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W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Pri

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1679.

# Befuge of Oppression.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

What are the Peace Democrats? They are not to be sen whose fanalicism for the negro compolled as South to revision the suspenders of the Abdeas whose fanalicism for the negro compolled be South to revision the suspenders of the Abdeas who was the conscription bill, which is down-heatlone of the "conscription bill," which is down-heatlone of the "conscription bill," which is down-heatlone to the suspenders of the conscription bill, which is down-heatlone to the statute by which three hundred thousand blacks to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to be made soldiers, which is a lasting diagrace to the sation of the content of the sation of the sation of the content of the sation of the sation of the sation of the wall of the sation of the sation of the wall of the sation What are the Peace Democrats? They are not some men whose fanaticism for the negro compelled so the provide; nor the suspenders of the Aubeus are now honestly convinced that constitu-ace alone can restore the Union. These Peace Democrats. Call them copperheads, other ungentlemanly term you like: they only true representatives of Republican free-

WOZART HALL COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY.

The following Resolutions were lately adopted at a apperhead meeting at Mozart Hall, in New York :-New York:—
Resolved, That the masses of the American peole throughout this whole land are now offering upber daily and heartfelt prayers for peace, and deanding that this most unnecessary, most ineffectul, not devastating and most cruel war of modern
ines, shall be brought to a close; that the government at Washington must, ere long, find itself: powries to continue a conflict which the awakened
adjument of a Christian and civilized peope emchaincally condemns, and upon which the displament if leaven would seem to have faller; that,
make to produce even a seeming and temporary

## Selections.

LETTER TO FERNANDO WOOD.

THE ACT FOR ENBOLLING THE NATIONAL FOR NATICK, Mass., March 30, 1863.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

Sir, — You are everywhere recognized as the brain, the heart, the soul, the philosopher and guide of the Mozart Hall Democratic faction of the city of New York. Your restless brain inspires its utterances; your plastic hand molds and fashions its action. Surely, then, it is fit that you should be held responsible for the utterances and the acts of your liege clansmen who are wont to assemble in Mozart Hall, and do your bidding.

Inspired by your councils, Mozart Hall pronounces against the "Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces," to preserve the unity of the republic and the life of the nation. Mozart Hall, illumined by your presence, preclaims that this act for the preservation of our perilled country, "makes an infamous distinction between the rich and the poor," Sir, this accusation is false—wickedly, wan-

the preservation of our permise country makes an infamous distinction between the rich and the poor." Sir, this accusation is false—wickedly, wantonly and infamously false—a fool, shameless and damnable libel upon the law and its framers. The oft-repeated avowals of red-hauded traitors, whose souls are stained with the blood of our murdered countrymen, that this accursed rebellion now upon us was forced upon them by the aggressions of the liberty-loving, law-abiding, God-fearing people of the loyal States, are not more shamelessly, wantonly and wickedly false, than is this declaration of Mozart Hall that the Conscription act makes distinctions in favor of the rich, and against the poor.

Pray, sir, do not misunderstand me. Of course, I cannot mean to accuse Mozart Hall of intentional falsehood. Oh, no! Surely no one would suspect Mozart Hall of intentional falsehood or misrepresentation! Its considerate moderation, its lively-sense of justice, its admitted patriotism, its stainless purity of character, will rescue Mozart Hall from the suspicion of intentional misrepresentation or falsehood!

five.

These, sir, are the exemptions of the Conscription act (so called) in favor of the poor, upon whose daily toil the aged, the infirm and the helpless rely. Is it making "infamous distinctions between the rich and the poor" to exempt the only sons of poor widows, and the poor "to exempt the only sons of poor "to exempt the only s

on their side. Mr. Mason has evidently oven as with end in this correspondence to make our sor thing like a case for his employers, but he has a to the full extent of his inventive tether without p during any satisfactory result. Perhaps it was corsciousness of his failure which induced him when and wheedle so profusely. We are happy be able to add, that he has taken nothing by eights sophistries, his coaxing or his tears. Earl R and has treated the heaving distributions.

LACE OF VIGOR AND DESIGN.

which the final that the poor.

In the pool is the pool of the poo

## MILITIA BILL OF MASSAGHUSETTS.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, or

Mr. Cushino, of Newburyport, expressed the greatest deference for the Committee who reported the bill, and as a general rule was willing to abide by the reports of Committees. But he could no rote for this bill, if the first section remained as in

have been oppressing the negro half a century, North and South. No black man here can sit on a jury; no one can join a military company, they are not admitted into our churches on any terms of are not admitted into our churches on any terms of equality. At the South, the system of alvery is universally condemned by the civilized world, but a whole confederacy is in arms because they cannot extend it to territory now free. And now, while the white race have got into a quarrel with each other, they call upon the negro to help them out. The South have been using him from the first, and now the North propose to do the same thing. Like the drowning Roman, we cry out in our extremity to this despised race, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." If there had been anything more humiliating in this war, others were welcome to point it out. For his own part, he had come to the conclusion that their aid was necessary, and for one he was ready to accept it—at any rate, he was ready to make the trial. The contest was a peculiar one. Gigantic armie.

Without taking any action on the bill, the order of the day were laid on the table, and after the presentation of sundry papers, the House adjourned.

## THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,

HILTON HEAD, March 24, 1863.

ink that if a force of six or eight thou ad been sent to Jacksonville, we might ated the State—crossed to Tallahassee,

The Court Section

en. Hunter issued a supplementary order to da ire to the enrollment of the able-bodied frees Some of the superintendents on the plants have not given prompt compliance to Orde 17, directing their enrollment. Sutters, stor-ers and others having negroes in employ has

cle and brains. They ismp, have crooked legs, and bowed down, but it is worthy of note that when the examining board of physicians pronounce them sound—when they see that the die is cast, that inexorable decree is passed—that they must go, they do not whimper; they forget to limp, ruptures are healed, rheumatism departs, pains vanish, howed heads become erect. They make the best of it, as they have been disciplined by the stern despotism which has ruled them. They begin to inderstand that they must strike a blow for themselves. It of course has had a depressing effect upon the women It is not easy now to get up a "shout"—a praise meeting, when from sunset till sunrise they unite in singing "Roll, Jordan, Roll," "Down in the Lonesone Valley," and the whole repertory of saf refrains inspired by the misery and hopelessness of life—of life in this world—but reaching ever on with yearning and longing for the freedom which death alone can give. Ordinarily you hear them sing in the field by their cabins' smoldering fires, or pulling at the oars along the bays and estuaries. But now it is difficult to raise a song. The wives and mother are down-hearted. They would not be human it they were not ead. The fact that they have sensibilities like other wives and mothers makes them human. But their fortitude is commendable. Their example of brave-heartedness is worthy of admiration.

The officers of the 3d South Capolina have not

The officers of the 3d South Carolina have not yet been designated. The 2d regiment is filling its ranks in Florida. There will be at least five thosand freedmen organized by the 1st of June in the department.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO.

#### A METBOPOLITAN POLICE. PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELL BY J. M. W. YERBINTON.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., spoke at the Me

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., spoke at the ancioceon on Sunday forenoon last, before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, advocating the establishment of a Metropolitan Police. Notwithstanding the dismal weather, the hall was crowded. After the usual preliminary Sunday services, Mr. Phillips said:

preliminary Sunday services, Mr. Phillips said:

I have been requested to speak to you, to-day, on the subject of a Metropolitan Police. That plan has been already presented, two or three years ago, to this community, and, of late, very claborately and eloquently argued before a Committee of the Legislature, by Edward L. Peirce, Esq., and still more comprehensively and in detail, by Charles M. Ellis, Eqq.; but it is one of vind importance to the welfare and progress of our city, and until the object be achieved, it can never be too frequently considered and urged. Other cities have led the way in this path, years ago. The capital of the civilized world, London, many years ago, found herself utterly unable to contend with the evils of accumulated population—found mulcipal machinery otherly inadequate for the security of life or property in her streets; and the national or property in her streets; and the national of life or property and of Sir Robert Peel, assumed the police regulation of that cluster of towns which we call London. New York, on our continent, about six years ago, followed the example; Ballimore and Cincinnati have done likewise to a greater or less extent, and so also have some of the other Western cities. The experience of all great accumulations of property and population reads us a lesson, that the roperty and population reads us a lesson, that the xecution of the laws therein demand extra conside stables, in fact, to execute the laws of the State a stables, in fact, to execute the laws of the State and the by-laws of the city. Our text, in presenting this subject to you, is this: in Boston, as everywhere else where large numbers are massed together and great masses of property are found, a police force appointed by the voters of the place cannot be relied on to exe-cute the law; and, in order to secure their full and impartial execution, it has been found necessary else-where, and I shall attempt to show you that it is necwhere, and I shall attempt to show you that it is nec-cessry here, to put the control of the police force into other hands than those of the voters of the peninsula. That is our claim—that, the men of the peninsula. like those of other great cities, are not to be trusted with the execution of the State laws, but that execu-tive power must be based on broader foundations.

cratic institutions. We put the interpretation of the laws—the Judiciary—not into the hands of any local municipal body, but the interpretation of the laws is in the hands of persons appointed by the whole State. Invoke the same principle for their execution—following old republican precedents, as I shall shortly show. In order to sustain this claim before you, I ought to show three or four things. First, that in important particulars—important particulars—the law has failed of execution; that good and vitally important laws have failed of execution. Secondly, I ought to show you that this failure is due to the machinery which the city puts in motion for the execution of the laws. Thirdly that a better machinery may be found. And, fourthly, that it is important for the welfare of the State that the attempt to find a better machinery. that the attempt

My first point is to show you that in important par-ticulars, where great and grave interests are involved, the tawn have failed of execution. You perceive that this involves, in fact, an indictment against the city government. It is in reality arraigning the govern-ment of the city for failure to do its duty. Before I pass to it, therefore, let me make one protest. I do apt come here to find fault with individual policemen. not come here to find fault with individual policemen. I shink our body of police is as good, on the average, as that of any great city I know. I think upon all trying occasions they have done their duty, as far as they have been permitted, and have always shown full capacity to do their whole duty. Neither do I come here so arraign the individuals of the city government; not, however, on account of the same excuse, but because I deem it unnecessary. They are mere puppets, fluttering before us for a little while; they are enly victims of a great system which they did not originate and cannot control. Looking over the last dozen years, considering that the Mayor and Aldermen during those years have been, in the aggregate, only originate and cannot control. Looking over the last descen years, considering that the Major and Aldermenduring those years have been, in the aggregate, only a standing committee appointed by the grog-shops of the peninsula, it has been no honor, but a shame, to hold one of its offices. No man with a full measure of self-respect could accept such an office. All politics necessative questionable compliances, but this serf-dom touches a bose depth. But it is not necessary, and certainly not within my purview to-day, to arraign individuals. I am merely criticising a system which throw up, into untiling places and under importance, men who have no real right to the power which they are wholly unable or unwilling to use.

To return now to my first point, I am to tell you that, is many important particulars, the laws have fail—all effections. Some men took upon this Temperance cause as whising bigotry, narrow ascention, or a vulgar sentimentality, fit for little minds, weak women and weaker time. On the contrary, I regard it as second only to one or two others of the primary reforms

the corner-stone neither or struce, prosperty, nor progress. To us, therefore, the tille-deeds of whose estates and the safety of whose lives depend upon the tranquillity of the streets, upon the virtue of the masses, the presence of any vice that brutallizes the average mass of mankind, tends to make it more readily the tool of intriguing and corrupt leaders, is necessarily a stab at the very life of the nation. Against such a vice is marshalled the Temperance Reformation. That my sketch is no mere fancy picture, every one of you know. Every one of you can glance back tion. That my sketch is no mere fancy picture, every one of you know. Every one of you can glance back over your own path, and count many and many a one smong those who started from the goal at your side, with equal energy and perhaps greater promise, who has found a drunkard's grave long before this. The brightness of the bar, the ornament of the pulpit, the hope and blessing and stay of many a family—you know, every one of you who has reached middle life, how often on your path you set up the warning—"Fallen before the temptations of the streets!"
Hardly one house in this city, whether it to full and warm with all the luxury of wealth, or whether it find hard, cold maintenance by the most earnest economy, no matter which—hardly a house that does not count among sons or nephews, some victim of this vice.

The skeleton of this warning sits at every board. count among sons or repress, some victim to this vice. The skeleton of this warning sits at every board. The whole world is kindred in this suffering. The country mother launches her boy with trembling upon the temptations of city life; the father trusts his daughter anxiously to the young man she has chosen, knowing what a wreck intoxication may have been seen to be seen to be a start of the seen to be seen as the seen as are their worst forebodings more than fulfilled I I have known a case—and probably many of you can recall some almost equal to it—where one worthy woman could count father, brother, husband, and son-in-law, set against the constant presence of temptation. This is the evil. How are the laws relating to it exe

cited in this city \* Let me tell you.

First, there has been great discussion of this evil—
wide, earnest, patient discussion, for hirty-five years.

The whole community has been stirred by the discussion of this question. Finally, after various experi son of this question. Finally, after various experi-ments, the majority of the State decided that the method to stay this evil was to stop the open sale of intoxicating drink. They left moral snasion still to address the individual. and set themselves as a com-munity to close the doors of temptation. Every man acquainted with his own nature or with society knows that weak virtue, walking through our streets, and meeting at every tenth door (for that is the average the temptation to drink, must fall; that one mus the temptation to drink, must fail; that one must be a moral Hercules to pass unstained. To prevent the open sale of intoxicating liquor has been the method selected by the State to help its citizens to be virtu-ous; in other words, the State has enacted what is called the Maine Liquor Law. You may drink in your own parlors, you may make what indulgence

"It is." If anything ever had the decided, unmi-

caused by intemperance. That is, every seve in the city is a pauper, helped by the com-every tenth man in the city is a criminal, are the police. Let us look at that a moment The calls out, like fire, all the deep, great qualities of The father is a drunkard; the mother often instrates him; the self-respect of the family is lost; the home is gone; it is a scene of quarrel and degradation; the children are thrown neglected on the streets, with no food, no education, no moral sense developed,—the frightful and fruitful source of every vice known to the civil code. That feeds the gallows, fills the street with impurity, makes thieves and burglars. Out of these houses flows a constant supply for all forms of crime. Without the open and co drunkards. Intemperance is the most productive all causes of insanity. "Truancy" finds its "cau erance. Said the Chief of Po-

for that is the cost of our police force, of cur oversee toss it off the end of long wharf—we should be richer at the end of the year. Leave all the children idle in the streets, shut up the grog-shops, shut up the schools, throw a third of a million into the water, and,

schools, throw a tillied of a million that the city would be better off on the 31st day of Decer ber than she is now.

That is the cost of intemperance. One-half the criminals of the State are found in the city of Bosto We have one-sixth of the population, and yet we hav more than one half the criminals. We have one-sixt corporation; I am to charge it to a system. It is the massing up of one-third of the capital of the State, and one-sixth the population on this peninsula. That ndue power. It is because of that pecu d a different system from what the cowe need a different system from what the country does. Up to a certain point, our city government has always acknowledged this. For instance, in a small country town of a few thousand inhabitants they have two or three constables. Nobody knows who they are. You might visit half a dosen houses, and they could not not tell you. Only once or twice in a year, on some festive or other occasion, a town meeting, a piente, or something of the kind, is he ever seen or picenic, or something of the kind, is ne ever seen or needed. He may execute a wit once in a while. If there is any disorder in the town, a citizen takes notice of it, reports it to a justice of the peace, and the diff-culty is cured. That is a sufficient machinery for a small town. But, when you have a large and dense population, great wealth invested in certain dangerous

with the soft side of a cushion; "but it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House; it was a mob which the Mayor said, in excuse for inefficiency, that he had not force enough to control. Perhaps it would not be disrespectful to ask that these several city dignitaries would arrange besistent. There is a class of whom an old proverl

sistent. There is a class or whom an old provers affirms that it needs to have "long memories."

Fellow-citizens, for the last five years, I have been able to make, in New York, in perfect quiet, with the unsolicited protection of the police, the same speech which I could not make to you without being surrounded by fifty armed friends. Again and again rounced by fifty armed friends. Again and again have I proved this, during the last five years. In the city of New York, the common sewer of the continent, where wealth is massed up by uncounted millions, where the criminals of all nations take refuge, any man could speak his mind for the last five years; and if the journals threatened him with violence, he need not go begging to the City Hall—as we vainly used to do here: the authorities would take notice used to do here; the authorities would take notice used to do nere: the authorities would take notice, unsolicited, and see to it that he was protected. But, at the same time, in our own city, of one-quarter part of the inhabitants, it was impossible, without personal protection, to utter the same words. Why is this? It is no fault of individuals, as I said before. Three thousand places where drink is sold! Do I exaggerato when I say that each one of those places represents a voter I Mr. Ellis has said, with great force that every one of those places represents at least termen whom it influences, which would make thirty thousand—and doubtless his estimate understates the men whom it influences, which would mean thousand—and doubtless his estimate understates the fact; but I am not going to speak of those whom those places influence. I am going to speak of the voters which they send to the polls, and I certainly shall not exaggerate if I say, that each one of them said 5000. About 15,000 voters on this peninsula usually go to the polls, sometimes 22,000, though very rarely. Now, 3000 voters could always hold the balance in such a constituency—Republican, Democratic, Catholic, Protestant. With all varieties of opinion and purpose, three thousand men, bound together by one idea, one interest, with one purpose in view, and debanding one thing, and nothing more, can always hold the balance. There receives a six always held the balance. detanding one thing, and nothing more, can always hold the balance. There never was a city election which that number of votes massed together could not control. What is the result? The result is, that it is as much a bargain as if it were recorded in the Registry of Deeds, that the prominent aspirants for city office shall not execute the laws against the liquor shops. Is it at all remarkable? A great many mentant office—it is an American failing. Here we the

so, while these elements of civic strength exist, and are thus tempted to exest themselves.

The reason why the law is not executed in favor of free speech is germane and sister to this; it is, that the men who are interested in these drinking shope, and the men whose votes they can command, are of the class that hates progress and freedom—is naturally sutaponistic to them; and any designing leader on stir up such a mass, and fling it at virtue, and order, and liberty. Hence these consequences. Their agents, of their own natural bias, run greedily to Ao such agreeable work.

The the latter or thistoner.

"Ten" and ensecold it. Nobedy now goes behind these statuses. Hindreds of years ago, four rose the emptions, greated engers, and most three yill the question, "Shall a man have one wife, or friends. It needs, therefore, a more stringent three?" We estiled that he should have but one first the head of head of the commonwealth. The error of discussion and opinion is over; the error of list is the have of the Commonwealth. The error of discussion and opinion is over; the error of list of the head obey. Wife all great questions, or the plant of the experiment of the head of the experiment of agreeable work.

For the last ten or thirteen years, this has been the machinery of the city government. They have said

sions, it will ever be found that the human vermin, which, neglected by ministers of State and ministers of religion—barbarians in the midst of civilization, beathen in the midst of Christianity—who burrow among all physical and moral policition in the cellars and garrets of great cities, will rise at once into terminable importance." It was when that class of the community found that the Mayor was willing to lead drinking saloons free of expense, that your Governor dared not trust the State House, to an orderly and lead of the chirch of Police said, "Give me thirty men, and order, and I will quell that mob at once." The difficulty was not that it could not be quelled. That class which Macaulay describes never faces the law until it has bribed it. The moment the Court turns in development and the county of the county of the county of the county was not that it could not be quelled. That class which Macaulay describes never faces the law until it has bribed it. The moment the Court turns in development and the county of the

a lie in his mouth. In 1851, Sims was surrendered by policemen acting illegally, and arowing their defance, termined dountenance upon them, they retire to cellars and garrets again. One of the Aldermen of the city said recently, in the State House, that these mobal were only "watermelon frolles—the pounding of men with the soft side of a cushion:" but it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the Governor dared not trust to touch the State House: it was a cushion that the graph of the Aldermen of the control of the Aldermen of the Aldermen of the Control of th the were alded by the police, contrary to the statute, income Unpopular laws! The city can execute anything it wants to unpopular or popular. The city executes every one of its own by-laws perfectly. No man state unit in the property of the concondate of the contract of

Tell 180,000 Yankees that they cannot execute aw when they wish to! Once, by happy accident, our Mayor left the city, and an exceptional but most anexceptionable Alderman, Mr. Oits Clapp, tolk his place—no trouble that day in quelling the mob. Deputy Chief Ham did it in thirty munues.
the presence of Mayors that makes mobs omnipotent. But suppose Mayors cannot execute the laws—
what then? If Berkshire should say, "We want,
ware one of us, to have two wives," and practise uty Chief Ham did it in thirty minutes. It is only what then? It hereasure should say, "we wan, every one of us, to have two wives," and practise it, and send word up to Boston, "We cannot execute the other law," do you think we should sit down quietly, and let it go! I flow long!

Boston has five or six trains of railroads—one to the

quietly, and let it go? How long?

Boston has five or six trains of railroads—one to the Old Colony, one to Providence, one to Worcester, one to Lowell, one to Fitchburg, one to the eastern counties. All of them run locomotives where they wish to. Suppose that, on the Fitchburg railroad, one locomotive, for a year, never got further than Groton—what do you think the Directors of the road would do? Would they take up the rails beyond Groton, or would they turn out the engineer? There is a law of the Commonwealth of Massachuszit a thought.

of the hands of the peninsula is anti-democratic. Why, from 1620 down to within ten years, the State always acted on that plan. The State makes the law. Who particulars, and we may reasonably go back to it if we find that, in any particular locality, the new plan fails. Why not? In all other matters of State concern, as Mr. Ellis has well shown,—Board of Education, Board of Agriculture, and all the various Boards,—the State has the control. You perceive this "anti-democratic" arrument on he carried out to an absorblir. Spraying Liquor Law. We have a sixth of the population and a shed of the westlir or me state. Do the influences of these stop with the people who sleep on this peninsula? Does not our influence radiate in every direction.

boy, who wanted to show how much money is tal made in Boston in fifteen years. "He left here is out a cent," said the young man—went to bost —became a distiller—returned with two hundred has —became a distiller—feturned with two hundred one sand dollara—that is his residence." Do you rappe there was a Yankee boy within sight. Do you rappe who was not tempted to repeat that Boston experies, of rapid and casy wealth? I rode on fouries and, and was set down opposite one of these village bear which Dr. Holmes describes—a square home of the Revolutionary period—old ellem hang over the iss before it. The same driver said, "In that front hea lies dying the grandson of the man who built as house. Grandfather and father died drunkard we about the streets of the village drunk. That.

No interest! Let me go a little ways of and he less invidious. New York has one-fifth of the tion of the State on Manhattan of order, of liberty, of government, the country couties flung twenty thousand majority. The demand ties flung twenty thousand majority. The demon of discord attreed up the puritieus of the city, and tam, thirty thousand against him. Ten thousand, the sic mate majority, carried their candidate to Ahay, What was his first blow? Seymour's first, et, whe he assumed the Governorship, what was it? If this filled his bargain. He hurled his defance at the knowledge of the tropollian Police that kept him and his allie, con-The narred in declarace at the kept him and his allies, composition, the confederacy. Those are the times, when, a Macanian says, "the vermin burrowing in general and cellars show themselves of terrible important."

who knows that such times may not come upon at I have seen the day, in that city of New York, was Rynders dictated law to the Chief of Police, and Messell obeyed him. For twenty years, I have seal obeyed him. For twenty years, I have sea, in your city, the mob rule when they pleased. Hun seen your Mayor order his police, in Fancul Hal, is take off their badges and join the mob that cravid. out free speech from that consecrated hall. You are, two years ago, the State government regling below the victims of the Tremont House and Parker Hous. The Governor complained then, as I am told begin now, that in the whole county, he had not one single cer whom he could command to execute the lar Who shall say that the security of this great center who shall say interest energy of this great cears?

wealth and population is not for the interest, for the peace, for the absolute prosperity of the State! We too, may have a Pernando Wood—who knows! On sixth part of the population of the State may aften, in the interest of liquor and despoism, to def the be left in the hands of the dangerous classes. W want to take it out of the hands of the dearms classes, and put it into the hands of the Common wealth—nothing else. One of two things is necess ry. The law is bad—repeal it; or the law is godkeep it. No other county would be allowed to be the law-why this !

the law—why this?

The Mayor says he cannot execute it. Take his at his word. Undoubtedly, HE cannot, for he we chosen not to; but the question is, can it be exceed What do the temperance majority of the Common wealth claim? One trial—nothing more. We have funded twenty-five years of discussion, any amount with the common control of the control funded twenty-five years of discussion, any amousted toil and labor, in that statute. It never has had as trial yet on this peninsula. May we not ask simi trial yet on this permana. Any we not as yet on the common trial? The locomotive has never attempted up beyond Groton. Why take up the rails yet! I Berkshire should say, "We can't execute your against polygamy," what should we do! Way, ay point fresh sheriffs, not repeal the law. So in the ase, let not Massachusetts get down and say,

rooted out. But we do claim that this law on ser-cented as perfectly as other law a net fit is excula be entrusted to competent and faithful hands. No crime is wholly prevented. Our crowded prisas prove that. No law is perfectly executed. But her is nothing in the Maine Liquor Law that distinguish is from other statute. No man alter that the seri idle and ridiculous to say that the p idle and ridiculous to say that the public saw of its not be stopped as much as the indiscriminate keeps of gunpowder, or the opening of shops on Susday, of the firing of muskets in crowded streets, where magistrates shall really wish and mean to do be

don, and now its streets are the saiest in the work In New York it has saved the city from convince ed. One of its prominent cit suin—craim ner old democratic right to execute laws she has made—to execute them if the city of not, or if, by her constitution of government, she ril not try to execute them faithfully.

Our plan is to have Commissioners appointed by the Governor or by whichever seems best. Let them i ems best. Let them hold the for three or five years; they appoint, rule, and re-nove the members of the police force. Such a Comfor three or two years; two places force. Such a Cammove the members of the police force. Such a Cammos would be removed, as far as anything is or civil system is or ought to be, from the count of giving the politics, and would be largely independent of the "dangerous classes." This peninsula needs it issessed. "This peninsula needs it issessed to the country of t dately—the hergites—to such a police fore se-soon. The members of such a police fore se-hold their places during good behavior, and he rest-ed only on charges stated in writing, to which dry may have a chance of replying. Now, every fall, the liquor dealer or other criminal, whom an hoest P liceman has troubled, holds up his warning fager in the Alderman of that Ward—"Remove that police man, or don't expect my vote." What offer cash man, or don't expect my vote." Wheexpected to do his duty in such circum

man, or don't expect my vote." What officer as it expected to do his duty in such circumstances?

The moment the liquor interest of the city see the their mixing in city elections will not secure a pair force in their interest, they will probably leave the election of Mayor and Aldermen to the natural acid of ordinary politics, and then we shall have as god officers as our system will secure, with the present level of education. Such Mayors and Alderme will, probably, no longer prostitute the jury box the present rum and shield mobs. They will have no instead rum and shield mobs. They will have no instead find a remedy for that. I have full fath in denotes; it is not that the probably is not the probably in t

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863. TWENTY-SINTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN ANAIMA Recting of the AMERICAN ANTI-THE Tenty Sinth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-CANADA SOCIETY will be held in the Carth of the Parisms. (Rev. Dr. Cheever's.) in the Gard of New York, on TUREDAY, May 12th, commence-

ag at 10 o'clock, th. M. The Society was now another purpose meeting in the rening in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half at 7 o'clock. The mances of the speakers will be

sed bereater.

serious meetings of the Society will be held
better Room of the Church of the Puritans,
edsy, at 3½, P. M., and on Wedossday, at 10,

The loyalty of this Society to freedoun, and to free enutians, and to the Government so far as it aims to shald these, is anquestionable and uncompromising, has emphatically pronounced against the Southern sellion as in the highest degree perfidicion and whetand, as it is now apparent to the civilized world this rebellion is the legitimate product of slavery, ed for no other reason, entirer avowed or fild of to give greater accurity and extension to tible system, which, by one blow, strikes down orrible system, wind or your connectivable main rights, and perpetrates every conceivable to upon human nature, the AMERICAN ASTITUTE ASSOCIATION OF PROCESSING ASSOCIATION, WINTERSTRUCTURE OF THE METERS ASSOCIATION, WHERE YOU MAN THE METERS ASSOCIATION OF THE METERS ASSOCIATION ry last, but maintains that a decree universal emancipation is demanded by a isperiment to fix constitutional obligations in such a serment to fix constitutional obligations in such a serment to fix constitutions and interests, and that of bosogeneous institutions and interests, and partial liberty and exact justice for all the people; to the ineritable dissolution of the old Union because the ineritable dissolution of the old Union because. ts antagonistical elements; and, especially and te all, by the Divine command to " undo the heavy ent, by the Divine command to undo the newly ent, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go . Then shall our light, as a nation, rise in obunity, and our darkness be as the noon-day; ther shall raise up the foundations of many generations and we shall be called, THE REPAIRERS OF THE MEACH, THE RESTORERS OF PATHS TO DWELL IN. In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WESDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

#### ENANCIPATION AND SLAVERY TESTED.

THE RESULTS OF SLAVERY. By Augustus Cochin Ex Maire and Municipal Councillor of Paris. Wor and by the Institute of France — Académi-neaise. Translated by Mary L. Booth, Transla tor of Count de Gasparin's Works on America, &c Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1863.

This is the second portion of the very meritorious work of M. Cochin, entitled L'Abolition de l'Esclarage, and the complement to the first, "The Results of Emanagement," to the American public by Miss Booth, who, as a translator, is deserving of the highest praise. erprising publishers. Be nes will, doubtless, find a place in every consid elibrary, whether public or private; and as the has quickly passed to a third edition, the second ne should keep pace with it in interest and circu-

Book Finst. The United States of America. Chap T. Influence of Slavery on the whole Policy and gulation of the United States. § 1. From the Adop-tor of the Constitution to the Missouri Compromise (1787-1820). § 2. From the Missouri Compromise to the Election of President Buchanan (1820-1856). § 3 From the Election of President Buchanan to the I

ion at Harper's Ferry (1856-1860). hter H. The North and South.

Chapter III. Reasons for Maintaining Slavery—Ob-testions and Replies. § 1. The Origin, History and Theory of Slavery. § 2. The Happiness of the Slaves. Chapter IV. What are the Legal Means of Abolishing Slavery 7 § 1. The Powers of Congress in accord-ance with the Constitution. § 2. State Legislation and Individual Enfranchisement. § 3. What is the best ividual Enfranchisement. § 3. What is the besseem of Emancipation. § 4. Possible Consequence -Probable Consequence on do not take place.

ion of the North and South Chapter V. The Separa 11. From the Insurrection at Harper's Ferry (1859) to the Nomination of President Lincoln (1860). § 2. From the Election to the Installation of President Lin-

ook Second. Spanish Colonies. BOOK THIRD. Partugal. BOOK FOURTH. Brazil.

Boox Firm. Colonies of Holland. I. Dutch East Isdies. II. Guiana. III. Dutch West Indies. IV. Datch Forts on the Coast of Africa. V. Emancipa-fic Rus.

Book Sixts. I. The Slave Trade. II. Immigraon, or the Importation of Free Negroes from the oast of Africa. III. The Exploration and Evangeltion of Africa

BOOK SETEXTH. Chapter I. Slavery before Chris-icanis. I. Slavery in Antiquity. II. Slavery among

the Jew.

Chapter II. Sluvery in the Sight of Christianity. I.
The Gospel. II. The Acts of the Apostles and the
Epistles. III. Slavery in the Sight of the Church
J. Abolition of Ancient Slavery. § 2. Abolition of
Molern Slavery.

Chapter III. The Theory of Slavery.

Chapter IV. Resume—Why the Influence
usily has not been Prompter and more Decisive.

As far as he has investigated the subject, M. Coas a certainly acquitted himself with great ability, e-tribiting throughout remarkable accuracy in his threatened and analysis of facts, and a most dispassions condition of mind in the presentation of his sites. But who can trace the "Results of Slavery," in all in dreadful manifestations? M. Cookin confines his attention to its political and economical supects, but so in all reference to its utterly demoralizing terrescives wherever tolerated, particularly its corrupting induces upon the religion of the country, not only depriving it of the power to protest, but seducing it sine active complicity. Had M. Cochin seen the Hondard of Sterey, "or that of Parker Fillabury," The Carek as it is," or that of Parker Fillabury, "The Carek as it is," or that of Stephen S. Foster, "The Boscheood of Thierers," he would have found creatin astounding "Results of Slavery," in a quarter which he does not appear to have explored at all. We hope he will yet find time to bend himself to this last, promising him whatever aid we can render in fraishing the necessary materials, and predicting, as a consequence, the preparation of a volume of the mast instrugive and startling character.

It strikes us as very singular, and wholly inexplicate, that while treating upon American alarenty from the slopping of the Canastration to the culmination of the Spathern rebellion, no reference whatever is made by him to the thirty years' moral struggle for the sloping on of the Canastration to the endmination of the Spathern rebellion, no reference whatever is made by him to the thirty years' moral struggle for the sloping on of the Canastration to the endmination of the Spathern rebellion, no reference whatever is made by him to the thirty years' moral struggle for the sloping on of the Canastration to the endmination of the Spathern rebellion, no reference whatever is said by him to the thirty years' moral struggle for the sloping on the constitution to the endmination of the Spathern rebellion in the constitution to the endmination of the Spath chin has certainly acquitted himself with great ability, exhibiting throughout remarkable accuracy in his

the person to be a second to the second to t

freedom for the Slave Power to retain its ancient mas-tery, and so in its madness it is trying to find safety in accession and an independent confederacy. But for the Anti-Slavery movement, that power would have still held the North as its abject vassal, determined the policy of the Government, subjected every terri-tory now free to its accuraced domination, crushed out the liberty of the press and freedom of speech, and held undisputed sway over the whole country. But for that movement, there had been no Kanass strugtory now free to its accurace dumanatum, crastice dutthe liberty of the press and freedom of speech, and
held undisputed away over the whole country. But
for that movement, there had been no Kanasa struggle, no John Brown invasion of Virginia, none of the
great and momentous issues presented which have
staken the land to its centre. Whatever of manhood,
of self-respect, of moral purity, of courageous freedom, is found at the North at this hour, is mainly due
to the uncompromising principles and untiring labors
of the Abolitionists; and, though they are still disowned by political cowardies and selfashness, and assailed by rufflan violence and demented blackguardism, the time is rapidly hastening when they will be
acknowledged as worthy of universal gratitude, veneration and applause.

#### A BRACE OF PHILADELPHIANS.

STUDIES, by John A. Dorgan. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, by Yeskel and Bro., No. 23 North Sixth Street. 1862.

Sixth Street. 1862.

The Soro of Inon and THE Soro of Staves, with other Poems. By Kane O'Donnel. Philadelphia: King and Baird, Printers, 607 Samom Street. 1863.

How shall the voice of the poet, raised amid th How shall the voice of the poet, raised amid the din of arms, be heard? By very contrast or by unit son? Will the ear, deafened by the roar of cannon give heed rather to the poetry of sentiment and refice tion, or to the pean and hymn of Mars? Each may decide for himself who shall have read the foregoing decide for himself who shall have read the foregoing volumes. Not unmeaningly have their authors entitled them Studies and Songs, for such they are respectively, though the former collection is not destitute of songs. The muse of Mr. Dorgan, undistracted by the war that rages on every hand, utters truths which are lofty, indeed, and most applicable to the present hour, but in no sense evoked by it. His veries are all in the interest of freedom and progress, and so are valuable helps in the struggles of to-day; yet fo-morrow may claim them as well. Mr. O'Donnel, on the contrary, seems touched by the inspiration of passing events, which he feels it his duty to help shape for the right, and this lends to his songs a vigor passing events, which has leeds it his duty to deep shape for the right, and this lends to his songs a vigor and a glow that are wanting in those of his fellow-poet and townsman. "The Song of Slaves" is by far his best production, containing many truly noble stanzas set to curt and forcible metre. "The Song of Iron" is marred, as it seems to us, by a tendency to obscurity, and by the too frequent use of anglatin words; and in this, as in other pieces, there which may be made between the two authors is, that, as the natural result of a contemplative spirit, perhaps, Mr. Dorgan inclines to melancholy lays, while Mr. O'Donnel prefers to carol and to chant. Who shall say which is preferable, or, at least, which is the more attractive? Times and moods, we suspect, must decide. Mr. Dorgan's book has the wider range, embracing some hundred pleece; the Songs of Mr. O'Donnel are but a third as numerous. That our readers may judge for themselves, we present this week in our poetry column selections from each of the books, and commend them, with such as we may hereafter publish, to a careful and discriminating pe-

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. The success THE CONNECTION THE CO of the State, and deservedly respected by them, sent, in the latter part of March, a circular letter to his friends of the legal profession who belonged to the Democratic party.

After pointing out as the author of our evils first

Mer pointing out as the author of our ovin area slavery, and next the course of compromise with that aystem which the Democratic party for so many years has favored, Mr. Hooker proceeded to combat the doctrine lately put forth by that party, that the Union cannot be restored by warlike measures, and showed, on the other hand, the folly of expecting a restoration of quiet and prosperity through any such peace as compromise could bring; and, after replying in department of the control of the contro as compromise could bring; and, after repring in the init to several of the current fallacies put forth by the Seymourite party, he closed with an effective appeal to moral and religious considerations, pointing out that we are now taking our share in that sublime conflict which has been going on through all the ages, between which has been going on through all the ages, between liberty and despotism, right and wrong, the powers of good and the powers of evil; and showing that this conflict must go on till the right is everywhere established, and the wrong everywhere overthrown.

Mr. Hooker is connected by marriage with the Beecher family, and resembles them in being diligent in business and fervent in spirit.—C. K. w.

REV. M. D. CONWAY. Rev. Moncure D. Conway REV. M. D. COSWAY. Rev. Moncure D. Conway.

A Virginian by birth, author of "The Rejected Stone" and "The Golden Hour," formerly a Unitarian clergyman in Washington and Cincinnati, and now editor of the Boston Commonwealth, is shortly to sail for England, to lecture on Slavery as it is in the South, and the Boston Commonscealth, is shortly to sail for England, to lecture on Slavery as it is in the South, and upon the present condition of this country. He was born in 1852 near Fredericksburg, Virginia, the scene of the recent battle. On both his father's and his mother's side he was descended from and connected with some of the oldest and best families of Virginia and Maryland—reckoning among his ancestors Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the late Judge Daniel of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Moneure of the Virginia Court pendence, the late Judge Moncure of the Ulrigina Court of Appeals, Judge Eustice Conway, and others not less distinguished. His zeal in behalf of the enslaved has long been manifested in the most uncompromising manner, and in circumstances requiring great mora heroism. We heartily commend him and his to all the friends of freedom in the old world.

"THE PLONEER BOY" is the title of a neat volume of 310 pages, written by W. M. Thayer, author of the "Bobbin Boy" and other works of interest to the young. It is published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boaton. It is a blographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and follows him coln, President of the United States, and follows him step by step from his birth in a flooriess cabin on the frontiers, and his youth in the Western wilds, till he rose to eminence at the bar, to a seat in Congress, and finally to the chief office of this great nation. The life of Mr. Lincoln is full of thrilling incidents, and shows the assissus of the mag, and the means by which he has risen.

REGISTRAND ELECTION. The Republican Union ticket was successful throughout Rhode Island. It prevailed in every county in the State, and every town in the eastern congressional district, except Newport. James Y. Smith, of Providence, is elected Governor by about 2800 majority. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, is elected to Congress from the eastern district by about 1900 majority; and Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, from the western district, by about 500. The Legislature stands on a joint ballot for the supporters of Mr. Smith 76, for his opponents 26. There are six vacancies.

#### THE RADICAL REMEDY.

speculation is prevalent as to the commay take in relation to this country

It was a serious error in the President not to use the absolute power which circumstances had put into his hands, for the utter extirpation of alavery. What folly, to parry one spring of the rattlemake, and leave him to adjust his coil for a more successful effort! What folly, to threaten a beast intensely malignant and utterly desperate, giving him three months' warning of the coming blow, instead of using a present opportunity to strike, and strike home! To go no further back in the chain of Mr. Lincoln's errors, his Proclamation of the 22d of September should have been an immediate abolition of slavery throughout the country.

country.

Even the emancipation of all the existing slave Even the emancipation of an ine examing several would have been an insufficient remedy; since that would have left open the possibility of obtaining more, after any settlement of the present contest. The Pre-ident's Proclamation, in the circumstances then exist-ing, became one of the laws of the nation. The force

mother. Instead of striking, Mr. Lincoln merely threatened.

Instead of striking, Mr. Lincoln merely threatened. This, with a human enemy, might perhaps be reckended praiseworthy forbearance. To use this method with a poisonous reptile was weakness, folly and sin. Decisive and thorough action at that time would have settled the matter. The voice of authority, energing the claim of right, possesses immense power to attract the sympathetic cooperation of good men, and to silence the murmurs of dissent. Three-quarters of the whole North would at once have seen the justice and wisdom of the decree, (as they did when heir hopes and wishes respecting Mason and Sildell were reversed by Presidential action,) and the remaining quarter would have offered no opposition. As soon as that measure was enacted, there would have been a clean line of distinction between loyalists and states.

have been a clear line of distinction between loyal and traitors, all along the slaveholding border. should have escaped the pernicious complications now caused in every Northern State, and most of all in the Capital and the Cabinet, by the intermixture of wolves in sheep's clothing with all our operations, civil and

One of the most fatal obstacles to our success has been a system of discouragement and repulse exercised towards alares by army officers; in consequence of the pretence of their masters to be loyal, and their claim, on that ground, for a continuance of the old usages. If every claim to the possession of a slave that been made illegal, not only would the companion-ship of traitors not have been threat upon us, but the cooperation of black men would have been accepted and used, instead of repelled, to our four-fold advantage.

posal an immense army of new soldiers, already ac-climated, acquainted, to a great extent, with the coun-try, and with the plans and resources of the enemy, and having atronger motives than Northern men could

and spirit, into its service.

Once more, by thus enlisting himself on the side of civilization, education and religion, against a system obviously and intrinsically barbarous, the President might have freed himself from all possibility of European intervention in favor of the robels. It needed only this to cause Mason and Slidell to be frowned upon and put in Coventry by every representative of European civilization.

upon and put in Coventry by every representative of European civilization.

This needful work was not done on the 22d of September. Less than half of it was done even on the 1st of Japuary. And the moiety thus commenced has not been steadily and uniformly pursued since, even in the regions occupied by our armies; still less has it been followed up by further instalments of the course of policy indispensable to our success.

It is absurd to suppose that the mighty revolution now going on here can be stopped midway, and that we can subside into quietness while slavery remains as an element of our political life.

we can abbide into quietness while slavery remains as an element of our political life.

Even if the powers that be should disgrace themselves so far as to consent to a reconstruction founded on the present continuance of slaveholding, with whatever delusive pretences of future gradual emancipation, we cannot have peace or quiet, still less self-respect and welfare, while this abomination remains II must be extinguished. Whatever energy is needed to destroy it must be exercised. Thank God that the slaves when have now had a fact of liberty can it more be destroy it was be exercised. Thank God that the slaves who have now had a taste of liberty can no more be reduced to a quiet acquiescence in bondange! Thank God that so many of our Northern men who were nonchalant triflers at home, regardless of the cancer that was devouring our country's vitals, have now had their eyes opened to the disease and the peril of the nation! Thank God that even the moderate steps forward that have been taken by our timid and vacil ating Government have made retreat to the old dis-

every existing channel, through whatever new chan-nels can be devised. Let the President be made to see and feel that nothing about of this will accomplish the nation's need, or be accepted as the nation's devtiny .- c. K. W.

EDITORIAL SENIORITY. Since the recent decease of the Hon. Nathan Hale, we are inclined to believe that we have had the longest editorial service of any that we have had the longest editorial service of any one connected with the press in this city. Let us see: In 1826, we edited the Free Press, an independent journal, in Newburyport; in 1827, the National Philanthropist, a Temperance paper, in Boston; in 1829 and the Journal of the Times, in Bennington, Vermont; in 1829 30, the Genius of Universal Emancipation, in Baltimore; and from January 1, 1821, till now, the Liberton-in all, covering a period of thirty-serven years. Who leads (not in age, but continuous service) the editorial van in Massachusetts 1. Who in New England 1. Who in the nation 1.

the satern district by about 1900 majority; and Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, from the western district, by about 590. The Legislature stands on a joint ballot for the supporters of Mr. Smith 76, for his opponents 26. There are aix vacancies.

Commotitur Election. This election was held on Monday last. After a canvase of almost unprecedented activity, the Republican Union party has an exceeded in electing their candidate for Governor, Mr. Buckingham, by about 3000 majority, with a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and three out of four members of Congress. In the last Congress, the Democratis had two members.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS AT PORT ROYAL CAMP SAXTON, (near Beaufort, S. C.)

CARF SATOR, (assir Beaufort, S. C.) | March 23, 1898.

FRIEND GARRISON—I am pleased to learn from reading the Liberates, that your Southern correspondents are more numerous than they were a few years ago. It is peculiarly fitting that your paper, which was the first to forstell the consequences of alavery, should chronicle, at first hand, some of the events that are daily reducing some of its prophecies to history. Perhaps the meat carnest-looking fact of the times is the call of the Government for coincred soldiers. This is also the most important movement toward crushing the rebellion that the Government has yet is with so much indifference and treason, to put down the rebellion, without such aid.

To Gen. Hunter belongs the honor of raising and aming the first regiment of colored men in this part of the South. This regiment was raised in May, 1862. Finding that the regiment was raised in May, 1862. Finding that the regiment was not recognized, and would not be paid by the Government, Gen. Hunter disbanded it in August of the same year, neither officers nor men receiving any pay. This is a little matter of injustice for some future Congress to settle. Gen. Saxon returned from the North to Beaufort on the 18th of October last, with authority from the Secretary of War to raise a brigade of 8000 colored men, to be armed, clothed, fed and paid the asme as other soldlers in the U.S. service.

A new impetus was then given to recruiting, which was conducted strictly on the voluntary system. The obstacles in the way of recruiting for the new regiment were numerous. Among them may be mentioned the opposition of the military throughout this Department; the desire on the part of plantation superintendents to keep the men ast basine to work in the field; and, lastly, the generally-known fact, that the members of the last colored regiment were never paid anything for their services.

I have learned from observation, that the time to make a soldier of one of these men is the when he is fresh from slavery. After he has been

he is not so much inclined to join the army. Captains James, Randolph and Hamilton, who had been in Gen. Hunter's colored regiment, raised portions of companies, and were the first to occupy the camp ground. Capt. Trowbridge, who had never distanded his men, being on detached service at the time of Gen. Hunter's order to that effect, soon came up from St. Simons's Island with 150 men, and went into camp. Col. Huginson took command of the regiment on the 25th of November, and in a very few days things moved on in Camp Saxton with clock work regularity. The time was so occupied in organizing and drilling the time was so occupied in organizing and drilling

good, the first death occurring on the 4th of January. Since the expedition to St. Mary's, during which some of the men were crowded into hot rooms on the the mortality has increased, and twenty have di opia and typhoid pneuu The prevailing diseases in camp are those and bronchitis, and rheumatism; inter-

As to their proficiency in drill, our men favorably with any regiment in the service; so says a correspondent of the Boston Journal, who has seen

half a million of soldiers under drill.

Toward the last of February, Col. Montgomery arrived from Key West with about 160 men, and went into camp close by us. On the 6th instant, both regiments left camp, and explarked on board three transports, and in a few days landed at and took possession

of Jacksonville, Florida.

The third regiment is being raised by draft. All the able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 50, are pat into the camp, which is located on the site of the first.

the first.

By the middle of April, I expect to see the second and third regiments S. C. V. full, and ready for service. The great necessity now is, to get colored regimenough in the field to take the place of the nine enough in the neid to take the pace of the immonths' men as they go home. If we can do that, and get under good headway, the blacks alone can finish up the rebellion. We need now about 500 Abolitionists for officers in new regiments. Cannot New England furnish her share of them? Yours, for truth and man, J. M. H.

Yours, for truth and man.

### LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

Near Aquia Creek, Va., April 8d, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON,—I am now receiving a good sup-ply of excellent reading matter for this regiment, and I assure you that it pays a hundred fold. The copper-heads have appreciated the importance of supplying I assure you that it pays a hundred fold. The copper-heads have appreciated the importance of supplying the soldiers with reading matter of a pro-slavery char-acter, as one of the chief instrumentalities likely to do feat the policy of Emancipation. And so, from the first, they have freely spent their money to flood the army with the copperation of army officers in high places, who were determined that this war should not result who were determined that this war should not result in the overthrow of slavery. Under the administration of McClellan at the East, and of Buel at the West, our armies wasted away, and precious lime was lost, and nothing was gained. The author of the infamous order No. 3 was made Commander-in-chief at Washington. Fremont, as the Representative Man, the Man of the People, whose name was the Symbol of Liberty and the Assurance of Justice in every slavethere is the Scent and who has temprised the people with lagion. Fremont, as the Representative stan, use Man of the People, whose name was the Symbol of Liberty and the Assurance of Justics in every slave-hat of the South, and who has inspired the people with the one great enthusiasm for Freedom, which marked the advent of his Freedomation, putil its revocation by the President, was and is especially hatted by this Commander-in-chief. There is a mental and moral antagonism between them which is irreconcilable. And so Fremont at the close of a brilliant campaign against Jackson was relieved, and has since been kept out of service, although every carnest patriot longs to see him in the field. So also Sigel, another true and thorough General, who is altogether on the side of freedom in this struggle, is driven to, resign by the hard treatment meted out to him by the same Commander-in-chief.

And thus it came to pass that the country was brought to the verge of ruin. After the Fall elections, we passed through months of dense darkness and doubt. Traitors plied all their arts to demoralize the army. We were subjected to a terrible defeat at Fredericksburg through their influence. The fallures of the pontones to arrive, when expected, som and an ecident; and when the attack on Fredericksburg was finally made, the battle was lost because our immense force on the right, where the enemy could be fairly reached, was not pushed forward and carnestity engaged at at the decisive moment. No one has ever doubted the patriotism of General Burnaide—no one exa fall to honor him for his truthfulness and modesty. He has

done noble service, and will again, we are aure, e

for the work before us. For some weeks now, I have been receiving weekly packages of the following packages to the following packages of the followi nations show the friends at home feel towards the army, is worth a great deal to these men, so far from home, and amid the dangers and privations of war. The evidence these papers give us of the tide of indignation rising throughout the North against the Copperheads greatly cheers the soldiers. It is impossible for any one to describe the scorn and detestation which the army feel for these Northern traitors. Let them beware the reckoning to which they will be called on the return of the army. They have laid up for themselves an inherinance of infamy, from which they will in future years vainly strive to be relieved. The Cushings, Lunts, Woods, Brookses, Seymours and Vallandighams may just as well give it; up first

The regiment was not full to the minimum until about the first of January. The camp was well laid out, a quarter of a mile from the river—the space between the camp and river being occupied by a grove of live oaks. The new tents showed off to good advantage down the river to the boats plains. about the first of January. The camp was well laid out, a quarter of a mile from the river—the space between the camp and river being occupied by a grow confident we shall go. The men are all hopeful, and extended anxious to crush our this rebellion; and since the policy of live oaks. The new tents showed off to good advantage down the river to the boats plying between Beaufort and Hilton Head. A large palmetto tent was erected by Chaplain Fowler for a school and religious purposes. The tents were all floored with yellow pine boards, brought from the Georgia coats. Every company had its cook-house, and usually wholesome food to eat; wheat flour was made into some very sorry substitutes for bread, but it gave satisfaction generally.

The health of the regiment was at first remarkably yould the first death occurring on the 4th of January. my heart to have command of a company in one of

> the whole Regiment. Thoroughly educated in the military academy at Turin, and serving for years at an officer with Garibaldi, he enlisted in our army at a private, at the first call of his adopted country. By is acknowledged merit, he has risen to his prese ommand. He has been for the freedom of the slaver He would make a spiencid General of a Division of colored soldiers, and I wish with all my heart that he might be called to such a post. Dr. Warren also, our chief surgeon, has resigned.

> Dr. warren asso, our cime augeon, has resigned.
>
> His experience in the field for two years, and his ability, which is of the first order, render him too valuable a man to leave in idleness. I hope the Governor will set him to work sgain in the army.
>
> Truly yours, DANEL FOSTER,
>
> Chaplain 33d Reg. Mass. Vol.

consequence of the death of Commodore Montgomery's daughter, upon learning the facts of the case ordered the discharge of these men who refused to an swer to the roll call.

There are now about 100 caulkers left, and most of these did not know the intentions of their brother work men until they learned of the discharge. A few strong minded ones led on the rest, and the result was, in stead of compelling Uncle Sam to accede to their demand, they all lost good situations.—Traveller of Tuesday.

All honor to "the Captain of the Yard" I

DONATIONS. eral Agent of the Liber receipt of the following donations, kindly ma of the paper since January 1, 1863:—

Albert M. Chase, Canton, Mass., Francis Stone, Jr., Dana, "Bannel May. Jr., Leicester," Albert M. Chase, Canton, Mass.,
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Kie M. O. Thompson, Laccastar, Mass.,
Wanton College of the Liberter, to be sent.

In addition to this list a few individuals have subscribe for smally copies of the Liberary, to be sent to person named by them.

ROBERT F. WALLOUT, General Agent.

PIFTY-FOURTH (COLORED) REGIMENT.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PIPTY-FOURTH (COL-

S pair socks; Miss Henrieits Sargent, needle books, and 15 pair socks; Palmer & Batchelder, 4 gress army bettom; Martin L. Bradford, 5 pair shears; Mrs. A. Z. Q. Parsons, 21 needle cases; Mrs. Barstow, 5 pair socks; Miss McFarland, 26 towels; Miss Gardner, 24 pair socks; J. C. Bur-

J. H. STEPHENSON, To 12 Arch Street, April 4, 1863.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 28 to March 31, 1863.

Meeting, Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam, Salem, to Mr. Caroline R. Futnam, Ealem, 10
redeam pledge, 10
Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, 10
Rarch 19. Bourne Spooner, Ply mouth, to redeam
pledge of January, 1663, 20,09
30. Samuel May 163, 20,09
4 31. John O. Haynes, to redeem pledge of
January, 1963, 10,00

Collections by C. C. Burleigh.

North Scolety, Conn., \$2.01; Westminster, 2.36; Canter-Bury, 1.60; Scolland, 5.21; Pulann, 5.11; Plainfield, 1.84; Central Village, 1.70; Wauregan, 89 tat.; Phomis, R. I., 2.49; Washington, 3.48; Centreville, 2.11; Knighterille, 1.00; Cummington, Mass., 5.00; Leeds, 43 cts.; Leicester, 1.81; E. L. Hammond, Florence, to redeem pledge, 5.00. 43 cts.; Leicester, 1.81; E. L., to redeem pledge, 5.00: . . . EDMUND JACKSON, Treasu

dress of WEYDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., on the great St. Domin-go chief, Tousains L'Ouventues, delivered at the Cooper Institute, in New York, March 11, 1863, may be obtained on a printed sheet at the Anti-Slavery Office, Room No. 6, 221 Washington Street. Single copy, 3 cents. By the desen or more, 2 cents each. An additional charge of 1

EF PLEDGES to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socie-ty, made at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1823, or previously to that time, are now fully due, and may be paid to the Tressurer, Ensump Jackson, 22 Chatham Street, or at the Anti-Slavery office, 221 Wash-

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. M ATHOLIC ONGERSATIONAL GRUNDS, Meanile Building, 16 Summer Suret, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. Sawran, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach ne Sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th chapt of Daniel, containing an account of the swenty weeks precede the final consumanation of the world.

April 12th, at half past 2 P. M., and half past 6 in the

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has 25 Dever street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

# OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROFESSOE FRANCIS. ROY. CONVERSE FRANCIS, D. D., Professor of Palpit Elequence and Pastoral Care, in the Cambridge Divinity School, died at his residence in cambridge, on Tuesday last, April 'ib, aged sixty-eight years. He was a native of Medford, and graduated from Harrard in 1815, and was for nine years pastor of the First Church in Watertown. He was a brother of Mrs. Lowest Child hell was a brother of Mrs. Lowest Child help was more of mrs.

Ings upon the memory of this good and guree man?

At East Aurors, N. Y., NATHANIE PILLMORE, Salher of
Ex-President Fillmore, aged 93 years. He was a man of
the most temperate habits—making it a rule through life—
tong before temperate societies were known—never to use;
intoxicating liquors as a biverage, or offer them to others is
He enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, and was rewell when upwards of cighty years of age, as to be able to
visit his son at Washington, that being the only instance
when a President of the United States ever received a visit
from his father at the executive mansion.

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J. Warrenne Sunderland, A. M., LL. D., President.

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Service of the contraction of the particulars and the contraction of the contract

Residence for Sale in Concord, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN going to Europe desires to sell a very desirable revidence pleasantly situated in Coscord, Mass. The house has nine good rooms besides stitios, storaroms, closeds, large bath-room, &c. It is surrounded by a fine and well cultivated garden, full of healthy fruits, apples, pears, cherries, plans, grapes, &c. Puraliner, enabled, pears, pears, cherries, plans, grapes, &c. Puraliner, enabled on the estate. Apply to Harry G, DERFY, 41 Court Street, Boston.

MAGIO OURE POR OURIS, in the minute, without pain, by Dr. R. KENNIRON'S imported months by Dr. R. 

THE PROGLAMATION.

gleamed Freedom through the murky cloud avery, which lowering long has hung America, the fair, the young; I won Independence jurily proud. Over America, at Of hard won Indep

Of hard won independence justy presu-late, also I that freemen would not prize The mered, precious boon of Liberty, Unless to them slave brethren bent the knee, and at their bidding brake the holiest lies f Sanily and kindred, God bestowed :—
ikks I that self-styled Christians strive to raise
Themselves to greatone, as in ancient days,
arbaric kings and conquerors on the bowed

Resks of the wretched vanquished proudly trod.
To their unrable, because blood-stained thrones.
Where its Old Stavery's splenders? Heaps of six
Bury its hideous relies; as earth's sod.

Would hide forever from God's awful sight, That cruelty, injustice, tyraemy. Her sons were not assamed the day should se Buried forever 'neath obliviou's night. ngs, Sussex, England. JANE ASHS

From the Hastings (Mich.) Banner. EMANOIPATION.

The flat has gone forth, the word is spoken,
The great decree is past;
The fetters of the slave are rent and broken,
And he is free at last!

If he is held in galling bondage longer,
The that the power of Might,
With treason and oppression leagued, is stronger
Than is the power of Right.

That Right will triumph in the dire Our faith remains intact;
And we may read the word, "Emancipation,"
A true historic fact.

We must advance. There is no retrograding; No backward movement now; The sacred cause of human freedom aiding, Our giant chieftain's brow

Glows with a halo of immortal glory," & That ages cannot dim ;? His act the crowning word in the glad story Of Freedom's hollest hymn.

Ye dusky tribes, attend ! Emancip Btrikes from your limbs the chain;
Pledged to your freedom is a mighty nation;
Nor will the pledge be vain. Arouse ! arise ! Let the event awaken

Your dormant energies;
Oppression's strongest citadel is shaken,
And soon in ruin lies.

From the Pariah's and the Helot's station, To chainless manhood spring; And to those struggling for your liberation, A timely succor bring.

Gird on your armor, dare the strife of battle, And strike for liberty; Prove to the world that every human chattel

THE MARTYR.

When, from a life of god-like strife, The indignant martyr soars to God, Though vultures blacken o'er his fame, And tear his clod;

Crowning a valiant life, renew, Not shake our faith.

But weep for those, his guilty foce, On whom his blood a curse shall be, To haunt their silken dreams; a dread That will not fee ;

The secret fear of vengeance That passes rengeance; and the doubt, Forbidding with its ovil eye

Or those, the men who know not when A kingly soul, amidst our dearth Of thought and deed, by life or death Has fed the earth.

His faith sublime grown blind to time By gazing on eternity, cannot understand, and yet They cannot understand, as They hear and see.

As if for trade the stars were made, Madman! they cry, when one con Of truth and justice, with his blood To prove the worth.

Aye, weep for them, and not for him :
And live that ye, beyond the years,
May meet him at the feet of God, r move his tears.

JOHN A. DORGAN

THE FUGITIVES. Long way they field, the wilderness before,
With bleeding field and limbs the thickets tore;
Through swamp and thake, the serpent hissing nigh,
The night-bird shrieked, and sped the bittern by;
Ord, ever on; the bloodbeands bayed behind;
Fear under foot, and death upon the wind:
"Brother," cried one, "O long the way must be,
And I must die, ore freedom I shall see!"

Barned down the far sun like a blood-shot eye, And lurid night-fires struggled to the sky;
Still came the gaust pursuers on their track;
They heard the tyrants voices at their back.
Then awage grew thet giant negro's from;
He grabped his obsine, and struck his master do He gratped his chains, and strack his master down.

Ou, on !" he cried, "shough long the way must be
"Its longer yet the path of slavery."

This roonger yet has pain of mavery.

This monthal covert kept they to the dawn:

"Up, up!" the strong one cried, "we must be go
"Brither, I dio," the weary wanderst mid;
The other ranged." Some deril, give me bread!"
In vain their strongth when for and, want consum
One back dirty ted in wheeltes wine down;
Rang in his ears a dying brother's cry.

"Enversal to life, and welcome Liberty!" om n in KANE O'DONNEL Philadelphia, 1863.

A WELCOME TO THE YOUNG PRINCESS BY ALPRED TENNYSON, THE POET LAUBRATE.

Bea-kings' daughter from over the sea, on, and Norman, and Dane are we. But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,

Welcome her, thunders of fort and of deet! Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street! Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet, Seatter the blossoms under her feet! Bestler the blossoms under her feet!

Break, happy land, into earlier flowers!

Make music, O bird, in the new-incided bowers!

Walcome her, welcomes her, all that is ours!;

Warbe, O begte, and trempts, blare!

Thage, fittler out upon tarrets and towars!

Thisnes, on the vised pendinad flare!

Utter your jublies, steeple and spire!

Chath, ye bells, in the morry March air!

Thail, ye cittee, in riven of firs!

Welcome her, welcome the land's desire,

Alexandra!

Sea-kings daughter as happy as fair,
Blindu bride of a bilactal heir,
Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea,
O joy to the people, and joy to the throne,
Come to ta, tore so, and make us your own;
For Saxon, or Desay, or Norman we,

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTIOUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER VIII.

"You are very chary of your company, lately, Adels. Pray, may I ask where you keep yourself?" was the gruff remark and surly interrogation of the master, as the white slave misterse entered his room. "I have been putting Adela to bed, dear. She is quite ill with one of her headaches which has been coming on since yesterday. I shall not be surprised if she has fever this time."

forcing a smile, she added, "You must not be hard or our Adels for being so often disabled this way—i

sive fondness. "But first prepare me a glass

ured the dozing inebriate.
"I shall not expect him, dear, until the day after corrow. You thought he would be come

ng the banks of the Occoquan two human figures on of joy and gratulation when the way again betructed; now the uncertain soil yielded be-cir weary but unresting feet, and they fevered rain, chilled to the very verge of crystallization, soaked their garments and benumbed their frames. Two figures, out in this drear midnight-stealing ning eyes of the enraged pursuer find no track e him!—For, alas! after eighteen hundred

into their movements, in proportion as they felt the power of muscle give way. At length, emerging from a grove of low pines, and turning an abrupt angle around an elevation of rocks, earth and shrubs, the

nultuous pantings of emotion and fatigue —
"Yes, God be praised, my treasure, this is the place.
Ve are on the soil once owned and trodden by the
ather of his country; surely, his spirit will protect
my helpless child. Yonder are the ruins of the old

instant, beloved child."

Again they pressed forward with incredible celerity, as if their soaked, mud-encumbered garments had been fancy attire, and that tedious path the music-led mazes of a dance. Ah, the song of Freedom was sounding in the heart and vibrating in the pulses of one—but not for herself! Suddenly a tall pine-tree, somewhat isolated from its neighboring kindred, met the musicing vibrage of the mother. See see dealing!

At sight of this longed-for goal, which, while it promised a door of escape from her threatened, dread-ful destiny, was to shut forever, perhaps, in this life, that beloved mother from her view, the heart of the window which opened upon a low roof in the court youngest fugility sickened and stood still; her eyes eeled; and the exhausted n

Take us, take us both to thyself, O, Benefic Father!" was the first elaculation of that suffering ranguilly sleeping. "Missis" at once dispatched a cancer with the food of the unfortent of the town by national law—shot through her perhaps, because less imperilied—her own by national law—shot through her mind; the thought of her boy, involved in this flight, whose young life would be tortured from the body piece-meal, by fleadish vengeance, if his complicity should be detected, flashed with fery fillumination across her momentarily bewildered brain, and refener gized failing strength and will. What should be detected, flashed with fery fillumination across her momentarily bewildered brain, and refener gized failing strength and will. What should be done to a call through the night-selence would reach the hut, but it might also reach less friendly cars somewhere in the darkness. One great gush of heart-venditaing tears, one importuning prayer for added power from the Source of all power; and, just as the prostrate woman was about rising with the priceless burden, as oblong of cheerful light took the place of the door of the but; then a figure stood in that light—leasing for the overborne wayfarer. No doubt he had, for there is a language that this not to reach its destination, and to the least the message, whatever obstacles and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series of the series of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the states of the series of the series and distances intervene—the voiceless language of the oul, as she folded the inanimate form to her boso The next instant, the thought of those twins less desi

soul-call came. "Harry, Heaven itself has sant yonhelp, help, my son!" Boy as he was, he lifted this
senseless form of his sister as if it had been that of
an infant, and, followed by their mother, soon laid
her on the soft matting before Aunt Juno's glowing fire. The warm, invigorating repast and the
comfortable bed had been made ready by the skill and
forethought of the faithful negree; but the first offices
were bestowed upon the atill inanimate girl.

"Have your horse ready at a word, my dear Harry."
The boy left the hut; and, with the kindly sid of
Aunt Juno, the sobbling mother removed the torn and
draggled garments from Adela, anpplying their places
from the comfortable store forwarded by Harry; then
once more circulated freely, they administered an
opiate in a warm, nourishing draught, and placed her
in bed. The mother preased her cheek to that resting
on the pillow, whispering, because ahe could not trust on the pillow, whispering, because she could not the broken voice—"Sleep, blessed, while mother by the fire with Annt Jano."
"But you will waken me, mother dear, in a few

herself, feeling too intensely how much depended on what remained for her to do, to neglect any means which would keep alive her energies. The cast-off garments of Adela, even to the mud-imbedded shoes, were carefully rolled in a bundle and securely fastened to the pommel of the saddle—they had a mission yet to perform. All things being ready for her return, the senior Adela approached the good genius of the hut, and throwing herself on her knees before her, and clasping both her sable palms in her fair, alender hands, and lifting her agonized face to hers, exclaimed, in a voice steadied by earneatness, yet sunk almost to a thrilling whisper lest it should swaken the sleeper "Aunt Juno, you are good, and you have suffered—"

Father and Judge, oo all you make promises of shilld! Juno, awar to me again!"
"Missis Adela, as I hope for mercy in dat great
day—as I hope to see my los Flora up dar—(lifting her
face, with a solemnity that made it sublime, to heaven,)
I promise all—fear nothin' from Juno."
Adela rose to her feet, still clasping the hands of the
negress, and with a fervency that might have plerced

"The smile of Our Heavenly Father rest forever on you and yours, dear, dear, Jano!" Then, throwing her arms around her neck, she sealed the benediction with an affectionate kiss. Approaching the bed, she bent a moment over the sleeper, drinking into her in-most soul each treasured lineament, yet fearing to look too long, or bend too low, or touch, with a finger, even, leat the magnetism of her emotion should awak-enher child. Softly she knelt by the lowly couch, with reverently covered face, and left there the most sleepless of angel-guardians—a mother's prayer. With downcast eyes, pale check and compressed lips, she left the hut. It was over—the two might never meet again in a world whose mission to them, thus

fleet "Spero," the former holding carefully sacred bundle. In silence they swept circu over the distance traversed with such toil during the

young giri. When the strange, included, secomplished, the mother pressed her son to saying in an earnest whisper,
"Hasten, now, Harry, darling! while the conceal your pathway. I must hasten, too. Be vigi lant and careful in everything, my brave boy! Carry by blessing to your precions sister—O, it will seem an age until I see you! Go-go-God bless you!?

The boy mounted, and galloped off—the mather.

n age until I see you! Go-go-God bless you!"
The boy mounted, and galloped off—the mother surriedly making her way on foot to the mansion.
When the Planter awoke from his prolonged alur

When the Planter awoke from his prolonged alum ber, the pale, worn, haggard looking alave-mistres was pacing his room in disordered aftire, and with de spair in every motion.

Prefacing his question with a terrible cath, he de manded what was the matter—if he was dying.

"My child, my Adela has gone—gone forever!" and there was no mere acting in the grief and exhaus tion under the influence of, which the broken-bearter

Touching her with his vile foot, and finding she was indeed, past all ability to reply to his furious de-mands, his clamors soon brought in straggling mem-bers of the household. Huldah was one of the first to when Sylvia entered Adela's room, several hours ago hours before that, for the s open casement, quite across the apartment. Sylvia called "Missis," who owned that she had fallen asleep called "Missis," who owned that she that mere savely about four o'clock, after having been a great part of the night with Adela, who, when she left her, seemed trangully sleeping. "Missis" at once dispatched a half dozen slaves in the direction of the river, and as many more to the mountains, with orders for some of

PRINCIPLE SUBJECTED TO PRACTICAL

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIG

same time a part of the eternal law and of the nature of man:

1. The law of love.

2. The law of love.

2. The law of right doing, grounded on love.

To build up systems of Christianity on arbitrary principles and traditionary faths, without these cardinal principles, is to build up a body and leave out the soul, the only principle of organic and intellectual power, and sole subject of conscious glory and happiness. Such a body is incapable of any of the offices of life, and subject to hypsical laws which consign is to protracted repose or speedy dissolution.

The improved translation of the Bible, as far as published, and the reconstruction and improvement of Biblical science, carrying into it the catabilished and undealable principles of all science, are operating as great experimental tests of religious principle, in the public mind, and disclosing surprising and unexpected corruption. The author begs leave to call attention to one of these developments, and to hold it up before the eye of Christendom for observation Unfortunately, it is not rollitary, but is kept in countenance by much respectable company. Its chief importance is derived from the fact, that it is only one of a great number of like developments; and that the consideration of it involves an examination of false principles which, are extensively received and The case referred to is a critical notice of the

The case reterred to is a critical notice of the au-thor's Reconstruction of Biblical Theories, in the Christian Intelligencer, published by Charles Wyck, 103 Pulton street, New York. The article commences with the following statements.—

"It is really puzzling to know how fitly to "It's really paralling to Sunwall and the work whose contents are composed so entirely of believed sha and twaddle as this is. On looking into it, we first supposed it to have been written by some lunatic but recollecting that its author was first a renegade insided from Unitariantism, we suspected the existence of a method in his madness; and such the catterneof a method in his madness; and such

the existence of a method in his madness; and such there doubtless is."

Men judge books as they do other things, according to their capacities, knowledge, precisablished opinions and interests. Every new book is a puzzle to an incompetent critic, and every progressive and aggressive book offends and confounds the conservators of traditionary errors. The eagle is a noble bird, and generous and devoted to her young, but having by mistake provided them with a sickly lamb, should be a battles to the death to secure for them the supposed benefit; not aware that her success will be their destruction. The critic appears to be standing on guard over traditionary religious errors, under the misapprehension, that if he fails to provide for their safety, the world will begins, and the plans of the Infinite be world will perish, and the plans of the Infinite be frustrated. It is incident to the condition of birds

the fault of the critic, and is he an incompetent judged Judges are expected to give reasons for their judgments; and they have no weight, and command no respect, except in view of those reasons. This on respect, except in view of those reasons.

Christianity, and writed his reasons; he gives you his bere judgment, uncustained by a shadow of evilone he does not even specify the particulars to epithets, and all uncharitableness. The spirit epithets, and all uncharitableness. The spirit epithets, and all uncharitableness. The spirit epithets, and all uncharitableness. dence; he does not even specify the particulars to which he objects; he condemns the whole, or masse. Such a procedure in judicial matters would be quite extraordinary; but, unfortunately, the safeguards which experience and custom and positive law have exacted for the restraint of unjust judges, in the Sinte, do not extend with effect to the benches of re-

says, that its author was first a renegade Unitarian from Congregationalism, and then a renegade in died from Unitarianism, and suspects the existence of a method in his madness. This is truly astrots, but, unluckly, it is a lie, and show that the critic has either lovested, or taken up from another inventor, takes witness against his brother. This is neither Judaic bor Christian. The author of Biblical Theories was bred a Congregationalist, and for many years is bored in the Congregationalist, and for many years have defined the Congregational and Presbyterian connections. Laterly, he left the Presbyterian connections to the Congregational, in which, on all occasions, he maintained the right and duty of free thiought and untrammelled jodgment, and the orthodoxy of truth. In the latter years of his associated ministry, he belonged to an association in the State of New Yock, with the members of which he lived in perfect frater, and affection. In his Biblical studies he was progressive, and his inquiries sometimes led him to surprising results. In the course of years, he perceived several great historical and critical mistakes, in the commonly accepted history and interpretation of the sacred books, which, after due consideration, he commenced publishing. At length, finding himself embarrassed by his association with brethren who did not and could not at once appreciate his improved views on Biblical subjects. he requested a dismission from his Associa-

his association with brethren who did not and could not at once appreciate his improved views on Biblical subjects, be requested a dismission from his Association, to stand as an independent Congregational minister. This was kindly granted, and he stands hence forth as an independent Catholic Congregational minister. The distinguish himself from others, who may occupy similar positions with different views, he assumes the style of Catholic.

In the course of his studies, the author's views have gradually changeld, and been improved, as the legitimate result of examination and attention to evidence; application is the price of progress. On many subjects those changes are radical and fundamental, and they embrace a concurrence with several of the leading views of the acted the part of the Christian scholar. In respect to his ecclesiastical relations, he has made but a single change; he was an associated Congregationalist, he has become an independent one; he was a restricted Congregationalist, he has become a catholic one. He does not ostracise any part of the Christian world, and hopes not to be anathematized by any part of it. Scholars are not accounted renegades from the sciences for improving them; Copernicus was not a renegade from the science of astronomy, nor Sir Isaac Newton from that of philosophy; just as little is any man a renegade from any Christian bodies for contributing to the advancement of Biblical and religious science. Besides, a man that is honorably discontributing to the advancement of Biblical and re-ligious science. Besides, a man that is honorably dis-missed from a body is not a renegade from ig. The author was honorably dismissed from the Congrega-tionalists, with whom he was connected; with the Unitarians he never was connected, but has had fre-quent experience of their Christian kindness and courtesy.

"His science improved will do no good here; if, however, the author be in a mood to take advice, we take it upon ourselves to recommend that he go without delay to Natal, to assist the bewildered Bishop of that enlightened colony, or else remove to England, and take orders in the established church."

and take orders in the established church."

The critic's advice is as inconsiderate and impertinent as his criticism; and his performance, with others of a like character, shows that there is a demand for some gospel work here. What ignorance and indifference about the sacred text and its corruptional What stupidity in its interpretation! What stubborn and consolidated resistance to new information and new light! What implicit and blind faith! What boundless gryogance, supercitiousness and self-conest! boundless arrogance, supercitionsness and self-conceit! and what enormous injustice in leading religious papers and reviews! Do these things show that there is no good to be done have a fine paper.

over traditionary religious errors, under the misapprehansion, that if he fails to provide for their safety, the world will perish, and the plans of the Infinite best frustrated. It is incident to the condition of birds sometimes to battle for poisoned meat, and to the condition of mea sometimes to contend for the decaying and pestificial carcases of old deliusions that breed only infection, misery and death. The ignorance more continued to the safety of the mistaken their mistakes; the heights of superior knowledge are gained with difficulty, and many strive for them in vain. But while acquitting the critic of blame, or far as possible, for an incorrect judgment, we are compelled to accept that judgment both as a measure of his knowledge and capacity, and, to some extent, a creature of his heart, and an index of his principles. We must also hold him responsible for the publication of his judgment, and hold the judgment ideal amenable to the laws of moral action.

The critic tight you, that the contenus of the book is are entirely bulderdash and twadile. In foling a, he capits and laws of God. If he has examined the book with due care, and paised an honest judgment, and has yendrial, in my be right for him to publish it as he has done, but if the care of heaven as an sujust judge.

If the critic is correct, the suther must analy have missed his aim. He went into the mines of past, he has committed a wrong, and stande criminated in the face of heaven as an sujust judge.

If the critic is correct, the suther must analy have missed his aim. He went into the mines of past ages, to see what treasures they had. He explored the most ancient records, and some of the most are cent hand, and the most valuable knowledge; and having the critic is correct, the author must any had what light they could abde don the great problems of human existence and destiny. His search was direct, and the most valuable knowledge; and having the critic is correct, the author must any had been been profiles indeed. The critic paiges the boo and especially to that of fellow Christiaus. They, more than others, are interested in understanding it, and judging it correctly. It is of little consequence in itself, but in its relations, it is of vast consequence. It is an index of the character of a prevailing type of Christianity, and evinces great defection from the laws of Christ. Christ disallowed false witness against backles, the need false witness against aws of the control of gated the great rebellion which is now fierce gling to quench the fires of republicanism an dom in the United States, and is the irrecon ll human progress.
Yours, most truly, L. A. SAWYER.

COLORED REFUGERS IN OUR CAMPS.

The following letter is from a very worthy, intelligent woman, who was herself a slave during twenty-five years, and who is now manifesting sympathy with her long-oppressed people by nursing them in the vicinity of our camps. To do this, she not only relinquishes good wages in a family for many years strongly attached to her, but also liberally imparts from her own samings to the destinute around her.

L. M. CHILD.

e wrong; claims it recet, and the country of the destinute around her.

L. M. CHILD.

ALEXANDELL, March 18.

Since I last wrote to you, the condition of the poor refugees has improved. During the winter months, with a mail pox carried them off by hundreds; but now defies the amail pox carried them off by hundreds; but now defies the summer of the months of the country of the saystem. The posterior of the country patients in the hospital. The mistage part is the post of the post of the country of the post of the post

ands and tens of the ave sent thousands and tens of thousands of dollar to different sections of the constry, wherever these poor sufferers came. Within our lines. But, nowintered the section of the section

modations of five hundred. We have fifteen hundred on the list.

Many have found employment, and are supersist themselves and their families. It would do your families to the supersist themselves and their families. It would do your families to the supersist for t

first regiments that came here. They had entire fait in them as the deliverers of their race. The signing the U. S. uniform took all fear out of their heart, and inappred them with hope, and confidence. Many at them freely fed the soldiers at their own tables, and Lodged them as comfortably as possible in their bashled dwellings. The change is very and. In retun their kindness and ever-ready service, they often a their kindness and ever-ready service, they often a case in analysis. their kindness and ever-ready service, they often a needed insults, and sometimes beatings, and so they have learned to distrast those who west the union of the U. S. You know how warmly I have span-thized with the Northern army; all the pore dost grieve me to see so many of them false to be pix-giver one to see so many of them false to be pix-ples of freedom. But I am proud and happy to have that the black man is to strike a blow for liberty, I am refolced that Col. Shaw heads the Massachusen regiment, for I know he has a noble heart. How pitful it is that members d'any religious set ahould come here, and return home to report their a-servations, without one word of sympathy for Goft suffering poor! This is suggested to me by resign

We have a day-school of eighty scholars, and simp-number attend our evening school—mostly shin. A large sewing-circle, composed of young and si, meet every Saturday afternoon. Three colored and teach a school in this city for those who can affed a pay somewhat for instruction. They have a large su-ber of pupils, mostly children of colored citizen; is a few of the "little contrabands" stated their school We are now collecting together the orphas children, of whom? there are a great number, only in this me. of whom there are a great number, owing to the must deaths that have occurred of late. In justice to the

deaths that have occurred of inte. In justice with that I as refugee women, I am bound to testify that I as never known them, in any one instance, refuse shelter an orphan. In many cases, mothers who have five on six, children of their own, without enough a feed and cover them, will readily receive, these helpless little ones into their own poor hovels.

O, when will the white man learn to know the earts of my abused and suffering prople!

HARRIET JACOBS.



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

SCHOOL IN NEWBURGH, N. T.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST numence the Summer Term of her Bearding and
Day School for Young Ladies,
On Monday, April 20th, 1863.

MIBS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Ment MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

MISS E. F. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Paining, and Penmanahir. MISS A. J. STERLING, Teacher of Vocal and Instrum tal Music.

M ISS PARKHURST has had seven years of second experience in the care of a Bearling School is State, bediefer several years of teaching in the bear shed in Massachurent years of teaching in the bear shed in Massachurent years of teaching in the bear shed in Massachurent years of teaching the shed of the sh

ilal attention will be given to the health of the pursued.

Especial attention will be given to the health of particular parties.

Daily religious exercises will be held in the family and in the School.

The School Year is divided into three terms: two divided weeks each, and one of twelve weeks.

Beard and Tultion in English Branches, per term, \$61;
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Clinton, N. J. Mayor, Albany, N. Y., Henry Rigeies, M.,
Newton, Mass., Dio Lewis, M. D., Boaton, Mass., Ind.
H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Track, X. J.
H. B. Pierce, Principal of Model School, Track, X. J.
Bey. R. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Austin Calp.
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For particulars, please address,
MISS H. M. PARKHURST,
Negdurgh, N IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

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

where the will attend to all diseases of the Har.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as his for many years made the hair her study, and is sure that one many years made the hair her study, and is sure that one to excel her in producing a use growth of his was more to excel her in producing a use growth of his last of his was a sure of the sure of the form.

She Champoos with a bark which does not give in the sountry, and which is highly beerfolish to be half some using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair surplus serve.

using the Resionative, and will preven us-turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to inser-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid a pair for Restorative the source of the word, as they are so to every city in the country. They are also peaked for a mentioner with the to Rurepe with them, serred to inter-ted the service of the service of the service of the property of the service of the service of the service of the best of the service of the service of the service of the thread like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES No. 31 Winter Street,