of of that event, hardly a moment has been devoted to it to-day, because we have all been looking to the mo-United States because it is part of the agency of Providence. Ditto the government at Richmond. I thave no fear but that at last all wrong will die.

I am ashamed of my State. I have to confess the some of my people and bewall them, and to ask myself if I am to any extent responsible for them. It is followed to all a villain great." I think if I maked question were presented Massachusetts, if the naked question were presented Massachusetts, if the naked question were presented when the some in the source of the sou Innotes about to call a villain great. I think of Air.
Lincoln is an honest man, he has a very singular way
of manifesting that honesty. It would seem that if
Mr. Lincoln had a particle of honesty, slow though
he may be, he would now speak that magic word that

I was reading yesterday a passage in Theodore Par-ker's "Experience as a Minister," which I will read to you. They were, when writen, words of predic-

"In this age, I think the people do not make war against the peaceful people of another land; hay, in New England, the most democratic country, we have too much neglected the military art, I fear,—a mistake we may biterly regret in that strile between the Southern Habit of Despotism and the Northern Principle of Democracy, which any day may take the form of civil war, and one day must. For America will not always attempt to carry a pitcher of poison on her left shoulder, and one of pure water on her right; one or the other must soon go to the ground."

shoulder, and one of pure water on her right; one or the other must soon go to the ground."

Is it not time, beyond a doubt, that either slavery or liberty must prevail? It is chains for all, or liberty for all; or, in the beautiful language of Lamartine, "No sconger do we put the chain around the ankle of our brother, than the other end reaches our own neck." We are in danger; and it is because we have been mean and craven, because we have trampled on all the rights dear to the colored race, that God has, unsheathed the sword of his eternal justice, and calls us to this hour of sad retribution. Let us not, then, ask that this cup may pass from us, unless we are ready to say, also, "Nevertheless, not our will, but thine, O bord, be done." It is true that God's will must be accomplished, and that will bring the issue we desire. Before we separate from this pleasant meeting, let us solemnly promise, before God, that we will not give sleep to our eyes nor slumber to our cyclids, but work

this, we shall find ourselves wanting in all else.

"Who shall avenge the slave?" I stood and cried;

"The earth? the earth!" the cehoing sea replied.

I turned me to the ocean, but each wave

Beelined to be the avenger of the slave.

"Who shall avenge the slave?" my species cry;

"The winds, the flood, the lighting of the sky."

I turned to these, from these one echo ran—
"The right avenger of the slave is man."

Man was my fellow; in his sight I stood,
Wept and beought him by the voice of blood;

Sternly he looked, as proud on earth he tred,
Then said, "The avenger of its slave is God!"

I looked in prayer toward heaven—awhile 'twas stil
And then me thought God's voice replied—I will.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

that the average attendance was 91,000-about on towards the support of religious institutions; that they annually contributed \$80,000 towards the support of their achools; -that their landed property amounts to something over five millions; and that these people something over five millions; and that these people were never in a better condition, never in a better spirit, and that there was never a better state of feeling between the blacks and the whites than there is in Jamaica at the present time. Although the same prejudice existed in Jamaica that exists here, growing

with, the report says that the blacks and whites in Jamaics do live upon terms of perfect equality; that in the Assembly, white men and black men sit together and make the laws; that in the religious societies, white and black unite in worshipping God; that in the schools, where blacks were never permitted in the days of slavery, white and black ait together, and there is perfect impartiality in that island, as regards the whites and the blacks. And what is true in that island is true in that

the whites and the blacks. And what is true in that island is true in them all.

Now, I say, let us hope that Emancipation will be the word written upon the banner of those contending with the South. Among no class of people is a greater interest felt in regard to the termination of this war than among the colored people of the North; but they are all looking and hoping for freedom; and I believe that, if Emancipation is proclaimed as the policy of the Gamman and the state of the state formerly slaves, will rush from Canada, and, more numerous than all these, there will rise up in the Southern States black men with strong arms, who will do more to cause the slaveholders to leave the South-ern army, and go back to their plantations to look after their wives and children, and attend to their own affairs, than any set of men who can be sent from the North. There are thousands and tens of thousands of black men at the South, with strong arms and willing hearts, ready to strike for freedom, and lay down their lives, if need be, for freedom, if you will give them the opportunity. From the time you do so, I believe success will attend your arms. (Applause.)

SELLING THE SERVANTS OF UNION OFFI-CERS INTO SLAVERY!

The following correspondence between John S. Rock, Esq., and Wm. H. Page, M. D., who was especially detailed by Governor Andrew to go out to the Army of the Potomac to assist in the care of the sick and wounded Massachusetts soldiers, and who was taken prisoner at the recent battles before Richmond, er proof of the rascality of the Confederat

authorities:

Bosrow, Aug. 11th, 1862.

WM. H. PAOE, M. D.:—Dear Sir,—I have been requested to ask you if It is true that when colored servants to the Union officers are taken prisoners by the rebels, they are sold into states of many and also if It is true that John A. Emery, a colored boy from Salem, and servant to Lieut. Col. Devereanx of the 19th Massachusetts Regiment, was taken with you a prisoner at the recent battles before Richmond, and sold into slavery? An early reply will greatly oblige Your obedient servant,

servant to Lieut. Col. Devereaux of the 19th Massactusetts Regiment, was taken with you a prisoner at the recent battles before Richmond, and sold into slavery! An early reply will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

Boston, August 11, 1862

John S. Rock,

Boston, August 11, 1862

John S. Rock, Eqq.: Par Sir,—You note of this date has just come to hand. In answer to your questions, I have to say that a colored boy of 1/2 years, named John A. Emery, servant to Lieut. Col. Devereaux, of the 19th Mass. Regiment, was left sick with fever (from which he is now well) at Savage Station Hospital, on the retreat of our army to James River; that I attempted to bring him away as my servant; but when we arrived at Richmond, he was immediately alken from me in accordance with a recent order of the Confederate Government, which commands the seizure of all persons of color found among prisoners taken from us, and the selling of them included to the selling of the

whom you will please inform of the facts of her son. Yours, &c., Wm. H. Paor.

There is no atrocity that the traitorous men-stealers of the South are not capable of perpetrating.

Celebration. The colored people of our city, to the number of two or three hundred, held a celebration yesterday, which was the anniversary of the West India Emancipation, in the beautiful grow on the Topeka road, where the Fourth of July celebration was held this year. A fine stage was prepared for the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the spectrum of the speakers, an abundance of seats for the speakers, an abundance of seats for the speakers, and belief the speakers, and belief the speakers, and so the speakers, and the speakers, an

d that he

THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO REGIMENT. This regiment, organized at Hilton Head by General Hunger, has been placed under the command of Capt. Fessenden, who is to act as its Colonel. He is a young man, and son of Senator Fessenden of Maine. The regiment originally numbered a little upward of seven hundred. After they had been drilled for a month, they were sifted; some three hundred were discharged and sent home; some-sin account of physical disability, others on account of their unwillingness to remain in the service, and others for various disqualifying causes. The corps now numbers about four hundred and fifty, divided into seven companies. These companies are officered by non-commissioned officers detailed (with their own consent) from various regiments in the department. The office of First or Orderly Sergeant is filled in the same manner, but the other Sergeants and the Corporals are blacks.

The Rebel navy is again demolished. The famous ram Arkansas, which played such havoe with our fleet at Vicksburg, is no more A despatch from the Rebel General. Van Dorn, states that on Monday last, the ram left Vicksburg to cooperate in a contemplated attack on Baton Rouge. While passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and before it could be repaired, the Union gunboats pitched into her. After some resistance, she was abandoned and blown up, her officers and crew escaping to the shore. If this news is true, and it is on rebel authority, goodbye to Merrimac No. 2. Now for the Savannah monster.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12. The following note explains

ANOTHER BLOODY CONFLICT.

ANOTHER BLOODY CONFLICT.

Gen. Pope and Stonewall Jackson have met at last, and a fierce battle has been fought, apparently without any decided advantage on either side, save that our side held its ground, which, considering the position, is equivalent to a victory. On Friday, Gen. McDowell's cavalry had the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, and were engaged in skirmlahes all day, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss. On Saturday morning, while a large rebel force was endeavoring to surround and cut him off, Gen. Banks came up with four regiments of cavalry, and delayed the rebel advance. In the afternoon, he attacked their advance force of 15,000, under Jackson and Ewell, at a place about six miles south of Culpepper Court-House. At first the contest was almost entirely by artillery, but at 6 o'clock the infantry became engaged, and a determined fight began. The rebels were in the woods—our men in open fields. Gen. Banks's right, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. At this time the rebels attacked in full force. At 75 o'clock P. M. Gen. Pope arrived, on the field accompanied by Gen. McDowell and a part of his corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding his original ground. The artillery on both

OBITUARY.

Dam at Greenfield, Kilgobbia, cottniy of Dublin, on Wednesday, 16th July, Hastian Wann, the beloved wife of Richard D. Webb, aged 52 years and I months. Her death was occasioned by an attack of rhefmatic fever, which became complicated with an affection of the heart, and was attended with difficulty of breathing and extreme preservation.

prestration.

As she was warmly interested in the anti-slavery estite, and was widely known and beloved by its friends on both gides of the Atlantic, a brief tribute to her memory may not be inappropriate in a periodical which has always been greatly indebted to her supervision and nice powers of dis-

greatly indebted to her supervision and nice powers of dis-crimination.

It is difficult to speak of her in terms which to those not acquainted with her will not appear extravagant, yet it is but the simple truth to any that a kinder and more guileless heart, a sweeter temper, greater fargedinfuses of self, a tongue more innotent of pain to others, a soul more full of sympathy for the sufferings of her fellow-creatures, are possessed by few. So innate was her spirit of self-abnega-tion, that the only pain abe caused to others arese from her neglecting to take that care on her own behalf, which till the last day of her life was anxieusly extended to those around her. She afforded a striking proof that a highly endowed intellect, and great powers of literary application, are consistent in woman with the most prompt and scrupe-lous exercise of all the duties of domestic life. The mi-nutest details of her household, the claims of the needy and the suffering, and the duties she owed to her immedi-

of apt quotations from favorite authors, with which the was wont to illustrate any subject that came before her-rendering her conversation singularly easy and fasoina-tine.

rendering her conversation singularly easy and fascinating.

Her faith was supreme that God disposes all things for the ultimate benefit of all; her lope was lively that the right will finally be triumphant on earth; her charity was bounded neither by race, creed, nor condition.

The following eloquent tribute, by Mr. John Stuart Mill, to the memory of his deceased wife, strongly impressed the present writer, many years ago, as being entirely applicable to the subject of this notice:—"While she was the light, life, and grace of every society in which she took part, the foundation of her character was a deep seriousness, resulting from the combination of the strongest and most sensitive feelings with the highest principles. All that excites admiration when found separately in others seemed brought together in her: a conscience at once healthy and tender; a generosity, bounded only by a sense of justice which often forgot its own claims, but never those of others; a heart so large and loving, that whoever was capable of making the smallest return of sympathy always received tenfold; and in the intellectual department, a vigor and truth of imagination, a delicacy of perception, received tenfold; and in the intellectual department, a vigor and truth of imagination, a delicacy of perception, an accuracy and nicety of observation, only equalled by her profundity of speculative thought, and by a practical judgment and discernment maxt to infailible."—London Assi-Slavery Advocate, August 1.

To all the praises bestowed upon the memory and character of this noble woman, by the Advecate, we hearti-ly respond; for we held her, while living, in the very ighest estimation, knowing personally her rare worth, ar rizing her friendship at a high rate. In completeness will be fell and lamented by numerous friends and admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. Our beloved friend, Richard D. Webb, will need no assurance from us, that we deeply suppathire with him and his children, in view of the great bereavement which they have here. the great bereave fer.—[Ed. Lib.

DIED-In Philadelphia, on Friday, the 8th instant,

HERRY GREW, aged 80 years.
For thirty years, our revored friend was the uncompremising advocate of "the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction" in our land, and both with his voice and pen vindicated the safety and duty of immediate and unonditional emancipation. He was of a deeply religious conditional emancipation. He was of a deeply religious nature, eminently conscientious and upright in all his ways, warm in his sympathies for suffering humanity in its various phases, generous in the distribution of his charities, and a truly good man, whose constant aim it was to giorify God and bless his fellow-men. In fill theological matters he was an independent thinker, true to his convictions, however unpopular they might be, anxious only to know and cherish the truth, and a preacher of practical righteousness. He was widely known, revered and beloved.— [Ed. Lib.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION .-- A mass Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at ELLENVILLE, (Ulster Do., N. Y.,) in Warren's Hall, to commence on Thursda-vening, Aug. 28, and continue through Friday and Satur-lay, the 29th and 30th. held at ELLENVILLE, (Ulster

Rally, friends of justice and impartial liberty! in large unbers, for the redemption of the slave and the salvat

f the nation.

Able and eloquent speakers will address the Convention, mong whom will be Parker Pillsbury, Ernestine L. Rese, usan B. Anthony, Aaron M. Powell, James M. De Garm o

EF PLYMOUTH COUNTY MASS MEETING ON THE WAR!—At the special request of several persons, cilizens of Abington, Hanover, Hanson and Pembroke, Parker Pillabury will deliver two addresses on The Wen-ard its Meanings, in the Universalist Church at Hanson, on Sunday next, 17th inst., at 10 and 2 o'clock.

Sunday next, 17th inst., at 10 and 2 o'clock.

The place of meeting being so central to a large and intelligent population, and the momentous interest swatting the decision of the present hour, inspire the hepe and expectation that this will be one of the most important gatherings of the season.

R. Y. *

Es ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at HYANNIS on Sunday next, August 17th, on The War and Slavery.

Also, on the same subject, at the following places, as the

Tuesday, August 19. Wednesday, " 20. Thursday, " 21. Thursday,

AARON M. POWELL will speak at New Concord, N. Y., Sunday, August 17. Subject—Emancipation.

and the War in Lawrence Church at Extrosville, on Sun-day next, at half-past 10 o'clook, A. M. ; and also in Union Hall, at 5 o'clook, P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak on SI LECTURES BY PARKER PILLSBURY .- In

In Sheldonville, on Tuesday, 19th. Both to con at half-past seven o'clock.

For An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at the Free Church in Cummington, on Saturday and Sanday, August 23d and 24th, commencing on Saturday, 24 clock, P. M. Parker Pillabury and E. R. Brown will be

ES MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 895 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Hopedale Home School.

THIS Institution, after a suspension of some months, will be re-opened to well-disposed pupils of good habits, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, for a term of fiftees weeks.

For particulars, address

WM. S. HEYWOOD,
A. B. HEYWOOD,
Hopedale, Mass., Aug. 6.

BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR CHRIS.
THIS School is located in the bosough of Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadelphia. It will spen its fall session on 2d day, Ninth month, lat.

troms—\$75 per session of five months;
For circular, address
RUTH ANNA PETRUE, PRINCIPAL.

BEFERENCES.

JAMES MOTT, Philadelphia.
ARKE GUTGERMAN, 308 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
C. N. PRIECE, 501 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
HERRY W. RIDAWAT, CROSWICKS, N. X.
DAVID L. GRIRCON, WOODBUTY, N. J.
WK. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston.

Boetry.

For the Liberator.

THE INQUIRY. "Art thou he that al

Harken to the roaring cannon!

Listen to the rolling drum!

Lord of love and wisdom, tell us,

Art thou he that was to come?

See! the men that once were br Have in dreadful conflict met Lord, hast thou no power to help us? Are we, after all the conquests Of thy ever blessed Word, Left without a stronger weapon Than the rifle or the sword

Did the angels, in their joy-song, Sing of Peace o'er Belalthem fa And to-day shall all our music Be the horrid tramp of war?

Shall the hopes the world has cherished Through a thousand bitter years, All be turned to dust?—its praises

Listen! from the hills of Judah, There his ransomed ones are singing Sweetest songs of the forgiven.

There comes the sweetest, saddest voice. The world has ever known; Shame on such efforts as ye make

To bring my kingdem in ! Ye would drive heaven and hell abreast, And harness God to Sin.

Things are not changed; the angel bands Still sing their ancient bymn; But shall the Father work for you, Unless you work for him?

Your songs of joy shall esho from The mountains to the see, If ye will break the bondman's chain, And set his people free. Why carp ye at the truth I taught,
And doubt its triumph hour?
Ye dare not work its lessons out—
Ye fear to trust its power!

He that should come I am, and ye Need not another seek;
Ge, preach glad tidings to the poor,
My gospel to the meek.

On Calvary's mournful eminence
I perished for the right;
I drew no lines: I died for all,
For black as well as white.

Upon the misty mountain tops Bid Freedom's angel hail; O, write her name upon your flag, And then you cannot fail!"

For the Laberator LIBERTY'S ORUSADE.

Nothing but War's red banner, Heavy, and dripping with blood; Buin, and black desolation, Where homes of beauty once stood !

The groans of the wounded and dying, The awful thunder of war,

And the slave, long waiting and hoping,

Crushed under the Juggernaut car! But once, though but for a moment, A vision of beauty blest, Heamed, like a rainbow of promise, On the sky of the far Sonthwest:

And the eyes of the waiting millions Brightened with joy to see he hope of a glorious future— A future never to be!

For they deemed that the old ro Of the ages long passed away, The tales of the brave Crusaders, Should be a fact of to-day—

That those golden and fairy-like legends,
Which suchanted our early youth,
Should no more be a myth of the poet,
But a living and glorious truth.

How we turned the eyes of the spirit.

To the land of the rose and the vine,
Where the orange—that child of the tropi
Grows fair in the glad sunshine!

And we thought that our brave young he Afar to that land should ride, Each on his dauntless charger, Each with his squire by his side;

And we looked to see them returning, Covered and crowned with glory; From righting the wrongs of the helpless Like knights in some ancient story: For we knew they'd be true to freedom, Led on by their chicftain brave, That they'd strike to the heart of the tyrant, But strike off the chains of the slave!

And we'know that the tower of Oppression,
Though mighty, is built on the sand;
And the armies that fight against Heaven
Shall be seattered like chaff by Thy hand I
Wisconsin, July, 1862. C. L

From the Worcester Spy.

RECOMPENSE.

In earlier times of strife and wrong, God sent his vengeance from on high, Upon the plague-wind blowing long, Or lightning flashing through the sky.

The first-born, in a single night,
Died silently a great land through,
Like grain-fields neath a sudden blight
That softlier falls than evening dew.

How wept the Rachels on that morn ! The shackles fell, the bond went free ; Expiting Israel raised its horn Safely beyond the parted sea.

Ye spoilers of the latter days, God's judgments fall not from the skies? No poison have the mid-day rays; The stiffy beam not with fatal eyes.

Yet thrills the earth with inward pains; The steel horizon nearer draws; They rend the chains on bloody plains, And reassert the trampled laws.

GOD'S DAY IS NOT YET DONE.

O, complymen I God's day is not yet done I He leavest not his people utterly I Count it a covenant that He leads us on Baneath the cloud, seet through the crimson

The Tiberator.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

At Island Grove, Abington, Mass.

SPEECH OF REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

MR. CRAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I shall not say much this morning, if anything, about the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies: a subject of greater importance demands our investigations and meditations. What I shall say will have reference to the darkness of this hour, and the revelations made smidst this national darkness. In the daytime, men see but two great and overwhelming objects of sense. They look up into the firmament, and see only the sun; the stars of that firmament are hid by the garish light of the single luminary that controls and domineers over the day. And if they look below them, they see what the sun reveals—the whole earth. Well, this nation has had a day, eighty hours long; and in that day, it has seen nothing but the sun of success in its national firmament; and all those glorious truths that shone out in the Declaration of Independence have been hidden belind the garish light of national success. But as, in the darkness of the night, we may look upward, and behold the stars in the firmament, so in the hour of national darkness, we are permitted to look up and see those stars that have been concealed from us heretofore; and to-day, as of old, the first star that cheers our gaze starts from the East. The Jews of old, careful about preserving the forms of religion, had so far forgotten the wacred truth of religion, plety of heart and practice of hand, that God made a revelation to the Eastern Magi, that His Son was coming to the world, to make known a glorious Gospel; and so, as that tar canar of the star can are a supplementation. SPEECH OF REV. J. SELLA MARTIN

Egypt, for the purpose of coming forth and redeeming God's Israel; so that it may be true nationally, as it was theologically, that God has called his son out of Egypt. Another star hangs over the broad prairies, lighting the free homes of their hardy children, and promising protection to all who love liberty—giving welcome to the liberty-loving man, and threatening death to the porder-raffian. Then, looking to the horizon, we see, not another star, but a comet, the fiery tail of which will, in its sublime sweep, blast the pro-slavery part of the Constitution—I mean the rising planet of Emancipation. (Applause.)

Now, we have good reason to look back, and see why these things have been hid from us. The first reason why they have been hid from us is because we have been the makers of States, and the destroyers of men. Promise the nation that it should have another star to dot its fag, and it would drag that fing through the mire of oppression and injustice to secure the additional star. Out of our treasury, we took the money to buy to Louisiana, only that she might become a gigantic thief, and steal all the money there was left in the treasury. In our anxiety to preserve Florida, we plunged the nation into a war to put down a few Indians, only that that State might become the greatest and most intolerable murderer in the whole confederacy. We juggled Texas into the Union, only that she might violate the Compacts in order to bring Missourl into the Union, only that she might violate the compacts of the national Constitution to get out. It seems that all we have been anxious about has been to get States into, the Union, and what has been the consequence? In this darkness, we are likely to think, perhaps, as Job did, after his afflictions, that we are, the most insignificant things in the universe. But Job was mistaken; he was then the most important object in the universe, because he was a subject of controversy between God and the devil. God took away all he had, that Job high god and the sone.

It said that we had been the makers of States and the destroyers of men. We ought not to forget that we have been the makers, not the creators, of States. The devil could not create man, but he could make a sinner of him. The Southerners could not create a sinner of him. The Southerners could not create a State, but they could transform the States that were made into despotisms. One half the population of the South has been kept in ignorance and disfranchised, and seven-tenths of the remainder have been kept in ignorance, and, if not disfranchised, made the tools of the alave-holder. So we have violated every condition of national existence when we have been despised by us as a laborer, and what has God done! Made him the most powerful and murder. And we have been the destroyers of States into the Union, upon the law of injustice, crime and murder. And we have been the destroyers of men. We have not had the patience to make men, nor the honesty to sustain them if God made honest them, and gave them all ready to our hand. There has been one who promised to be a plorious man; one who had the root, the branches, and the foliage, and all he wanted was the glorious fruit of liberty; and we went right to work and hackled down the tree. Daniel Webster dared not be a man, because he felt that, if he was, he could never be President. If we found a man in the Southern States with principles and feelings leading him towards the North, we always told him that he need not trouble himself about our opinions, but be careful to support the ideas of the South. We have not had the justice to reward these who have advocated our professed principles. Look at that man, standing to-day an insignificant unit in the Cabinet! At one time, he was the leader of the anti-slavery party in New York; at one time, the high priest of anti-slavery feeling in political circles in the nation. Look at him—the man who, many years ago could stand up in the face of a mot, and declare with manly feeling that he would defend the negro, though there should be no other man in New York to do it. (Applause.) When the time came to put a man forward as the leader of the anti-slavery serious there should be no other man in New York to do it. (Applause.) When the time came to put a man forward as the leader of the anti-slavery serious there should be no other man in New York to do it. (Applause.) When the time came to put a man forward as the leader of the anti-slavery him overboard. Unfortunately, he has destroyed himself. It is a bad thing for society to asy that a man forward as the leader of the anti-slavery him overboard. Unfortunately, he has destroyed himself. It is a bad thing for society to asy that a man forward as the leader of the anti-slavery him overboard. Unfortunately, he has destroyed himself. It is a bad thing for socie

Thank God, we are going to see David Hunter on the one side, and Stonewall Jackson on the bther, prove the power of extreme measures! (Applause.)

We have been careful about success in making money. That we might make money, we have permitted slaveholders to do everything they desired to do, whether it was a social wrong, a commercial cheat, or a political deception. We ought to have known that those men, who would not pay their honest laborers, would not pay their creditors. We ought to have known that the people who would rob the slave of his rights and his liberty, would rob the slave of his rights and his liberty, would rob the creditor of what was due to him. Then, we have

(Appliance.)
The negro has been despised by us as a laborer, and, what has God done? Made him the most

some moment of excited humanity they should be raised against alsavery. With what sweet and winches the regre has long been a shadow to this nation—no fault of the negre I instead of a shadow, following you like a ghost, make him you friend and companion, walking by your side, and keeping step with you to the music of a Union with no slavery in it! (Applause.) That is just what we need. Talk about sending the negre from this country! You cannot, for there is no possible way in which you can get along without him. Then there is another thing to be learned; that interests, principles and passions live, but policy never lives, a corrupt cause never lives. Get slavery out of the way, and the slaveholder will soon forget that slavery ever existed, in the higher and more glorious promise of freedom. You keep slavery in the way, and the Abolitionist will never forget that his brother is a slave; so that the war of words or bullets will continue in this country until slavery is put down. You hear a great deal of talk about hanging Jeff. Davis and the Abolitionists together. That is all felly! Jeff. Davis is not to blame for breaking up the Union. You might as well blame the man who, when a tree has been hackled at for months, and been nearly cut through, gives it the last few strokes, and it falls. It was not the last strokes that felled it; there were thousands of strokes before. So in this case, Jeff. Davis has not cut down this Union; we have backed at it until it needed only a blow from Davis to bring it down. Let the men who talk about hanging Jeff. Davis and the Abolitionists together under the property of the slave to we strokes, and it falls. It was not the last strokes that felled it; there were thousands of strokes before. So in this case, Jeff. Davis has not cut down this Union; we have backed at it until it needed only a blow from Davis to bring it down. Let the men who talk about hanging Jeff. Davis and the Abolitionists together under the preserve the property of the property of the property of the proper

know, come it will, and it will be blessed however it comes. How it sught to come we all know. It should come as an act of duty to that God who has said in all his scriptures, "Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." Eminently, it should come as an act of duty to the slave, whom we have so long injured and wronged. It ought to come with national humiliation, with repentance in sackcloth and ashes. Our guilt is great. Our shame is before the eyes of heaven and all men, and common decency requires that there should be some proper expression of our repentance. Coming thus, it would bring with it only blessing to all; to slave and slaveholder. But, if dragged unwillingly to emancipation, we know not the smount of evil that may come as the result of our wicked and foolish resistance. But, sir, will emancinow, come it will, and it will be bles

it. She looked round among the others, and finally also found one that suited her; but on examining it, it turned out to be the very old cross that she had thought so heavy and grievous to be borne. So if we undertake to get rid of our cross, God may give us a yet heavier one. The best way is, to keep it until we get rid of slavery, when it will drop from our the state of the sta

we undertake to get rid of our cross, God may give
us a yet heavier one. The best way is, to keep it und
the get rid of slavery, when it will drop from our
shoulders, and the nation will go forward prospering
and to prosper.

One other thing. An old man once said to his boy,
"When you do a wrong act, drive a nail into that
board." By and by the board was full, and then the
old man said, "When you do a wrong act, draw one,
to will, it took a long time to draw them all
out, but when it was done, the old man said, "You
have committed a great many sins, and have destroy
de's the nails in drawing them out." "But I have
drawn them out," said the boy. "Yes," said the old
man, "bot the holes are left." So we may go to
work, and draw out what we have been driving
in for years; we may do justice, but when we look
to the Southern Sistes, I am afraid we shall find
that the holes are left." So we may go, to
ye re the nails in drawing the work, and draw out what we have been driving
in for years; we may do justice, but when we look to
our own familites, we must realize that the holes
are left. But let us thankfully draw out the nails,
even though the holes remain. (Applause.)

SPECH OF A. T. FOSS.

Mf. President, there are strange sounds upon the ear
of higher hands of gody and renown that equals the act
of the British Parliament, which made 800,000 human
chattels fres mes, tventry-eight years ago this day.
Now, Mr. President, whatever has been the course
of England in the past, however wong she may be
now in her relations to human rights, this first day of
August is here; so much is secure. It is "treasure
for England in the past, however wong she may be
laid up in Aeerea." Shall we ever have a first
of High Parliament, which made 800,000 human
chattels fres mes, tventry-eight years ago this day.
Now, Mr. President, whatever has been the course
of England in the past, however wong she may be
now in her relations to human rights, this first day of
August ! Shall we sometime meet in this beautiful
grove, may have been the sec

have emptied Richmond and all Virginia of its have alayes, and might have had them all within his lim to dig or fight. He might have finished the variate blaze of giory in a single, almost a bloodless or

Ar. Freshent, I say through you to all the price. God will be victor in this controversy, and do ne hood on which God sets a great price we shall he to acknowledge in the person of every slare in the schoowledge in the person of every slare in the set of the stand. Sir, with many, it is a time of great flow, all faces gather paleness, and even the kneet of an injuly tremble. All faith in the government is ing lost. Our friends Conway and Philips, in the excellent and, timely speeches today—for which heartily thank them—tell us the President is six, well-meaning man, but who in motion is a new to time. True, sir, all true; but a tortoise may be not to quicken his pace by putting a coal of fire upas is back: and that our friends have pretty effective the seven as the president soon.

ing the close of this murderous war. But, ir, as mark me—never! never! never! till the Golden

A SLAVE-CATCHING GENERAL

ROME, July 8th, 1862

Enclosed you will find a letter dated June the in Tennessee, received by me from one of his Brown's men, written since they have been use the slave-returning Brigadier-General Med which gives a sketch of Mitchell's ill success in the meaning work.

which gives a sketch of Mitchell's ill succes is in mefarious work.

By letters received since the enclosed, it may that some fifty slaves are now in the Japhanes camp, and not one sent back as yet, althous is hunters are in and about the camp almost as why is it that our men must be abused and send ed by slave-catching Generals, after Congrue declared that it is no part of the business of he dier to return slaves?

F. J. Rum.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

"On the march to this place, we stopped at bought corn for our regiment, of a rich slaveled, and while there, Capt. Hoyt found a secsion is in the house, and we learned that he had with his slaves on the earthworks at Columba, list No. 10 and Fort Donelson; but, according to be Mitchell's orders, he must have pay for hir cen, at per treated with civility. After we left, two fasts of his slaves followed us and came into camp be and the master (Simms) came and got an order in Gen. Mitchell to take them. He got the two mand started, but I saw him, and went and delte to come with me and keep away from him. Sam informed me that he had an order from Gen. Mitchell to take them back, and ordered the daries and started, but I saw him, and went and delitato come with me and keep away from him. Saminformed me that he had an order from Gen. Heis
ell to take them back, and ordered the darks it
follow him. Fexhibited to his excited vision asy
revolver, with advice that with all the orders
Christendom he could not take a slare from it
would prove fatal; and that if he succeeded in sting out of the camp alive, he would be in leafhid the negroes, and circulated the new thou
camp, and I tell you Jennison's Jayahwken we
aroused! At first, he got Mitchell out in perahelp him find them; but the General seeg &
state of excitement which prevailed in the Japan
ers' camp, wisely sent Simms off guarded, and in
secret manner, doubless thereby saving his litboth officers and men in our regiment sad'alhim." Then Mitchell issued an order this
slaves be turned out of camp. Meanwhile is
went to inform Lt-Col. Anthony, who wis wit
camp, of what was occurring, and he came in
mediately, and said the negroes need not whit
they might bring them to his table, and is de
att with him—that he was ready for this issue and that no man could take a negro from fision
and he immediately instructed the guard was
any man whom he might see trying to force asy
from camp, and that he would punish any sea who should neglect to execute this order. Sofa
Mitchell had an opportunity: to try to enfore is
leck's order No. 3, or let the Jayhawker' "nab
machine," and he has not attempted to enfort
any, agree with the Jayhawker, but they loke
the Sorder No. 3, or let the Jayhawker' "nab
machine," and he has not attempted to enfort
she have gree with us, do not want to
cally, agree with us, do not want to
cally, agree with the Jayhawker's not any
districtive and I hour that he and of making a new
of their undertakings.

A few slaves came into camp last night, and pe
hably will continue to come in, and I want or
the thing tested.

Simms's negroes have all got employ at cests
Gen. Mitchell is one of the lowest of Sodor
directores and I hour than the seal a

bably will continue to come in, and I wan with thing tested.
Simms's negroes have all got employ as cesh.
Gen. Mitchell is one of the lowest of Soular dirt-eaters, and I hear that he said, about the in he took command, that "he had got the Jaylavers just where he wanted them, and he should in them there." But I have faith that he has the soul in the contract of the intends to make shared. too big a contract if he intends to make ters of us."

AN INHUMAN OUTRAGE

There has been for some days a gentlems as ping at the Buckeye Hotel, in this cit, wearing above the knee, whose whole appearance grate dence of suffering and hardship unch as is seen a perienced anywhere save at the hands of the sin all miscreauts whom Vallandigham deights at the same that the same that the gentlems is the same that the gentlems are seen to seen the same that the gentlems is the seen that the seen that