son, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

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

satherity takes, for the time, the place of all man institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST hat, under that state of things, so far from its bel hat the States where slavery exists have the exclud-

M. LOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXII. NO. 47. Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 1659.

Refuge of Oppression.

NIGGEROLOGY.

"Ti true, and pity it is 't is true," that the Puritum is wedded as they are to the absurd idea of
groe equility, can never be curied of this unnatural
captar, and that the lessons of the hour, which are
captaing so beneficially all over the country, remeraling so beneficially all over the country, remeraling so beneficially all over the country. This is a
man uterly unhealed in New England. This is a menting to be detected in New England. This is a lasestable fact. Nearly two years' experience of the operations of this delinion merely induces the Taske to "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that is an change the Ethiopian skin, and make the proof of white men! What folly, what moless, what iniquity! Everybody beyond the circle of these fantics knows and feels that this monanta has alone caused our deplorable national modes; and yet, instead of acknowledging their error and retracing their steps, these blind zealots andly parses their will o'-the-whisp of Emancipation. Equality, &c.

M. Frank Bird is a fair type of these enthusiasts.

eron and retracing their steps, these blind zealots addy posses their will o'the-whisp of Emancipation, Equality, &c.

Mr. Frank Bird is a fair type of these enthusiasts. He may be a statesman. He may excel in the nanfacture of paper, but certain it is that, beyond Tarke land, he can never manufacture, on paper with the state of the consistent of the paper, but certain the state, beyond Tarke land, he can never manufacture, on paper with the state of the consistent of the paper with the proposed of the consistent of the paper with the paper sist and meaning of which is contained in this detable extract :-

out and capable as the Irish. They are much more easily managed, and as the Irish are at the North and the negro in the South, each in their more autre latitude, so let it be."

astic latitude, so let it be."

We hear continually of the comparative insignicance of the slaveholders; but, in point of fact, and far more truly represent the opinions of the whole fifteen Southern States than the Black Repablicans of New England do those of the Free State; because these six States contain much less that two millions inhabitants, radical, conservative, leb, niggers, and all; and no sane man will undertate to say that the nonsense contained, in the above paragraph could receive from the twenty-five or fairy millions of the people besides, any other receptor than well-merited derision or contempt. Where else, on the surface of this globe, can individuals be found so stuttified as to compare an Irishulash be found so stuttified as to compare an Irishulash be found as the found. as be found so stutified as to compare an Irisha a segrot. If the latter be as "capable" as
irish, pray why not as much and more as
the faintival, amalgamation-hunting, dellarhipping, atheistical, Yankee? The idea of the here "in their more native latitude," is, everything, most decidedly rich! worthy ogic of those disturbers of order, good , and every social relation.

cre says :--"If the Irish are not blinded to their own in crest, they will go as a body, all over the land, fo mireral emanapation."

lowever much Mr. Bird and his colleagues in However much Mr. Bird and his colleagues in this had business may pride themselves on their sperior mental (?) endowments, the Irish, thank fold have too much self-respect to "go" for anything that will place a negro on the same grade in the labo-market with themselves. What a cause for congratulation to the poorest white man is the reflection that, unlike the inferior negro race, be is alberty to remove withersoever bis inclination or interests may prompt him! But to "go" for the emacipation of four millions of helpless slaves, which the least regard for their immediate or respectively. se least regard for their immediate or re-being, is a thought worthy altogether of racticable idealogists who are ever pur-selly phantom, whose notions of govern-id not last, if once tried, for twenty-four I whose only strength, consists in mutual n, and for all else inextinguishable ani-oh! New England! everly it is high time armed the teachings of Old. England of turns ago!—Boston (Irish Catholic) Pilot.

RADICALISM IS DOWN.

orable terms that Radicalism suicidally insists on are, not submission to the national authority, not a return to the fold of the Constitution, not be Union of occupal States, but submission to the laberty Party Abolition platform; equality for the laberty Party Abolition platform; equality for the laberty Party Abolition platform; equality for the lagres; and failing in agreeing to this, Radicalism decrees desolation, cities sowed with the salt of extermination! Such terms as these—such as the book, rulgar Chandler, of Michigan, and the impaient Wade, of Ohio, and the whole criminal set talk of, are nothing less than eternal war! As we want the terminal papeals of Radicalism,—made, too, by parties who are greedily grabbing all they can pet from the public crib—whose pockets are lined with the blood of brethren—we involuntarily ask—there is the old virtue and old patriotism and the climitation of the property of the parties of the property of the prope

s a urging such an infernal policy, et patriots to of good cheer. The day of reckonsis roming, when rascality will be fully unveiled. cognity, even now, is saved. I saved by the no-conservative host who have come to its rescuedistance of the saved by the sain heterea the true men of the Mid-Sura, the Barder States, and the West. The while Patriot has the right of it. The moral of elections—that involuntarily brings one the all from Tenpessee, and other States, now coming an a welling tide—is that Radicalism is down. Supply, time is yet to elapse before the patriotic of the People, irrespective of party, can, unour system, fully operate—but it can be heard as permanent as right and truth, and is irrevolting to the supply of the said was—for the Constitution as it is. The sample is the sample of the policy of the particular than the majority who have declared this, assuredly go on increasing—will brand as traitors all who as it was—for the constitution being no better than user parchiment, and war against the Union as it was—parchiment, and war against the Union as it was—The electromarchic professions of the Post are as

Description of the Post are as profigure out to the Post are as profigure out to the virtuous professations a profigure out walker before the police court.

Selections.

THE VOICE OF THE UNION EXILES.

one soitary step taken in the right direction by the President, it is the issuing of the Proclamation of Emancipation." [Tremendous applause.]

Rev. W. B. Carter, of East Tennessee, was the next speaker. In the course of his speech he said:

Being a slaveholder himself, he could have remained South by staining his soul with treason—
[applause]—but Gal forbid that he or his children should ever be victims to that! He did sometimes like to hit the copper-heads. [Cheers.] He hated the serpent whenever he saw it, North and South. [Applause.] While he hated treason South, he hated treason North, for while there might be some apology for it South, there was not the least shadow of apology for it North. He wished to remind the editors of New York, and he did it for a practical purpose, that of all the helps which Secession received in the South two years ago, none was greater than that from a certain class of the Northern press. ["Herald!" "Express!"] Mr. Carter continued: Yon know them better than I do, gentlemen. In those papers we found the very arguments which Southern Rebels use against us. What was the character of those arguments? Eternally prating about Southern rights and Northern aggressions. And that is what your papers are doing now. I beg these editors, for the sake of our common country, for the sake of the weeping and perishing thousands of loyal men in the South, to cease traducing their own Government, and to sustain that Government. I want these editors and these confounded politicians to tell me what rights I have lost. Did you ever eather P. Did you ever see them? Did you ever smell them? [Laughter.] If any of these Northern men have found any of my lost rights, I wish they would return them. I am conscious of having lost rights, but not through my government, but through this accursed Southern Confederacy, [Applause.] I have lost the right of seeing my wife and little children. I have lost the right of abiding beneath my own vine and fig tree. In short, I have lost the right of a being my wife and

Mr. T. J. Boynton, of Florida; followed in a stirring speech. He said:—

In this struggle I am for no party—rather I am for that party or that organization or that man who shows most energy in the prosecution of wazike measures, who gives the hardest blows and deals heaviest and oftenest. [Applause.] I am against the party which forgets the perils of the nation, and strives for personal and party aggrandizement; and which having sent its brethren into the field to be decimated by Rebel bullets from the front, now fling after them the poisoned arrows of a worse than Parthian retreat by talk of compromises and conventions. I cannot enough impress upon you the folly of half measures. The shortest way to the end of the matter is through and over the Rebellion. Circuitos paths end in bogs and quagmires. A good rule for voting is. "for the man the Rebels hate the worst." The difference between a rebel and an anti-coercionist or a conventionist is not measurable. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal

I was in that prison, numbers of us were led out and shot. At first they supplied coffins for those who were shot, but the great number of executions prevented the supply of coffins; so they dug a hole in the ground, and made them sit down on the brink of the hole, and there was a certain number of soldiers The Union exiles who have escaped from the terrors of Rebeldom, held a meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, which was attended by a vast assemblage of people. The principal speakers were Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, T. J. Boynton, of Florida, Rev. W. B. Carter, of Tennessee, and Rev. Mr. Hove, of Mississippi.

Mr. Hamilton scouted the idea that peace would be secured by compromise. He said:

"The Southern Union men spurn all such offers of compromise as I do here to-night; they spurn the sympathy of a man who proposes to relieve them by tendering the olive branch. Above all, I do not want the aid and sympathy of a man who thinks that the war must be carried on in such a way as still to preserve the cause of the war. How then are we Abolifonnist? I intend to contribute my humble efforts to pull Slavery up by the last roots. [Cheers, lond and continued.] I know that Slavery must perish in order that Liberty may survive. [Great applause.] I know that Liberty may survive. [Great applause.] I know that Slavery must perish in order that the white man may not be manacled. We, therefore, again spurn the sympathy of any may should get my secont. I knew that, if pot away out for the town of Tupelo, which was surrounded by the rebellion has been swept from the land. [Cheers.] You may imagine from this that I have some idea that the President's Proclamation is a pretty good thing. [Applause.] I fletera has been one solitary step taken in the right direction by the President, it is the issuing of the Proclamation of Emacipation." [Tremendous applause.]

Rev. W. B. Carter, of East Tennessee, was the next speaker. In the course of his speech he said.

the rebel camps, I could get aid from Union men. My fellow-prisoners labored all day to get my chains in such a condition that they could be slipped off. I had to carry the iron bands with me till I could get among friends.

After I escaped, I was compelled to live mostly upon green corn and bad water; and when I reached the Union lines, I was in the condition of a skeleton, and I have not got over it; my constitution was shattered—and all this for being a Union man. Some days after my escape, I was ecompelled to go to a house; I was becoming very faint, and it required perhaps an hour to go a quarter of a mile; I went to one house, and I noticed that there were some slaves about it. I went away, knowing that, where there were slaves, the masters are Secessionists. I might as soon have walked into Tupelo. If I could have seen the slaves alone, I would have trusted my-self with them. I found another house where there were no slaves. The man was a man of herculean frame, and I said, in the course of conversation, that the Yankees were overrunning all the country, and every man that was able to fight was needed in the army, and asked why wasn't he there? His wife gave me her mind very freely. She said he was not there, and he wasn't going there, and she gave her opinion of the Conscription law. Then I told them my condition, and they grave me food. I never liked corn-bread very much, but the corn-bread that they set before me was the sweetest morsel that I ever tasted. A chicken was killed, and I devoured nearly the whole; and while I was sitting eating, I heard a little girl in an adjoining room say that she had been able to get only a wing, and that I was a horse to eat. I must not name this man; it would draw upon him the persecutions of the traitors. He said that he did not know the route to Rienzi, but he knew an am who did, and who would show me. He concealed me in a thicket, and brought this a sufficient extraction of the Union lines. His brother-in-law was a Union man; the warm of them down there. I though

wast." The difference between a rebel and an anti-correctionist or a conventionist is not measurable. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to the same thing are equal to the carbother. (Applause.) Courage will vanish from the hearts and strength from the arms which the rebellou just in proportion as they seribed. The support the rebelliou just in proportion as they seribed in the loyal section. I have no words to express my contempt for the man who proposes, in any event, to let the Robels go. Let Secessing any sent to think the same thing and the constitution, and to do so most effectant is as the conclusion of the insertuable, irrefragable, as the language I would recommend. [Applause.] We would grared the Constitution, and to do so most effectant is as the conclusion of the insertuable, irrefragable, as the constitution, and to do so most effectant is as the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the Language I would save the nation. Does not the spirit of the Constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so most effectant is the constitution, and to do so the far believe it is propose to six the Government and Slavery too?

Does be not now propose to do so if the Robels and the constitution which can be tortured into the intendment that Robels soldiers have a right to be supposed to six the first propose to do

was a lady belooging to this class of sand-fillers, and I remarked, by way of passing the time, as I was waiting for her husband, that there was the picture of the Presidents. "Yes," said she, "then's the picture of the Presidents, and some of 'em must be gettin' nighty old by this time, if they ain't dead." Prolonged laughter.] I remarked, in addition, that that one at the head was General Washington, "Yes," said she, "I've heer of him ever since I was a gal; I wonder if he's dead yet?". I told her that I had seen an account of his death in the papers. [Continued laughter.] There were two families in Tishamingo County who were going to more, one to Texas and the other to Arkansas; but the wife of the Arkansas man wanted to go to Texas. The men were out hunting one day, and were thinking about it, and at last they agreed that to trade would be a good plan. As I am relating the matter just as it occurred, I shall have to relate the express words: One of the women was old, and the other was young. "Neow, said one, "If you had an old mar," and I had a young filly, you wouldn't want to trade even, would ye?" [Great laughter.] The other agreed with him, and so they compromised the matter by the one who possessed the old wife giving a double-barreled shot-gun, and eighteen dollars to boot. He paid the eighteen dollars, however, in conskins, and things of that sort. Now, this is the condition of the poor whites in that vientity. The slaveholders rule them.

Then, again, there is the question about whether the negroes are a very kind people, and they are possessed of a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South is ensconced in the bosom of he slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their masters, however they might abuse them or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South, I have relative, in hw, officers in the South. I have relative in the young at one of them, I would not shoot; but I would fight willingly,

kill one of them, I should do it with a good courscience.

I have been asked—Will there be insurrections?
I say not, as long as the negroes can run away; so long as they can run and find protection, there will be no insurrections. But there is great alarm in the South, through fear that there will be insurrections. I attended the Synod of Mississappi in October last a Natchez, and I was told that fifteen negroes had been hanged there for fear of insurrection. Others said it was not true, and that they were hanged upon irresponsible statements of irresponsible persons. While I was in Macon last Summer, six ne-

When I was at that Presbyterian Synod, I preached to a large congregation of slaves; it was the largest congregation I ever spoke to in my life, with this exception. With one exception, that of the minister who sat beside me, they were all slaves, yet one third of them were whier that I am; so that slavery is not confined to color, because you often see red-haired and blue-yed slaves. Another question is, will they come North? I would reply to this, that if freedom is procaimed South, they will not come North, because they love freedom, but they hate slavery. They would prefer to go South. I saw a certain suggestion in the papers to give them the State of Florida. I was glad to see it; let them have that beautiful territory of Pones de Leon, so graphically alluded to. If, however, they come North, I have no objection; I have lived among negroes, and can again, but let that matter be decided hereafter.

The causes of the Rebellion have been set forth; I need not say anything in vegarl to that. The only other question I have been asked is this: Will there be harmony of feeling between the Southern and Northern States hereafter? I say there will not so long as this institution of slavery exists. [Loud applause.] But let that institution be eradicated, and there is no obstacle to harmony.

Parson Brownlow, in a recent speech at Grand Benite Medican made the following allusion to

Parson Brownlow, in a recent speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, made the following allusion to the Emancipation Proclamation:—

"I am here to-day for the purpose of endorsing Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, (applause,) for this reason—that it will unite the North; and you haven't been united and rebels have; because the rebels have no principle at stake; and when you put them to the wall, they intended to have issued a proclamation of universal emancipation, and then demanded the protection of England and France; and I am glad that Old Abe has taken the wind out of their sails. (Applause.) Slavery is a gone-up institution. This war will make it so. There cannot be a man with a thimble-full of brains, (laughter.) who does not know that it will put down

There cannot be a man with a thimble-full of brains, (laughter,) who does not know that it will put down the institution of slavery. They will go down. I can better illustrate it by giving a homely anecdote from the West. Two of my neighbors went on the uniting, and one of them took a dog; and he hadn't gone far when he found a knuk. He ran the skunt into a hollow log. He was ignorant of the properties of the essence pedler. He soon had to evace, alter the other neighbor came up, and from the state of the atmosphere, knew how matters wood. Said he, Neighbor, have you killed it? 'Killed the devil! Let the d—l thing alone, and it will stunk itself to death.' (Laughter.) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' (Laughter) By the time this war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death.' He also directed a shaft at the sympathizers with this refernal results. The other hand of the armies to Washington, Wayne, Lincoln, and that class of men, had promoted the tories to the Generalships? The indignation of the original property here, so mean, so unpatroitic, so God Georaten, heaved a death of the content of the content of the properties of the colones.

President Lincoln has been guilty of this folly. In this vast emergency, when acts of Congress significant of the content of the content of the content of the properties of the colones.

President Lincoln, and that class of men, had promoted the content of the content of

PORTRESS MORROE CONTRABANDS, overnor Andrew's letter to Major Bolles, deag the proposed transfer of contrabands from ress Monroe to Massachusetts, has been publicated in the subject of that Major Bolles, who is paratively fresh from Massachusetts politics osed to make a little democratic capital out of affair; but the attempt has failed signally. In the Governor's letter is an excellent docution of the property, usefulness and renown.

We do not mean to be understood as alleging that every loordooc General is involved in the constitution according to the insane clamor as to make short work with the rebels. But these men createned by the enemy, General Dix would the blacks an important reserved force for its nee, Governor Andrew proceeds as follows:—

Contemplating, bowever, the possibility of their owal, permit me to say that the Northern States of all places, the worst possible to select for an num. These poor people, adoat upon the world, inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have its, and are subject to needs and to peculiarities objected to the rigors of our northern sky, in the ter season, with the moral certainty of inflicting the season which the season, with the moral certainty of inflicting them the s

Governor Andrew's letter to Major Bolles, declining the proposed transfer of contrabands from Fortrees Monroe to Massachusetts, has been published. It is suspected that Major Bolles, who i comparatively fresh from Massachusetts politice proposed to make a little democratic capital out of this affair; but the attempt has failed signally. Indeed, the Governor's letter is an excellent document for use in replying to the insane clamor as to an intended or expected removal of free blacks to the North. After urging that, if Fortress Monroe is threatened by the enemy, General Dix would find the blacks an important reserved force for its defence, Governor Andrew proceeds as follows:

"Contemplating, however, the possibility of their removal, permit me to say that the Northern States are, of all places, the worst possible to select for an asylum. These poor people, aloat upon the world, are inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have habits, and are subject to needs and to peculiarities of physical constitution accordingly. Where, then, is the prudence or the humanity of subjecting them at once to the rigors of our northern sky, in the winter season, with the moral certainty of inflicting extreme suffering, resulting probably in disease and death? If their removal is definitely determined upon, I would take the liberty of suggesting for the asylum some Union foothold in the South—as Hilton Head—where they could retain their health, be trained as soldiers, and their labor be rendered economically available. For them to come here for encampment or asylum would be to come as panpers and sufferers into a strange land, and a climate trying even to its habitues, as a swarm of homeless was defined to the subject of the sufferess where the strong arm would suffice for maintenance, but to a busy community where they would be incapable of self-help—a course certain to demoralize themselves and endanger others. Such an event would be a handle to all'traitors and to all persons evilly disposed. We should be told that the negroes we

transportation to the North.
Insemuch as the letter of Major-General Dix is accompanied by a copy of a letter from the War Department granting permission to correspond concerning the plan proposed, I deem it incumbent upon me to state that I have, since receiving your letter, conferred with the Department upon this subject, and I am sure that there is not any difference of opinion between the Department and myself thereon; nor do I find there the existence of any such apprehensions regarding the safety of Gen.

osition as you seem to entertain. int to add that, even were my views coinci ith your own, I am, under the law, absolutely ess in my official capacity to promote them.

e loyal people of the United States have

naise, and would be inadmissable if true. Jackson contrives to get on tolerably well with a deficient commissariat. So could McClellan or Buell, if either had a mind to. Their hearts are not in the work. Their sympathies are all on the other side.

had a mind to. Their hearts are not in the work. Their sympathies are all on the other side.

We had written thus far before receiving the news of McClellan's removal, or Halleck's report as to the cause thereof. That report, and the removal based on it, confirm many of the suggestions thrown out above. For months, many of our readers have thought our judgment of McClellan harsh. Few of them, we think, are of that opinion now. The verdict of history will show our judgment to be lenient. General McClellan has been removed from the command of the army of the Totomac. His successor is General Burnside.

The removal of McClellan was caused by his refusal to obey orders, and march promptly against the enemy. An elaborate report from Gen. Halleck is published, showing that McClellan's excuse for disobedience, which was that his requisitions for supplies had not been filled, was totally false.

When McClellan was called from Western Virginia to Washington, we halled his advent. But, months ago, we became satisfied either that his heart was not in the work, or that he was utterly incompetent for the position to which he had been elevated. A suitable commander, with the means of which he has had the disposal, would have literally crushed the rebellion before now. He, has brought the nation to the very brink of destruction. General Burnside has evinced both capacity and earnestness. Under his command, the army will not go into winter quarters. It is possible that he may save the republic.—Honesdale (Penn.) Democrat.

"THERE IS A GOD IN ISRAEL."

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and has been releved to report to his family at Trenton. Washington, in the old days of the Revolution that tried men's souls, amid the snow and ice of inclement winter, with a mere handful of worn-out soldiers, turned upon his powerful and cautlant foe, and routed him in sore defeat at Trenton; McClellan, in these later and evil days of Rebellion, comes to the boson of his family in the same Trenton, having frittered away one noble army in dilatory and fatal strategy, and haying left behind the command of another, with which he has squandered a propitious autumn, in letting his attaredmalion foe insultingly kick him and his noble army in front and rear, with Suart raid, and then escape unpunished to his Southern strongholds. But as the world saw, in Washington, the victorious, at Trenton, the Revolution accomplished; so it sees, in McClellan, the superseded, at Trenton, the Rebellion crushed. In the former was recognized that military genus and that hearty and persistent purpose, which could not fail of success; in the later is recognized that military imbecility and lack of heart in this greaters of of the War against Treason and Rebellion.
We are not surprised at the removal of McClellan. We have wondered that he was not re

Clellan. We have wondered that he was moved long age. He has had every a every facility, every chance to prove great commander, and to save the combe has not begun to do either. But Prescoln has borne and forborne, till patience the surpress of the bloom of the combe to the com

preat commander, and to save the country, out he has not begun to do either. But President Lincoln has borne and forborne, till patience and forberarize ceased to be virtues. The blow has at last fallen—and not a moment too soon; possibly, in Heaven's mercy, it may not be foo late. The truth should not be disguised, that McClellan's inefficiency, or something worse, has brought the nation to the very brink of rain. But let all loyal men trust in God, in our noble army under competent and honest commanders, and in Abraham Lincoln, that our country shall yet be saved.

If any person who has observantly watched the course of events for the last eighteen months, is not otherwise convinced that the President has done right in removing McClellan, tet him read the letter of Gen. Halleck respecting the recent career on the North Potomae of this "very unfortunate" commander. Gen. Halleck is no "finatic," no "radical" but his testimony as to McClellan's causeless delays and his disobedience of orders, whereby Lee made good his retreat weeks ago, is as conclusive as it is damning. Consider, also, the testimony of Gen. Halleck as to the disastrous surrender of Harper's Ferry, in which he censures McClellan for his slow-paced march into Maryland after the invading rubels, at the rate of six miles a day, and express a the deliberate conviction that he could and should have reinforced that important post—in which conviction the Commission concurred.

McClellan may not be a traitor; but if he is really loyal, he is one of the most unfortunate of men in his warment friends and supporters; for they embrace every secessionist and traiton north of Robeldom, from Fernando Wood and Franklin Pierce down to the editor of the New Hampbire Patriot. To be sure, he has had some advocates and friends among loyal men, but they have been comparatively few, and have been growing *t beautifully leas, svery day, for a long time. That non-descript element in the North, which is sometimes, for convenience, styled "conservative," and which has "co

day, which permitted the rebel army to escape when it might have been ground to powder and the Rebellion ended, opened the eyes of thousands in the army to the true character of their commander. Mark it, that the soldiers of the army of the Potomac will not cry their eyes out, nor rebel, because McClellan has been removed. His popularity was, in great measure, factitions, manifactured to order by newspaper and other claquers—a spurious article.

So far as our observation extends, no event of the war has caused more real satisfaction, or inspired more genuine hope in the hearts of truly loyal men, than the supersedure of George B. McClellan, and the appointment of Ambrose E. Burnside, the whole-souled patriot and fighting General, in his stead. This is the truth, and it should not be minced. The vast majority of the truly loyal people of the North feel that a deadly incubes has been at last removed from the otherwise resistless energies of the best army the world ever saw. They feel that the war will now be prosecuted with vigor-energy, and unflagging persistence, till Rebellion shall be dead. They expect that henceforth the "programme" shall be "decisive" fighting—fighting to the bitter end. They have confidence in BURNENDE, and rejoice in the faith that "there is a God in Israel."

GENERAL MOCLELLAN.

There is no use in denying that the removal of Gen. McClellan from the post he has so long and so inefficiently filled, has caused a feeling of relief throughout the loyal States, while in many quarters it is received with undisguised joy. While the conviction that McClellan is "an auger that won't bore" had long been growing upon many of his otends, who failed for some reason to find it out in the disastrous campaigns of last year, the recent developments of his criminal tardiness must have opened the eyes of all such men, and have given them opinions coincident with the strongest opposers of the do-nothings. No man, unless he be wilfully ignorant, can at the present day stand up as a defender of George B. McClellan. The fact that the General-in-Chief has testified that McClellan has been repeatedly and inexcusably disobedient to orders should and does settle the question. Although this does not comprehend the whole of the black list of delinquencies which the history that his friends so much covet will lay to his charge, it is doubtless the immediate reason of his disgrace, as it is a full and sufficient one. Those who are so foolish as to attempt to make a martyr out of such material and under such circumstances, should know that the and sufficient one. Those who are so foolish as to attempt to make a martyr out of such material and under such circumstances, should know that the only thing now to be regretted is that the removal did not take place twelve months ago, before thousands of our men had been needlessly slaughtered and millions of treasure wasted. Every paper in the country which had the good of the nation intelligently at heart then demanded it, but the counsels of the pro-slavery democracy prevailed, and Me-Clellan was retained—at what a dreadful cost we can now judge. The man who supposes he will ever again be given the command of the army of the Potomac is even more brainless than the deposed General himself.

the Potomac is even more brainless than the deposed General himself.

A paper which assumes to be the leading Republican journal of Western Massachusetts thinks that "it should be enough to satisfy the most inveterate malice that he (McClellan) has been removed and degraded just at the moment when he had brought his re-organized and enthusiastic army almost face to face with the enemy, with the expectation of winning the decisive victory of the campaign." Gracious heavens! How many more lives are to be sacrificed by imbecility and incompetency before this "decisive victory," which McClellan has been about to win ever since the unlucky day be was placed in command, shall be gained? Manassas, Yorktown, the peninsula battles, and Antietam, it was promised should all be "decisive" victories; and who does not know that for the little progress made during the past year in the suppression of the rebellion, no thanks are due George B. McClellan?

We have heard a great deal from certain quarters on the importance of supporting the Administration, and we would like to know if the above quoted paragraph tends very strongly that way. The McClellan question has been a question upon which men have taken very decided grounds, and upon which there has been much strong feeling. Now that the men, of all in the country best qualified to judge, have given an unmistakable opinion, every loyalist should acquiesce, and support the Administration in the removal of Gen. McClellan, as well as in every other measure calculated to bring the war speedily and honorably to a termination. But

loyaist should acquisece, and support the Administration in the removal of Gen. McClellan, as well as in every other measure calculated to bring the war speedily and bonorably to a termination. But what shall we think of a paper which, after repeated injunctions to others to "stand by the government," prints articles, the only influence of which (if they have any influence) must be to foster discontent with the well-considered decisions of the Administration? What shall we think of a paper which tells of McClellan's "enthusiastic army," when there is the best of testimony that since the battle of Antietam, his soldiers have lost confidence in him?—and which prate of the, moderate malice" of those who manifest joy that our army is slast rid of its greatest obstacle to success, while it evidently regrets it,—and all in the face of its own assertion, that "if Gen. Halleck's statement touching this matter of supplies is correct, [which it does not presume to question.] Gen. McClellan is undoubtedly convicted of incompetency for his command, or, unicorthiness to hold it"!—Northampton unicorthiness to hold it " - Northampton

"LITTLE MAC"

"LITTLE MAQ."

The country was startled on the first day of the week, though it was both the Sabbath and Sunday, with snow on the ground, and rain falling on the snow,—the country, we say, was startled, by the announcement that Gen. McClellan had been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and sent to Trenton; a place at which Washington once had the audacity to defeat a force of British Hessians, although the time was mid-winter, and he had to lead his ill-clad and badly-shod men across a cold and ice-encumbered river to get at them. Men could not believe the news, notwithstanding the despatch was more than usually clear and specific, and went into details as to the great eyent. It seems that the Cabinet had had the matter under discussion for some days, and that the party for change carried its point, and the President transferred the command to Gen. Burnside, who stands so well in public estimation, and who has won an honorable fame by the use of a wise head and a strong hand. It did not appear possible, at first, that this could be true, but it was; and Gen. McClellan, like a patriotic citizen, transferred the command to his appointed successor, and went to Trenton. We think the President has done wisely and well, in making the change; for either Gen. Trenton. We think the President has done wisely and well, in making the change; for either Gen. McClellan could not or would not do much to advance the cause of peace, which cause can be advanced only through vigorous action on the part of our armies. Even those who were at first inclined to blame the President, had occasion to reconsider their opinion when they read Gen. Halleck's letter to Secretary Stanton, of October 28th, in which it is made clearly apparent that the complaints about want of supplies, and so forth made consider their opinion when they read Gen. Hallleck's letter to Secretary Stanton, of October 28th,
in which it is made clearly apparent that the complaints about want of supplies, and so forth, made
by Gen. McClellan, were without foundation. It is
known, too, that Gen. McClellan did not obey the
orders he received from Gen. Halleck, his superior
officer, thus making himself liable to the gravest
charge that can be preferred against a solder, and
for being guilty of which greater soldiers than he
have been severely punished. There is difference
of opinion as to the reason why Gen. McClellan
alway failed either to defeat the enemy or to follow
any victory. Some think that he was "playing a
game," and that he did not wish to inficit such a
defeat on the Southrons as should place them at the
mercy of the North, and that he believed mild
treatment would bring the "wayward sisters" back
into the Union, one of these days. This, we suspect, will be found a piece of refining to (which the
General is not equal. The better of finin is, that
he has done his best, and that his best set bad indeed.
He has been thought performed simply because he is
shallow. As his conduct was not consistent with
the object of his appointment, and as his integrity
had never been called in question, men came to the
conclusion that his purpose was so deep that it could
not be fathomed by ordinary minds. All this was a
delusion. The General's character is a common
one, and the cause of his peculiar conduct is to be
seen on the surface of things. He did hadly because he could not do well. He is a common-place
sana, who was slevated by circumstances to a post
few which he had no qualification beyond that of
sprepring armies for the field. He was frightened
by the gigantic shadow of his own reputation; and,
knowing that he could not justify his countrymen's Stanton, ally apparent that the arly apparent that the arrows the arly apparent that the arrows the a

extraordinary expectations, he has ever been opposed to active operations. He would have been a
happier man had he never been elevated above the
rank of General of Division. His follow-citizens
are as much to blame, for what has happened as he
is, for they would have it that he was another Napoleon, and drowned all attempts at criticism on his
character and conduct in roars of laughter or of indignation. Not to accept the new military goopel
according to St. George, was to expose oneself to most sorely has he tried men's patience. It may be doubted whether it is good policy to expend so much blood and gold merely to ascertain whether a man is or is not a Young Napoleon,—and a very young one, too.—Boston Traveller.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN REMOVED.

In the course of some remarks we had occasious to make before a public assembly last week, we made the remark, that, after a thorough canvas of the opinions of military men, it was ovident that McClellan was, to use an expressive phrase, "played out." But we did not imagine he would get to the end of his tether so soon. He was dismissed by the President from the command of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" on Saturday last. And it was high time. Never was so transparent a popular humbug so long idolized by any nation. Worshipped, cheered, adulated, provided with everything in the shape of men and munitions that the Government and its loyal subjects could supply, his whole military career has been one of procrastination, delays, and mortifying failures. It is well known that a month ago he received peremptory orders from the President and Commander-in-Chief to put his immense army in motion, and put the forces of Lee to rout. But he did nothing of the sort. He was a month ago he received peremptory totters from the President and Commander-in-Chief to put his immense army in motion, and put the forces of Lee to rout. But he did nothing of the sort. He was always in want of something; never ready. His grand "strategy," which consisted mainly of in-trenching and retreating, or, at best, falling to reap any substantial fruit of a victory, has cost the nation hundreds of millions of treasure and a hundred thousand noble soldiers. And when the patience of the President was entirely exhausted, and the whole country was breathless in impatience for the long promised forward movement, he still persisted in shilly-shallying and playing virtually into the hands of the enemy by the discouragement and gloom fostered by his sluggishness in the hearts of the long suffering North.

affering North.

It turns out that all his complaints of lack of suffering North.

It turns out that all his complaints of lack of clothing, &c., for his army were without foundation, and that no army has been so well clothed and fed as his own. He lets the rebels slumber upon their defeat, and get themselves off at their leisure. We cannot say that he has proved a traitor, but he has shown himself imbecile; and the devoted millions of the North rejoice that the President has "put his foot down" against him, as well as slavery the cause and strength of the rebellion. This augurs well. Under the gallant Burnside and Hooker we may look with reason for active and warm work.

Mr. Lincoln has now nothing to hope from conciliation. He has got his eyes open. He will not back down. To the traitor suggestions that he shall modify his glorious Proclamation, he turns a deaf ear. To all insinuations, he replies, "Gentlemen, it's no use—I shall not modify my Emancipation policy." Live the Republic! God bless Abraham Lincoln, and make straight paths for his feet!—Cope Cod Republican.

INCOMPETENCY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

It is one of the extraordinary events of the times, that two Generals, to whose hands chiefly the campaign year was committed, were by nature and sympathy fitted to command under an administration where irresolute honesty took counsel of indolent hopefulness.

sympathy fitted to the construction where irresolute honesty took counsel of indolent hopefulness.

Gen. McCiellan has secured for himself a place
in history. But it will be by his accidental association with great events, rather than by any important
influence which he has had in producing them. He
is a man of large perceptive and moderate reflective
intellect. He is without genius or even moderate
intuition. He digs out his conclusions as laboriously as ore is dug from mines. He received a
thorough military education. And whatever could
be accomplished by studiousness and untring industry, no man could better accomplish than he. But
he sees nothing and knows nothing, till it is reduced
to the level of his practical reason. Especially, he
lacked sense and intuition of human forces. The
wise use of physical matter makes an engineer.
The wise use of men makes the general. McClellan
is only an engineer.

wise use of physical matter makes an engineer. The wise use of men makes the general. McClellan is only an engineer.

But such a man was competent to great results, had right dispesitions and sagacious political faith come to his help. But he was possessed by an imperative caution that worked sometimes toward rresolution and sometimes toward obstinacy, but never toward daring enterprise.

His anxiety to be fully prepared was morbid. He was hever yet ready. There was always something yet to be done before he deemed it wise to venture. He heaped up preparations. He had never enough men; never enough arms, or electing, or munitions. The whole East drained toward his camp. And when, more than any General that ever commanded on this continent, he had at his commanded wery resource of the nation, he was still unready. At length, when patience was worn out, and the President, the Cabinet, and the whole country clamored for activity, he felt the possible daragers before him even more than all the larence was worn of Government and country behind him, and demanded more men and means; complaining that he was hampered and thwarted!

A log of wood lying upon the spring grass is mightier, by its dead pressure against the hidden roots, than all the laws of growth! And so a respectable engineer, but inert general, lay upon the army like a spell of death, or of motionless enchantment. The same fate that gave to the army like a spell of death, or of motionless enchantment. The same fate that gave to the army like a spell of death, or of motionless enchantment.

spectable engineer, but inert general, army like a spell of death, or of motionless enchantment. The same fate that gave to the army a McClellan on the east of the Alleghanies, raised up a Buell on the west. It is difficult to say which excelled in practical torpidity, Buell or McClellan. Whichever figure one contemplates, it seems impossible that another should excel him in labornous sible that another should excel him in labornous without any imwhichever figure one continued and misconsished that another should excel him in lanonous sible that another should excel him in lanonous uselessness. Both were insatiable in demands, and both wasted immense resources without any important advantage. If there is anything yet to be exhibited of military inefficiency, some new man must be imagined, created expressly for it; for every conceivable part of insatiable demand and miserly retention of forces and means has been exhausted by the great Oriental Vis Inertiae and the Occidental Vis Inertiae.—N. Y. Independent.

McClellan was loyal,

McClellan was loyal,

McClellan was loyal,

We have believed that Gen. McClellan was loyal, patriotic, and desirous of bringing the war to a speedy close; but the testimony of Generals Halleck and Meiga, and others, shows his loyally to be of a questionable character. If he is a traitor, his crime is so black that Jeff. Davis's treason will appear whitewashed compared with it; if not, he is the costlicat, cruclest, and most stupendous humbug that ever a free people supported in patience.

With General Burnsides history, everybody is familiar. Possessing energy, bravery and prudence, ach in a high degree, we shall be disappointed if results do not speedily follow his succession to the command of the army of the Potomac. On to Richmond 1—Girard (Pa.) Union.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862

and Paim are bereby notified that arrangements have been made, by which The Liberator will be supplied to them until the close of their several subscriptions. As soon as the number of copies now due by me are furnished, The Liberator will be no longer sent, unless my friends promptly renew their orders for it, accompanied by the cash. It is not probable that The Pine and Paim will be revived this sear.

GENERAL MOULELLAN.

From the tone of the newspaper press universally— with here and there an exception, like that of the Bos-ton Courier and Bennett's Herdla—and also from the congratulatory shouts which are heard in every direc-tion, it is evident that, by the removal of Gen. McCleltion, it is evident that, by the removal of Gen. McCle lan, and the substitution of Gen. Burnside in his plac the President has lifted an incubus from the Nort

from the Chickahominy; for more than sufficient tin had then been given for the exhibition of military c pacity and strategic subtlety on the part of Ge Ciolian, if he really possessed them. But the mous in his treatment of political opponents therefore held off till endurance was no los been effected, there are manifestations of joy and hope in every quarter; and the army of the Potomac will shortly demonstrate its vast importance by the invest-

Never was such forbearance shown before, in a gres they have had no party axe to grind at any time, and by their unselfish and independent position are able to see with a clear vision, and to judge impartially, with and fair trial, even beyond all reasonable limits Hence, they allowed month after month to pass away with no perceptible progress or evidence of a wish t advance, without making any adverse criticism They were slow and most reluctant to cor They were slow and most reluctant to consider him either as incompetent, or as playing a game for political effect. This was especially true of the Republican party: it gave him its confidence to the verge of infatuation. But there is a point beyond which forbearance is folly, and magnanizity ruin; when even the most deluded, if honest in purpose, must see the absolute necessity for change. President Lincoln, in this act, has consulted neither his next, now the abolitionists, but solely the solemn duty he owes to the country, above and beyond all party or per siderations. The people and the symy w him triumphantly; and the machinations of mies to force him to recall the dismissed "strategis

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

One of the most timely, interesting and valuable publications of the day is a volume entitled, "An His torical Research respecting the Opinions of the Found ers of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens torical Society, Aug. 14, 1862, by George Livermore."
We wish it could find a place in every household at
the North, as the general perusal of it would do much towards extirpating that vulgar, cruel and ur in patriotism, notwithstanding their oppressed condi-tion; but, from the Revolution of 1776 to the presen

intion among the reits of the great season period.

Disgust at it was so general, as to be little less than universal. Among slaveholders, the language and hope of putting an end to the evil as soon as possible was on all their tongues; but, alas! it was far from being in all their hearts. Some of the leaders saw the advantages derived from it by the unity and identity of action and motive to which it tended, and its effect in making five States move in phalanz over the Free States. They clung to the institution for the sake of power over the other States of the Union; and, while they were open in decrying it, they were assiduous in promoting its interests and extending its influence.

FRATERNITY LECTURE.

d by Balph Waldo France

is the indispensable prerequisite of command. If we would gain the natural advantage from the use o power, whether physical, mental or spiritual, we mus nee it according to its kind, conform ourselves to it character, and work in the line of its natural direction. The world is delivered into man's hand on cer ain conditions. He may reign over it if he will use its various forces for noble ends, not for mere self-in-

Into sar, this sector was a fee one of the constraint sonian discourses, in which great and noble truths were declared or suggested, with nothing of what preachers call the "application." Each man was left on find for hisself how these truths concerned the practical business of life. In this case, however, the practical business of line. In this case, as speaker seemed irresistibly impelled to apply the ideas just announced to the war in which we are now en-

been unsuspiciously abiding. The war has not created these false relations, they have created it. This con-test simply shows what has always been rotten in our much vaunted political structure. War, like the chol-era, goes where a predisposition for it already exists, and only there. All our political calamities have house comes from a defect in the foundation. tue will grow more vigorously, the more clearly its relation to freedom is recognized. We must not let our conception of the part New York, Penn-sylvania and Ohio are to play in the future of our Union be shaped entirely by the election of rogues in some counties of those States. There is a natura limit to profligate politics. These poor devils, having got as low in morals as the law of nature will suffer must soon pause, meeting furies they cannot face The fiercest rat in the ship's hold will not grav

Let the war rage on while its proper material lasts.
Like fire, when it finds no more stubble to burn, when it has consumed all timidity and concession, when it

finds nothing but strength, then it will end.

The causes of this breach in our national u us an important lesson respecting the reconstruction that is to come. Every particle of the old error, the old disease, must be removed. Let every vestig filament, and rudiment of slavery be done away new political system anything so base that we are of us shrink from the open expression of this desire and purpose. So much have we become corrupted by contact with slavery, that, in the parlor and the street rather than spoken. And when one spoke out plainly of the certain and fearful disasters that must follow from this radical defect in our system, it was as if he had spoken of joining a church, men looked puzzled, and doubtful whather he were in earnest.

answer to the urgent call of the audience, adding his testimony to the idea of the lecture, that our tru

to freedom lies through impartial justice.

The next lecture will be given on Tuesday next, by Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, the patriotic advocate of who has just been reëlected to th U. S. House of Representatives .- c. K. w.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION. By MAQUESTIC Cochin. Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, trans-lator of M. Gasparin's Works on America.

So little is positively known of the economical social results of Emancipation in those countries where it has taken place, that the importance of thi

are fully reliable.

Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the following extract from a notice of the French edition, in the Christian Examiner, may testify. It is pronounced, "among the most remarkable, fascinating, and timely

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. We are indebted to

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. We are indeplied to Hon. Henry Wilson for a large volume, entitled "Report of the Art of War in Europe in 1854, 1855, and 1856, by Major Richard Delafield, Corps of Engineers, from his Notes and Observations, made as a Member of a 'Military Commission to the Theatre of War in from his stores and Observations, made as a attemper of a 'Military Commission to the Theatre of War in Europe,' under the orders of the Hon. Jefferson Da-vis," then Secretary of War, now President of the rebellious Southern Confederacy. It contains numerous illustrative diagrams, and valuable maps and draw-ings, executed in a very creditable manner. Also, for a Report of the Commissioner of Patents,

on Agriculture, for the year 1861. It is crowded with interesting details.

LEWIS'S NORMAL INSTITUTE. We take special pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Lewis, respecting his Normal Institute for Physical Education, in another column. He is one who thoroughly understands and admirably exemplifies the system to which he so assiduously devotes himself, and his name is rightfully to be placed on the list of public benefactors.

that ever a free people supported in patience.

With General Burnside's history, everybody is familiar. Possessing energy, bravery and prudence each in a high degree, we shall be disappointed it results do not specify follow his succession to the command of the army of the Potomac. On to Richmond I—Girurd (Pa.) Union.

OLD STRATEGY DECAFITATED AT LAST! McClellan has at last been removed from the command of the army of Virginia, and Gen. Burnside appointed his successor! Every man we meet says of Amen and amen! So mote it be! Let the Lord's name be praised!" Never before did so small a man obstruct the advance of his own legions! Never again will there be such a stumbling-block in the way of Republican Nationality!—Iosca State Register.

Mr. Washburn spoke with interest of the letter which had just been read, remarkable as couning from a period of such experience, and at so advanced a period of life. He then gave several historical facts which had come to his knowledge when writing his world come to his knowledge when writing his "History of Lelecster," corroborating the statemant of the army of Virginia, and Gen. Burnside appointed his successor leaver of the letter which had just been read, remarkable as couning from a pentleman of such experience, and at so advanced a period of life. He then gave several historical facts which had just been read, remarkable as couning from the chain and such experience, and at so advanced a period of life. He then gave several historical facts which had just been read, remarkable as couning from the chain and such experience, and at so advanced a period of life. He then gave several historical facts which had just been read, remarkable as couning from the coming and theresing letter from Richard J. Hinton, Adjustant of the list Register from Richard J. Hinton, Adjustant of the list Register from Richard J. Hinton, Adjustant of the list Register from Richard J. Hinton, Adjustant of the list Register from Richard J. Hinton, Adjustant of the list Register from Richard J. Hinton,

THE KANSAS NEGRO REGIMENT.

LEAVENWORTH, (Kansas,) Nov. 7, 1862.
he 7th of October, we received orders to mare
Lincoln, preparatory to being mustered. We
di (the Northern recruits) over four hundre.
We had recruited about six hundren men Howies, Major; and R. J. Hinton as Adjutant. Lieut. Thompson being in Missouri with Gen. Blunt, Lieut. White, formerly of Lane's Staff, was detailed to muster us, and then we were ordered to march to the front by way of Baxter's Springs, there to report to Gen. Blunt. At this time, the change in the Department was made, and we were merged into that of Missouri, under Gen. Curtis. Lieut. Thompson returned from Missouri, which, of course, obviated the necessity of White's acting. Col. Chipman, Chief of Major General Curtis's Staff, reached here on a tour of inspection. He came to our Camp, and was present at a dress parade. He was there introduced to the officers, and is conversation spoke of his gratification at the negroes could be disciplined and drilled as soldiers, and advised us to go on, though he could not say anything as to our being mustered. We have gone on. We have drilled and worked until we have six hundred of the best disciplined and drilled soldiers that, the Wissmain 9th, have ever been seen in excepting the Wisconsin 9th, have ever been seen in this region. All of these things have been public, have

We have done more than prove that negroes will drill, we have proven that they will fight. On the 26th ult., acting under orders from Major Henning, ern battalion, under Capfain Seaman, went into Bates county, Missouri, to attack and rout a body of bush-whackers under Bill Turman. On the 27th we found them in force-four gangs of rebels under Cockerell in Linn county, Kansas; to the camp at Fort Lincoln and to Major Henning; at Fort Scott. The latter sent the Colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry, with one-hundred mounted, and one hundred dismounted men, and two We had fought the battle of Island Mounds before

they arrived.

On the 29th, we skirmished in the forenoon. the afternoon, the venturing out of a detachment be-yond the distance ordered brought on a severe, though short, general engagement. At least one hundred and twenty of the rebel cavalry made a charge upon this ment of twenty-four men. Before detachment of twenty-four men. Before we could bring up reinforcements, these fearfully disproportioned parties were engaged in a desperate hand to hand encounter. I was on the field, doing with the other officers the best we could to bring up reinforcements. There was no flinching, no hesitation, no pulling hearts or trembling limbs, among the men, but fierce determination designs in the first processor, whistites the statement of the processor whistites and the statement of t mination flashing in their eyes, and exhibiting an ea-ger, passionate haste to aid their comrades and vindihe manhood of their race. The air was rent with fested was in holding them well in, rather than in fal tering. Among the detachment cut off, of whom only six escaped unhurt, nothing I have ever seen, read or heard, in the annals of war, surpasses the desperate personal valor exhibited by each and every man Bayonets came in bloody, as did the stocks of guns

I witnessed the scene, and know whereof I write It was with slowness and reluctance the men retired from the field they had won and held, in obedience to the orders of Captain Seaman, commanding, who had the orders of Captain Seaman, commanding, who had witnessed the movements of reinforcements from the timber along the ravines to the east of us, and was fearful of a larger force getting between us and our

Our nine days' campaign proved that negroes are splendid soldiers, will march further, fight as well, and live on as hard fare without grounding, as any-soldiers now in the service of the government. The rebels at least seem to have thought so, for outnumbering us three to one, and being mounted, they left hastily the night after the fight at Island Mounds, themselves re-porting seven killed in the morning skirmish, and

eighteen in the afternoon engagement.
Finding the Missouri State Militia coming back after the fight, and knowing that they do not like us very well, we returned to camp, and thence have moved to Barnesville, Bourbon county, where we are moved to Barneaville, Bourbon country, where we are close to the border, and can easily pay our respects to any of the rebeis who may think the negroes won't fight.

This is what we have done. We have demonstra-

ted that the negro is anxious to serve his country, him self and race; that he can be drilled and made effective as a soldier; and that he will fight as well as any quent, candid and enthusiastic; as sagacious as decomposed and the decomposition of the decom

may be asked why the officers have continued to hold them together when the chances of recognition were so alim? I reply it is because we held it to be our duty to exhaust not only the probabilities, but the possibilities of the enterprise. We all believe that the possibilities of the enterprise. We sail occure that do Union needs the services of the negro; that Freedom and Progress to him ought to come through the na-tion; that the South has and will continue to employ them in a military capacity, and that, before the wa is over, both sides will be bidding high for the service is over, both sides will be bidding high for the serviceof every colored man able to bear arms. We had our
duty to perform; we have done it. Our men have
done theirs, nobly, fully, manfully, and none can point
the finger of scorn at the negroes in Kansas, and say
that they are cowards. The heroic blood of their dead
on the hard fought field of October 20th will be their
best answar to such bisehood.

on the hard fought field of October 20th will be their best answer to such falsehood.

Now, we demand of the military authorities that we be either accepted or disbanded. They cannot say that all this has been done without knowledge, for it will not be true. We have worn the Federal uniform, carried its flag, have used its arms in defence of that flag, and have been subsisted by and obeyed the orders of its officers.

of its officers.

We are eager to march South. Will not Gen. Curtisgive us a chance? Pay the men their back pay since they enrolled, so that they may provide for their families during the winter. Give us what extra arms may be spared, and let us march through the Indian Territory South, and by Christmas we will show the nation a respectable army going doses the Red River valley. At any rate, we demand justice for our men. If the Union does not want brave and efficient soldiers, pay them, and let them go home. If it does, then muster and pay them, and let them go on. We appeal to Gen. Curtis.

Yours,

Yours,
RICHARD J. HINTON,
Adjutant 1st Reg't Kansas Colored Volunteers.

rayer of a Fugitive Slave—Prayer of a Ministerty before Government—Death before Slove WYALUSING, (Pa.) Nov. 13, 180 VM. L. GARRISON DEAR FRIEND-The following is the lave, escaped from Virginia some six lave, escaped from virginia some six means, leaving a wife and two children in the clucks rebel. He knew all about the Procisantics. I ly comprehended the bearing of the rebellion destiny of his wife and children, and that if crushed before New-Year's, they would not be eaches the Depot of Emancipation That was a natural prayer—strai

longing heart—inspired by a love which is of 60, by conjugal and paternal love. Is there a man is the North, who, under like circumstances, well. have uttered the same in sentim erce as they are against liberty and for slavery, wa pray that the good engine of rebellion might going till New Year's—if their wives and de were the chattels of some rebel. were the chattels of some rebel.

But the bereaved fugitive's prayer witness than that of a Baptist minister, wh

words in his prayer. He wanted to spread him and said—" Oh, thou great, most incomprehend almighty, and most insignificant Lord God!!"

was much more efficacious with that God who as the heart. The sentiment underlying the payer the husband and father was—"Liberty before gom ent!" "Death before slavery!" The February no interest in its existence and for its continuance : but so far as it lend slave a single human being, for any cause, so far it I work for its overthrow. Liberty before government Better to destroy the government than to demoni an to save it.

The removal of McClellan and Bu excitement, inspiring many, a majority, with ma faction, and others with deadly wrath. It is the of the Democratic leaders to urge Repu tent that the next Presidential election shall re the Democracy to power without the sid of South; and it is probably true that to this est it Clellan, Buell, and other Democratic General is refused to prosecute the war with energy. Thele crats have staid at home, and watched their sta designed carelessness and inactivity of the Denom leaders. It is well understood that McClells a Buell have acted by the advice of Seymour, Was Hughes, and others of that school. Burnsidens do better, or be swept away too.
Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT

LETTER FROM J. H. FOWLER.

BEAUFORT, (S. C.,) Nov. 1st, 1802 DEAR MR. GARRISON,—General Saxton his bettered by the President to raise 5,000 relation colored) and muster them into the army. The list

nt numbers over 500 now, and will be full twenty days if they go on as now. Brave mes are it, and noble deeds have already been done. Ow company has distinguished itself by glori utting to flight a company of cavalry, defaint ntry, destroying salt works, taking prisoner, liberating their brethren. We had 2 slightly won the enemy 25 killed and wounded. A detale count will be sent to the *Tribune* by Mr. French.

count will be sent to the Tribune by Mr. Frenh.

The field is vast, the opportunities maryund be colored people are waking up to the work. But is opposition is fierce, and determined to crub is whole movement in this department. Gen Banus now acting chief here, has been proposed as Mir. General of the department. Nothing is too notif him to do against us, and he will take every small discourage and oppose anything in favor of the spr. I understand that every regimental offers is department has signed a petition for his possible to the office of Major-General. Should be pt the our cause—in the opinion of Gen. Saxton and any Do not suppose that every cold here is opposed to us, because he favored here is opposed to us, because he favored here is perfectly that the beautiful that there is rote for a President whom they to have know it when elected, thorg' they de the man. I hope if any man at the North on the man influence in favor of the right man here, he may influence in favor of the right man here, he do so; for we are in a most critical state. It diers take their course from their leader, and partment, while the man whose prospect is awould bring them all down upon us. To she ye the spirit, take these facts:—Last week, some saile of the New Hampshire 4th set a dog upon two Be children, and stood around, enjoying the specifical Hilton Head. Some thirty soldiers undertook as against us, knocked down a woman with a plant bruising her badly, struck the people with class rails; and, had I not exerted all my power is remired. the colored people, a bloody fight would have come colored soldier was knocked down in the time by a white soldier; threats to hang myelly a color than a soldier; threats to hang myelly a color than a soldier; threats to hang myelly a color than a soldier; threats to hang myelly a color than a soldier; threats to hange than the color time by a white soldier; threats to hang nyes, as every insult and mean use of the name, and Brown," "nigger-worshipper," (Christ, "Gal' were every where made against me. Men in generate the negro whom he drove as unfit for freedom, si entitled to it—declaring he ought to be in another than the now! "I would rather fail without the norm that succeed with him "—"Enlisting him weekes strength here"—"The whole department will be down their arms, if you raise these regimens." I hopp Jeff. Davis has taken Washington, and has

down their arms, if you raise these regimens hope Jeff. Davis has taken Washington, and has Olid Abe, with all his Cabinet." Such and not other like expressions were used.

What I want you to see is the necessity of our filed to a new arms. what I want you to see is the necessly influence, used the export of the property of the prope

ow fever is nearly extinct: only one or two Most respectfully, Chaplain 1st Reg. S. C. Volum

Hunter is to be placed again in command at Pet Bal, as the successor of Gen. Mitchel.]—Ed. Lin.

DORCHESTER, Nov. 16, 1862. The despotism of the white man over the black, in its county, has been absolute. To make and to keep its, be has habitually and without scruple diaregarding trampled upon the acknowledged rights of the

al and trampled upon the account of the duals.

In 1807, a company of a venturers landed at Jamesin 1807, a company of a venturers landed at Jamestors, and commenced a sealement there. They were
term and commenced as sealement there. They were
term and the soil. Disturbed in their accuscompanie of the soil. Disturbed in their accusor eccupants of the soil. Disturbed in their accuss mad hants, the red men of the country were selzed ith painful apprehensions, lest they should be driver painful appreciation and liunting grounds, and their favorite fishing and liunting grounds, and

notice will be given next week.

We hear from Brattleboro', that our friend and fellow-laborer Andrew T. Foss, lectured in that place on Tuesday evening of last week to a large and good audience. Brig. Gen. Phelps was present. We hope to have a report of the meeting from Mr. Foss himself.

Meantime, we give the following remarks of the Brattleboro' Phanix:—

Mr. Foss's LECTURE, at the Town Hall, on Friday

Washington, Nov. 16. The following General Order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath Day in the Army and Navy:—

of their country."
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

as their aspossessed of their actually dispossessed of their same far, undisputed domain.

Their fars have been more than realized. They Their fars have been more than realized. They displaced. Not, however, without a determination of their fars have been more than a long as resistance, as long as resistance. have been displaced. Not, however, without a deter-have been displaced. Not, however, without a deter-nined, have, enduring resistance, as long as resist-unce #15 possible. Slowly and sadly they have given unce #15 possible. Slowly and sadly they have given were before the encroaching and resistless tide of the this man's power of the man's po

Ter, ob, how reluctantly, from their dear native Ter, ob, how reluctantly, from their dear native self, from the everlasting hills, and "forests primeval," self, for them, the Great Spirit dwelt; Trom their sher, for them, the Great Spirit dwelt; Trom their sher, between the terms of the self-sher sher, and it may be top the sher sher, the self-sher sher, and it may be managenial climes, there to drag out a life more insteaded than death itself. They exist, it is true, but the sher prospect of the inevitable extinction of its the sare prospect of the inevitable extinction of its sare prospect of the inevitable extinction of its sare prospect of the inevitable extinction of the sare properties. the fate, they approach their graves, as the sad vicnins of a soul-wasting despair.

Apparently, with "no rights which the white man

Aparenty, with "no rights which the white man is board to respect," every where; as the stranger-ner steps onward, the lingering remnants of their stardiest tribes dwindle, and soon disappear. Thus have been displaced these simple sons of the forests; troblen out, or driven out, before their oppressors. From the Atlantic to the far Mississippi, scarce a trace upon of these once nowerful become. This was and from the Atlante to the lar alrestsappy, scarce a trace remain of these once powerful people. This vast and hemiful country, once theirs, is now in the hands of trangers. True, in the far West, midway between smagers. True, in the far West, midway between occas and ocean, no inconsiderable tract is said to be bed in reserve for them; secured, too, by treaty, saids by the pledged faith of the nation! What the! The white man is already upon them.

As the caged lion chafes against the bars that confee him, so these primitive men, proud, sullen, resentful; brooding for aye on past wrongs, with gloomy fore-

bolings of the future, become impatient and restive beings of the future, become impatient an example.
Undying hate and study of revenge, offspring of cheritade resonments, waiting only the favoring moment, break forth into action; and along the frontier, far and wide, in their train follow destruction and ruin.

tleboro' Phanix:—

"The Lecture in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Foss, of Manchester, N. H., was an
able and interesting one. The subject was the condition of our National affairs, and was treated in a clear,
logical and satisfactory manner. We have not time
or space to give a synopsis even of the lecture, and
we could hardly do justice to it without giving a verbatim report. Those who were so fortunate as to
listen to it must, we think, have considered their time
profitably employed. At the close of the lecture,
Gen. Phelps made a few appropriate remarks, suggesting various methods of closing the war in addition to
the operations of the army, which were listened to
with great interest." With the red man, or the black man, oppression With the red man, or the once have, specific breeds resistance. It is another name for war. Thus has it ever been, here and everywhere; and what has been, will be. When, therefore, oppression shall bees, will be.

case; when right shall over might prevail; when retributive justice shall have humbled the pride of the
white man; when the spirit of wisdom, truth, justice, and mercy, shall take hold on the people; shall away the counsels, and wield the power of the nation; then, and not till then, may we hope for a permanent peace H. W. C.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from AARON M. POWELL, dated GHENT, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1862:-

Mn. Foas's Lecture, at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, was well attended, and the large audience gave respectful attention to a very interesting lecture upon the causes that have ultimated in the existing rebellion, and what in the mind of the speaker was the surest, the safest and the speediest way to end it. As Mr. Foas is lecturing in behalf of a Society somewhat tinctured with radicalism, it was thought that he might throw a good deal of this element into his lecture. But we discovered no more of it than would naturally flow from a heart zealous in the cause of humanity. He was severe only on rebels and rebel sympathizers, while he hailed with a brother's affection the truly loyal, no matter with what political or religious organization they stood related. The positions he took and maintained were in accordance with the known history of the country, and if he occasionally stepped on the toes of the Democratic party, it was in exposing the treachery of its leaders and wire-pullers to the great interests of freedom, and their base subserviency to Southern dictation. He traced the history of the rebellion from the start, and in llustrating the tardiness with which it had been confonated by the government, happly introduced the old fable of the boys in the old farmer's apple tree, As the President had evidently become satisfied that grass, or mild measures, were only laughed at by the rebels, he had at lengthe concluded to try "what virtue there is in stones." The Proclamation was the last big stone he had seized, and the indications were favorable that this mode of treatment would prove effectual.

Mr. Foas has long been in the field as a lecturer "The result of the election in this State you are daly advised of. Horatio Seymour, an undoubted agent of the 'Confederate States,' is the Governor elect. It is a humiliating, painful fact to chronicle. Still, with popular opinion as evenly balanced, I apprehend that Republicans will be a more vigorous working force out of office than in. Had they been hitherto duly faithful in instructing the people of the North as ta the real nature and character of the issues of the pending contest, there would have been no such record as New York and other Northern States present. Defeat comes because it had been strongly invited and was deserved. But I am confident we Still, with popular opinion as evenly balanced, I aphave a better state of public opinion here to-day, and are in a better condition as a people, with the canvass, and defeat of the truly noble Wadsworth, than would have been the case with the success of a Gen. Dix.

At any rate, these autumn elections demonstrate really to be fought on Northern soil,-with peacefis weapons they still may be fought; if not thus, then with bloody weapons they ultimately assuredly will be. Most pertinent then, and highly important, are ad will continue to be, in the immediate future, our labors of educating aright public opinion by every available instrumentality, and to the fullest possible ettent."

FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

The programme of this Society's operations oper meert by the Hutchinsons, at the Meionaon, or the 20th-uit, the pecuniary result of which, though not large in consequence of the weather and other unpropitious causes, was, nevertheless, a generous

e first lecture was delivered on Monday evening Ith inst., at the Joy Street Church, by Rev. E. N. Kirk. It was a very interesting, instructive and eloquent vindication of the brotherhood of man, with special reference to the times in which we live.

At its conclusion, Rev. R. C. Waterston bore testimony to the excellence of the discourse, and, in effect to his regret that the house was not crowded, tendered a handsome sum for appropriation of tickets. The example was followed, and the sum augmented to fifty dollars by other benevolent persons in the

We learn that Mr. Kirk will repeat his lecture at an we kearn that Mr. Kirk will repeat mis receive a car-early day, which, with the other-distinguished names on the list, promises a very gratifying reward for the Committee's labogs, and a well filled purse, we trust, for the suffering national freedmen. W. C. N. for the suffering national freedmen.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1862.

THE RIMOVAL OF ORN MCCELLAX.

The city has been to a limit for the color of the col

Mr. Wrid's Lectures. We learn from persons who were present, that Mr. Weld was greeted at Lynn with a most crowded and attentive audience, filling completely the largest church in that city—the first Methodist. He was heard with most rapt attention for an hour and a half.

Next Sunday he occupies again the deak at Music Hall; and on the Sunday after, it is expected he will be at Fitchburg. On the Sunday following, (the 7th of December,) he will attend the annual meeting of the County Society at Worcester, of which official notice will be given next week.

notice will be given next week.

Theodore D. Weld. After the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, this eloquent advocate of Freedom and Progress ascends the public platform, and once more consecrates his masterly powers and lofty sympathies to the advancement of eternal truth. We heard him break the long years of silence at Liberty Hall, in Orange, N.J., tast week, just after the defeat of Wadaworth, and while Democrats were plorifying over their late victories. He opened upon the "Conspirators" with the most searching analysis, and exposed their treachery with the strongest and grandest arguments. His noble powers of intellect were exhibited in tracing principles back to their fountains. Never before did the basis of the "Union" appear more solid; never did rebellion seem more hollow and wicked. His constitutional argument was especially adapted to minds well versed in legal and political questions. The greater the scholar in these practical relations of the world, the greater would appear this first discourse of the glorious Theodore. After a few lectures, he will open his heart to new inspirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green spirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green the spirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green the spirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green the spirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green the spirations, and his audiences will then listen in rapt delight, while they follow him gladly into the green when we decome and successions of humanity everywhere we decome and sustain Theodore D. Weld—Herdal of Progress. The Theodore D. Weld, one of the earliest and ablest advocates of the Anti-Slavery movement, is now lecturing on "The Conspiracy," with a view to show the false pretences of the Confederate States in their alleged right of secession and of unrestricted State sovereignty. This lecture is rich in thought, cogent in logic, and vigorous in style; a characteristic production of one of the most vigorous minds in the nation.—N. Y. Independent.

Nisono Thoops. A letter just received from Port Royal, dated "St. Helena, October 20th," from Mr. W. C. Gannet, one of the Superintendents, says, "The rebels have twice visited our island lately, and in each case—once two boats, and once but one—were repulsed by the negroes with their guns."—Transcript.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEORO REGIMENT. The following an extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans, ectober 16th, written by an officer in the 25th Massa-nusetts regiment:—

chusetts regiment:—
"What is thought in your section of the country of
Gen. B. F. Butler I 'niggers'? Isn't he shead? Our
department boasts of one full regiment, and another
nearly full. The field and staff officers are white—the
line officers colored. I believe the material is good for
soldiers. At any rate the most perfect discipline is
attainable. I have understood that the 2d Regiment
wish for white line officers, as they have more confidence in the whites as leaders, than in their own race."

There is at present a negro company docket duty, under command of white officers, o

WHAT THE NEOROES WANT. Northern pro-slavery partisans are continually asserting that the negroes at the South will not work if they are freed, but will become a curse to themselves and the land, through idleness and vice; also that they will overrun the North. Here is what the Corinth (Miss.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic or, a pro-slavery paper, says of the disposition of the vontrabands in that vicinity. Practical observation is worth more than all the theories in the world:—

"I have made a visit to the negro corral, two miles out from the town proper. There I found some three hundred creatures, old men, women and children. The women were washing, cooking, &c.; all doing something. Those whom I questioned had no idea what would become of them—they 'low'd to foller de

what would become of them—they 'low'd to foller de army,' they supposed.

Not one of them wished to go back to their masters, if they could—said they wented to roots for themselves. This idea is universal with them—they seem to understand that much. I could not see any yearning to yo North—they prefer to stay here, if they can work for themselves. So many a negro man has expressed himself here within my hearing. The captain of the regiment who guards the negro corral corroborated this statement, when made to him. I state these facts as I find them, leaving your readers to draw their own conclusions.

fectual.

Mr. Foss has long been in the field as a lecturer on slavery, and the closer he examines all the machinery put in operation to strengthen and perpetuate the wekeel systen, the more he is convinced that our government can never enjoy undisturbed peace until this tement of tyranny and despotism is entirely eradicated.—Northern Advocate, Claremont, N. H. conclusions

These negroes work—they expect to work, I am sajisfied. The prevalent idea that their notion of freedom is not to work does not hold good in this region. As teamsters and laborers, our army quartermasters give them full and good credit. Amid their depths of degradation and vice, let us of the North be willing to do them honest justice, when due, and in full measure." OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath Day in the Army and Navy.—

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., November 16, 1862.

The President, Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance to man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and saliors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled, by the profunation of the day or name of the Most High.

"At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country, willout abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father of his Country, after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended, "The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to lice and act as becomes Christian soldiers defending the rights and privileges of their country."

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The sudden shutting down of winter has caused much suffering and wretchedness among the negro population here, for whom there appears to be no adequate provision. In the vicinity of Camp Hamilton, there are 200 persons, mostly women and children, haddled together in a barn, into which the wind and the find ready access. The stalls, recently vacated

THE LIBERATOR

especially smong the officers, are pro-slavery men; and one year ago were pledged to each other, in some instances, to resign and leave the service, should such a proclamation ever be issued by the government. I have conversed with a number of intelligent, and, I believe, truly loyal men, who declare that, if this had been done 'ten months since,' they would not have remained in the service 'ten minutes.' But now they say, (and this is the suiversal expression,) there is a 'military necessity 'which fully justifies the President in this course, and they therefore cheerfully 'acquiesce' in the judgment pronounced against slavery by the legitimate head of the government. In some instances, too, I find men who rejoice to hear the 'glad tidings' of this more than 'royal proclamation,' because it promises to rid the country of the 'accursed institution.' The feeling is quite common among Western Virginians, that alavery, in the Eastern part of the State, has saddled a burden upon the Western, which has seriously interfered with its growth in population, and the development of a material prosperity, in the elements of which it is so munificently rich."

tains six articles, the most generally interesting of them being that upon "The War Policy and the Future of the South." This article takes true and high ground. "The old Union," it says, "was forever lost at Bull Run. It is a nobler and better one we have been laying the foundations of since." It declares that "The Emancipation Proclamation gives the slaveholding aristocracy its death blow," and anticipates a glorious future for the South when general education and a diversified industry shall have elevated its masses. It is true that while we are fighting its South, we are also fighting for the South. On the South we are shown in the South of th

New York Evening Post tells this story:—

"A well known planter, living not far from New Orleans, wrote last spring that four of his slaves who had run away to the Yankees, had returned. 'They have had enough of liberty, and were glad to come back.' But in his next letter to the North he told a different tale; the four had run away again—and had taken with them 200 more. Indeed, the planter suspected that the four had come back with only this object—and he probably guessed correctly."

Skavas Sirgurg way Jewy Bonney Company Comp

SLAVES SINGING THE JOHN BROWN CHORUS.—
When Col. Daniel Ullman was sick with typhoid fever
in Little Washington, Va., he repeatedly heard slaves
at their work singing the John Brown chorus. Col.
Ullman asked the owner of the slaves if he permitted
them to sing that song, and the slave master replied
that he could not help it.

3.7 At present, St. Louis is inundated with fugi-tive negroes from the South, not less than 3,000, I am the city. Many of them are unemployed, and will find it difficult to obtain "the

in St. Louis.—St. Louis corr. of the New York Tribune.

The strict and inflexible way in which justice
is at present administered here may be seen from the
following item: A few days ago, some rabid Secesh
folks undertook to prevent a colored soldier from riding in the city cars; an altercation ensuing, the matter
was carried before the Military Commandant, who decided that the colored people had the same right to
ride in the cars as other people, which decision, of
course, greatly enraged the followers of Uncle Jeff,
but they will have to grin and bear it—New Orleans
correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The stepmen

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPOSION. The steamer J. H. Dickey exploded one of her boilers, killing several and wounding others, near St. Genevieve, on the upper Mississipplyon the 6th inst. Among the killed is Lleut. F. Dodge, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Philadelphia. Several persons are known to have been blown overboard, and others jumped into the river in the panic, and were drowned.

General Burnside has divided the Army of the Potomac into three grand divisions and a reserve. The right grand division will consist of two army corps,—the 2d and 9th,—under Gen. Sumner; the left, of the last and 6th corps, under Gen. Franklin; the centre, of the 3d and 5th corps, under Gen. Hooker. The reserve will comprise the 11th corps and other troops to be hereafter assigned, under command of Gen. Sigel. the Potomac into three grand divisions and a reserve.

The right grand division will consist of two army corps,—the 2d and 9th,—ander Gen. Summer; the left, of the 1st and 6th corps, under Gen. Franklin, the centre, of the 3d and 5th corps, under Gen. Hooker. The reserve will comprise the 11th corps and other troops to be hereafter assigned, under command of Gen. Signl.

This young man enlisted as a private in Co. A., 5th N. H. Regt., and was, for his soldier-like bearing and noble action, promoted to a lleutenancy. At the battle of Amsterdam of Gen. Signl.

The young man enlisted as a private in Co. A., 5th N. H. Regt., and was, for his soldier-like bearing and noble action, promoted to a lleutenancy. At the battle of Amsterdam, he was struck down by a rifle ball, and was soon after conveyed to a hospital near by, where he lingered in severe pain until Oct. 19th, when the messenger of death bore him away from earth to that land where wars and fighting are unknown.

Dies, at Union Chapel Hospital, Washington, Sept. 25, on wounds received in the battle of Bull Run, WILLIAN FULER, of Needham, private in the 18th Regiment Mas-chusetts Volunteers, aged 30. Notices like the above are so sadly common at present at they hardly excite actuation, much less provoke com-

cacce are the accordance are the arrows of the plantly excite attention, much less provoke comit. The individuality of a private soldier, in an army of illinos of men, is so far lost, that but for the watchful-of friends, bereins and cowardies would be buried in common oblivion. In this instance, as in thousands of

was put into an ambulance and sens to discrete, the says, tance of twenty-five miles, "the longest ride," he says, "I ever took," and from thence to Washington, where, "I ever took," and from the says, tangeth removed from "I ever took," and from thence to Washington, where, after two operations, the ball was at length removed from the shoulder, where it had lodged. He was supposed to be ont of danger and doing well until a few hours before he died, when hemorrhage ensued, and he quietly sunk away into the sleep that knows no wakening.

In this hour, when bereavement is such a general heritage that men are in danger of forgetting all but their own private griefs, a friend who know and loved the departed would lay this humble tribute on his distant grave. Brave soldier and true man, he has realized the promise—

Grantville, Oct. 28, 1862.

Died, in Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., WARNER JUSTICE,

Didd, in rainacepine, was to the first in the 54th year of his age.

A veteran has fallen; a good man has disappeared from our midst. A truer friend to freedom than Warner Justice could not be; a more upright man is nowhere to be tice could not be; a more upright manys nowhere to be found. Though not very far advanced in years, he was yet one of our "old" Abolitionists. He took the field at the opening of the contest, and continued faithful to the last. With a modest appreciation of his own abilities, he shrunk from all conspicuous places; nevertheless, he was a

Born and bred in the Society of Friends, he maintained faithfully the "testimonies" of that seet as he understood them; at the same time, he was no sectarian; nor did he, in the common meaning of the phrase, "make a profession of religion." His belief was, that "a tree is known by tis fruits," and to this belief he conformed his action. Lip religion was an offence to him; the discrepancies between men's professions and their practice were a constant vexation to his honest spirit.

He was a man of big heart and generous affections. He made warm friends, between whom and himself the ties of

SEVENTEEN PRIZES TAKEN BY ONE SAILING VESSEL. The barque Restless, a sailing craft of our navy, has made no less than seventeen captures of prizes (English and rebel) since the 18th of February amount of the second and since the 18th of February amount on the second and since the 18th of February amount of the second and since the 18th of February amount of the second and since the 18th of February amount of the second and since the 18th of February amount of the second and since the 18th of 18th

Died, in Academy Hospital, Chan

PRATERNITY LECTURES.

The public of Bestor and vicinity are respectfully in-formed that the Firm Course of Lacruans under the an-spices of the Franchity of the Twenty-Righth Congrega-tional Society will be continued on TUESDAY EVENING, November 25, 1862, at TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address will be made by HOW COURSE.

HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

December 2.—B. Gratz Brown.

" 9.—Wendlij Prillipe.

" 10.—Henry Ward Brech

" 23.—Jacof M. Marring.

" 30.—George Wr. Cuntre

Lectures to commence at half-past 7 celeck. Course Tickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$2 csch, may be obtained at Williams & Bererti's, 234 Washington St.; Oliver Ditson & Co's. 277 Washington St.; of Solomos Parsons, Eq., Superintendent of Temple; and of either member of the Lecture Committee, who in former years have had the disposal of tickets.

FF THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston bave THE FUGLILY AID SOCIETY of Boston have olded an arrangement with Mrs. Louiss Dalhourn, the mited young colored dramatic reader, to give reading erver the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the pose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedom or

nds" of Washington. SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.

MRS. DaMORTIE is to read at New York lith of November; Albany, the 27th; and at B on the 1st of December.

EF Letters will find Mrs. DeMortic at the Broc House, 543 Brooms Street, New York, from the 24th in o Dec. 1.

A Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen of Washington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church, Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk.
Rev. J. Selia Martin.
Rev. Dr. W. Hague.
Prof. C. L. Reason.
Rev. R. C. Waterston.

Frederick Douglass.

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

and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture at Millford, N. H., on Sunday next, Nov. 22, at the usual hours, on the Rebellion and the War. WM. WELLS BROWN will deliver his lect the President's Proclamation and its Effect on the Blacks of the South and the Laborers of the North, as follows:—

At Bradford, West Newbury, West Amesbury, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
Thursday, 4 27.
Friday, 4 28. REV. M. D. CONWAY will lecture at Lyceum

Iall, Milford, Mass., Friday evening, Nov. 21st, com-nencing at 7 o'clock. THEODORE D. WELD, of Perth Amboy, N. J., will deliver a discourse before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, on Sunday forenoon, Nov. 9th.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to , EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office

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 proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any per-son requesting it, and enclosing size cents in undefaced post-age stamps. Address Sanum May, Jr. 221 Washington St.,

137 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 cent

BY MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. I licular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Child References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE BLACK MAN,

is Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achieve-ments, with Biographical Skotches of Fifty-Distinguished Individuals of the Esce. BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work will contain about 300 pages, printed on goo paper, and bound in muslin. Price \$1. It will be published on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOMAS HAMILITON 48 Beekman Street, N. I., and R. F. WALLOUT, 22 Washington Street, Boston; and to be had of all book seller.

EF Owing to the increased number of pages work, and the advance in the cost of paper, the pribe \$1, (as above stated,) instead of 75 cents, as at 1

Lewis's Normal Institute

Physical Education, No. 20 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated in 1861.]

of a special control of the control

been terms of the terms of the

w you addies in negro in negro

DIERS FROM VOTING.

results of the elect

Boetry.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S "SLAVERY." A DREAM

Methought I gated intent, with full, and heart, Upon that wonderful spitome of the long record of earth's owned wrong. Gasing, thought travered o'er these cons dark, here star and heavenly hymn had hersisted. That dawn in whose meridian blass of day All heads should melt, and all the oppressed go re to saw, ah, me i striding through the drear gloom, The wast procession of unholy powers.

Trampling upon the crushed and crawling mass; I heard the distinal cratteries

Of breaking, bleeding, frenied human hearts, And the wild, wailing symphony of wo, Pleading with God for a Messiah's birth.

I watched and listened with a state of the start of the star ought I gazed intent, with full, sad heart,

I watched and listence with a sickening sor When, le! the star arcse, the hymn awoke! The chill of morning shot a shiver through The tyrant's torper and the viciliar pan; I This, upward glanced with a vague thrill of he That, tossed and turned with sudden, pew un

Slowly, es slowly, came the twitight rays!

Came, then were shrouted by a deeper gloom;

Then, mounting, shot althwart the black abyas,

Revealing, not unwelding, cankered chains.

Slowly, es slowly, kindled up the dawn!

How long, O Lord, how long? pleaded my soul,

While my/impetacous pulse throbbed with hot pain.

Slowly, es slowly, grow the gfacious light!

Yet could! I now decary, from point to point, Slowly, so slowly, grow the gracious light!
Yet could I now desary, from point to point,
Forms struggling upward from the gulf of glo
As shipwrecked mariners from whelming wav
Hands/beckoning with gestures of wild joy,
All marked with mansele and scarred with geo
And faces gleaming in the new-born light,
Like beacons to the heaving mass below;
And, through the dissonance that still prevail
I caught clear clarion-tones of hope and trus

Still slowly, O, so slowly, came the day !
How long, O Lord, how long? burst from my heartWhen, sudden, o'er that silent face of bronze,
With its crushed brow, and patient, wordless wo,
Wakened a smile transfigaring with light;
Deep, peaceful joy glowed in eyes raised to mine,
And the warmed lips parted with words like these: " Be calm and still ; the hour speeds swiftly on !

" Be calm and still; the hour speeds swiftly or Lo! o'er the West a constellation burns, Whose urns are filled with that exhaustless light Which has its source in the great heart of God. This last vicarious atonement made, 'The guiltless blood of myriad first-born Cleanses the coverant His first-born's scaled, But which two thousand years of hale and strife Have blurred and stained to aching human eyes. The 10% leaves of his groce stands clear. The ioty lesson of his grace stands clear
In all the sweet simplicity of love.
The child-heart still has read and pondered it,
Through all the mystic meehes centuries wove,
Since he who brought declared the pure child-heart
Alone can comprehend the Father's will.
The lofty lesson of that will stands clear The lefty lesson of that will stands clear
In all the grandeur of simplicity:
The child-race among men becomes the power
That overthrows the falsehood of the world;
Their stripes have healed the nations' mortal wound
Their patient throbs of pain pulsed the slow march
Of still advancing truth; the last are first;
The weak things of this world confound the wise;
The fallness of the Gentiles has come in;
Freedom, through Christ, gives equal rights to all! Freedom, through Christ, gives equal rights to all! Earth's lowliest learn the song heaven's highest sung, Wave their free arms above the Past's long night, And to the fainting heart of fallen power Bring cheer again with the blest morning hymn—'Pasce upon sarth, good-will to all mankind!' For this I've waited, with mute lips and cold, Since Angele from his divine excess Gave the yelocked life that charmed with grief the world. The sun of Freedom thines on captives' tears, And they are gens in the Messiah's crown."

The wondrous beauty of that beaming face, a Tue music of the life-inspiring voice,
Swept through my sout. Surged with great joy, I woke.
Nov., 1862.

> For the Liberator. JOHN BROWN TO VIRGINIA.

I stood, Virginia, at thy gate; Within my mailed hand

I bore the banner thou hadst set' Above thy virgin land. "Death unto tyrants !" On thy soil .

What worth the swords that idly sleep, When foul Oppression reigns?

For Liberty I smote, and Right ; Thy land as with an earthquake's might Shook far and wide in fear.

One flery storm of wrath and hate Burst on my daring head; fo longer Freedom ruled the State, Her here race was dead.

When me thou gav'st a dungeon cell, On thy own head thy judgment fell !

God wrote against thy name, "Weighed, and found wanting!" Therefore, He Adjudged thee to the sword;
The measure thou didst mete should be - In thine own bosom poured.

Secanse thou didst oppress the poor That dwelt within thy gate, the scourge shall enter at thy door, And leave thee desolate.

Above thy fields the deadly blast Of war shall spend its rage; The fee shall lay thy cities waste,

A tyrant or a slave.

From the Boston Traveller.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

"Wilt thou delay to eave?"
The word goes forth, at length, and strikes
The fetters from the slave?

Not Ham's dark sons alone are free We too our freedom win; They were but slaves to tyrant man, We slaves to deadly sin!

"Spare, spare the old!" some weakly cry, And some, "Bring in the new!" Not what is old or new we ask, We want the Just, the True.

The word's gone forth; from our stained hands
Is cleaned the sin abborres;
With trust the nation new may lean
Upon a gracious Lord!
owell, (Mass.) Sept. 24, 1852.

or it, ye Sonates I hear this truth ou

The Liberator.

PRICES TO SEWING WOMEN.

When John Gilpin with his family started upon his famous journey to Islington, Mrs. Gilpin, to lighten the expense of the excursion, "because that wine was dear," took a supply from home,—a hit of economy with which John was well pleased, inasmuch as it proved to him, in behalf of his wife, that

"Though on pleasure she was bent, She had a frugal mind."

She had a ringai mina.

The following information, taken from the Philadelphia Ledger, may perhaps reassure some who have
been troubled with doubt about the frugal mind of our

"REDUCED PRICES TO SEWING WOMEN. Since the first day of September, the price of work has been greatly reduced at the U.S. Arsenal. Pants, the making of which formerly cost forty-two cents, are now required to be finished by the women for twenty-seven cents. Jackets, for which one dollar and twelve and-shalf cents was formerly paid, are now obtained for ninety cents. This reduction in rates makes a perceptible decrease in the incomes of nearly five thousand women who do the sewing of the Institution, and much complaint has been caused. It is understood that parties in New York offered to furnish the goods at the minimum price, and the officials in this city were driven to the reduction in order to complete successfully with the New Yorkers. No work is now given out at the Arsenal, except to soldiers' wives."

It is said that a smart woman, who has not more than one or two children to care for, can, by working early and late, make a pair of soldier's pants in a day, a jacket in two days; therefore, by this reduction of wages, 15 cents a day is saved by each soldier's wife to government, which, multiplied by 5000, (the number of soldiers' wives,) amounts to the snug little sum of \$750 a day saved to government out of soldiers' wages—quite a pleasant evidence of the 'frugal mind' of the government. True, there may be some inconvenience suffered by the soldiers' wives to whom the 27 cents a day for making soldiers' pants may not pay for all the bread their children would like to eat; yet as we are well assured of the noble patriotism of our women who have so freely sent their husbands and sons to the war, it cannot be doubted that they bear the inconvenience very well; and it must be a glorious consolation to our soldiers. while wounded and dying on the field of cattle, or in the sadder precincts of the millitary hospitals, to reflect that their wives and children are partaking the glory by making pants, and starving on 27 cents. If it be "sweet and glorious to die for one's country," it must be doubly so to know that one's wife and children are

"Sharp'th the word." "The officials are driven to this reduction in order to compete successfully with the New Yorkers," "who offered to furnish the goods at the minimum price." Is not the government official "sharp" who can compete successfully with the New York Jews in reducing the wages of sewing women?

Ill-natured critics may talk as much as they please about "penny wise, pound foolish" economy, and of government contracts by which speculators make their \$10,000 a mouth by furnishing shoddy-cloth for soldiers' pants, or \$75,000 commission in a week for buying old hulks to sink in Charleston harbor, or \$6 to \$20 a day each for some 10,000 officers on furlough, for months at a time, or of a hundred other things of like sort. But, the very fact that our resources ever dictates their policy, have all due honor Isp't "a penny saved a penny earned"! Don't "many a little make a mickle"! Every body knows that "half a loaf is better than no bread." At least, the soldiers' wives aforesaid know about the halfloaves and half-allowance generally.

P. S. Wouldn't it be well to allow the tax-commis pay their own \$5000 salaries, and perhaps something over, which might peaserly be added to the fund to compensate those reblaw who, after being conquered, will consent to take the oath of allegiance.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

WM. ZLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

The ancient hate towards Great Britain is as green as ever among the French. The French policy to seeken Great Britain and to exalt France has never been lost sight of. The natural ally of Great Britain is America. Louis Napoleon was convinced by the reception the Prince of Wales met with in this country, that there existed a preference deeply seated here for the English, which could be relied upon by them

Ericsson's invention has removed the only obstacle (to an efficient marine) which prevented France from becoming the first naval power of Europe.

The shortest routes to India have always given to the possessors weith and power. France has possessions in the Pacific, and rules in Cochin-China; and by a division of the United States into two hostile governments, and by an armed protectorate of Mexico, would become the controller of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and Panama certainly, and of the Isthmus of Suez probably—and Great Britain, IN EXTREMITY, could not receive efficient aid from American States utterly divided and at variance.

Louis Napoleon has a long head. He has reduced

American States utterly divided and at variance.

Louis Napoleon has a long head. He has reduced
the Catholic clergy to such a state of dependence and
poverty, that his will, accompanied by his favor, may
become their law. He has the most efficient spy system
ever known. Under the direction of Polignac, son
of the Minister to Charles X.—who is his tool—thas of the Minister to Charles X.—who is his toot—it has been introduced into America, and experts exported, to continue it in successful practise. His measures may be expected to influence, more or less, the political movements of the Catholics every where. Some nersons in Europe are aware of this policy. The

It is a good time for you to touch up all the friend

TRIBUTE TO GOV. ANDREW.

NANTUCKET, 11th mo. 7th. MY DEAR GARRISON—Please insert the following in the Liberator, from the Nantucket Mirror, and oblige

thy friend, N. B.

TRIBUTE TO GOV. ANDREW. In this SLAVEHOLDERS' WAR, which has bereaved many a family of a father, son, or brother, Nantucket has had a bitter experience; and in connection with this, and with our tate election, an incident occurred which is worthy of commendation. A resident of Siasconset lost a beloved son at the battle of Ball's Bulff, under very painful circumstances, of which Gov. Andrew, in his untiring efforts for the soldiers' welfare and protection, became nequainted, and which induced him to write a letter of sinformation and sympathy to the bereaved family. The kindness was not forgotten on the day of election, and the father, after providing a passage with his own horse for several of his neighbors, that they might wost the Republican ticket, came himself, on foot, that he might cast his vote, as he said, "for the soldiers' friend"—for him who, "in season and out of season," has devoted himself to the cause, both of his county and of hamanity.

Who would not envy such tribute ! It tells a volume in praise of the worthy Chief Magistrate of the glorious Old Bay State.

Selected Articles.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS-MORE DETAILS

The Banner of Light for this week has a lengthy statement, over the initials of Dr. A. B. Child, concerning the photographs of spirits, to which we alluded last week. We copy the greater portion of this article below, though some of the facts connected with the first picture are repeated.

We have also received a few details from a reliable friend, who, at our request, called upon the medium. He was present at three "stitings." At each of these there was no result. The medium became so anxious, disappointed and disheartened, that he gave up for the day. Our correspondent write:—

In a letter of a later date he sends us a copy, the first picture taken, (described in our last,) alone of a mother, whose features are almost entirel obscured by the head of a babe. He writes:—

The person indicated in this note we kno ave perfect confidence in his intelligence a have perfect confidence in massive tegrity.

We quote still further from the same source;

We don't still further from the same source;

"I have not mentioned that one photograph has been taken of a spirit in a graceful position floating above the floor, at one side of the gentleman sitting for the picture. The figure is that of a female, draper so that the feet are not seen, and the lower part of the contract of the floating floating and the part of the contract of

A. B. Child:

Mr. William M. Mumler is the medium and it artist who makes photographs of spirits. His bus ness has heretofore been ornamental engraving-very profitable business, which he says has paid his from five to eight dollars a day—but, from caus he cannot explain, he has been forced to leave and engage in what he is now doing. He is not Spiritualist, or, he says, he has never believed. Spiritualism, but has opposed and ridiculed it. Has many times been told by mediums that he wa very powerful and peculiar medium. This he dinot believe, and only laughed at the communications.

not believe, and vary away.

A few Sondays since, he being alone in the photograph saloon of Mrs. Stuart, 258 Washington struct, trying some new chemicals, and amusing himself by taking a picture of himself, which, when produced, to his great astonishment and wonder there was on the plate not alone a picture of himself, as he supposed, but also a picture of a youngalf, as he supposed, but also a picture of a youngalf, as he supposed, but also a picture of a youngalf. self, as he supposed, but also a picture of a your woman sitting in a chair that stood by his side. I said that, while standing for this picture, he felt

there was on the plate not alone a picture of a young self, as he supposed, but also a picture of a young woman sitting in a chair that stood by his side. Ho said that, while standing for this picture, he felt a peculiar sensation and tremulous motion in his right arm, and afterwards felt very much exhausted. This was all he experienced that was unusual. While looking upon the strange phenomenon, (the picture of two persons upon the plate instead of once, the thought and conviction flashed upon his mind, this is the picture of a spirit. And in it he recognized the likeness of his deceased cosin, which is also said to be correct by all those who knew here. He related this wonderful experience to some persons who were interested in Spiritualism, and they at once eagerly sought to have the experiment tried upon themselves, the result of which has been that some twenty or more persons have had their pictures taken, and the picture of one or more spirits have been upon the same plate. Many of them have been upon the same plate. Many of them have been recognized as friends that once lived on earth. The pictures of the spirit is fainter and less distinct than that of the one who sits. The pictures of the spirits are not alike, each one being different. The same person, sitting twice or more, gets different pictures of different spirits.

Dr. Ammil Brown on one picture had the likeness of a beautiful fermides spirit; or another he had the picture of two women and one man beside his own. A widow lady, who was accompanied to the rooms by her mother and a daughter, sat for her picture and that of a spirit also. When it was finished, the daughter first aw it, and instantly exclaimed, bursting into tears, "Why, mother, this is father!" The angrandmother looked at it next, and exclaimed, "Yes, this is my daughter's husband!" And the mother then looked, and said, "This is my husband!" All were weeping at the truthful likeness of a spirit.

All those who have witnessed this wonderful manifestation seem to be for her picture of

personantion by President Lincoln has helped to derange it. The Cabinets of England and Prussia must, from the necessity of self-preservation, guard against it.

A knowledge that this policy on the part of France exists, and is near consummation, may (in skilful hands) be used with advantage against either or both hands) be used with sdvantage against either or both list knowledge.

be any deception in the matter, it is entirely beyond his knowledge.

Mr. Luther H. Hale, one of the best and oldest photograph artists in this city, has, by request, imitated these spirit-photographs; but he says he can only imitate them by using two negatives, and printing twice. He says he cannot see how they can be produced on the card with only one negative, which is the case with all Mr. Mumber's spirit pictures.

Mr. Luther Parks has a picture of himself, and of a beautiful female spirit, floating, bearing a wreath of flowers, apparently about to place it upon his head.

of nowers, apparently about to place it upon his head.

Mrs. Issae Babbitt has a picture of herself and of her deceased husband, that was recognized at once by all who knew him before his decease.

Mrs. Snow had a picture of herself and a spirit brother, bolding a musical instrument in his hand, whom she recognized. This brother was a musical-instrument maker, and used to make the same kind of instruments he held in his hand in the picture. She submitted this picture, in a sealed envelope, to a medium who knew nothing of what the envelope contained, and who had heard nothing of this new phenomenon. The medium immediately replied: "You ought to be satisfied with the picture and musical emblem."

musical emblem."

Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, sat for a picture, mentally requesting that the picture of Lis little child, recently deceased, might be made sitting upon his hand, which he held in position for that purpose. The picture revealed himself and his mental request answered. The spirit-child was placed sitting on his hand, and leaning its little face against his own. A well-known citizen of Boston sat for a picture, being fally persuaded in his own mind at the time

which to make the picture; to examine the camera, its tubes and lenses; his chemicals; to see him apply the collodion to the glass, and immerse it in the silver bath; to see him take it out of the bath and put it in the shield, then in the camera, and then to go with him into the dark closet, lighted only by a little lamp, and see him take the glass from the shield, which is a little dark box, then pour on an iron preparation, wash it under a stream of water, and then hold it to the little lamp, and see the picture of a mortal and a spirit on it. In compliance with this invitation, I carefully observed all the above operations in detail.

Mr. Mumber asks for any fair investigation that shall convince the people that his claims are just and genuine. This is right, and as it should be. And it is not anjust, or ungueserous, in a new thing, so great and so beautiful as this, if true, must be, for the people to ask the privilege to proce it true beyond the shadow of doubt.

I have a desire not to be too credulous in believ-

spirits.

The modus operandi of producing these spiritpictures is a mystery. There is no spirit seen standing by the side of the person who sits for a picture,
which shows that the picture of the spirit is not
made like the picture of the moral—by reflection
on the camera. The spirit-picture must be made
without reflection from without, but is made inside
the camera. How it is made, neither deception, investigation, nor philosophy can answer.

—Herald of Progress.

A. B. C.

ROBERT DALE OWEN AND MATTIE GRIF-

FITH.

Few persons, who are at all familiar with newspaper literature, are not familiar with the names that I have placed at the head of this article. Not because they have been associated together in any work whatever, but because each in his or her own way has made for himself or herself name and fame; and now I have put them side by side, simply because, for ten days, we have sat at the same table, and talked morn, noon and eve of the war, of slavery, of American affairs generally, and I have ventured to suppose that the readers of the Leader would be glad, for one meal at least, to be introduced to our party.

our party.

There at my right, at the head of the table, you

tured to suppose that the readers of the Leader would be glad, for one meal at least, to be introduced to our party.

There at my right, at the head of the table, you see a venerable looking gentleman, with whiskers white as snow circling from the ears to the tip of the chin, a soft, blond, fair face; it is plain, very plain. The nose is large, the eyes deep set, yet very soft and of bluish grey, and the hair, which is more brown than the beard and thin, is drawn from the left side to the right, falls, smooth and soft entirely over the head, leaving no baldness.

He is not either tall or short, neither fat nor lean, but a medium. His voice is pleasant, with the least bit of a Scotch tone, and he sits at table, or deals out the steak or lamb, with the easy air of a good father among his children. He is now in New York on business for the war from the State of Indiana, and is earnestly at work with his powerful pen, aiding and abetting the emancipation question, which he feels is the only safety for our beloved institutions. But what will astonish most people, as it did me, is to know that this man seems to feel the most entire faith in God, and that He is working out this great problem of human liberty in His own way, and it will succeed. Mr. Owen seems to be a universal philanthropist. He has a work to do for the Porr Royal Mission; helps ladies to start juvenile schools, young authors to publish books; and, though a very quiet man at home, has seemingly a mountain of work on his hands, which he is pushing off with a great deal of system and force. He plays games with the children evenings in the parlor—chats as familiar as a brother with the ladies—receives the literati of the city, and discourses the affairs of the nation like a propher.

Mr. Owen was recently called to Washington. We all wait anxiously his return, hoping that he will bring good news of great joy from the Capital. He goes at the call of Governor Morgan.

Opposite me, at Mr. Owen's right hand, sus Matter Griffiths, the little Kentucky poeters,

energies for support.

Such an act of course rendered the South no place for her; she came North, and has realized in part the saying, "Cast thy bread on the waters, and after many days it will return to thee."

Lovable in herself, the friends of freedom everywhere gave her a warm and generous welcome. She is a student and author, has travelled in Europe, and returned without being spoiled. A pretty figure, dark brown hair, and eyes to match, a complexion of a chalky whiteness, but neither clear, nor bilious. She is sumple in her manners, artless, playful; impulsive, and as she sits sipping her tea before us, we would suppose her yet in her teens. We honor her for the work of homanity which she has done, and give her words of praise, because she has been true to herself; and being true to herself, is being true to man and to God.

"Do you unto others as ye would that others."

true to man and to God.

"Do you unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," was to Mattie Griffith a living principle. Long may she live to enjoy the peace that comes of well-doing! Few young girls have ever been kpown in our slavery-bound country that have had moral force to do as she has done.

"RANCES D. GAGE.

New York, Oct. 6, 1862.

—Cleveland Jeaster.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Extract from a letter dated-

Extract from a letter dated—

CAMP NEAR CORINIR, Miss., Oct. 20, '62.

We had an awful battle here on the 3d and 4th.
Our regiment reached Corinth Saturday evening, and found the rebels in full retreat, followed them by rapid marches for two days and nights, came up with rear guard, skirnished, lost one killed and seven badly wounded, took hundreds of prisoners, and marched back to Corinth, where we are likely to remain, throwing up fortifications for months to come.

I spent one day and one night among the wounded at Corinth, of whom there were at least 1500, mostly rebels, and terribly sickening sights. I saw. In one camp five miles out I found over 400,

DEATH OF GENERAL MITCHEL.

DEATH OF GENERAL MITCHEL.

Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, the great astronomer, the finished orator, the patriot soldier, is dead. In the prime of life, the height of his influence, he dies on the southern coast as he is about entering on a career which offered the fairest opportunities for the development of his military talents, and promised results of the greatest importance to three million slaves. Of all the noble lives which have been laid on the altar of liberty in this war, there were nome more precious to the country or the scientific world. A correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account of the last scene:—Standing by his bedside, he reached out his hand and took mine, had looking up in my face, he said: "I is a blessed thing to have a Christian's hope in a time like this." I answered encouragingly, and he immediately closed his eyes and said no more. An hour after, he beckoned me, and feebly shaking my hand, said: "You must not stay any longer; so now, and come to me in the morning." Major Birch, who had been untiring in his attentions, entered almost convulsed with grief. He had just taken down the last will and wishes of his beloved commander. He conducted the Rev. Mr. Strickland to the bedside of the General, and beckoned me to follow. I did not hear the words of the General as the Rev. Mr. S. stooped to speak to him, but I did hear him say, "Kneel down," and then he asked Mr. Strickland to make a short prayer. How still be lay while that prayer went up to the throne of the God of battles! At its conclusion, as we arose, his eyes rested on me, and his hand was extended again. "You can do me no good, said he, faintly; "do not stay." His mind seemed perfectly clear and calm; but he was failing constantly. Oh! it is a tearful sight to us all to see a father thus dying—dying in the same house with his two sons, and they not know it—not permitted to look upon his face—not permitted to trensure his last words, his last look—that all these miss be given to strangers. But they are too sick yet to bea

The Port Royal correspondent of the New

The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Independent, under date of Oct. 31st, writes:

"Last evening, the announcement reached Hilton Head, 'Major-General Mitchel died at a quarter past six this evening.' It is impossible to convey to any one outside of the Department the overwhelming sensation of grief and gloom that this news created. Every one, in every station, feels that he has lost a personal friend, in whose brilliant exploits he felt an intense pride; that the Department has lost one who was the tower of its strength and safety; and that the country has lost a General to whom no superior is left behind. Truly, in the grand, touching words of Isaih: 'It is as when a standard-bearer fainteth."

To-day I have attended his funeral at Beaufort. The procession moved from Hospital No. 2 to the Episcopal church, the pall being borne by Admiral Dupont, Brigadier-Generals Drannan and Saxton, and other naval and military officers of high rank. At the church and at the grave, the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Strickland, chaplain of the 48th New York, an old friend of the General. I regretted that there was not something beside the reading of the service—some word of prayer or remark suggested by, and growing out of, the occasion. It seemed as if every one present must long to hear and join in an expression of the emotions of admiration for the dead, of grief for his departure, which burdened every heart. It was remembered with overwhelming emotion that, two weeks ago, he had summoned togruher all the officers at the post, to meet him in this church, and had, in a familiar address, animate with patriotism, spoken to them of his policy, and cheered them to the faithful discharge of their duties to the country. Alas in on more will that tringing voice, which seemed to enulate the resinance and the strength of the steel by his side, call us to duty and to glory. In the very spot where so lately he stood and spoke, now his boly rested, enveloped in the flag he loved so well.

He di

General hut a Christian. He was a member of the New School Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, formerly under the charge of Dr. Beecher. And his life and spirit were in harmony with this profession. It was faith in God which sustained him amid the perils which he saw surrounding the nation. He said to the writer a few weeks ago, 'I am not troubled. I am standing on a rock. I have absolute confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God. He may indeed leave the country a prev to diasater. But I do not believe that he will, for then it would be of no use to contend against such a result. Rather, I believe that he will bring it out of all its perils into peace and liberty?

Among the many saddening attendants of the late bereavement was the fact that the General's two sons, prostrated by the same disease which had proved fatal to him, were ignorant of his death, not being in a condition to bear the shock of the announcement. It will be remembered that shortly after he offered his services to the Government, and left his home for the seat of war, his wife died suddenly, overwhelmed with solicitude in his behalf, and with sorrow over his absence. Surely, no one among us has made such unparalleled serifices at the altar of liberty, of humanity, of the country with whose destiny he believed the interests of humanity to be inseparably linked."

This Anuse of Funlouds. General Mo-Clellen stafted on the Peninsula campaign with 168,000 men. After the seven days buttles, this force was reduced to about \$4,000, although the casforce was reduced to about \$4,000, although the case of the seven days buttles, this force was reduced to about \$4,000, although the exceed 20,000. Forty four thousand men—more than one third his original force—it is said, were absent from third his original force—it is said, were absent from their commands on furlough! To this cause, more third his original force—it is said, were absent from their commands on furlough! To this cause, more than to disease and battle, is attributed the frittering away of the most magnificent army of modern times, and McClellane fulliure to capture Richmond. It will be remembered, that immediately after the buttles in front of Richmond, the War Department issued a most stringent order in regard to officers and men absent from their commands; but it was too late to change the state of affairs on the Peninsula, and the "grand army" returned to Washington with scarce—it is said.

DIERS FROM VOTING.

The unfavorable results of the election in Oils and Indians are in accordance with a springle and in the requisition of the Indians of the American of the Indians have gone to the army, who are some country as to leave the opposition party in a many in a myster in those States. In many country, one-leaf of a Republicans have gone to the army, who are same countries not a tenth part of the Ducordan and Color of the Indians and Ecolor and Zealous effort on behalf of the Indians are volunteered. There has been a widespeak systematic and Zealous effort on behalf of the Indians and file of the party from culesting, which has a large measure been successful, especially used as late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, such a late calls. They keep them at home to rot, and a late calls are to the such a late to the such rot, and they in the such a late call the such and the such and the such and the such and to the such a late call the such and the suc

THE MODEST MAN

George Francis Train, in his speech at Perlag last Monday evening, was eminently successful the is, he convinced the most of his addience that he either a maniac, or the biggest jackase that who on two legs. His egotism is exceeded only by the brass. The Portland Advertiser reports his speed at the meeting referred to, at which the editor position of the property of the convince our readers that we do George Frace in owrong. In speaking of the work before him he says:

"As soon is I have broken the skull of the Abdition party, I am off for Richmond: the self appoint representative of the people, as I was in Englad where I shall talk Jeff. Davis into a pece satisfact to every man in the Republic, but fire-sating Seussionists and, the blood-making, nigger-worshipsis Abolitionists."

This declaration about making a satisfactory p

are worth:—

"I want no office, no money. I am independent
the world. My wife has just had an elegant loss
presented her by her father, in Malion Aveng, Ner
York. Some time sgo, he settled \$100,000 upon be
and my children, and I intend to make a million set,
ing out of my Horse Railway Patent in Eapai,
therefore, I am not dependent on any man to dien
how I shall wear my hat, or what color shall be of
gloves. As for the Abolition newspapers, the ma
of their guns can never touch a debatter who for eigh
teen months has stood fire-proof against the Edmas
Battlers of England."

But have is one more good thing by Gens

But here is one more good thing by Geog Francis; though it may be all strictly true, we ce tainfy think that it would have looked a little bete had some other person than himself said it. Abot the close of his remarks he said:—

"Two hours have gone so quickly, I have emitting the hours have gone so quickly, I have emitting the latest the state of the latest hand of and grap, small range of intellect. I can talk more see, and commerce, and finance, and statesmanike boogin an hour, than he can in a week. Why do it meet me in debate, it he dares to, instead of senior out the two lunatic members of his abolition firm?"

This will do. Mr. Summer has certainly beam over and used up by the "fast Train"—Georgi Francis Train, the modest man.—Ogdensburgh Train

FREEDOM.

It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in I'se gwine to tell ye, Sambo, What I heard in town, to-day,— I listened at the Cap'n's tent, I'll tell ye what he say.

He say dat Massa Linkum, Way yonder Norf, ve see Way yonder Norf, ye see, Him write it in de Yankee book, De nigger gwine for free.

And now, ye see, I tell ye
What Massa Linkum done,
De secesh can't get way from dat,
No more'n dey dodge a gun.

It's jes' as sure as preachin', I tell ye, Sambo, true,— De nigger's trouble ober now,— No mere dem lash for you.

I 'spected dat would happen,—
I had a sense, ye see,
Of something big been gwine to come,
To make de people free. I t'ought de flamin angel Been' gwine for blow de trump; But Massa Linkum write de word, Dat make de rebel jump,

So now we'll pick de cotton,
So now we'll broke de corr
De nigger's body am his owr
De bery day he born.

He grind de grits in safety,

So now, I tell ye, Sambo, Ye're born a man to-day, Nobody gwine for contradic What Massa Linkum say.

Him gwine for free de nigger,
De Lord, him gib de word;
And Massa Linkum write 'em down,
Oh! Sambo, praise de Lord!

Hingham Gazette.

CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON. Mr. Nichols, Se perintendent of contrabands at Washington, dear the statement that forty thousand of these freeday are sapplied with food, clothing and quarters all of ermment expense. He says there are about sets thousand contrabands in the District and at Assadria, and that of these only six hundred and severity receive rations from the government. Of this list ter number, many perform a cartain amount of lake, so that they are not entirely a burden to the present. Mr. Nichols says that there contrabands have received clothing only from private sources, that there is so much demand for their labor that they are is so much demand for their labor that so could durnish homes for ten times as many as be coal supply.

Writz Case. In the Court of Common Pier of Philadelphia, on Friday, a jury decided a cue is which the husband of Nancy Coots, a colored woman sought to invalidate his wife a will, leaving her easily which was considerable, to the wife of Prasmort Williamson. It was shown by Coots that his wife was unaound mind when the testament was made, as provisions conditioned with all her previous deciantions, and the jury rendered a verdict invalidating the will.