laim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

WE LLO YD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1658.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND, THE GLORY OF IBELAND, AND THE PROSPERITY OF

mon property and a sold months and the sold man the sold man the sold man to the sold man the so

SPEECH OF COL. BULLOCK

The proper is a position of the property of th

in our system. The stone which the builders rejected is become the chief stone of the corner of our new structure.

Aye, men of Massachusetts, the cause of the war is the existence of slavery; is the "irrepressible conflict"—urged by nature, sanctified by justice, and over existing—Setween men who own themselves, and men who claim title to their fellows, "by reason of the curse of Canana;" between despotsem and its ill-starred prey; between justice and oppression. It is this that has plunged the nation into an interactine war; it is this that makes the land sodden with blood, and the air heavy with the dew of death.

The utterance of these opinions, and my course consequent upon entertaining them, may or not raise against me the cry of Abolitionist, Black Republican, negro-worshipper, and the like. I am wholly indifferent to this. The sentiments I now express may be Abolitionism, for all I know or care. They are mine, at least, and the result of my earnest, honest, intensest convections. I hold them to be Democratic, tio, in the best sense of that word. I deny that democracy in America or elsewhere means slavery, in any form or degree, or under any circumstances. He is not a genuine Democrat who prefers slavery before liberty, or who, when the fair opportunity presents itself, hesitates to strike for freedom. Oppression is the same the world over; it differs only in its victims. In England it fastens upon an Irishman; in the United States upon an African. The man who to-day would rob a negro of the result of his labor or skill, would, mutatis matandis, cheat a Cancasian to-morrow; and the exiled or self-expatriated Irishman who applies for and deals tenderly with the enslavement of a race because it has a black skin, is not far removed in sympathy, spirit or principle, from the aristocratic oppressors of his own people. He has no warrant to speak for a land, every acre of which is cursed with the implicit of tyranny's heel. Daniel O'Connell nor taught nor believed in such democracy. When he contended with lords

GEN. McCLELLAN REMOVED.

felt and realized that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic incapacity for getting on, did our faith in him ranew. But had noted mer month had passed sawy ingloriously, while he held One Hundred and Fithy Thousand brave Volunteers idly shivering through a Winter in canvas tents, while our country was brought to the brink of ruin by the imminent danger of a war with Great Britain, which would soon have widened into a struggle with all Western Europe, and while Fithy Thousand Rebels beleagured Washington, obstructed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and kept the Potomac closed against our shipping, that faith was shaken. And when at last, three weeks after the time set for the movement in peremptory orders given him four weeks earlier yet, he advanced to Centreville, and found nothing but imple cannon to impede his progress, we gave him wholly up, and the hint that had yielded so slowly to overwhelming, evidence could never be revived.

It does not necessarily impeach the loyalty of Gen. McClellan that the Rebels have uniformly spoken of him as our greatest General, while every sympathizer with treason in the loyal States has been his noisy and constant idolater. The greater and more obvious his shortcomings, the louder and more unimeasured have been their commendations. They saw that he was working out their cherished ends, and that sufficed them, no matter what were his own purposes. What Gen. Howe and Sir Henry Clinton were to our Revolution, he was to the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Those Generals lacked not loyalty but energy. They did not comprehend that every hour that passes idly and uneventfully in a war of insurrection is a clear gain to the insurgents, and a correspending loss to their adversaries. Such Generals always squander the golden opportunity. If they advance into the enemy's country, they halt just when they should press on, and wait till the ravages of disease and that desultory, indecisive warfare of pickets and outposts, wherein the advantage is always and nowitably with the party that i

They are Unionists after their fashion—they would not have the Republic divided and ruined—but they have no conception of, no liking for, any other settlement of our troubles than one which, shall be based on Compromise—that is, buying off the traitors from persistence is their treason by new concessions, new guarantes, to Slavery. Their ideal bond of Union is a chain around the slave's neck, with a gag in every freeman's mouth. These men desired the War spun out through months of prodigal but fruitless inaction until the exhausted, discouraged people should be driven in desperation to call on our Seymours, Joel Parkers and Fernando Woods to end the struggle by giving the rebel chiefs whatever they might be pleased to ask as the price of their con lescending to resume the government of the ccuntry. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly returned to resume the overenment of the ccuntry. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly returned to resume the overenment of the ccuntry. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly returned to resume the overenment of the ccuntry. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly returned to resume the overenment of the ccuntry. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly returned to resume the overenments por them, that the Rebels prefer absolute, indefensible rule overhalf the country to a qualified and precarious way over the whole of it. But the truth is that the slaveholding oligarchy are weary of the sham whereby they are designated Democrata, and disgusted with their alliance with the Five Points, the Hook, and other dens of coarse depravity and debanchery at the North. Such associations give them an uncleanity feeling of diaguest and self-absement, from which they have long wished to be delivered. Toby have seized upon the present as their opportunity, and will not be persuaded to forego it.

Gen. Burnside fought gallantly at Bull Run; he led ably and victoriously the brilliant campaign in North Carolina; he was called thence to reinforce Arctering the order of his superior

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL MOCLELLAN

From the post of commander of the prin the Republic shows that President Linlast been aroused to a sense of the true state fairs, and that he admits the necessity that exi-more active operations in the field than the co last been aroused to a sense of the true state of afairs, and that he admits the necessity that exists for
more active operations in the field than the country
had any reason to expect, so long at the head of the
federal army in Virginis should be paralyzed. Gen.
McClellan is a brave man, in the ordinary sense of
the word, but he is deficient in that moral courage
without which no soldier is fit to hold high command.
This is the most favorable view that can be taken of
his character; for, on any other supposition, he has
been false to his trust, and we do not wish to believe
that he is dishonest. Thrice has he had it in his
power to render the greatest service to his country,
and on each occasion he has proved unequal to the
work that was expected of him, and which a superior leader would have accomplished. In October,
1861, he might have advanced against the robels,
and have driven them from the vicinity of Washington; but he failed to do so, and for months after the
disaster at Ball's Bluff—a disaster for which he
should have been held responsible—he remained
idle. When compelled to move, his proceedings on
all occasions were of so dilatory a nature that defeat
was inevitable, and he never had the remotest chance
of taking Richmond after he sat down before the halfbuilt and half-manned works of the vebels at Yorktown. A commander of average abilities would
have been in Richmond in a month from the opening
of the campaign. It appears that the whole number
of men that served under him was 168,000; and of
of men that served under him was 168,000; and of

that were due solely to his incapacity to lead brave men otherwise than to defeat and destruction. We think it is no exaggeration to say, that during the whole of the Richmond campaign he never, on any one occasion, showed the talent of a fifth-rate commander of the Austrian school of war. A third opportunity was given him to justify the good opinion of his countrymen when he was placed at the head of the federal forces in Maryland; and at first it did seem that adversity had had a good effect on him. He drove the rebels out of Maryland, defeating them at Antietam. But no sooner had he won a great battle, than he fell back upon his old system of malingering, and threw away the fruits of success. He refused to reap the field which he had won. No American ever had a better chance for winning the first place in the confidence of his country, and the admiration of the word, than Gen. McClellan after his Maryland triumph; but he deliberately resolved

the enemy near Washington, because the facts are not sufficiently clear to enable us to speak definitely thereon; but taken as a whole, his military career has been signally unfortunate for his own fame, and as signally disastrous to this nation. His history is a striking antithesis: he was denied nothing, and he has effected nothing. He was the object of the nauseous praises of Northern sympathizers with Southern rebels, who saw in him one who either would not or could not do anything against traitors, and who therefore believed him to be worthly of their confidence and support. The time had come for a change of commanders, for the dismissal of the Buell of the East as well for the dismissal of the Buell of

Since the above was written, the telegraph bring an important letter from Gen. Halleck, which full justifies the action taken by the President.—Boston

REBEL CONTEMPT FOR GEN. McCLELLAN

You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridi-You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridiculed here, and all my efforts to defend it only end in mortification and the consciousness that those who think otherwise have the best of the argument. It is now the regular habit to send so called "deserters" into the Union lines along the Potomac, whenever we want to get a man earried North. These "deserters" who are generally the bravest, sharpest, and most unscrupulous "nifunts perdu in the rebel army, enter McClellan's lines, tell him just such stories as they have been told to, take the oath and are immediately dismissed. They then go to Baltimore, post their letters there, get a return mail, and are back to Richmond within three or four days from the time of leaving the managers of this mail at Baltimore. It is thus that the —— and —— (two papers are mentioned here, one published in New York

They have here, in private circulation—though it may be a forgety—s phrenological chart of Gen. MeClellan's character, made by Fowler & Wells, of MeW York, and which was given, they say, by Gen. MeClellan's hirriend, Major General S. W. Smith, whose health is now quite recovered, though at the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his mind, which will never be again the expense of his which is a maspicious day for Liberia, and we defend the expense of his which stepled him and the will never be again the expense of his which stepled him and any history of the South," (hough the agents of his which stopped him, and even sends to mind history of the South," (hough the agents of history and history of the South," (hough the agents of history and history of histor

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862

Paim are hereby notified that arrangements have be e, by which The Liberator will be supplied to the little close of their several subscriptions. As soon

INAUGURATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Republic; Members of the Cabinet; Representatives of Foreign Governments; Chief Justice and Associate Judges; Mayor and City Councilmen; Trustees of the College; President of the College and Professors; Members of the Bar; Citizens generally. The procession having arrived at the College Buildings, the exercises of the day began with singing the 100th

gural Address of President Robe rts and that also of

mously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees for Liberia College do recognize, with humble devoutness of heart, the goodness of Almighty God in so ordering and controlling circumstances and events, that this Board of Trustees, after ten years' effort and labor, performed under many disadvantages, and in the face of stern opposition, have succeeded in completing and now occupying Liberia College; and to this end they do record, with emotions of gratitude, their unfeigned thanks to the Great Arbiter of events for his gracious interposition in their behalf, and for crowning their efforts with such abundant success.

And at the same time, this Board do accord to the Legislature of this Republic much honor and thankfulness for the courtesy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the furtherance of its cherished objects.

We unitedly beseech the Common Father of our spirits to sustain and veneral with a contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of the contraction of the property of the courtes of

The Doxology, "Praise God from whom all bless

"And now, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustee rmit me to congratulate you on the favorable of mstances that surround the Institution under yo re, and which you this day dedicate to the educ and interests of our country. Your connection wi is Institution, I am aware, entails on you no lift

naking any iss

nunciation of American slavery and its abettors.
This was explicable so long as the Colony was under the absolute control of the American Colonius to. came recognized as an independent republic by the governments of Europe, we had a right to expect the removal of all gags and padlocks from the lips of its citizens, and, consequently, the strongest utterances against "the sum of all villanies." Thus far we are sadly disappointed.

was listened to by an intensely interested and highly intelligent audience, which was comparatively a large one in view of the stormy and dismal state of the dage; but, by the frequent use and electric expendi-ture of his uncommonly sweet and powerful voice, he finally reduced it to a mere whisper for a long period, and he was compelled to abandon the lecturing field. This was his first attempt to address a large public asnot attempt to make any report of it, but only add that it was a masterly refutation of the Calhoun docsion appeal to the Declaration of Inde lecture in their town or city are reque spond on the subject with Sa ington street, Boston.

TAKE NOTICE. As inquiries are frequently made WILLIAM A. JACKSON,—Jefferson Davis's late chunan in Richmond, who adroitly made his escape the Federal lines, and has since been lecturing in

d. Its contents are:—1, Christ the Spirit; 2, nomes Kempis the author of the "Imitation?" Translations of the "Vita Nuova;" 4, Alexis de Tocqueville; 5, Shakspeare's Sonnets and Friend-ships; 6, The War Policy and the Future of the South; 7, Review of Cufrent Literature. The number conains four extra pages.

Mr. Rice Elected in the Third District the decision of the Board of Aldermen to forward The decision of the Board of Aldermen to forward the amended return from Ward Twelve to the office of the Secretary of State, settles the matter of the election of Mr. Rice, as the Governor's Council, in c

DEATH OF GEN. MITCHEL. Perhaps the greates bereavement that has befallen the cause of freedom and humanity, since the rebellion began, is to be found in the sudden decease of this large hearting has been been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been as the sudden decease of this large hearting has been as the sudden decease of the sudden dece have, or desire, than his noble letter sent to Secretary Chase, a few days before his death, in relation to the contrabands? [See last page.]

REMOVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN. A night-mare has passed from the Northern breast by the removal of McClellan, and the substitution of Burnfide. If all that is factious, low and brutal howl over this change, why should not all that is patriotic, high and noble exuit? The forbearance and long-suffering of the government and nation in his case have been unparalleled and astounding. His "masterly strategy" has turned out to be like that of the frog in the well-jumping up two feet, and falling back three!

ELOQUENT SPECULE.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES. We have given, on our first page, some extracts from the very eloquent speeches recently delivered by Col. Bullock at Wor-cester, and Ion. Richard Basteed in Faneuil Hall. Their careful perusal will quicken the pulse of every reader, and give a new impetus to the struggling cause of freedom.

THE PRATERNITY LECTURES.

66th lecture of the Fraternity Moncare D. Conway, and was delivered on lay instead of Tuesday evening, that it might interference with the delightful employment oblicans) of watching the election returns

neen made the means of their immediate overing As soon as they rejected the Constitution and Union, they relinquished all the special privil thereby conferred. As soon as they made war the U. S. Government, killing its soldiers, plunde its property, defying its legitimate authority, and dertaking to diminish and divide its territory at warfare upon alavery, as the only means of saving the nation's life. And, if the official servants of the people, civil and military neglected this duty in circumstances so perilous as those now besetting us, the people should imperatively demand its immediate performance.

was full of brilliant points, and details of intense in-terest respecting the parts taken by various individu-als conspicuous in civil and military positions, in regard to the protection or the destruction of slavery.

It would be a great service to the cause of liberty if Mr. Conway could be persuaded to give this lecture in other places, and without delay. Let the

was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson of Philadelphia, a young lady who has formerly spoken here with much acceptance in rela-tion to slavery and the war. She made an able pre-sentation of the restrictions and disabilities under are, but with truths con evident, and stated as such in our their delicacy and refinement by going to the polls and she showed the need that men's political action should receive such refining influence as the presence

showed blunders and deficiencies, continued an exted month after month, such as no decent wo would tolerate in an establishment under her cont

We hear frequent warnings to women against go

pressiveness, on the restrictions of women in to employment, and of the direct and powerful

nity in regard to them was most impressive an hour and three-quarters, from very brief

The President of the Fraternity anno lecture on Tuesday evening next would be given, no by Henry Ward Beecher, as in the printed programme but by Raiph Waldo Emerson, those two gentleme

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

This meeting was need on 1 uesday, Nov. 14th, at the Hospital, 60 Pleasant Street.

After prayer by James Freeman Clarke, Miss Lucy Goddard, who occupied the chair, spoke of the necessity of now forming a permanent organization. as hel d on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at

made objection to the continuance of this arrangement, thinking the Hospital neither needful nor desirable as an addition to their establishment. In July, therefore, the "Hospital for Women and Children" was separately organized, and commenced its occupation of the house in Pleasant Street. house in Pleasant Street.

Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, the visiting Physician, then

cester, and Hon. Richard Busteed in Faneuil Hall.

Their careful perusal will quicken the pulse of every reader, and give a new impetus to the struggling cause of freedom.

Address of Wendell Philipp at Music Hall, on Sunday, 2d inst., may be found on our last page. Those who were not, as well as those who were present, will be glad to have an opportunity to peruse it, as reported by that most accurate of phonographic reporters, James M. W. Yerrinton, Esq.

23 A private letter from New Orleans says Gen. Butlar recently took possession of two large plants floys blacks in the department of the Guif is increasing at a rapid rate.

house in Freasant Street.

Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, the visiting Physician, then the success of the institution, so far, in the reception and reatment of patients. She gave very interesting details of the characteristics of the various classes of patients resorting there. She urged the continued reception of unmarried women needing humane and friendly care in confinement; ago by the pleas of Miss Emma Hardinge in behalf of lost women, (who, whether victous or not, were also doned. The danger in many cases might be averticed by applying kind precaution to its first stages. This was an important part of their work, and to her it was an important part of their work, and to her it successing at a rapid rate.

She referred to an anticipated difficulty of money for a Hospital during the present thought the institution should not paus consideration like this. The need of it being s the very best time for its estal

Our usefulness is not limited to the Ve give a home to the friendless which it could not elsewhere be

true to ourselves, and apply ou

In the absence of Mr. Sewall, the Tream Bond reported that the institution was free and that there were Fifty dollars in the tream was very desirable to increase the funds, both

permanent basis.

Miss Goddard read a new Con been drawn up, and, after discussion, its aric separately adopted.

Twonty Directors were then nominated an

with power to increase their number to tweet and these Directors were instructed to apply, as ily as possible, for an act of incorporation.—c.

DEMOCRACY.

In a pure Democracy, the will of the people is ereign; and when it is coincident with the will of when justice and mercy are the habit throne, when every man and woman in eady to accord to every other all the ri rileges which they claim for themselve vill rise, with one acclaim, the songs of joy and Glory to God in the highest, peace on early good will to men."

Such is the sublime ideal of a Christian Con

n theory. To some extent, however, it makes cause the people wish to have it so, o have not the wisdom and courage to resist and it. The vicious principles and States, therefore, find sanction

terest, with the apparent sanction of the Same Court, the Chief Justice goes out of his way is clare, that negroes are not citizens of the Unit States, and adds, that "they have no right visireat prototype, the prince of rebel angels; and, he record of our times, the men of coming years doubtless accord to him the bad eminence he has and he shall sit as chief among pro-slavery fe He virtually denies the manhood of the negro on the arbitrary enactments of the white m

views and sentiments, from a high ectionary," have tended greatly to aug by such " blasts from hell," she reels and plu may, at length, go down, amid the waves an

ous and outrageous system of opp

has ever known.
"Our fathers," we are told, "v by their high veneration for the Christian religion. They labored in its light, and journeyed in its hope. Oppressed and persecuted beyond endurance in the old world, they encountered untold dangers, toth as sufferings, for the sake of freedom and security, in the new." "They sought, "first of all, "a faith's pershrine, freedom to worship God." They lassed it Plymouth, Dec. 22d, 1620. But before setting for upon that rude, snow-clad, and inhospitable shore, by put their names to a sacred compact, or form of citi polity, whereby they proved themselves one people.

put their names to a sacred compact, or form of cirpolity, whereby they proved themselves one people,
and became the hopeful, vigorous and living grin of
this noble Commonwealth.

They were Englishmen, and brought with then
the qualities and dispositions of Englishmen. Ennently selfish, earnest and persistent of purpose
intelligent, daring, enterprising, they could; surly
fail to secure and maintain a permanent foothold spathe American continent. Schooled in adversity, thy
seemed to better their instructions, and, in turn, le-

the American continent. Schooled in adversity, the seemed to better their instructions, and, in turn, he american continent. Schooled in adversity, the seemed to better their instructions, and, in turn, he ame the aggressors. Conscious of growing streets, they assumed the right and authority to scatter the hereites, and drive out the heathen before them.

Almost simultaneously with the white, the hird man came, but for a very different purpose; not far the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the service of his God, but to do the will of his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the service of his God, but to do the will be his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the history of the prisoners of war, operating the history of his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the history of his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the history of history of his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the history of his matter, and the prisoners of war, operating the history of history of

Thus, and thus early, was slavery introduced into the British American colonies. First in Virginia, it goes through them all, and was not abolished even gross through them all, and was not abolished even gross through them all, and was not abolished even gross through them all, and was not abolished even in Hassachusetts till after the commencement of the Beredutionary war. Then and there were sown the seeks of an irrepressible conflict, which has grown with their growth and attempthened with their growth and attempthened with their growth and attempthened, of good and evil, of heaven and hell.

The evil is not merely functional; it is organic. It persises and infests the whole body politic. It has reached the vitals, and threatens the life of the nameded the vitals, and was not an an

to house the seven.

But, through what an age of strife and suffering, But, through what a night of agony and sweat and blood, through what a night of agony and sweat and blood, must they reach the dawning of that glorious day when they shall rise, redeemed, regenerated, and disvented the suffering of the wiser, nobler; happier people, the flay and lope of the nations, the light of the world!

H. W. C.

WM. WELLS BROWN AT HAVERHILL.

HAVERHILL, Nov. 9, 1862. HAVERHILL, Nov. 9, 1862.

FRIEND GARRISON,—Let use add to my letter in the list Liberator, by saying that on Thursday evenion, October 30th, Vm. Wells Brown lectured again for new Town Hall—the most beautiful one in the Sate, Mr. Sanner told us when herê—and he had a maded and attentive audience. It was actions tute, Mr. Summer total as which the land is sure and a strength and attentive audience. It was acknowledged and attentive audience. edged on all hands to have been one of the best meeting of the season. At the close of the address, the

ing of the scanon. At the close of the address, the sliwing resolutions were passed —
Resolved, That we endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a MORAL and military necessity, and will support no man for office who will

cessiy, and will support no man for office who will not suthin it to its full extent.

Resired, That the thanks of the people of Haverhill be tendered to Win. Wells Brown for his eloquent already of the rights of man and the rights of compessated labor, irrespective of color, condition or nation, and we bid him God-speed as a loyal, devoted, and faithful friend of his country and humanity.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Charles Sumer a heroic, patriotic, generous and faithful Senator of this Commonwealth; that "he is wrapped all over in the hanner of his country," and that "those may pierce him who would pierce its blessed folds to reach a champion of justice."

a champion of justice."

Resolved, That the citizens of Haverhill here, en

Resolved, That the citizens of Haverhill here, or asse, and at the poils next Tuesday, will elect two hole-souled men to the ensuing Legislature, who whole-somed men of the strength to the reflection of Charles Sumner as Senator from Massachusetts in Congress, for the full term of six years

clustets in Longress, for the dark from the 4th of March next.

Resolved, That we hereby nominate by acclama-tion, and will reflect by a splendid majority, Gilman Cerning and Calvin Butrick, Esqs., as our Represen-tifies to the next General Court, believing them to

naives to the next General Court, centering that the capable and reliable men, whom the HOMEST PROPER MAY delight to honor.

This meeting was presided over by Rev. George W. Kelly, a native of Virginia, formerly an Orthodox minister, as loyal and true a man as we have among as. On the platform we had, also, as Vice-Presidents, ss. On the platform we had, also, as Vice-Presidents, Elder Henry Plummer, one of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause here, and the venerable Benjamin Emersof and Ladd Haseltine. Elder Plummer read various pungent passages of Scripture bearing against oppression, and made a fervent prayer.

The collection taken up on this occasion for Mr. Brown amounted to upwards of twenty dollars. One gentleman, a shoe manufacturer, was so well pleased with its attack that he winds for the introduced to

with his address, that he wished to be introduced to him for the express purpose of shaking five dollars into his hand, with his heart in it; and this, after he handoubtless contributed no stingy sum to the regu

ar collection.

On Thursday evening, November 5th, Mr. Brown spain occupied the Town Hall, and gave us his literary and humorous entertainment, in aid of our Soldien' Relief Society and the contrabands. He had an excellent house, and after a restriction. had an excellent house, and, after paying all expenses, forty dollars were put into the hands of the society noticed, and the same amount goes to his own people of course. Mr. Sumner put thirty-five dollars into the same treasury last year, but here is a colored man, the same treasury last year, but here is a colored ma formerly a slave, who gives to our patriotic white so diers five dollars more, even, than our noble Senator On both these latter occasions, our friend Brown was the guest of Van Buren Hoyt, a young man true as steel to the principles of freedom—one of the three months men in the Fifth Regiment, at the outset of

the war, and who may be relied on to honor all true men without distinction of color or race. Let me add, in conclusion, that the resolutions noted were made good in our election. The gentle men named were triumphantly reclected to the Legis lature, and will honor us, themselves, the State and country, by voting for Charles Sumner. G. K. R.

P.S. I may add, further, that Mr. Brown lectured at Ayer's Village in the West Parish of this town last Friday evening, to a full house, who gave him

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

BARRE, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 80, 1862.

L. GARRISON: MYAFRIEND,-I must give you a "sign of the times." In Buffalo, a few weeks since, I saw a regi-ment of volunteers murch to the depot on their way to the "sacred soit" of Virginia. As an escort at their head murched the "Continentals"—a company of elderly men, dressed in uniform after the fashion o 76, who drilf as a Home Guard. Millard Fillmore of who util as a Home Guard. Millard Fillmore, of Fugitive Slave Bill memory, was their captain, and the leader of the long array. Thousands of spectators and friends of the departing volunteers thronged the sidewalks. The soldiers' hearts were full, and needed the relief of utterance. Some one among them sounded a note of the "John Brown hymn," and from rank to rank rolled theograph works.

"John Brown's body lies a mouthering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on."

And in solemn silence, Fillmore heard them! Veri And in solemn silence, Fillmore heard them! Verily, the Divine laws are immortal, and conquer at last. We are just on the eve of our State election. Ere this reaches you, the result will be known, and I utterno prophecies. The lines are more clearly drawn, constantly. It is Freedom and Loyalty against Slavery and Treason—the same in spirit in New York as in Carolian. Beauregard brands the "Yankees" as "Abolitionists," and Seymour and John Van Buren eche the cry against those who sustain the President's Procianation.

Proclamation.

I have been speaking for a fortnight in Cayhuga.

I have been speaking for a fortnight in Cayhuga.

County to good audiences, to show the "irrepressible confict" between Slavery and Freedom. In Auburn, the home of Seward, his name has lost its magic. In September, I was in Cattaraugus and Eric Counties, and found a deep and earnest interest among the people in the country, meeting nearer Buffalo with the study and falsehoods of the secosh influences emanating therefrom.

therefrom. haing therefrom.

Our Government mores. The Proclamation is a great tep. Yet it would be a great lesson for men in Washington to learn that good things are best when done is time. Oh, for that swift and ready insight which takes up the heart of a people in their highest and most heroic mood, and makes that rare inspiration their law and savigr! But, amidst trouble and peril, the end of slavery draws near, and then comes the dawn. Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

The President notifies all who call upon him hat he will not medify or withdraw his Emancipation rockanation. Good! By that sign he shall con-

FREMONT DEMONSTRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis De

ing -"Fremont and victory!"
"Fremont, the man of the fature!"
"Fremont, the hope of the country!"
"And their classes, if any, shall be free men!"—Fremont's Proclamation, August 81, '01
"The politicians into whom the people revere and

"The politicians nate whom the people revere and love!"

"The people will claim theo!"

"Free speech, free soil, Fremont!"

"Fremont, the man of the people!"

"You hate him, but your hatred makes him dearer to us!"

"You love the Germans because they love liberty; they love thee because thou desirest liberty!"

"Give us Fremont, and we will take victory!"

In response to the presentation speech, General Fremont said:—

"This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the Ger-This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis, I have just received from their committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity in the sound of your voices and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habitusted for generations to liberty and domestic tranquillity, our American people enjoyed them like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries, their persons inviolable as Roman senators, every avenue to individual prosperity was open to them; and when the crash of civil war came, they heard in it only the call to arms for a transient struggle. But your surroundings have been of a different character, and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the continent, they woke far other cehoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainy hared against the tyrannies of established power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birthright of liberty, and saw quicker the presence of its dangers. Therefore it is—and because you are father remover from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you to night, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfaction of my life. And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patricts to the public service dangerous. The propose of the fall should be a surround to the public source of the fal

RESPONSE OF GEN. HALLECK.

RESPONSE OF GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to Acreport:
First, that requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bareaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies, by his chief Quartermaster, on the Quartermaster, on the Commissary general, etc. No such requisitions have been made, to my knowledge, upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.
Second—On several occasions, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philasielphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect of delay in any department or Bureau in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rall, on account of the crowded condition of the depots, or of a want of cars, but whenever

of tell range of shorter duration than is usual was freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and in distributing them to the different Brigades and

and in distributing them to the different Brigades and Regiments.

From all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that areay have been filled more promptly, and that the men as a general rule have been better supplied, than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at a much greater distance from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities of transportation.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place.

On the first of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had avollen the Potomac, and impaired the jouals.

out to him the disadvantages of delaying its the actumn rains lad a wollen the Potomae, and impaired the jossis.

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomae and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. "Your army must move now, while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since the order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomae, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th and 6th corps; that they needed abose and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents.

ly waiting for the distribution of his e 11th, he telegraphed that a portion by rall had been delayed. As already ere immediately sent from here to in-amplaint, and they reported that every-

THE

or when the weak and a second may be a sense of the action of the sense of the sens

articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in housy communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to Gen. Melgs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

U. S. MILITARY TRLEGRAPH, RECRIVED OCT. 22, 1862—9.40 F. M. S. From Gen. McClellan's Headquarters, To Brigadier General Meigs:

To Brigadier General Meigs:
Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter or despatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing and forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do.

I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied.

(Signed) G. B. McClellax, Major General,

REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, {
Salem, Va., Nov. 8—Saturday noon. }

The order relieving Major-General McCleilan from
the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last light. It was
entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every onewas taken by surprise. On its receipt, the command
was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside. Gen.
McCleilan and his staff will leave to-morrow for
Trenton, where he is ordered to report. The order
was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person.
His last official act was the issuing of an address to
his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the
command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking
an affectionate leave of them.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER RELIEVING GEN. MCCLEL-LAN.—New York, Nov. 11th. The following is the or-ler removing Gen. McClellan from the Army of the Determent.—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1882. J
General Orders No. 182. By direction of the Presi
dent of the United States, it is ordered that Major
General McClellan be relieved from the command o
the Army of the Potomae, and that Major Genera
Burnside take command of that Army.
By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed)

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, | November 11, 1862.

Major-General McClellan was escorted to the cars this noon by a large cavalcade of officers, including General Burnside. There was no demonstration at his departure.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ASSUMPTION OF HIS COMMAND.

COMMAND.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Warreston, Nov. 10—Erening.

Gen. McClellan was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day, and he was, therefore, compelled to remain. At 9 o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging at headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McClellan—"The Army of the Potomac."

Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen.

tons given was by Gen: McClellan—"The Army of
the Potomac."
Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen.
Burnside, to-day bid farewell to his army, visiting in
succession the several army corps. As the General
rode through the ranks, the tattered banners of the
veteran regiments were dipped to greet him, while
the thousands of soldiers gave vent to their feelings
in continuous rounds of cheers and applause.
The General and staff will leave by special train tomorrow for the North.
The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside
on taking command of the army:—

on taking command of the army:—

"In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I heesely assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty cooperation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feelings of respect and eateem for Gen. McCellan, entertained staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in Journal of the depots, or of a want of cars, but whenever thou of the depots, or of a want of cars, but whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies will frequently be for some days without the supplies will frequently be for some days without the supplies on years, I accept its control with the steadfast assaked for on account of neglect in making timely reasonable that it is not as a stranger I assume command. To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our window of the size of that under Gen. McClellan to the size of the size o

A. E. BURNSIDE,

PROVIDENCE, November 10, 1862.

General.—Allow me to tender you my sincere controllations on your appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Your well-known energy skill and patroism, will, I feel sure, restore confidence to a disheartened people, and lead them to expect active operations and the speedy ascess of our brave army in the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Rhode Island regards your appointment with unfeigned pride and pleasure.

(Signed) Ww. Spraous.

To General Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac.

ing enemy in our very milds, who is every who ting himself to the atmost to cross and confounds. The peril of our situation is extremally extreme measures.

THE CONTRABANDS

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1862.

FIGHT BETWEEN A KANSAS COLORED REGIMENT AND GUERILLAS.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Chicago ribune gives the following account of a fight between Kansas colored regiment and a gang of guerillas:—

"The Kanass colored regiment had a fight with guerillas, commencing on Tuesday last and continuing several days, in which the blacks were victorious. The facts in related to me by Lieut. Lyon of Co. A) were, the lat Kanass, colored, under Jackman and Cockrell, occupied and held an island at the head of the Osage River, at the junction of the Mari-de-zene

Cockrel, occupied and near a mand a tractice seen and Mill Creek.

These two combining form the Osage River near Butler, Bates County, Mo. At this point the secesh keep a large quantity of stock guarded by these guerillas. Major Henning, commander of Fort Scott, and Provost Marshal of Southern Kansas, ordered from Fort Lincoln a detachment of the colored regiment, the regiment is stationed at Fort Lincoln, 100 men from the 1st, Col. Williams, and seventy men from the battallon of colored troops from Southern Kansas, under Capt. Leamen, making 220—all under Capt. Ward, acting commander of the regiment for the time being, the Colonel being absent. Arriving at the island they found about 400 guerillas—the blacks took possession of Tootman's house, a noted guerilla by that name residing there—they aurounded the house and yard with a wall of rails, and named it Fort Africa.

The enemy were all mounted, and they made frequent attacks on the blacks. The guerillas were reinforced with 200 men, and the blacks sent to Fort Scott for reinforcements and ammunition,—meanwhile the 220 blacks were fighting the 500 secesh. Up to Thursday night, seven blacks were killed and eight wounded. Captain Grew (white) of Company A was killed, and his body was brought to Leavenworth yes terday.

Lieut. Gardner, (white) the afighting Quaker, so

terday.

Lieut. Gardner, (white.) the fighting Quaker, so called, was wounded, making eight killed and nine wounded on our side, and up to the same time frifteen to twenty of the guerillas were killed. The number of wounded not known to my informant. On Thursday night the reinforcements from Fort Scott came on the ground benaisting of 150 cavalry and two vices of artillers.

Thursday night the reinforcements from Fort Scots came on the ground-bensisting of 150 cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

The guerillas immediately commenced retreating to the island, and down the river. It was the intention to attack them on the island the next morning, and break up the next. The final result I will send you when I get it. Thus the first black blood has been spilled in fighting with the enemies of the Union.

I have several accounts from the scene of action, and they all agree that the blacks tought well—and not a single coward among them; but they were rather hard to handle and keep back, and they had to be held with a tight rein, like a pair of young, well fed horses, anxious to go—and to go at the guerillas."

anxious to go—and to go at the guerillas."

Too Much. We had become about reconciled to the jabberings of George Francis Train as a political buffloon, as his was a regular business to get quarters out of the people, as legitimate as the business of any showman or quack. We were content that be should whip England, annihilate the negroes, check the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, and build up a confederacy upon the ruins of the American Republic, as much as he pleased on paper. But when an officer of our army, wearing the stars of a Major-General of the United States, so far forgets himself as to leave the field and appear before great audiences of curiosity seekers in New York, to make up a Punch and Judy show, the uniform which he wears is disgraced. If Gen. Cassius Marcius Clay likes this sort of business, let him resign his idle commission, and enter into an arrangement with Mr. Train's door-keeper, to accompany that peripatetic individual in a starring exhibition through the country. We have no especial desire to save his private reputation, but the American people have an interest in his clothes.—Boston Herald.

New York, Nov. 8. The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. Cameron as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is strongly increasing in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Yederal arms. In England, it is thought that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will probably decide the matter, and only decided victories on our side will dispet the idea, in his opinion. It is generally understood in England that a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immenses iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in English ship-yards, and with these it is supposed that the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have an especial desire to make a dash at New York; and even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the presence of rebel way vessels in New York harbor, if only for an hour, would have a great effect abroad.

There is a secession club in Liverpool numbering 400 members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to run our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what any other member contributes. NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The feeling in Europe is

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. All statements alleging disaffection in the army, in consequence of the change in the command of the army of the Potomac, are pronunced by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation.

NASHINOTON, Nov. 9. The removal of Gen. Mc Clellan, of course, has been the subject of animated discussion here to-days. The Chronicle of to-merrow will state that the action of the President in changing the command of the army of the Potomac was the result of a long and patient consultation on the part of our highest military authorities, and must be regarded as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative that, for reasons which appeared conclusive, the important change was made.

change was made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. The young Democracy are holding to-night a grand jubilee at Union Hall, which is brilliantly illuminated. Van Buren and O'Gorman are the principal speakers. The name of McClellan is halled with tremendous cheers whenever it is mentioned.

4 1505 1605

THE PROCLAMATION IN NEW ORLEANS. I me in old planters day or two ago, who has lost nearly me hundred negroes by the present rebellion, who Tankees are making a d—d sight more noise about President Lincoln's Proclamation than we Southerness are. The remark is most truinful, and shows in the most painful light that the miserable truckling to the slave oligarchy by certain presess and persons of the North is chronic, and cannot be cured even by the horrors and sacrifices which have been entailed on the country by the present war. This sudden up-rising of certain old political elements which I thought if not dead, were at least paraitzed, is indeed disgusting, and but for my through conviction that the masses of the people are sound, I should almost espair. I have yet to hear one word in the streets against the Emancipation Proclamation from any Southern acquaintances. They all any to me—this is exactly what might have been expected; and more so utterly disorganized have the alares become, that

The following is an extract from a business letter eccently received by a business firm in this city from New Orleans. The writer has lived in New Orleans or more than twenty years, and has been strongly opposed to any movement of an anti-slavery charac-

ter:—
"Our Union friends all feel some encouragement from the President's Proclamation. We think it assoce in the right direction. Push the war with vigor, and if possible keep down political differences. The secessionists are constantly pointing to your quarrels, and relying on that source. They are koping, by every searl, to see an apposition party arise in the North to distract your councils and divide the Union strangh."

THE PROGLAMATION IN VICKSBURG. A gentleman who has recently left Vicksburg says that the more sober and respectable people there pronounced general Battler the best executive officer in the Federal service. By this class, also, the President's Proclamation is justified as a war measure. The content and purport of the Proclamation are known generally to the near nounlation, and when they feel asfe it.

A WONDERFUL DOCUMENT. Judging from the tone of the Democratic press, the President's Em-cipation Proclamation is a marvellous document. perusal of the New York Herald. Express, Journa Commerce, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Espayires, to others of that stripe, enable the reader to discover following peculiarities of the Proclamation:—

to will destroy the Union.
It is harmless and impotent.
It will destroy are Union.
It is harmless and impotent.
It will excite alave insurrections.
The slaves will never hear of it.
It will excite the South to desperation.
The rebels will laugh it to scorn.
These are a few of the attributes which the Detratic press give to the instrument.

conservative Glores.
Abraham, spare the South,
Touch not a single slave;
Nor e'en by word of mouth,
Disturb the thing, we crave.
Twas our forefather's hand
That slavery begot;
There, Abraham, let it stand,
Thine acts shall harm it not.

The Position of a War Democrat. Col. Norman Eddy, a life-long Democrat, of the 48th Indiana Begiment, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men at Iaks, returned home at Indianapolis, and was recently screnaded. In response to this compliment, he made a brief speech, in which he implored the people to have faith in our President and Generals. The policy of confiscating and emancipating the slaves in the rebel States he endorsed as eminently wise and just. It was a military necessity, and a potent means of weakening and overcoming the rebellion.—Chicago Tribuse.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY ON THE PENINSULA. From official sources, it is ascertained that one hundred and sixty-eight thousand men were sent down to the Peninsula with Gen. McClellan prior to the seven day's fight; that on his leaving Harrison's Landing he had but eighty-four thousand, twenty thousand having been killed in battle, died from disease, or made prisoners by the enemy, (there being a large number of the latter,) and forty-four thousand being in the hospitals and on furlough.

GEN. HOGGER ASSIGNED TO PORTER'S DIVISION.

in the hospitals and on Turiougn.

GEN. HOOKER ASSIONED TO PORTER'S DIVISION.

Major-General Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by General Fliz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Major-General Pope for miscon-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6. Gen. Beauregard has ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston, with their movable property. He has also ordered all the slaves to be removed. This is done to avoid embarrassment and delay in case a sudden necessity should arrive for the removal of the entire population.

The rebels evacuated Martinsburg on the 5th.
They have destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad
from within a few miles of Harper's Ferry, (with all
the company's property along the line,) to six miles
beyond Martinsburg.

To Gen. Pleasanton, in a skirmish with Stuart, on the 8th inst., near Little Washington, Va., captured three pieces of artillery, also a captain, lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported. In consequence of General Mitchel's death, General Hunter will return to the Department of the South as soon as he is relieved from duty on the Mill-tary Commission.

The Blair's serenade and reception on Fourth street called together not over one hundred and fifty persons. Fremont's serenade and reception, last night, called out five or six thousand citizens. This is sufficient.—St. Louis Democrat.

**STA letter from Gibraltar, dated October 18.

**Lattes that the commander of the rebel steamer Sumer was murdered on board that ressel by the second filter, whose name is Heater, of South Carolina.

The murderer was arrested, and is in prison.

Elias Howe, Jr., whose income is a quarter of s million a year, carries the mail daily from Washing ton, seven miles, to the camp of the 17th Connection regiment, in which lie is a private.

ELECTION NEWS. The returns from the State of New York are not yet complete, but it is evident this Seymour's majority for Governor will be about 10,000 The Assembly is a tie—64 to 64.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING. The Democrats of Portland fired 100 guns this noon, 7th last, in honor of the Democratic victories in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the election of Seymour in New York. Спісадо, Nov. 8. The St. Paul, (Min.) Press says Donelly, (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the

(Rep.) is also elected. To jority in the State of 2000.

A BOOK BY MRS. FREMONT. Mrs. John C. Fremont, bias turned author, and has written a book entitled "The Story of the Guard; a Chronicle of the War," which will soon be published by Ticknor & Fields, and will contain certain letters relating to Gen. Fremont and his men. The profits of the work will be devoted to the support of the widows and orphase of officers who fell in Gen. Fremont's Missouri battles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 10. The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Ozaukee councy the lists were seized by the mob and destroyed. The Commissioner was severely handled, and fied to this city. In this city there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done to some of the wards. A crowd of men in the 9th ward assembled and marched through the city, to the number of three or four hundred, in procession. The result of the matter was, that the draft was postponed for the present.

The contrabands at Cairo, III., number from 800 to 1000, and are in a most miserable condition, suffering intensely for want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by the physicians having died on Friday night from want and exposure. Nearly all are women and children, and a large number of them, are III.

In the year 1807, John Randolph of Virginisald to Josish Quincy of Massachusetts—"We slave holders in the South count upon the Democracy of the North as we do upon our negroes."

Let it be constantly kept in mind, that rebels and trailors have no constitution rights that loyal men are bound to respect—so long as they remain in rebellion against the Government. The rights, benefits, protections and guarantees contained in the Constitution are intended for loyal citizens, and not for armed robels, who repudiate the Constitution, and trample it under foot.—Leavesworth Conservative.

FRATERNITY LECTURES

public of Boston and vicinity are respectful that the Furn Gousse or Lacrunsa under the of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Righth Cong Society will be continued on TUESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1862,

TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address will be a BALPH WALDO EMERSON.

To be following persons:

November 25.—Qwar Loyator.
December 2.—B. Grant Brown.

" 9.—Wardbut Phillips.

" 16.—HENRY WARD BEECH " 23.—JACOB M. MARNING.

Lectures to commence at half-past I o'clock. Course Tickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$2 each, may be obtained at Williams & Everett's, 234 Washington St.; Oliver Ditson & O's. 277 Washington St.; of Solomon Parlons, Eq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

EF THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have effected an arrangement with Mrs. Louise Damonrus, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevotent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or "contrabands" of Washington.

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtic St.,

President of the Fug

FT MRS. DeMORTIE is to read at New York, on the lith of November; Albany, the 27th; and at Brooklys on the lat of December.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

A Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen of
Washington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church,
November 17. Lecture by Ker. Dr. E. N. Kirk.

24. Rev. J. Sella Martin. Rev. Dr. W. Hague Prof. C. L. Reason.

22. Tickets for the course, 50 cents.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Music Hall, Sun lay, Nov. 16, on "The Advent of Justice."

27 E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Florence, Friday vening, Nov. 21, and in Cummington, Sundays, Nov. 23 and 30. ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the American

Keene, N. H., Sunday, Nov. 16.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Si Members and riends of the management Amus-very Society, who are indebted for Piedges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are re-quested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, Edutury Jackson, or at the Society's office, 221 Washington Street.

The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs.
Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way,
roved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and

F A few remaining copies of the American Anti-Slavery Society's last Report, entitled "The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Year," will be sent in the same way, on the receipt of the postage, viz., fourteen cents

B MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-cular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. References.—Luther Clark, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED—In Newbury, Ohio, Oct. 20, Herman Ober, aged 56. In the same place, Oct. 25, Zachanian Ober, father of Herman, aged 87. Both long and warmly interested n the cause of the oppressed.



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St.

October 24. WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fan cy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308 PPOSITE BOSTON THEATRE, Particular attention is paid to altering and repa

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET.

No. 31 WINTER STREET.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one clee, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champone with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from tarning groy.

amng the restorator, and the training grey hair to its naturaning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her castomers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston

DERIVITATE

D. D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 146

Harrison Avenne. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teets on the vulcanite base, in the use of
which he has made some improvements. It is better than
yold, when we'll made, being lighter, stronger, and more
durable, and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a somewhat similar preparation for filling teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold.

His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responsible denist.

Boston, September 20, 1862.

Poetry.

A BABY-"LOST"I

Have you seen my desp little baby?
He has wandered from home away—
All in vain have I sought to find him
From more notificiently day.
I have hoped that he only was hidle.
From his mother, a moment, in play; But the darkness of night is gathering.
With its dows so damp and chill;
While my heart is growing more heary
With a sense of coming ill.
I have tried to lighten the burdén,
But the weight is lying there still.

They have told me perhaps on the morrow I should see him once more in my home; But tell me, oh why should be wander, Or who would thus tempt him to roam? His barque ji too frait to be trusted 4.

Where life's billows so madly foam.

Then turn not away from my pleading,
While alone through the darkness I go;
Lest the cup which for you may be filling
May hold the same measure of woe;
But go on this errand of mercy, My baby at once you will know

For his cheeks were like blossoms of pe

His garmenis were pure as the liller,
And he were on his forehead a star,
The brightness of which was so dasting
That nething its glory could mar;
I have tried all in vain in my weakness
To follow, if only afar.

But a voice I have heard in the still Whose Isinguage was music to me, Since it told me of wings which were hidden, That I through my tears could not see, Kept folded until they were needed, When my bird from his cage should be free

Then one who would bear all my burdens,
Has told me with tears of a bed,
Where flowers are blooming in beauty,
Where the grass her green mantle has spread;
He has told me, in tones full of pity,
"Our baby, dear Mabelle, is dead!"

But my beart had ready an answer,
For baby was with me that day;
He was here in a living presence,
Though not in a form of clay;
And my soul still clings to the Savior,
Who has taken death's sting away.

Now, 'tis only in hours of darkness
That "he's lost" is on all that I see;—
Then I turn from his home to our Eden,
And it seems like a grave here to me;
But I know if my own heart was breaking,
"It is well," my sweet baby, with thee.

HOUSEHOLD BABY.

What a joy to human eyes,
When it laughs; or when it cries;
What a treasure, what a prize,
Is the household baby!

Be its temper rising, falling, Be it cooing, crowing, squalling, Tis the same dear precious darli Is the household baby!

If the scene without be dreary, If the heart within grow weary, Baby wakes, and all is cheery— What a rush for baby !

Mamma's eyes grow bright with joy Grandpa laughs, and "grandpa's boy" Gladly leaves his last new toy To play bo-peep with baby?

Maud has enight the "sweetest Grace bends down in girlish fun, To make a horse for baby!

Up to every thing we know, Hands and feet "upon the go," What a funny creature, though, Is the household baby!

Bring the puppy and the cat, Let ber pull, and pinch, and put, Puss and pup were made for that, Made to please the baby!

Bring that china vase, mamma Get "the mirror and the ham Any thing to make a clamor, -And delight the baby!

Let it clang and crash away, Let it laugh and shout and play, And be happy while it may, Dear, mischievous baby!

What a joy to human eyes, What an angel in disguise, What a treasure, what a prize, Is the household baby!

WOMAN --- 1862. BY HARRIST M'SWEN KINDALL

ed summer days glide by in calm and sweet suc cession ; .
God writes on Nature's palace-walls no curse against op

The strong man arms him for the fight; he hears the bu-

to singing,
But still with every stitch she draws the pearls of praye

death-sleep lying,
Whose brows of youth and manhood won their brightest
erowns in dying;
She thinks of others brave and true, hid in the smoke of

hattle,
Where bayonets gleam, and cannon ronr, and bullets him
and rattle. She shudders while the words of fate along the wires ar

chasing, , , mbling waits the hurried line some comrade may b

sploration:
ave my soldier!" first she prays, and then, "Gos ave the nation!"

And when she means: "The very thought of loss dell overcome me!"

petition brokenly Christ's after words of meckness and sub

The Ziberator.

PUBLIC EDUCATORS.

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ AT MUSIC HALL, BOSTON, Phonographically reported by J. M. W. YERRINTON. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yanasaron.

I was asked the other day, as I left these walls, why I sometimes preached at Music Hall. I shall try to give you part of an answer. Beginning a little back, "Words are things," as you well know. Symbols are often the very point about which the battle rages, and, for the time being, the most important. "There is more force in words," says Lowell, "than most men dream of, and a lie can keep its throne a whole age longer, if it may skulk behind the shield of some fair-seeming name." Very many battles, very many disputes, have been about words—names; and the superficial looker-on thinks it was a paltry canse of dispute. The London Times, a year ago, could not seewith a very convenient blindness for that hour—why we should be so anxious to save the "stars and stripes," forgetting that on that symbol it hung whether we were a nation or a mob; a nation able and bound to do justice between man and man, or Ridge. Now, both are useful. It is very useful for a man to go to a gymnasium, and day by day atrengthen his musele, until he can at last hold up a hundred-pound dumb bell; but it is more useful atill, if, discithe news of his death reached us, I tried to do my, duty to his memory in remembering how faithfully, at the cost of his election, he served the Temperance cause, and how manfully he stood by Horace Mann in all his struggle. An Orthodox professor of that college took me to task, and said, "Why did you praise Robert Rantoul?" I said, "Because he deserved it!" (Applause.) "But," said he, "you know he was a freethinker. How dare you give credit to a freethinker for anything he deserves?" The whole life of Robert Rantoul is an illustration of the methods by which the party of the past opposed every man who plined in the battle-field, he never knew he could lift a hundred pounds until he hurled it at some obstinate foe. One is a parade, the other a fight; one nurse the strength and life of the individual, the other oulds the State and forms the Church. The one remoulds the State and forms the Church. The one is devotional, self-exercising, the other aggressive. The one makes Christianity a nurse, the other a soldier. As I think, confinement to the one belittles Christianity, betrays her function, cripples her activity and her results. Most people set themselves to excuse this latter kind of church and sermon, such as we have here. Reform was never sent into the world to default itself. Wester no time in howing that you which the party of the past opposed every man who dared to think—not with fair argument, not with hon-est struggle, but by persecution, in the only methods known to modern times. age needs, and so far as my thing falls behind us, so far it belittles the name it assumes. So in the political struggle. The great waste of time, it seems to me, is in proving that we are, in this or the other thing, justifiable. Take it for granted. We are the Constitution and the patriots, every thing else is treason. I do not stop to insist upon that point, because it is immaterial to what I am going to say, but only to prevent one supposition—that what I am speaking is a defence of this pulpit. It needs none. It summons every other pulpit in the land to its bar, tries it, and marks it thus and thus faithful, or thus and thus deficient. The reason is this: for thirty years—perhaps I might say for two hundred, but I am not going back so far—for thirty or forty years, there has been going

many years, unless he were a member of the Medical Society;—he must trust to the honor of his patients. Long since the people changed that: the spite endures. Within twenty months, that Medical Society, representing those same elements to which I have refered—North American Review, Dully Advertiser, Whig party—as convenient names as we shall ever get for these counters—went to the Legislature, representing that they wanted to keep out immoral men, and persuaded the Legislature to allow the Society to elect or exclude any person, by vote, and then got together nineteen members, and voted that no Homogopathist and no Spiritualist shall ever be a member. It was this power that, for a while, refused to receive in court the testimony of a Universalist. The same stern tyrant, for years, allowed no man to avoid his church so far-for thirty or forty years, there has been going see as your own time. Emerson once said of Web-ster, "He knew the patriots of '76 well, but would not have known the patriots of his own day if he had met them in the street." But if you will look back there counters—went to the Legislature, representing the they contributed to keep out immoral men, and persent them in the street." But if you will look bed,
the typ years, you will percise to see contending for possignion of the street." But if you will he he designed the properties of the second percentage of the possignion of the street. The tip of the second percentage of the possignion of the second percentage of the property of the pro tral truth, that one man with an idea is equal to ninetymine men who have nothing but interest, and con-sequently they laid themselves out on the hearts and intellects of the common people. This is the revolt which has been going on for thirty or forty years. How utterly un-American these fashionable and weal-

thy influences were—in what a distant and alien at-mosphere they dwelt—how truly they regarded the "people" as a dangerous element to be curbed and hoodwinked, not welcomed, in public affairs, most of hoodwinked, not wetcomed, in public affairs, most of us know by long experience. If you want a recent instance of their superficial knowledge of their own land, look at Professor Bowen's notes to his late edition of De Tocqueville, and see how frequently the Frenchman, after only ten months' visit, understood us better than his Harvard College critic; how keen and correct the text, how mistaken the notes which recomme to neesting it. public buildings of the city; you know the method of this same respectable Massachusetts,—that it persecutes a man by law, when it can, and when it cannot, persecutes him illegally, all the same; indicts when it has a statute, and mobe when it has not; tells Charles Summer to support the President, and then assembles, as it did last night under the window of Gen. Banks at the Parker House, and gives three cheers for Jefferson Davis! Not dead yet, only brought to bay! Such as these were the means it has used—low cunning, social persecution, literary taboo, universal repreach, the auto da. fo of society, the driving from office, from direct influence, from respect. How did we meet it! Some of us met it with quiet patience; for "Badurance is the revewing quality," and correct the text, how mistaken the notes which presume to question it.

Let me stop a moment to show you the means which this unrecognized aristocracy used, to turn aside or prevent the success of their opponents. As De Tooqueville eays, they had no right to torture; they had no stake, as "Bloody Mary" had; they had no

Parker Pillsbury. Lips touched with a coal from that altar, which inspired the stern grandeur of Isalah of When, a New England boy, having wrough out with his own hands, in a dozen years, the scanty (Applause.) There never was but one year when her influence approached in any degree what she exerts at present, and that was when the vast intellect of Webster met South Carolina, and by the help of a Democratic President out-generalied her. (Applause.) But the Whig party has gone to its account. Its men and its measures have fallen into the rear. In front, the Commonwealth is held up by the people of the State—by what the Daily Advertier and the Boston press have been accustomed to denounce as the "infl-dels" and "fanaties" of Massachusetts. Indeed it is a Lucky that it is. Fortunate heavond all express. nave allicense;" and the brave boy said, "I have spent fifteen years in the effort to get it, but before I add to the cost putting a gag upon my lips, I will renounce those fifteen years." (Applause.)

But, to leave Law and Divinity, it was the same in medicine. No physician could get his fee at law, for many years, unless he were a member of the Medical Society.—he must trust to the honor of his variants. gle came upon us. I say this much, before turning again to my immediate subject, for our great Senator, who has done justice to the manufacturing interests and the shipping of Massachusetts, as Webster did, and also justice to her conscience and her thought, as Webster did not. (Applause.) I do not wish to take one leaf from the laurel of the great defender of the Constitution; he rests at Marshfield, beneath the honors he first earned; but we have nut in his place.

bound to put into the jury box the names of all moral and good citizens. How many they put in, I do not know; but I know this, that never during that whole time came there out of that box the name of one single man tainted with now ideas—the name of one single man who on a jury would have convicted a mobocrat. "The fanatic," as the Daily Advertiser stigmatized him, was shut out from the jury box by the very radical nature of his opinions.

These things may be familiar to many of you; I doubt not they are; I pick them up because not familiar to all. You know of the mob that mobbed Garrison; you know of the tumulis that shut up the public buildings of the city; you know the method of this same respectable Massachusetts,—that it perse-

sumption; it is not merely the month before election; it is the whole year round. The old movement—the respectable, the wealthy, the anchored—is the voice of the Boston press; but the people's movement, Massachusetts as she stands to-day—the Massachusetts who, if this Union is saved, History will say she did more toward it than any two States of the North—is quite different, is the Massachusetts of "infallelity," the Massachusetts which grew up under the hand of Lyman Beecher and Theodore Parker, the Massachusetts which Garrison printed on his imposing-stone, when,

too long, if he is undecided, and lets other men dic tate his course, there is no turning out the Prime Min ister, and we halt so long that we land in division and

to-day, will hold in his hand, twenty years hence, with no remedy but anarchy, the fate of this country. The people abdicate power for four years. Now, un-der that abdication, let us press, individually, into the very presence of our four years king, and hold him up, strengthen and urge him onward; and let us pre-pare behind him, especially in Massachusetts, that "base of operations," that "reserve," which Mc-Clellan is always afraid to use, that body-guard, which, Clellan is always afraid to use, that body-guard, which, if the van falter, may yet save the State. Hold up Music Hall, if only that somewhere, beside in political meetings, the people may have a voice in Massachusetts! Hold it up, as the example and the seed of a thousand other such to rise in Massachusetts! Hold it up, as a token of the people's coming! Hold it up, as one of the brottherhood of which temperance and anti-slavery meetings form a part, and your Senator to-day in Massachusetts is the fruit!

GENERAL MITCHEL ON CONTRABANDS.

ETTER FROM THE GENERAL TO SECRETARY CHASE.

General Mitchel has addressed the following in-eresting letter to Secretary Chase:—

"Headquartess Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Pont Royal, S. C.,
October 13, 1862.

My Dear Governor,—I received this morning your two letters, the one by mail, the other by Hon. Mr. Hutchings, and from their contents I derive hope and courage. I had an interview this morning with General Saxton, which was entirely satisfactory, and I think our research.

respectable, the wealthy, the anchored—is the voice of the Boston press; but the people's movement, Massachusetts as she standa to-day—the Massachusetts who, if this Union is saved, History will say she did more toward it than any two States of the North—is quite different, is the Massachusetts of "fanaticism," the Massachusetts of "indiedity," the Massachusetts which grew up under the hand of Lyman Beecher and Theodore Parker, the Massachusetts which Garrison printed on his imposing-stone, when defying Otis and Lyman, he made Boston listen, the Massachusetts which trusts her honor so confidingly to Sumner and Wilson, whose speeches have given us what the New York press gives to New York, the trace politics and the satural good sense which we should never have obtained from the columns of the Boston daily press. Hold up, strengthen this Massachusetts, because to-day, if this Union be saved, we are to enter on the creation of a new people, the reorganization of society, the summoning into civil being of four millions of slaves, the education of five millions of poor whites, the sweeping all that was Carolina into the ocean, and putting a decent State in its place—because, if the Union be preserves, such is the great work of creation which rests upon the North: and because if, in the providence of God—wholly possible—the Union is gone, broken into half a dozen fragments, then Massachusetts is bound and pledged to build up within her own borders not only a public opinion, but bulwarks for it, sufficient to protect her institutions, her civilization, and her ideas, against the dangerous neighborhood of States founded or violence, based on slavery. In either case, the greatest work of any generation since the Puritans is to be ours; and it is to be done by no worn-out.

expedition of even a few days, involving ted, exposure and fatigue, swells the sick list to an alarming degree. I have one regiment, the ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who have just returned from a torself of picket duty on this island, whose sick list today reaches two hundred-and thirty-three. Another regiment, the seventh Connecticut, which has a regiment, the seventh Connecticut, which has a regiment, the seventh Connecticut, which has a red with the seventh Connecticut, which has a sick list of nearly two hundred. Two week spots that had the finest possible spirits. The expedition proved a parfect success. We captured all the enemy's heavy guns, all his ammunition, many small arms, and more than a hundred tents. We have captured his best steamers on the river, and one troops penetrated into Florida more than two has dred and thirty miles. We brought way on our steamers between three and four hundred airgoes. Notwithstanding this success, my troops have safered very severely in their health, demostrains the fact that they are sailly debilitated by the climate. It was on this account I urged the exchange of these troops for others.

I am certain there is a great work to be dealered. They not thus far been inactive. Since my arrival, three expeditions have been sent out with success, and three others are already planned and to strike successfully either Chaeleston or Savanas. We want twenty-five thousand additional troops and among these, I most earnestly hope that have regiments of my old division may be sent forward. Your letters have inspired me with great loops and everything in the future looks bright and cheer fail. My letter to the Secretary of War, with reference to money for the payment of the troops has been promptly answered by a remittance of \$750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our camps a feeling of the highest grainfication.

I read the news from the North, and pondered over it with the deepeds interest. I cannot be believe that the great heart of this nation will repeat to the Presiden

davery.

Mr. Hutchings, on his return, will be prepared to give you a full account of all that is doing, and of all that ought to be done in the Department of the Ever truthfully and faithfully your friend, O. M. MITCHELL, Major-General. Hon. S. P. CHASE."

DRATH OF LIEUT. COL. SAVAGE. Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieut. Col. Janus Savage, 2d regiment, in the hospital at Charlotterille, Var., of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Moutain, 9th August. He was the only son of Hea. James Savage, of Boston, and a graduate of lieu vard University of the class of 1854. Col. Savag was among the most active in the formation of the 2d regiment, and has never returned since the rement left for the war. In the action in which he received his wounds, but six of twenty two officen returned, the others being killed, wounded or thin prisoners.

DEATH OF ELWOOD FISHER. The Atlanta (GL)

ENGLISH SENTIMENT. A private letter from an American gentleman in London, received in this st, speaks of a reaction in British sentiment toward its country. The writer says:—

"Thank God, the people here begin to open the eyes and discover the vile deception that has been slong practical upon them, and at a meeting the day near Birmingham, the resolution to recognize the South was completely scounted, and a resolution panel to the effect that the distress in this country and

The RIGHT DOOTRINE. Gen. Dan. E. Sickle, a sasuming his new command, issued a spiritel general order, in which he said: "Insidious attempts will be made to engage our aymathies in political discussions. In the army, we have nothing to do with the dripolicy of the Government. We have sworm to the orders of the President, to bear true allegians in the United States of America, and to serve the faithfully against all their enemies. Wheever seld to sow discontent among you by any means where is as much your enemy as the rebel army you have so often and so successfully encountered."

A Bio Tram. Gen. Buell's wagon train, which followed in the rear of his army on the march to Leisville, consisted of 1800 wagons, drawn by 1800 horses. There were also 1500 convalences in eighty-foor different regiments. Accompanying the train were 138 wagon loads of ammunition. It stretched a distance of twenty-five miles.

thus:—
"At length an event, by many anticipated, has appened. Galveston, the beautiful city of the Gal, las fallen. "The minions of Lincoln have made it their nest, and, as we have seen in similar cases, ther will be hatched from it, if the utmost vigilance be bot recised, untold miseries to the State."

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDUCT OF GEN. BUELL. The Secretary of War has ordered a GRY, BUELL. The Secretary of War has ordered Military Commission to be organized to inquire interconduct of Major Gen. Buell in reference to in permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Barghas failure to relieve Mumfordaville, and allowing in capture by the enemy—his conduct during the large of Perryville—his suffering the forces of Gen. Barghas of Fernyville—his suffering the forces of Gen. Barghas of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Court is to be held at Cincinnati.

at Cincinnati.

There is a great deal in the choice of work.

When a tall Marshal, who was able to reach as de ject which Napoleon was too short to put hard on, said, "I am higher than your Majesty," areas tonger," replied the Emperor.

REBELLIOUS SLAVES. The New Orleans Ible of the 12th uit confirms the reported outbreak of slave on the plantation of Mr. Millandon, and the meter of this overneer. Two other plantations had also leed deserted by the slaves on them.

COTTON SUBSTITUTES. Mr. Stephen M. Alic, who published a work on Fibrilia, some two years has experimented on many things as substitute foctors. He is now working flax and hemp excisively with great success, and is supplying a number of mills with his fibrilia, which promises all the success that has been claimed for it. A large mill has hely been started at Lawrence for the manufacture of its article.

article.

New Gun for Harnor Defences. A new parters of cannon was exhibited a short time since, at the shop of Mr. D. Fitzgerald, in New York city. The gun-carriage is a cigar-shaped boat, and the weight the ball is from one to three tons. Gen. Strong sat present, and expressed his approval of the design.

It is estimated that Bragg has carried out of the control of the c