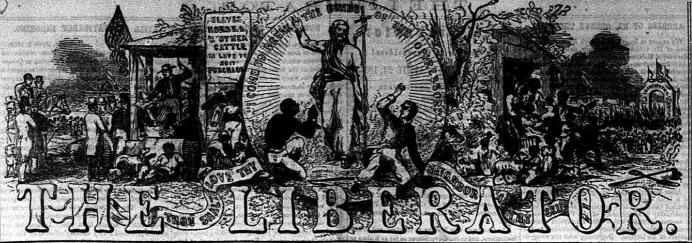
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. FTERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adva

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The Agents of the American, M and Michigan Anti-Slavery So ice subscriptions for Tun Linematon. millerised to receive union gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the committee, bu we not responsible for any debts of the committee, but we will be supported to the committee of Committee, bu are not responsible for any of gaper, vir : - WENDELL PULLIPS, EDMUND Q MUNDACON, and WILLIAM L. GABRISON, Ju



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 17.

Refuge of Oppression. | Selections.

THE BLOODY ABOLITIONIST AND HIS FAMILY DOG.

FRE BLOODY ABOLITIONIST AND HIS FAMILY DOG.

Year true Abolitionist is a patriotic man. At least, he says o himself. Exert if he did not vaunt his arlent affection for his torn and bleeding country, we should know to place him amongst her most aborable bretrs. We should know it from remarks of his previous to the breaking out of the war, as detaile bretrs. We should know it from remarks of his previous to the breaking out of the war, as of his previous to the breaking out of the war, as death of the breaking out of the war, as the property of the loyal citizen: "No Union with Slaveholders!" "I het the Union Side!" "Down with the Constitution that sanctions or allows slavery!" At the tap of the drum, be falls in with the Home Goards, and gets others to relate the side of the constitution and the Union endanger them. All the property he has, he will as mine to preserve the Constitution and the Union school of the war of the contribute to the expense of the executive war. This is the way he talks but actions yearning to contribute to the expense of the executive war. This is the way he talks. But actions yearning to contribute to the expense of the executive war. This is the way he talks. But actions yearning to contribute to the expense of the executive war. This is the way he talks. But actions yearning to contribute to the expense of the executive war. This is the way he talks great tworte in the family! He takes the New York Tobuca, and has been so in the babit of rustient had paper, that he generally gets every thing wood. Reading over the tax bill, he connected the idea that the new law had passed taxing dogs a dollar a heal. He concluded to get rid of that dollar, and accordingly shot his dog. This lousy, ranting Aloditonist, who boasted that he would give all his property to sustain the war, nuredered his poor dumb dog, and set his wife and elidirent crying, to cheat the Gorement out of a dollar. He is the patriot. He Gorement out of a dollar. He is the patriot. He Gorement out of a dollar. He is the patri

YE BRECKINRIDGERS.

TE BRECKINRIDGERS.

We wish to warn the country, and especially the yoang girls and good old grandmothers of the nation, sainst what the servile, truckling tools of Abolitionism call Breckinridgers. The "Brockinridgers," when analyzed, are curious animals. First, they constof such men as Vallandigham, Richardson, and all the personal and political friends of Judge Douglis: econd, of the former filends but present repulsions of Breckinridger and Bell; third, of those in this State who voted the Reading ticket; fourth, of all who seek to restore the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; fifth, of all who demand free speech, free press, obedience to the civil nathorities, and the right of trial by a jury of their country-men: sixth, of all who denounce the stupendous stealings of this administration and its army of plunder-seeking contractors, horse-jorkeys, and licensed robers; swenth, of those who believe that the laboring while man is better than a nigger, and go in for protecting his labor from unjust and humiliating legro competition; eighth, of thousands and tens of thousands who are swelling the ranks of our army, or are slumbering in the green graves of our battle-field; sinth, of all the conservative men of the country who voted for Lincoln, but now declare themselves in favor of a constitutional government, and go in with the Democratic party to maintain the credit of the nation. It will thus he seen that what the Abolitionists call Breckinridgers are bad fellows. They tell the people that the Christion is not the Constitution; that the negro is not. as good as the white laboring many that the Abolitionists formed a sectional party, and made the North hate the South, until disunion followed; and a host of other things which the mobiles call transonable. It is possible that some of these chaps have horns upon the theory of the heads, and it is believed that many of them haunt the bed chambers of thieving officials, patrioric quartermasters and contractors, and it may be possible that they have i

RADICAL PLOT.

The silence which has come over radicalism is oc-casionally broken by an outburst of the old spirit of etil. The Cincinnati Union, a German Abolition

"From a reliable source we receive the news, that stale high and influential German officers of the

"OUT IN THE COLD." BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Ever since I can remember, and long before that, the great bugbear of the country has been Disunion. Lovejoy was shot in Alton, Dr. Bailey was mobbed in Washington, Judge Hoar was driven out of Charleston, and Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, to plarate this implarable monster. Books were tampered with, traffic was tainted, printing presses thrown into the river, and pulpits so polluted that they ought to have been; nothing was held too prerious, too sacred to be offered on his shrine. Pree speech, free press, free action were all tossed into his ravenose maw, and he swallowed and roared for more. Statesmen, tradesmen, merchants, ministers, saints, and sinners, all went down on their knees, and agreed that black was white, if so he might be fended off. Nay, they not only agreed to it; they argued it; they swore to maintain it in perpetuo, and to tolerato henceforth no doubt, and suffer no agitation on the subject, lest the dragon should rear his horrid front again. A wet blanket was attempted to be thrown over the convictions of the whole nation, and whenever an undulation of the blanket gave token of the stirring of a restless conviction beneath, a snort, or a paw-stroke from the monstrum.horrendum malformum set all knees a-smitting one against another, and thrust forth a mob of hands to press down the blanket close, and smother the rebellious conviction. But it so happened that when the human race was constructed, the stuff which went to the formation of convictions was far sterner than the stuff which went to make blankets. Consequently, for all the hands that held it down, and for all the snorts that set the hands in motion, the stir waxed more and more violent, the covering rolled and heaved till it was finally thrown off altogether, and the convictions marshalled an army six hundred thousand strong, and went out to do battle with the beast.

thousand strong, and went out to do battle with the beast.

So there is an end of that. We shall probably never, certainly not for the lifetime of this generation, have any more menaces of Southern disunion. No right will have to be postponed, no wrong allowed, because the South threatens to withdraw. If she accomplishes her purposes, there will be no occasion for a renewal of her threat, and if she does not, no possibility. But the resources of Satan are infinite, and having ridden one horse to death, he has now slipped upon the back of another to take an airing through the North. Finding that his bugbear is going to be transfixed and analyzed, and all that is bug hooted, and all that is beg hooted, and so have you have the sets up a new and fresh one. Slavery not being able to drag the South, out of the Union, and well as feature effort to push New England going to be transfixed and analyzed, and all that is bug hosted, and all that is bear throttled out of existence, he sets up a new and fresh one. Slavery not being able to drag the South out of the Union, is now making a frantic effort to push New England out. Having tried in vain to find a great gulf along Mason and Dixon's line, she next undertakes to chip off Plymouth rock. But slavery will find no more profit to herself in stone-cutting than in ditch-digging. Plymouth rock was cut out of the mountain without hands, and hands cannot prevent it from becoming a great mountain, and filling the whole earth. Suppose New England were thrust out of the Union, had Zimri peace who slew his master? Would the principles that have made New England what she is be any less forceful, because she was no longer called America? A rose by any other name is just as sweet. If New England were baptized New Zealand, righteousness would still go up a sweet saror unto the Lord.

Is it said that such expulsion would be her ruin? that henceforth her name would be but a memory? What then? Is civilization shat tup in Boston State House? Whom the gods will destroy, they first make mail. Are men mad enough to author to act this late day, truth crushed to earth will not be the contraction of the contraction of the state of the contraction of the state of the contraction of the contractio

What then? I scivilization shat up in Boston State to House? Whom the gods will destroy, they first brake mad. Are men mad enough to suppose that, at this late day, truth crushed to earth will not rise again? that because John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, his soul is mouldering with it? Plymouth rock is no bit of quartz or feldspar, but a principle; and principles will live and reign, though New England be not only left out in the woold, but thrust down into the ocean's depths forever. Every church, every school-house, every townbouse from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has Plymouth rock for its foundation-stone. Every man in every land who, opens his mouth for truth, stands on Plymouth rock. Wherever Freedom aims a musket, or plants a standard, or nerves an army or sings a song, or files a protest, or murmurs a prayer, there is Plymouth-rock. Cows may meander, as of 'old, along the Washington street, but the hands shall not go back on the dial-plate of God. Boston may be grassgown, and New England forgotten, but love of life and love of liberty shall never die out of the hearts of men. Let Southern traitors and their Northern abettors arrange things as they will. Let them eject New England, and sheathe the sword, and stifle discussion, and inaugurate Jefferson Davis, and ignore the negro, and perpetuate the slave; is that the end! Will they so find rest? Will cotton once more re-

"From a reliable source we receive the news, that the many and the street of the problem of the

See General is the World, See Temperature and Section 1997.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

WH

What are all the section of the section of

separate nations. There can be no objection, for another reason, because there is no international law or any other law of governmental action that I know of, which prevents the country from arming know of, which prevents the country from arming any portion of its citizens; and if the alaxes do not take part in the rebellion, they become simply our clitizens residing in our territory which is at present marped by our enemies. (Applause.)

There is one question I am frequently asked:
"Well, General Butter, what is your experience? With the negroes fight?" To that I answer, I have be personal as experience, because I falt the Department of the Gulf before they were fairly brought into action. But they did fight under Jackson, at Calmette. More than that. Let Napoleon III. answer, who has bired them to do what the veterans of the Crimea cannot do—to, whip the Mexicans. Lee the veterans of Napoleon I under Le Cleve, who were whipped out from San Domingo, say whether they will fight or not. What has been the demoralizing effect upon them as a race by their contact with white mee. I know not; but I cannot long that their futhers would not have been alayes, but that they were cantives in war. And if you weat to know any more than that, I can only advise you to try them. (Great applause.

SEEMON OF JAMES FREEMAN ILARKE.

SERMON OF JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington street, Bos Walker, Wise & Co., 216 Washington street, obs-ton, have published in a hardsome pamphlet the ex-cellent and eloquent "DISCOURSE ON THE ASPECTS OF THE WAR," delivered in the Indiana-Piace Chapel, on Fast Day, April 2, 1863, by Ret. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. It was requested for the press by his pa-rishioners, and deserves to be widely circulated; shioners, and deserves to be widely circulate cough Mr. Clarke requires no Fast Day observales as the times demand, but it

though Mr. Clarke requires to fast on the susual services makes his preaching emioently suitable to the hour. The texts quoted are Jeremiah; 14, and Esekiel xili. 10-15. We make the following states from this timely Discourse.—

I think that God, in his providence, is now teaching as a great many things; but among the rest, especially this—to repent of our treatment of the African. We have hated him because we have injured him. He belongs to an affectionate and inflemsive race; and I know of no other way to account for the hatred borne to him by so many, except that reason which the snacious Roman historian assigned as a trait of human nature.

And this hatred of the negro leads me to say something of another aspect of the war; namely, the development of evil. It has brought out latent good, but latent evil also. Now I will say something of the last.

good, but latent evit asso.

of the last.

Great bistoric hours, like the present, are also, in
this way, a day of judgment to communities and nations. As the poet truly says:

One Messiah, offering each

"Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight.

Paris the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right, And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and the light."

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and the light."

This war, which has developed the basest in others. I do not know anything more mean and diabolical than this—when there is a prejudice against any poor and weak class, to make it one, so business to exapperate and increase it—when a race is trampled upon, to set one's heel upon it more heavily—when a people are poor and weak, and find it hard to get a living by homest industry, in the face of a bitter prejudice, to make it harder by circulating, greedily, all rumors against them, true or false. Now this unmittasted meanness, this consumnate baseness is the systematic and persistent course of some of our nowspapers. They think thus to please the poor Irish, I suppose, but I think that the Irish have a vein of generosity in them which will, sooner or later, make them despins such baseness. I do not know anything but a bad Yankee that is at once mean enough and cunning enough to do such things. The best thing, when corrupt, becomes the worst. "The sweetest wine," says the Italian proverb, "make the sourest vinegar." So the Yankee, also, when good and true, is the noblest of characters; when he is bad, the meanest. And among mean Yankees the meanest of all is a pro-slavery Yankee, whether he be editor of a newspaper, a south-side doctor of

best thing, when corrupt, becomes the worst. "The sweetest wine," says the Italian proverb, "makes the sourcest vinegar." So the Yankee, also, when good and true, is the noblest of characters; when he is bad, the meanest. And among mean Yankees the meanest of all is a pro-slavery Yankee, whether he be editor of a newspaper, a south-side doctor of divinity, an episcopal bishop, or a president of a New Hampshire college.

There always will be croakers, and they are very useful people. God not only has made the birds who welcome the coming day, in the soft auroral twilight, with a multitudinous chant of joy,—but he has also made the frogs who croak their sad complaints over the damp departing night. It always has been so. People have croaked over every great advance of the himan race. They croaked at the invention of printing—it took the bread out of the mouths of the copyists; at the Reformation of Luther—it opened the way to a deluge of changes; at the downfall of Paganism, so many respectable augurs and haruspices were relieved of duty; at the progress of Christianity—so few respectable people approved of it,—"not many wise or noble." being called. There are croakers now, also, who, lament over the downfall of alvery, as though it were the very keystone of the State. One of these croaking gentlemen made, a pseech, the other day, in the Massachusetts wise man says, "this act exasperated the South." And he finds that in 1831, John Quincy Adams introduced several petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Colombia, and our Massachusetts wise man says, "this act exasperated the South." And he finds that in 1831, John Quincy Adams introduced several petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Colombia, and our Massachusetts wise man says, "this act exasperated the South." And he finds that in 1831, John Quincy Adams introduced several petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Colombia, and our Massachusetts wise man says, "this act exasperated the South." And he finds tha rice some of Mississippi by not asking their leave before we elected Charles Seminer and Governor Boutwell. Thus croak a few frogs still in the damp places of the land. But that sort of croaking is a safety-rative to let out the pressure of their dissatisfaction. It look upon the Boston Courier as a kind of marsh which has been providentially provided for

sarety-varie to ize out the pressure of their dissalisation. I look upon the Boston Courier as a kind of marsh which has been providentially provided for these people, where they can sit and croak to each other in a sort of frog concert of mutual condolence—and if it makes them happy, why not?

There is, however, a different class of men, and a much more dangerous class, who mean to carry practical opposition to the Government as far as they darie. They mean to give aid and comfort to the rebels, so far as they ean do it, sales cervice, without too great elongation of their own necks. To this class belong Mr. Sanlsbury, in the Senate of the United States, who calls Lincoln an imbecile, and draws a pistol on the Sergeant-at-Arms. To this class belong Seymour and Fernando Wood and James Brooks, in New York; and Vallandigham and others in other States. But all history shows that when, in time of war, men attack the Government in the way, they will loss their influence. The best men of their own party will refuse to tollow them. Those men in England who opposed the war against though the town the town the constraint was heaven. James Brooks, in New York, and Vallandigams and others in other States. But all history shows that when, in time of war, men attack the Government in this way, they will loss their influence. The best men of their own party will refuse to tollow them. Those men in England who opposed the war against Napoleon, though they were patriots, yet because they opposed the Government in time of war, fell into bepleas minority. Those men in Masschhaetts, who opposed the war of 1812, were politically littled from that bour. The instincts of the two nations said, "Whether the Government be right or wrong, it is at sear, and see must support it. Elsenaarsby—else national ruin." It will always be so. All factions opposition to our Government in time of war will destry itself. No harm will come to the nation from the efforts of unprincipled editors and politicisans, I am glad they come out as they do. All loyal, honest Democrate will spura them, with contempt—as Dickinson spurus them, as Wright spuras them, as Robert Dalo Owen and Orestes Brownien epura them, and as Benjamin F. Butler spuras them.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

We report at length, in to-day's Express, the address of Mr. George Thompson, delivered in the Mechanics' Hall, on Moads a vessing, to a very large and influential meeting. The speech was unquestionably a lucid and able exposition of the camera war, and during the two hours which the honorable gentleman occupied in laying evidence before the assemblage, it may be fairly assumed that Mr. Thompson established his position by the moet incontrovertible facts. As we do not in the least differ from the lecturer's conclusions with regard to the hateful and atrocious character of slavery, and as, like him, we hold the system in utter abborrence, and ardently desire to see it extripated, root and branch, from the face of the earth, it is only right, if we reach this derination with respect to alsway in America by another process of reasoning, that we should carefully and candidly weigh the arguments which he advanced in favor of his solution. This we most willingly do.

After adverting to a paragraph which appeared in a local contemporary, in which he was recommended to employ more arguments and exhibit more impartiality in his advocacy of the Federal causear recommendation which Mr. Thompson shewed was allogether unnecessary—be proceeded to the subject of his lecture. Beginning with the recognition of the American republic lat 1783, he traced the gradual development of the Slave Power, by territorial aggrandisement, and it its supporters hecame alt-powerful in the Government, and controlled, with the iron will of despotism, the entire resources of the country. Most convincingly did Mr. Thompson, threeted his observations to the establishment of another position—and no unimportant one, too, in this controversy—that of the consistent advocacy of abolition—by the Republican party. He shewed that the present governing body originated in the sgitation which arose out of the dissemination of anti-alsvery principles, that it had first polled only 7,000 votes at the President and the process of

tion of what he deemed to be the truth.

Now, these were the two main features of Mr.

Thomson's address—slavery as the cause of the
war, and the consistency of the Abolition or Republican party. There were, of course, many points of
interest in his speech, and many observations directed to the elucidation of matters upon which directsity of view existed, because, mainly, of the want of
proper information. Among these might be ined to the clucidation of matters upon when directing of view existed, because, mainly, of the want of proper information. Among these might be instanced his explanation of the limited character of the emancipation proclamation, from the fact that the Tresident, according to the Constitution, had no power to interfere with the States in the Union; the extent of territory already wrested from the Confederates by Federal armies; and the measures recently taken by the President, in conjunction with Great Britain, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. In Mr. Thomson's masterly address, all these points were brought out in due order and prominence, swelling the train of arguments by which he so ably built up the whole of his positions. Mr. Thomson's in not a bad hand at repartee, as one or two of his ready castigations fornished ample evidence. "How about the Alabama?" was the exclamation of one of the audience, as the lecturer was illustrating a different subject. The reply, "If thou art a shareholder, friend, sell out immediately," was received with loud laughter. When speaking the services for their independence. was illustrating a different subject. The reply, "If thou art a shareholder, friend, sell out immediately," was received with loud laughter. When speaking of the struggles of natious for their independence, he denied that any such declaration could be truthfully affirmed of the South. "It has been said that the Southern people are fighting for their independence," observed Mr. THOMPSON. "And so they are," was the response of some one of his auditors. Down came the withering rebuke, delivered in calm and measured tones, "I was speaking, friend, of that independence which the good seek for noble ends, and to further the happiness of humanity; and not of that ambitious thirst for independence, which the reported state of the standard of rebellin heaven, and was the cause of his being harled down to hell." The general applause which followed told plainly enough that the repartee was fully appreciaplainly enough that the repartee was fully apprected.—Nottingham (Eng.) Daily Express, April 1.

THE GREEK OHUROH.

CONTRAST WITH THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The Presbylerian and Theological Review, published by Rev. J. M. Sherwood of New York, contains an account of the pains taken by the British branch of the Alliance, and its organ, entitled "Ecangelical Christendom," to suppress any manifestation of disapproval of the American rebeling or of interest in the struggles of the United States for the preservation of their liberties and resources as a nation, with the continual captionsness of remark on the Union cause, crowned by the direct remail to respond to the appeal of the Paris branch, with the remarkable outbreak of the President, Sir Culling Eardley, calling on the South to "take the wind out of Mr. Lincoln's sails" by emancipating their slaves. In contrast with this studied aloonless, the Review quotes from the Anatolikos Aster [Oriental Star.] the official organ of the Patriarchate of the Greek Church in Constantinople, the following extract from its "Annual Retrospect of 1862": t from its " Annual Retrospect of 1862":-

"The United States of America, after many year "The United States of America, after many year of union and peace, after gigantic material and more development, are separated into two hostile camps The Northern States, guided by true reason and evan gelical principles, persistently seek the abolition of the slavery of the blacks. The Southern States, blinde by a badly understood material interest, obstinately and anti-Christianly seek the perpetuation of slavery. This war of ideas and physical interests is prosecutes to desperation. Bloody battles are delivered, but vie tory until the present is doubtful, and the return of seek deep continuous proposed does not seem near. But if we cast a careful In war to desperation. Bloody battles are delivered, our toty until the present is doubtful, and the return of peace does not seem near. But if we cast a careful eye upon the wonderful events of this age, we shall be inclined to believe that those who contend so nobly far the most unquestionable and humane rights, will God helping them, reach the object of their desires.

"When I took charge as stated supply. I found the church in debt to the amount of nearly \$600. I am plad to say that it is not only out of debt, but we were able, during the Christmas holidays, to raise, from the concerts, etc., the noble sum of \$400 for the poor contrabunds of this city. Was not that a noble work for a colored congregation to accompliab in three nights. I have just received a present of a suit of clothes, complete, from my congregation; you may judge of its value when I tell you that it cost \$87.

I would say that one member of the church paid for his freedom the large sum of \$600. They live in their own house, have educated seven daughters in their own house, have educated seven daughters in their own house, have educated seven daughters in a few Sabbaths ago, and I must say I was delighted and surprised to find such refinement mixed with true plety; for the parents and children are members of the church."

plety; for the parents and children are members of the church."

Who will say that such a people is unfit for freedom? We venture to say that more of such instances of iberality and eapacity for refinement and culture and real piety can be found among the colored people of our land, than among twice the number of those who deride them at the North. We are sahamed to hear in the Congress of a free courtry, from the lips of a man like Mr. Crittenden, the expression, as reported in the debate on enlisting colored soldiers, that the blacks are not worthy to aspire to the position of freemen "1. Such language is an insult to the God that made them; and no context waged on such a principle can ultimately succeed. We welcome such evidences of the advancement of the race an are presented by the First Colored Church in Washington with thankfolness and loope.—American Pressysterian.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

AMERIUAN ABTI-SLAVERY SOUIETY.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the AMERIGAN ANTI-SLAVENT SOCIETY will be held in the
Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) in the
city of New York, on Tursday, May 12th, commenoing at 10 c'clock, A. M.

The Society will hold another public meeting in the
evening, in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half
past 7 c'clock. The names of the speakers will be
announced hereafter.

nnounced hereatter.

The business meetings of the Society will be held
in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans,
on Tuesday, at 3½, P. M., and on Wednesday, at 10,

A. M.

The loyalty of this Society to freedom, and to free institutions, and to the Government so far as it aims to uphold these, is unquestionable and uncompromising. It has emphatically pronounced against the Southern rebellion as in the highest degree perfidious and wicked; and, as it is now apparent to the civilized world that this rebellion is the legitimate product of slavery, and waged for no other reason, either avowed or hidden, than to give greater security and extension to first of January last, but maintains that a decree of immediate and universal emancipation is demanded by the imperilled state of the country; by fidelity of the Government to its constitutional obligations in such a fearful emergency; by the hopelessness of atten-to perpetuate the Union upon any other basis to perpetuate the Union upon any other basis that that of homogeneous institutions and interests, an impartial liberty and exact justice for all the people of the old Union be burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed free." Then shall our light, as a nation, rise in free. Then small our tigot, as security, and our darkness be as the noon-day; then they that shall be of us shall build the old waste places, we shall raise up the foundations of many generations and we shall be called, THE REPAIRERS OF THE BREACH, THE RESTORERS OF PATHS TO DWELL IN

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pre-WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

THE "AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

On our first page may be found a very suggestion extract from a very characteristic speech delivered by Gen. Butler, at the Academy of Music in New York on the 2d inst. He frankly admits that, up to the tin ession took place, he "went as far as the fur a sustaining the constitutional rights of the thest in sustaining the constitutional rights of the South," in reference to the security of her slave system. He pleads that, however bitter or distantful thim were the obligations the fathers made for him "i romises of the Constitution," it was not how democrats, I took them all, (loud cheers,) because they were constitutional obligations, (applause,) and stood by the South and Southern rights until I ad vanced, and looked into the very pit of disunion. The manner in which this confession was received b and manner in which this confession was received be the audience—with cheers and applianc—as thoug it were a meritorious act on the part of the Genera is a sad illustration of the moral degeneracy which says it was not for him to separate the go ded bad in that instrument; but this is to say Visiceas, the truth is, that they were retained, and he not less guilty (with the whole nation) for endursing their act; and the fitting reward is, in the order of divine retribution, civil war and the overthrow of that very Union, to secure which the compromises were made! "Though hand join in hand, yet shall not the widely described or security." wicked go unpunished."

No act of ours do we regard with more or

No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more considently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind, than when, several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States, because (in the language of John Quincy Adams) "the bargain between Freedom and Slavery contained in it was morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles on which alone our revolution can be justified, and cruel and nonrosalve be reliable to the content of the principles on the principle of the content of the principles of the content of the and pledging the faith of freedom to maintain a petuate the tyranny of the master." And sho suming fire, and renew our protest against it covenant with death and an agreement with he

Now that the South is in furious and implacable re bellion against the Government, Gen. Butler justly takes the ground that she has abrogated, abuggated and forfeited every constitutional which has a property and conferred to the constitutional with the constitutional state. heart, "as prompted by a Christian educat FIRST COLORED [PRESTYTEMAN] CHURCH, WASHINGTON. We are pleased to learn that this church is in a prosperous condition. It is under the care of a loyal and zealous brother, Rev. W. B. Evans, late pastor of Granite and Harmony churches. In a recent note to us, Mr. Evans says:—

"When I make above the control of the contro atate or mind, indeed, both on the part of the oration and the assembly, to laud a pro-slavery and an anti-slavery Constitution by turns, as interpreted in reference to the rebellion!

In the court of conscience and before God, it matters nothing what slaveholding agreements or compro-

ters nothing what slaveholding agreements or compre mises may be found in the Constitution or out of i they are all inhuman, unjust and immoral, and there fore null and void; and if a man can retain office, or fore null and void; and if a man can retain office, or be a voter under the Government, only on condition of austaining such compromises, then it is certain, if he would not do evil that good may come, he must re-linquish office-holding, and refuse to cast a vote stained with human blood. His motto is, and must be, as one loyal to right and duty, "No Usion with Slava HOLDERS!"

" Man is more than Constitutio Than be true to Church and State shiles we are doubly false to God!"

THE AYLANTIC MONTHLY for May has been published, with the following table of contents:—Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings; Dark Ways; After "Tapa"; The Human Wheel, its Spokes and Fellows; Paul Blecker; Up the Thames; The Fern Porests of the Carbonacous Period; To E. W.; The Counfers; Gale Days; Give; Only an Irish Girl; Shall we Compromise? Recent American Pub-

lications.

This is an extremely interesting number. The writers are Agassis, Holmes, Whittler, Wasson, Gall Hamilton, &c. Ticknor & Field, publishers.

HOW SHALL WE RETALIATE?

In these days, there is no cheaper way for an American orator to gain applicate than by berating England. An audience which will listen with spathetic silence to a recital of the latest rebel structities, and show but little emotion when the slaveholding conspirators are indignantly denounced, will yet break into thunders of applicates at the first word of invective huried at little emotion when the slaveholding conspirators are indigantly denonneed, will yet break into thunders of appliance at the first word of invective hursed at the mother country. The national animosity seems to have lost little of lite virus through our long years of peace. At times, it has been so obscured by a return of better feelings that we have almost believed it to be dying out; and as we welcomed to our hearts, successively, Lord Elgin and the British heir apparent, and knit the continents together with the ocean cable, it did seem as if the time were very near when we could blend "God save the Queen," with "Yankes Doodle Dandy."

But a mistaken patriotism has instilled this English harred 80 systematically into American veins, that it

But a mistaken patriotism has instilled this English hatred so systematically into American veins, that is only wants occasion to crop out. What boy ever passed through our public schools, without declaiming some deflant speech simed at Great Britain i Every text-book prepared for reading or speaking teems with these belligerent appeals. Every year, Foarth of July orators have been paid to blacken England, and whitewash the United States. It has been the favorite device adopted by slavery to draw attention from itself. What wonder that the prejudice is planted deep I Now we affirm such education to be reprehensible and unchristian, and the sooner it is changed, the better. We think with Sir Charles Lyell, who was impressed by its wrongfulness when in this country—"All this recital quay have been expedient when the

pressed by its wrongulness when in this country—
"All this recital may have been expedient when the
great struggle for liberty and national existence was
pending; but what effect can it have now, but to keep
alive bud feelings, and perpetuate the memory of what
should be nearly forgotten 1"

That the attitud, of England towards us, since

That the attitut of Enganta towards are entrance into dvil war, has not been as friendly as we had reason to expect, cannot be denied. Often where we have deserved praise, we have received censure; when we have looked for aympathy, we have been repulsed with coldness; when we have listened for entrance been discouragement, too often has the response been dis heartening. Granted, that English aristocracy and American slaveholders have an identical interest in american saw consider a cyperiment a failure; that the British government itself is inimical to our success; for all that, he who urges us at this hour to seize a pretext, however plausible, for a war with England, postpones the termination of our own struggle, an rages a waning rebellion.

encourages a waning rebellion.

The consequences of our conflict must inevitably be world-wide. If we succeed in exterminating the last vestige of slavery, and in vindicating self-government, not a peasant in France, or an operative in England, but will leaves more glorious fautre and greater possibilities to his children. To estimate its result only in a national point of view is narrow and nitroonly in a national point of view is narrow and micro-copic. It is just as certain that the benefits which Liberty gains here are to be shared by all the peoples of the earth, as that we possess and enjoy to-day cer-tain rights, which would not have been ours but for thirty years of Netherland warfare; and still others which come as a direct legacy from the Hampdens and the Sidneys of the English revolution.

"In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equ

A war with England, what is it ? It brings in o tact two peoples whose true interest lies in union. It engenders needless harred, it wastes most precious lives. While it disheartens Freedom, it rejoices Despotism. The only people who speak our language and whose history we share, we need as allies, not a

There is a better way to conquer England than by There is a better way to conquer Engana timin by fighting her. Enlighten her! Be long-suffering and patient, not through cowardice, but through condidence that, when the scales of ignorance and fancied interest shall fall from her eyes, she will make full atonement for her errors. Dynasties and nobilities are transient. for her errors. Dynasties and nobilities are trans but the people are permanent, and their sympaflow out to us to-day. Anti-slavery apostles, like Conwar, to spread correct views, and point out to the people of England the true meaning and tendency of our struggle, will be more potent in preserving peace than the terror of all Ericason's monitors. Mechanical ingenuity can be met by counter logenuity; but a corrected public sentiment, founded on the con-science and religious conviction of Great Britain, will be an overmatch for all the devils of secession.

be an overmatch for all the devils of seccession.

GEORGE, THOMPSON, JOHN BRIGHT and STUART

MILL are striking stalwart blows in our behalf. Let
us not dishearten and disgust them with blustering
threats of a day of reckoning temporarily postponed,
but sure to come. Assure them, rather, of our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation. Reinforce them with the best representatives of anti-slavery sentime can spare. Let it be possible for the historian to that, in America's day of direst tribulation, she till afford to forgive foreign insult, return good for evil, feed starving Lancashire and Ireland, spite of Confederate loans and pirate Alabamas, and co by her glorious magnanimity the opposition and jeal-ousy of transatlantic rivals.—w. L. G., JR.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA: The (London) Daily THE PIRATE ALMMAN. The (London) Daily Ness of March 28 contains a full report of the speech in Parliament of Hon. W. E. Forster, member for Brailford, in regard to the atrocious case of the pirate Alabama, fitted out in England, paid for by English money, and manned by an English crew, for the purpose of depredating upon American ships and commerce. Mr. Forster lays have the facts of the case. He was replied to by the Solicitor General in a lebor-ed defence of the English Government. Hon. Thom-as Baring censured the Government for its dilatory course in the matter, and the Custom-house officers at Liverpool also for their inaction. Mr. Bright spoke on the same side. It is evident that the English Gov derate war-vessels no this country [England] was read openly in the House of Commons last night." It declares that "there is not a maritime power in the world that would submit to have Alabamas fitted out in neutral ports while i was at war"; and hopes there will be ground of complaint on this score.

FRATERNITE FESTIVAL, "The Fraternity" of the FRATERNITE FESTIVAL. "The Fraternity" of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston celebrated their fifth anniversary on Tuesday evening, April 21st, at Minot Hall. The members and their friends formed a large assembly, and passed a delightful evening. Addresses were made by Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Slack, Dr. Dio Lewis, and others, varied with music by Baldwin and Richardson's Band, and poetical recitations by Mr. T. C. Mullin. To these succeeded a collation, and the evening was concluded by dancing. The feative character of this gathering did not prevent the presentation of various grave topics of reform by the speakers. While the Fraternity triumphed and rejoiced, ast it may well do, in the progress achieved and rejoiced, as it may well do, in the progress achieved in various directions through its efforts and those of its parent, the 28th Congregational Society, it was faithfully reminded of the work yet remaining to be done, and of the calls made by the present crisis of our country upon all earnest men and women.—c. x. w.

Part XXIX. of the REBELLION RECORD, just received from the publisher, G. P. Putnam, 552 Broad-way, New York, continues the documentary history of the war to the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. The of the war to the battle of Corinth, Oct. 2, 1952. Ane close of Pope's campaign in Virginia and he robel in vasion of Maryland are also included in this volume, which is embellished as neuta with two fine steel portraits, one of Gen. Robt. H. Milroy, the other of Gen. W. S. Hancock. Price, 50 cents. We again commend this work to public patronage.

STILL INDEPATIGABLY LABORING.

ESTILL INDEPATIGABLY LABORING.

LONDON, APIL 2, 1863.

My Draw Garriadon—Though I am within an hour of leaving home to attend a meeting at Coventry this evening, and have then to proceed to attend a great meeting in Manchester, on the 6th, held to process against the building and fitting out by Englishmen of piratical ships in support of the Staveholders' Confederacy: and have then to attend other meetings in Lancathire—some half dozen in Cumberland, and at least ten in Scotland—I cannot quit town without sending you as few lines by way of reporting progress, and enabling you to know what lies before me, in the way of agitation in behalf of the cause of the Northern States, against the gigantic rebellion that still exists in your lead.

The night before last, I attended an immense meeting in the town of Nottingham, at which I had to take to take the two local daily papers, on account of their obliquitions views on the subject of your great struggle. The one which was most defective in its

their obliquitons views on the subject or your great struggle. The one which was most defective in its information, or feeling, on the question, came out yes-tenlay with an article, from which I learn that my address produced a very salutary effect upon the edi-tor; his present article differing greatly, and for the better, from his article of the day before—on which

better, from his article of the day sector—

I took the liberty of commenting.

The work on this side goes bravely on; and if the friends on your side will abstain from taking those steps which might precipitate a war between the two countries, we shall be able to hold our own government in check—to exhibit to public execution the scoundrels who are carrying on a nefarious internal this countries who are carrying on a nefarious internal this countries who are carrying on a nefarious internal this countries who are carrying on a nefarious internal this countries. the acoundrels who are carrying on a nefarious inter-course with the rebels in the South: and shall unite the working and middle classes in one strong bond of sympathy with the friends of freedom in the North. My prayer is, that the Government of the United States will not be provoked into adopting measures of reprisal, or otherwise doing any thing that would afford a colorable pretext to the war party here to plunge us into a conflict with you. When you see your worthy Senator, Hon. HENRY WILAON, offer him my best thanks for the noble speech delivered by him in the Senate, on the 21st of February, in which he denounced with such indig-

speech delivered by him.

of February, in which he denounced with such indignant eloquence the Copperhead Democrats who infest
your Northern States, and whose traitorous conduct. excites far more disgust and abhorrence than the arm ed opposition of the open rebels of the South.

Ever yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

At a public indignation meeting, held at the ree-trade Hall in Manchester on the 6th instant, otest against the building and fitting out of pirat protest against the building and utung out of a salips in support of the Southern Slageholders' Con-federacy," Mr. Thompson made a forcible speech in support of the object of the meeting. He said they were going to decide that night an important question—whether England would tolerate

important question—whether Engana want to the infamy brought upon her character by those who, whether legally or not, had engaged for some time in transactions of the most immoral and inhuman kind. (Cheera.) He blushed for his country—at least, for those men in is who had brought this shame and reroach upon it. It had come to this, that the capi proach upon it. It had come to tins, that the capitals tast, ship builders and money-brokers of England were the last refuge of that felonious and traitorous conspiracy that for the present ruled despotically the so-called Confederate States. (Cheers.) In every one of their expectations of help and sympathy, the South had been disappointed, but it had found aid and comfort from a source to which, in its original programme, it never looked. He did not expect that when it should sound the tossin of war, the loyal people in the Northern States would be prevented from taking the Northern States would be prevented from taking any steps towards the suppression of the rebellion by the sympathy and sid the rebels would receive from the great and welborganized and hitherto omnipotent Democratic party. But they were disappointed. The fall of Fort Sunter, the surrender of the garrison into the hands of those who had mounted the rebel snake flag, united the North as one man: Democrat shook hands with Republican, both shook hands with the Abolitionist; there were no Copperheads in that day the construction of the state of the state of the state of the Border States; but in that they were also disappointed. They looked for the speedy annea ation of the great Western States, but they had hit ation of the great weatern state, but you had not reto looked in vain. They believed most implicitly in the omnipotence of cotton; but in that belief they had been miserably disappointed. They believed amoust as confidently, and propagated a thousand times, that the withholding of cotton would cause first anxiety, then disaffection, then anarchy, and then revolutions by the country, but over in that, thanks to tion in this country; but even in that, thanks to the virtue of Lancashire, they had been mistaken. (Loud cheers.) They looked for the combined navies of France and England to sweep clear all the vessels. ports; and that hope had miserably failed. (Cheers.) In every hope that they had cultivated, they had been lisappointed: and he was sorry that there were any men in this country sordid enough to become ene-mies of human liberty. (Loud cheers.) NO SIGNS OF NATIONAL PENITENCE.

From a private letter from our early and beloved coadjutor, Rev. Samuzi J. May, of Syracuse, we venture to make the following impressive extracts:—

"I long—I hunger and thirst to visit my Boston friends. Never have I been so long absent from them as since I left them hast, in August, 1861. And what trying months of anxiety and hope deferred have we passed through since then! But all things seem to me to be working together to a better result than would have been attained if this Rebellion had been quashed at once. In that case, slavery would have been left. "in statu quo.". But slavery is now to be abolished. Providence will vindicate herself from on the same side. It is evident that the Longian Government hereafter cannot discharge its duty by professions and protestations, but must take some definite aution as to the fitting out of Confederate pirates in be cast out. My only fear is, that it will not come be cast out. My only fear is, that it will not come out until it has rent and torn our body politic almost calling upon the Government to put a stop in fature to "this illegal traffic." It states that "a list of Constitute of the done. Anything rather than continue as wicked as we have been.

it be done. Anything rather than continue as wicked as we have been.

I lament that I can see no signs and hear no tones of national penitence. I believe we shall have to suffer any the suffer and the suffer until we do unfeignfedly repent—the people of the North not much if any less than those of the South—repent of our oppression of the children of our Heavenly Father, to whom he was pleased to give a colored skin. I believe we are to be humbled until we shall become heartly nahamed of our pride—our haughty assumption of natural and immeasurable superiority. I believe we shall be brought down to seek and to accept gratefully our deliverance at the hands of this very people, whom we have dared to despise and to trample under our feet.

You have done all in your power to avert this hor-rible civil war by laboring for more than thirry years to persuade the rulers of the people to abolish alivery "by the generous energy of their own minds." But they would not—and now it is to be done by the awful process of civil and servile war. Further concessions to the South would do no good. Compromise has lost its power. Separation would not cure the svil. No! Slavery must be abolished—the root of the evil must be extirpated; and it will be done. Slavery cannot be tolerated in any part of North.

the evil. No! Slavery must be abolished—the root of the evil must be extirpated; and it will be done.

Slavery cannot be tolerated in any part of North.

America—no, not on this Western. Continent. Every where the colored varieties of men are to be disencumbered—permitted to stand upon the common platform to Humanity—encouraged, assisted to improve, to rise as rapidly and as highly as they may be able, and be acknowedged to be positively and comparatively just what they may become.

The confiscated lands of the Southern rebels ought to be given in suitable portions to the colored people, who so long have tilled them without wages, and we tered them with their swest, tears and blood. They have the strongest claim to those lands; and if our Government does not accord them to them, new

troubles will arise—the nation will again to push ed. But I hope the question of slavery and an slavery will soon be softer settled that all the entry of the Abolitonists may be turned to the relat & assistance, the education of the freedmen, wans and children. We have an Association is 37rees and children when the total that work; but our activity in General devoted to that work; but our activity in General Manager of the state o devoted to that work; but our activity is denotes checked by the vacillating policy of our Government the hesitation of the Republican leaders, the sact tainty that hange over the result. Our own chan, a few Sundays ago, contributed sixty-nine dolars as a large quantity of good second-hand clothing is the immediate relief of the sufferers around St. Loss at Memphis and Helena. Three other church as united with us in supporting two or three missions ry teachers in Florida—and it would be easy to duce the people here to do much more in this day. teachers in Florida—and it would be easy to be see the people here to do much more in this depo on, if it could only be made to appear that our Gar rnment would every where protect the freed people

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The following Address to the Ministers of the Ga. pel in England has been sent from Paris through the Rev. Dr. Massix. The distinguished Profession Pastors whose names are at the foot-attest that the peen signed by 689 Protestant Ministers of Faso-Since the 18th of March, further signatures have been sent in, raising the total to the large number of 708;-

PARIS, February 12th, 18th
To the Ministers and Pastors of all Evangelical Demonstrators in Great Britain.

Honored and beloved brethren in the Lord,-lie the glory of England to have given to the world is example of abolishing first the slave trade, and the example of acomand arts the same trade and the slavery. It is her glory to have continued for the slave trade and slavery, at a cost, it is gatered, of the millions of pounds sterling. And it fall, under Oul, chiefly to her religious men, to her Carison, her Wilberforces, her Buxtons, to her missionary se Wilberforces, her Duxtons, to ner missionary societa, that England owes this glory. Will not the tost as successors of these great Christians complete the work, by urging their country to declare itself quay for the holy cause of the liberation of the stare in the torrible struggle which is at present convaling the United States of America? United States of America?

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In 'my fix pleasa knew, will re land a who i tion. In thirty to affi alave thirty to affi and alave the complex tance and the land the

No more revolting spectacle has ever been settle ng mainly of Protestants, forming itself, and densal-ng independence in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, with a professed design of maintaing and propagating slavery; a Confederacy which ha lown, as the corner stone of its constitution, the speem of slavery as it exists at present in the Souten States—a system which may be defined briefly at right to treat men like cattle, and to consist slakery and murder with impunity. Setting saids all policial considerations, can any Christian heart fall to be seen the considerations, can any Christian heart fall to be seen the considerations. red to indignation at hearing the chief of that coaled racy answering a decree of emancipation by mis-

The triumph of such a cause would put backle progress of Christian civilization and of humanity whole century. It would make angels weep is less ren, and demons rejoice in hell. It would enable the hold up their heads, ever ready as they are to risper at the first signal, in Asia, in Africa, and even his great cities of Europe. It would give a fatal bless. the work of evangelical missions. And what a fright ful responsibility would rest on the church with

should remain a silent spectator of sunta van hould remain a silent spectator of such a trimph! If there is a peaceable means of hastening used of the war, and of rendering its issue such as is deed by all the friends of humanity, is it not that the aincere Christians of Europe should give to the cust of emancipation a powerful testimony, which well leave to those who fight for the right of oppressingth

leave to those who fight for the right of oppressingle slaves no hope of ever seeing those Christian parthem the hand of fellowship?

Ministers and pastors of all the Erangelical descinations of England, Scotland, and Ireland,—it is we need your assistance. Take the lead, and it is call forth a great and peaceful manifestation of superthy for the colored race, so long oppressed and dead by Christian nations. Let us thus discourage in partisants of slavery. Let us strengthen and compage those who wish to abolish it, at the same time in points them to listen to our suggestions. It in his England that such manifestations can be portifications can be portified. England that such manifestations can be power What may we not hope for if, throughout Grat li-tain, the voice of all the ministers of the craim Saviour-and in France, our voice echoing their pray and plead that soon there may no longer be a United States a colored man that is not free and

equal with the whites!

May God grant it, and may his blessing rest size
on Great Britain and the United States, in Christ, the true Liberator !

Signed up to this day by six hundred and eightydine pastors in France, as attested by GRANDPIERRE PASTEUR,

G. MONOD, Pasteur Suffragent, Paris, LOUIS ROGNON, Pasteur, LOUIS PULSFORD, FRED. MONOD, Pasteur, EUG. BERSIER. Paris, March 13, 1863.

THE COLORED REGIMENT.

A meeting in favor of the 54th Massachusetts Er A meeting in favor of the 54th Massachusett Ep-ment (colored volunteers) was held at he UA Sord Baptist church, West Philadelphia, on Mosby ets-ing, 13th inst. Able and efficient addresses ver & Rivered by Mr. George E. Stephens, Lieuteant Daid Colley, Prof. A. M. Green, and others; after wish, were not the most promising amount in the sist Colley, Prof. A. M. Green, and others, and seven of the most promising young men in the past stepped forward, and signed their names as voluntral to the following particles. for the war. Prof. Green offered the following pr amble and resolutions, which were passed much

mously:-Whereas, it can no longer be doubted or denid, is, on the contrary, is admitted by all rational sales prejudiced minds, that the principles invated in the present war, for and against the Union, are Farein see Shavers. Right zz. Wrong, Light on Debrat. re. Slavery, Right vs. Wrong, Light rs. Darkot, Truth re. Error, and the immutability of God against the authors. the subtlety and unitoly ambition of the Deril; and the subtlety and unitoly ambition of the Deril; and whereas, men are but instruments in the hands of Gol, used for the purpose of displaying his omniproc, and the immutability of those principles of which is and the immutability of those principles of was:
is the author; and whereas, we believe there as is
no neutrals in such a contest, but that all must be put
ticipants on one side or the other is the common of
flict; therefore,
Resolved, That it is the duty of colored mea every

where to respond to the efforts of the present sample tration, in endeavoring by every possible mean werest from the hands of rebellious slaveholders in the complete and alteriorate stamphent victors for fire wrest from the hands of rebellious slaveholders is a complete, and gloriously triumphant victory for five dom and equal rights guarantied under the parish. Declaration of Independence, and the receasing the loss of the Constitution by the party now in perfect the party in the party in the party in perfect in the party in

Resolved, That it is the duty of all those, who Resolved, That it is the duty of all thos, whe (from circumstances or condition, physically or the wise) are incompetent to enter the ranks, or reported duty on the field, to throw their arms and their induces the resolution of the ranks and their cheerfully given up everything for the case of the country and the clevation of their race, to the stard at least of a military equality with the white, and that, in keeping with that duty, we recommend to others, and use every exercise ourselves, to reside the others, and use every exercise ourselves, to reside the soldiers as good as our means and circumstances will allow.

allow.

Resolved, That circulars properly setting forth the Resolved, That circulars object, or the publication of these resolution in the public prints, be authorized by this meeting (Signed,) C. M. RODGERS, President of the publication of the

PROFESSOR MORSE'S LETTER

CONCORD, (Mass.) April 19, 1863. Entror-Your extract from Prof. Morae's let-regard to slavery, is most instructive. It us ow the minds of the shallow and selfish in regular to the shallow and selfish students are to we wonder at the apathy raise in upmy places and minds upon the subvites are sophistry as this can be counteranced, in not hooked down in our community? Prof. as takes for granted the physical inferiority of content rate to the white, and thus apologizes for regular to the students of the white, and thus apologizes for regular to the white, and thus apologizes for regular to the same and anything to do with the regular agreement of ownership in man 1. Let us grant at passed on the content are of the monkey race, or that they are a distributed to the human family. (for he does not income are of the monkey race, or that they o inferior in any respect to white men, their mutual atlons will adjust themselves without the aid of the

attribute of pluck to the whites exclusively. Any the stiribate of plack to the whites exclusively. Any one familiar with the details of the history of slavery have that the colored men are brave and enduring, who can any footing of equality and opportunities with the white; and colored soldiers exhibit prechinently that attribute of nobleness which is sa

editionally that attribute of nobleness which is said to be claracteristic of the "preux chevaller." They are generous to a fallen foc, and can pity and pray for the orrelitown and cooquered master who has oppressed them as long as he could. People effect one to the horrors of St. Domingo, when a word is said about giving the slaves their therty; when they might know perfectly well, if they from whom liberty was about to be taken, after it had for whom liberty was about to be taken, after it had are ken given at hem, who took their own rights into from whose liberty was about to be taken, ofter it had ext her given to them, who took their own rights into their own hands, and defended them bravely; and an unmelested freedmen, who have always shown themselves praccable and unrevengeful. It is especially and, when our literary men use their

It is especially sad, when our interact ment use as spherid and immortal weapon, the pen, to weaken the cause of the oppressed, either by such arguments as these of Professor Morse, or by the soulless want of sympathy, such as occasionally creeps into our best proloicals. To one of our favorite writers, the equalid and hilf-naked slave is a more picturesque, and, there-fore, a more agreeable spectacle, than the respectable freman of dark bee, whom he meets in the cold-lessted Northern communities, where no genial treat-ment vins forth the sunny warmth of their poetical object; for the tragic element of his hopeless ex-tinces timiles the deverset chords of asymmetry, that touches the deepest chords of sympathy the seene outcomes the care can thrate in a truly humane heart. Our literature will teen with the story of his wrongs in all future times, and only those pens that can record them with the burning words of justice will satisfy the moral sen-

My date will remind you that this nation once struc f date will remind you that the state of all mankind. May it repeat

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TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD AND THE LIVING.

In the place where I now reside, not a few of fellow-townsmen belong to the denomination of Fields. With many of them I have formed a very pleasant and profitable acquaintance. Some of them have, personally, Arnold Buffum, whom you and I vell remember as the first President of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. Arnold has passed away and so, very soon, must the whole number, twelve who formed the nucleus of that important organiza thirty-two years ago, has brought upon a nation of thirty-millions this terrible war and bloodshed? But, any minions in territise war and nonosineted. Due, so silfm our Democratic growlers, negro-haters and safery-lowers; and we must have of it either the praise or the blaffie, and it matters but little which. What we then both feared and predicted has come upon the land; and God will not cease the work of the land; and God will not cease the land; and people are liberated "from the land of Egypt, the prope are increased "From the iand of Egypt, the bouse of bondage," The night is undoubtedly hastering, for those who have been so long held in bondage, to "kept the Passover"; and then shall they pass through the Red Sea—the sea of blood—to the inheritance of freedom and human rights.

The Friends here, of the old stock, are thoroughly shighters. The private stocks are thoroughly shighters.

anti-daver. There is, however, here and there, an spottac or bastard Quaker, among the most bitter of the bitterst against any effort at Emancipation; and some of them are well adapted for the Cabinet of Jeff. Davis. For such, the genuine Friedds have no symmetry than the product of the Cabinet of the Cabinet of Jeff.

scription of the woman, whose "price is

with ecosomy and industry, managing a dairy farm, left in her possession, with great wisdom and energy. "She looked well to the ways of her household," and "her children rose up to call her blessed." The same

alle argements, the enterprise of Anti-Slavery, Tem-prance, or any other work of true reform.

Nov, I ove to revire old associations; and I love to tries the example of veterans, of either sex, who saffered obloquy, regreach, and, in not a few instances, personal violence, in the Anti-Slavery conflict, long before the enterprise became, as it is now, astonishing-ity popular. For three, among other reasons, I send you the communication.

Yours, fraternally, M. THACHER.

Fra, N. Y., March 16, 1883.

IJ Gerit Smith, with his obsractoristic charity, ha just given \$1,000 to the New York Irish Relief Paul. This is not the first time to has generously carributed in aid of staving Ireland—getting, in return, asthing but abuse from Irishman here!

REV. MR. HALL'S SERMON.

From my heart I thank you, friend Garrison, for publishing that most valuable extract from our faith-ful and beloved brother Hall's sermon. No better or more enduring words have ever been uttered from the American pulpit. They touch the right chord, and ribrate in every soul that is not lost in selfishness and

spoken for the slave are all the more potent from the position which he occupies. Standing in the rela-tion of minister, before a wealthy congregation, contion of minister, before a wealthy congregation, containing too few to sympathize with him in his love of a despised cause "everywhere spoken against"—blessings upon him for his manliness and Christian courage! For such ministers—and may their tribe increase!—we cherish profound respect. One such true clergyman, "faithful found among the faithless," does much to redeem the respect which deservedly has been lost for a profession quite too indifferent to the talaims of humanity. We love the true herald of Clirist; but for the canting priest, who makes a creed or profession outweigh all that belongs to human happiness, we have only the words of Jesus—"Wee unto you, Scribes, Pharisees, hypocritics," &c. &c. G. W. S.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

Fancuil Hall was densely crowded on Saturday eving, by a meeting of loyal citizens. E. S. Tobej Eaq., called the meeting to order. Professor Parson Eaq., called the meeting to order. Processor Parsons, of Cambridge, presided. General A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, made a very effective speech, arguing that the purposes of the leaders of the rebellion were to bring all labor, black and white, upon the same footing of control and ownership. He showed that the South, before the rebellion, had always carried its point, and therefore had no excuse for revolt. He justified the

the same power to protect itself as any other government in the world had. "He is the Commander-in then in the word had. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and hary, and has the right to dis-pose of a public enemy, with whatever resources he may have—or is power wanting on account of a peculiar species of property? It may be said he may use the slaves of rebels, but not of loyal slaveholders. Let such croakers wait till loyal slaveholders. complain, and not make themselves too officious. I say they will never complain, but they have re-solved with one unanimous voice that if the Southern States are restored to the Union, slavery shall not exist; if it does, it will be against their solemn protest

"I shall no doubt leave Boston under the charge of being an Abolitionist. I desire to say to this audience, and through them to the people of Massachusetts, that I have met very many respectable gentlemen in this State, and in other States of New England, who would agree with me about the cause of the rebellion who would agree with me as to its injustice and want of excuse, who would agree with me as to the mode of punishing the traitors, (if they can be caught, let them be tried, convicted and executed,) who would agree with me that the Government of the United States is altogether correct in dealing as it has with the source of the rebellion, Slavery, and declare that the issuing of the President's Proclamation was all rights may of them.

the issuing of the President's Proclamation was all right,—many of them, indeed, would say that it ought to have been issued sooner,—but who would close the conversation by saying, "I want you to understand that I am not an Abolitionist." Now, I simply differ from all auch men by saying, once for all, "I AM AN ANOLITIONIST!" (Tremendous cheering)

The conclusion of the General's speech was in reference to the difficulties under which the President hal labored, the constant opposition made to his policy, and favored the giving of Fremont and Butler some high command. The country was yet strong, and regarding a foreign war, he did not favor it, and yet believed it would bring out the resources of our people to a degree that would assonish the world.

Gen. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory, spoke for

to a degree that would astonish the world.

Gen. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory, spoke for half an hour, in a spirited manner, in which he argued his belief that the back-bone of the rebellion was broken. He defended the acts of President Lincoln, and believed the conscription should have been tried at the outset. This Government was powerful, it was right, and therefore victory was certain, and with it he trusted to see the removal of the cause that had so long affected us.

The meeting closed at quarter to 11 o'clock.

A DEPARTED PHILANTHROPIST. The body of the late Rev. CHARLES SPEAR, who died at Washington on the 18th inst., in the 60th year of his age, having been brought to Boston for interment, impressive funeral services were held at the Warren Street Universalist Church, on Tuesday afternoon. The discourse by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb was a brief biographical sketch of the deceased, accompanied with a feeling and well-merited tribute to the long-protracted, untiring and disinterested labors of Mr. Spear in the broad field of philanthropy and reform.

Mr. Spear was a native of Boston, and, after serving a regular apprenticeship at the printing business in the celebrated house of Wells & Lilly, devoted his attention to theblogical studies, and in process of time became a minister of the Universalist persuasion. He was connected with several religious newspapers, and

was connected with several religious newspapers, and the had brought a cab in which to carry them off, and her children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the children row up to call her blessed." The same the propose of the first Douleana can be carry the call the to saist, under the cropresentation that he was making a legal arrest. The soldier innovently supposing the woman had committed some crime, and that he was only performing the distribution of a server and graveyard near at hand.

Mr. Smith was among whom was her aged some relative to the country. She vas seither same of the country. She vas seither ashamed nor airsid to "open her her blessed"; acting, always far, with the pioneers in this part of the country. She vas seither ashamed nor airsid to "open her her blessed and substraint of the spiral Chaphain in the received the appointment of Hospital Chaphain in the received the substraint of the country. She vas seither ashamed nor airsid to "open her before the received the received the re was connected with several religious newspapers, and was a frequent and welcome contributor to the period-ical press. Resuming his residence in Boston about

Whereas, the Senare of the United States, devout-recognizing the auprense authority and just gov-rament of Aimighty God, in all the affairs of men-dustions, has, by a resolution, requested the Pres-lent to designate and set apart a day for National rayer and bumillation.

erament of Almighty God, in all the affairs of menand nations, has, by a resolution, requested the Presilent to designate and set apart a day for National
prayer and humiliation;
And whereas, it as the duty of nations, as well as of
men, to own their dependence upon the overtuing
power of God, to confess their aims and transgree sons,
in humible sorraw, yet with assured hope that one
in trepentance will test to mercy and parties, and
trecognize the subine truths, announced strengine repentance will test to mercy and parties, and
trecognize the subine truths, announced and
trecognize the subine truths, announced and
to recognize the subine truths, announced as the folly
Seriptures, and prayer by all alatory, that those nations only are blessed a know that, by his divine law
nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishment
and chastisements in his words, may we not justly
four that the words that, are subjected to punishment
and chastisements in his words, may we not justly
for that the word will have a subjected to punishment
and chastisements in the words, may we not justly
for that the word referentially of civil war, which now
desolutes the land, may be but a punishment inflicted
upon us for our formation as a whole people! We
have been treelpinate of the cholest bounties of
Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years,
in peace and praperity. We have grown in numbers,
well has a power, as no other nation has ever grown.
But on the proposed of the proposed o

[L. S] sand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the sindependence of the United States the eighty seventhent. By the Fresident, William H. Skward, See'y of State.

A LIBERAL AND TIMELY PROPOSAL

TOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDERES.

Dea. Gurdon Judson, of Raymond, Racine Co.,
Wisconsin, writes to the Treasurer of the American
Reform Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, as fol-

DEAR BROTHER:—Feeling deeply interested in the important work of supplying our soldiers with suitable religious reading matter, and knowing that your Society is engaged in this work, I propose to be one of twenty-five to raise five thousand dollars 185,000) for this purpose; hoping that there may be a ready response to this proposition, and enough found to fill up this amount, and much more, even.

Thereby enclose my proportion of the \$5,000, which will be \$200, to be used as above specified.

(Signed) GURDON JUDSON.

will be \$200, to be used as above specified.

(Signed) GUBDON JUDSON.

There is no department of our work more important, at this time, than the one contemplated in this offer. The new field which we were so auddenly and unexpectedly called upon to occupy, at the commencent of this war, is of just such a character as was contemplated in the origin of the Society. Our system of operating in this field is one that meets may difficulties which have hitherto embarrassed effort in this direction. We are rejoiced to know that the labor is being appreciated. Shall the five thousand dollars be raised? Who will be the remaining twenty-four to contribute the amount! The call is a load one. Is there any better way of serving, at this time, the common cause of our country and our Lord? Communications relating to the proposed fund should be addressed to Ceylon Hudson, Treasurer A. R. T. and B. Society, Cincinnat, O.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT. JOHN BRIGHT has written the following letter ply to a private letter from Boston :

DEAR SIR: * * Although I have been most prominent among Englishmen in speaking for your country, and its government, and its cause, yet there are many, very many, earnest men here, who read the now cauciting chapter of your history al read it, and who hope it may end, as I still believe it will end, in the catablishment of freedom over all your continent.

great conflict, and the same your continent for freedom.

and virtue to save your continent for freedom.

Believe me very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

KIDNAPPING. As officer Eugene Paysant was passing a yard in which a slave woman and her two
daughters reside, be was startled by hearing cries for
help. Rushing into the yard, he found the woman
and her daughters struggling with another policeman and a soldier. On aceing him, the policeman

Very Creditable. The communication on our first page, with the caption "Ax Useare Ploy," reboking that vile and rabidly pro-elavery sheet, the Boiton Pilot, for its dastardly assaults upon the colored race, is copied from the New Bedford Mercury, and was written by one of the colored soldiers attacked to the 54th Begiment Mass. Volunteers at Readville, it is not in the power of the editor of the Pilot to write either so correct or so sensible an article, as the is an habittal blackguard with his pen, if not with his tengus.

worst possible character.—Rorbury Journal.

Benyttyn. The effrontery of Billy Wilson's regiment in refusing to march from New Orleas until the agro regiments are disbanded. These men, who are composed of the officourings of New York city, and whose admission into our service was a disgrace to it, are about as low in the scale of morality as a Digger Indian. The only obvious reason for their being sent into the world seems to be to demonstrate how much more deprayed than any body clea a white man may become—Ibid.

Bale's Bluys. The mystery of this affair is partially clearing up. As we have believed from the first, Gen. Stone is an injured man—grievously injured. He was the vicitin, in the action upon the field, of McClellan's error, which sent him over the river without proper co-operation, or even knowledge of the nature of his supporting, or the character of the work he was set to do. He was arrested at McClellan's linstance, and debarred from using facts for his own justification, that McClellan's blunders might not be exposed. We don's see how a court martial can be denied Gen. Stone much longer.—Ibid.

GREAT UNION MERTINO IN NEW YORK. There was an immense mass meeting held in New York, on Monday afternoon, under the auspices of the Loyal League of Union citizens. General Scott presided, occupying a chair in the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Four stands were erected around Madison Square, fronting the hotel. The attendance at all the stands numbered not less than 20,900. Among the speakers were John Van Buren, Daniel S. Dicklinson, George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry J. Raymond, George William Cartis, Lyman Tremaine, E. Delaffeld Smith, H. B. Stanton and others. A notable feature of the meeting was the procession of expressmen, comprising all the expresses of the city which passed around the square, with the lorses and wagons neatly decorated with flags, and the employes of the various companies loudly cheering as they rode along. The reception of General Scott, when he appeared on the balcony, was exceedingly cordial. He was too feeble, however, to address the meeting, and was only able to occurs the clast for an house

was only able to occupy the chair for an hour.

A San Occurrence. Lieut Col. Kimball, in command of the Hawkins Zourves, was shot deed, a few days aince, by General Corcoran. The latter has published a letter vindicating himself. He was attempting to bring out his troops on Sunday morning, a little before three o'clock, when an officer rushed out from the hospital of his brigade, and ordered him to halt. He asked him if it was Dr. Heath, one of the surgeons, when the officer replied with an oath, that it was none of his business, and demanded the countersign. General Corcoran told him who he was, but declined to give the countersign, as the officer was not on duty, and had no right to stop him. The officer becoming more obstinate and excited, placed himself before General Corcoran, brandishing his sword and apparently drawing a pistol, when the latter, in self-detence, as be alleges, drew his weapon, and shot him on the spot. He afterwards ascertained that the man whom he had killed was Lieut Col. Kimball.

whom he had killed was Lieut. Col. Kimball.

New York, April 22. The Herald's New Orleans letter of the 14th inst. says, the news to-day from Brashear city is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated his works at Centreville last night, but will probably be chytured enlier, as he is enclosed between Gen. Grover's forces on one side, and those of Generals Emory and Wetze'l on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The ram Queen of the West was recaptured from the enemy on Grand Lake at 10 o'clock this morning. Capt. Fuller, her commander, and all her crew and officers, numbering ninety persons, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay.

THE SIEGE AT WASHINGTON. Gen. Foster has been closely invested at Washington, N. C., by a large force of the enemy, but his troops have been relieved by the arrival of a vessel with supplies. Gen. Foster has returned to Newbern, having run the washington, in broad daylight hinself has returned to Newbern, having run the rebel batteries below Washington, in broad daylight. His pilot was killed at the wheel. Over two hundred shot and shells were-fired at his vessel. He will now it is expected, be able to organize a force ample for the relief of the garrison.

NEODO ENGINEERS. The negro soldiers in General Banks's Department having proved good soldiers, it has been determined to turn their mechanical skill to account. Recent letters from Baton Ronge report that a regiment of negro engineers is now organizing at that point. When filled, this regiment will consist of over twelve hundred able-bodied men, who will be attached to the engineer corps of the department, and be employed in bridge and road building under the instruction of competent officers.

THE REBLISS AND NEGROES. It is reported that the rebels are putting a stop to the desertion of negroes, by the assurance that they will be forced into the Yankee negro regiments upon their arrival, and compelled to take the front of all the battles, while, if they remain at home, they will be free from conscription.

COLORED TEACHERS. Judge Rice, of Illinois, has

The constitutionality of the Black Laws of Illinois, under which colored people are excluded from the Commonwealth, is to be tested in the Supreme Court of that State.

224 were killed.

227 At Arlingtop, Pa., on the 14th inst, Mrs. Harper and Miss Ellis Morgan were killed in the mill of Mr. Smith Harper. It is supposed that one of them was caught by her dress, and whirled around the shafting, and the other, in attempting to rescue hor, was also caught; and shared the fate of her friend.

ME At Arilington, Pa., on the 14th inst., Mrs. Harper and Miss Ellis Morgan were killed in the mill of Mr. Smith Harper. It is supposed that one of them was caught by her dress, and whired around the shaft ing, and the other, in attempting to rescue bor, was also caught, and shared the fate of her friend.

New York, April 17. The barque Helen Angustia arrived to-night from St. Donlingo. She brings number of negro emigrants who have returned.

This 54th Register. We are informed that a circle of young ladies are exerting themselves to procure a suitable dag for the Massachusetts 54th (colored) regiment. Communications for the Committee may be addressed to Miss Addle Howard, 40 Fopiar street, or to Miss Mary Louise Lockley, 31 Garden street.

Botton Transcript.

LP— The Secretary of the Interior has entered into a contract with Forbes and Tankerman, to transport to the Haytien Island of Abaches, five hundred regrees, who are free unite the Confication act, or the layer, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the grove, who are free unite the Confication act, or the Haytien Island of Abaches, five hundred processes and it to be paid for the transportation.

LP— The work of organizing negro regiments progresses briskiy on the Mississeppi.

specially from the orweded prison life of the camps. The mortality among them is very great.

Our work thould begin at once. We ask all to give their earnest thought, and such response as their hearts ditate.

GULIELMA BREED, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1863.

Hooper, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Wm. Endicott, Jr., 10 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Wm. Claffin, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. T. D. Eliot, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Lydia Mass.; Mrs. T. D. Eliot, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Lydis B. Mann, Providence, Rhode Island; Rebecca C. Tatham, Anna H. Shotwell, Lasy Gibbons, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Wm. Barnes, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mar, Anna Barnes, Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Murray Ferris, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; Margarek Robinson, Anna Whaten, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Prof. J. D. Dans, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Mary Wells, Hartford, Conn.; Jacob R. Shotwell, Rahway, New Jersey; Levicoffic, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. Jehn Brainerd, Cleveland, Ohio; Laura B. Haviland, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Mrs. John Hastings, San Francisco, California.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE NATION.

At this hour, the best word and work of every man and

consent, it assigned the fortant, cause pack accompilish it, is worthy our carriest counsel one with another. We have heard many complaints of the lack of enthusiasm among Northern Women; but, when a mother lays her sen on the alter of her country, whe asks an object equal to the sacrifice. In nursing the sick and wounded, knitting scokts, scraping lint, and making jellies, the bravest and best may weary fif the thoughts mount not in faith to something beyond and above it all. Work is worship only when a noble purpose fills the soul.

Woman is equally interested and responsible with man in the final settlement of this problem of self-government; therefore let none stand did spectators now. When every hour is big with destiny, and each delay but complicates our difficulties, it is high time for the daughters of the revolution, in solenn council, to unseal the last will and freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming genera-

To this end, we sak the loyal Women of the Nation to meet in New York, on Thurandar, the 14th of May next.

Let the Women of every State be largely represented, both by person and by letter.

There will be two sersions—The first at 10 celock, A. M., at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever), admittance free—The second at the Cooper Institute—at half past 7 celock, P. M., admittance 25 cents.

On behalf of the Woman's Central Committee,

On behalf of the Woman's Central Committee, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mercantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. A. Sawrez, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach pext Babbath, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Protestant Reformation, its success and failures, and the inauguration of a more complete and final reformation.

EF MERCY E. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Wagnen and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

ore.

With the exception of 100 in hospitals, the last of the robel prisoners at Camp Duggias, Chicago, have left for the South. The number received in all others are shown about 8900. Of these upwards of 700 have died, and 290 have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

of allegiance.

27 One of the bloodiest battles of modern times was the fight at Bear river, Washington Territory, by Col. Conner, with 200 hard-marched and exhausted men against 800 Indian warriors. Of the Indians, 17ce, 25 cents each, and 321.50 where 100 are ordered. Allegiance Pa. on the 14th inst., Mrs. Hartakinda, at 35 cents each:

24 were killed.

Paul was to the cause of Christ.

This country has produced three honest men at least:
John C. Calhoun, the advocate of chattel slavery, William

John C. Calhoun, the advocate of chattel siavery, William Lloyd Garrison, for universal emancipation, and Charles W. Gardner, for the freedom of the slave.

He was no sectarian. Mr. Gardner fevred all good people, by whatever name called or distinguished: he was at home among all. What he wanted was goodness of heart and a Christ-like walk. He was a remarkable man, kind, affable, and it may appear strange, jorial in his manners. To children, he was a companion, always pleasant. In his death the young have lost a friend, for his life seemed to be bound up in theirs. In the latter years of his life, he preached through Vermont, Hartford, Conn., Princeton, N. J., Newport, R. I., and lastly in Harrisburg, Pa., where it pleased his heavenly Master to call him sway from his earthly la-

Regular College for Young Women.

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

TillE College is LIMMAL in its character, and conducted upon principles in harmony with the spirit of this practical and progressive sge.

The daughters of New Mogland, who thirst for higher mental development, and a more liberal and therough education, than are attainable at most of our "Fashlousable Female Seminaries," are invited to avail themselves of the

advantages of the

PENN FEMALE COLLEGE,

at PREMAY. Montgomery Co., Pa., near Philadelphia.

The Institution is amply provided with able Teachers,
and all needful facilities for imparting a thorough and complete education in all the useful and ornamental branches of learning. The location is easy of abecse, healthy, and delightful. The expenses are very moderate.

Send for a circular, containing full particulars. Address as above.

sprillo-2m

SCHOOL IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST Will co. nence the Summer Term of her Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, On Monday, April 20th, 1863.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c. MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

Sciences,
MISS E. F. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages.
MISS P. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Deswing, Painting and Pennanaha.

MISS A. J. STERLING, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumen-tal Music.

BEFERENCES.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Glinton, N. Y.;
Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., Pensident of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. Y.; S. WHE, G. Greve, Mayor of Utien, N. P.,
Rev. A. M. S. W. Hanny, N. Y.; Henry Bigelew, M. D.,
Rev. A. Many, Die Lewis, M. D., Boston, Mans, Political, M. D., Biecon, Mans, Political, M. D.,
Rev. A. W. H. Chapip, D. D. J. New York; Rev. Auxilia Craig,
D. D., Blooming-Greve, N. Y.

M ISS PARKHURST has had seven years of reconstruction of the care of a Beauting School in this State, headed several years of teaching in the best schools in Massexhaust years of teaching in the best schools. She design and promises, that all brillables of study undertaken in her School shall be thoroughly and afficiently

derinate in the parties will be given to the health of the parties. The first state of the health of the parties will be held in the family and in the School. The School Year is divided into three terms; two of thirteen weeks cach, and one of twelve weeks. Board and Tailton in Raginh Branches, per term, \$60; per year, \$175.

For marticular, phase addres;

per year, \$175.
For particulars, please address,
MISS H. M. PARKHUBST,
Nucleoph, N. Y.

goetry.

From the New York Indep PEACE TO THE WEST.

PEAUE TO THE WEST.

LAW OF COLUMNS !- Sair land of the West!

Where our Filgrim Fathers found freedom and rest;

Where thy engle-growned benner all proudly survived

Its stars and its stripes to a wondering world.

Land of great enterprise, knowledge and power!

Land of the forest, wild-prairie and flower!

Land of road rivers-Mingarie Fall!

Land of fair Mission-fields—greater than all!

Q war !-ciril warfars !-wo, we to the day Then brother meets brother in battle array-Whom a mother's fond love and the dawn of you have have been in some of unnatural strife! nother's lone of numatural strife : sizen in scener of numatural strife : manyth the conflict ? God giveth reply-

By the cry of oppression, of murder and strife, By the parting of husband from children and wife, By the fron that entereth the soul of the slave, By the bones of the tortured that cry from the grave By the auction—the traffic—the barter for gold, By the Inflate unborn that is doomed to be sold—God calleth in unger, Columbia, to thes—O wash off the plague spot—repent and be free t

O WARRINGTON, WITHERBROOM, FRANKLIN and PRESS!
Will the fire of your love nover kindle again?
And Stown, thou fair gifted one, priesters of Heaven And Brows, then fair giffed one, priestess of Heaven!
Shall the lessons be valu which thy records have given!
Columbia! thy prophetess calleth to thee—
Ripask the bonds of the slave, and forever be free!
The Cettorrine calleth, who saveth from do,
Independent of nation or color of skin.

We hall thee, Columbia, bright gem of the West!
Where our Pilgrim Fathers found freedom and rest;
May thy: "Star-Spangled" banner in peace be unfur!
And the light of thy faith be the light of the world areasts; they contention!—force war, wing thy flight Avant, dire contention:

Shall the lamp of the Gospel be shrouded in nigh
Shall brethren be foes, whose belief is the same,
While one Lord and Master they equally claim? ouded in night !

O, come and be one with the old fatherland,
United, a bulwark of strength we will stand;
Then kingdoms, and peoples, and nations shall own
The Congress, and Senate, and Albions' throne.
Great Protestant empire, we hall thee in love;
United, a stronghold of freedom well prove:
Like the ocean between us, unfettered we'll be"Distinct as the billiows, yet one as the sea."
Belfast, Ireland.
Wx. M'Cons.

From the Boston Pilot. APRIL.

APRIL.

Who comes from the South, with the blue of its skies
Shining out from the heaven that sleeps in her eyes?

Who comes from the heaven that sleeps in her eyes?

Who comes from the South, with a spirit as free
As the petre! that sweeps to its neet by the sea?

Who comes in a rainbow of smiles and of tears,

Like the reselight of hope through the shadows of fean

The April, sweet April—In Summer's bloom drest,

With the bads of the Spring-time salesp on her breast!

Tis April, sweet April! No Summer's proud grace In the blushes that filt o'er the bloom of her face, But the fresh spring of youth in the fall of her feet, And a passionate thrill where her quick pulses beat; No dream of delight full of cal But tempest and sunshine both wake in her breast, And the smile of her gladnéss scarce flashes a ray, Ere the tears of some sorrow have chased it away.

Tis April, sweet April ! Coy maiden, who seen Like the spell of some fancy that floats thro' or Whose witcheries sunshine and shadow-like swe As the wings of some phantom that haunts us in ale She'll blend her sweet voice with the shout of the b Wooling bloom to the blossom and green to the trees,
Thro'the hush of the night—thro'the blaze of the day,
Till it laughs in new life at the coming of May! South Quincy, Mass.

ROBIN'S COME.

From the elm-tree's topmost bough, Hark! the Robin's early song! Telling one and all that now Merry Spring-time hastes along; Welcome tidings thou dost bring, Little harbinger of Spring ! Robin's come !

Of the Winter we are weary, Longing for the sunshine cheery, And the brooklet's gurgling flow; Gladly then we hear thee sin Robin's come !

Ring it out o'er hill and plain,
Through the garden's lonely bowers,
Till the agreen leaved dance again,
Till the air is sweet with flowers I
Wake the cowalips by the rill,
Wake the yellow dasfiedil !...
Robin's come!

Then, as then west went of yere,
Build thy nest and rear thy young
Close breitle our cottage door,
In the woodbine leaves among:
Hurt or harm thou need'st not fear,
Nothing rade shall venture near.
Robin's come!

Swinging still o'er yonder lane, Robin answers merrily! Ravished by the sweet refrain, Alice clasps her hands with gies, Calling from the open door With her soft voice, o'er and o'er, "Robin's come!"

WINTER AND SUMMER.

Go! Winter, go! y frozen looks and tresses white, d looks that kindle not delight, breath that shills the young heart's glow, frowns that make the toar-drop start, s, no pleasure, can impart;

Come! Summer, come!
With genial skies and budding flowers,
And balmy gales and fragrant showers,
And milles that clothe the earth in flowe
Comes! with thy bright and fairy band,
And reatter gladness our the land!
Come! Summer, come!

- Mrs. Barry Cornwall Wilson.

From the London Punch. A GREETING TO THE "GEORGE GRIS-

WOLD." [The ship which bore to the Mersey the Conthe United States to the relief of Lancashire.]

Before thy stem smooth seas were carled, Boll winds thy sails did move, Good ship, that from the Western world Bore freight of brothers' love.

Twirt starring here and striving there, When wrath flee to and fro, Till all seems haired everywhere, How fair thy white wings show?

Our the great man thy head ploughed through, Good ships have here the shain.
That should have hait old world and new Arons the wellaring main.
The chain was borne—one hindly wave Of speech paised through its coil;
Then dunh and deed in cooming rave I Jay hope and cost and toil.

But thou, good sifty, again hast brought O'er these wide marse of blue, The chain of kindly word and thought To link those worlds mass.

The Ziberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER X.

AT THE REVERS.

"Mr. Berkeley, if I thistake not," said a dark, heavily-bearded gentleman, raising his hat, as he encountered on the steps of the Revers our acquaintance of Whitsunday in the valley of the Connecticut.

"You are not mistaken, ais, in my name," was the reserved and somewhat haughty reply.

Presenting his card.—"Will you favor use with a half-hour's conversation at your lebure, Mr. Berkeley t" Glancing at the zard with an unchanged aspect the said of the gentlemen's said the said with an unchanged spect.

"May I ask if you have knowledge, also, of the ragic events which marked the period of your uncle's

"If you reser to the death or his unfortunate wite and beautiful daughter, I am sware of these events." "Pardon me, sir, I think Mr. Herman was never married"; and the sable moustache curied as we

married"; shu tue
have seen it before.
"Not in form, I agree with you, sir; but if purity,
integrity, and high-principled devotion make wifehood, the mother of his rarely-gifted daughter was in truth his wife."

The Virginian of the darker nue wince, then flushed, angrily. Partially controlling himself, however, he rejoined, with emphasis—"The younger of the two bond scomes was a great loss from the estate;

ever, he rejoined, with emphasis—"The younger of the two bond scomen was a great loss from the estate; the elder would have been of little service, anyway, so broken was she with poor health and nervousness." I cannot see, sir, how your opinion in this matter is of importance to me, or how it will enable me to be of service to you. If this is all your business with me, our interview may properly terminate here, sir." Mr. Berkeley certainly looked formidable in the "severo simplicity" of his majestic, statuesque coldness. But the electric cloud still confronted the leeperg, and fashed forth the following:

ness. But the electric total berg, and flashed forth the following:

"I have good reason for knowing that the girl is still alive; and that she has followed you, sir, to Massachusetts. Perhaps you can inform me where I can find my property."

Unfeigned surprise, mingled with other and deeper

Unfeigned surprise, mingled with other and deeper emotions, stirred the polar surface of Mr. Berkeley's aspect at this announcement. Even that has abhorred word fell unheeded on his startled ear. "Alier! Adela Herman alive, and in Massachusetts! Great Heaven, it must be so!" And all that, at the time, inexplicable experience of Whitsunday came thrilling back on his soul. Caution, however, kept pace

ling back on his soul. Cause with conviction, rapid as it was. Mastering his emotion, and resuming his impassibility, although his tone was less austere, certainly, he said—
"Mr. Belmaine, your errand to me this morning seems to be to convince me of your insantiy—this last statement is conclusive, to my mind."

The sincerity of Mr. Berkeley's surprise was not lost on the other; and his own confidence seemed shaken for a moment. It was but for a moment, however.

"I should have deserved the charge, truly, had I been convinced of the girl's death by the evidence there was of it. Nothing but madness prevented Herman detecting the cheat, and making a timely investigation. The plan was well laid and well executed, but I was never deceived by it after I became familiar with the evidences for supposing she drowned herself. Now, I am as sure of her existence as of my the evidences for supposing successive Now, I am as sure of her existence as of my although, it seems, I was mistaken in supposing

"And, pray, sir, may I ask, what gives you this

me, incredible assurance?"
"It was reasonable, to say the least, to suppose escaping, by whatever means, shel would known friend at the North; add to which, she Is there a parent in New England who wo

tity, in her case, would be a difficult thing to "Identity, in her case, would be a difficult thing to establish, Mr. Belmaine, among her peers, the fair daughters of New England. As I remember the beau-tiful girl, nothing but superior loveliness would dis-tinguish her. Be careful, sir, that you do not make

"Convinced that you have not seen her, Mr. Berke-ley," replied the other with triumphant malice, "I immediately," replied the other with triumphant malice, "I am satisfied to say no more—enough that it was not of recently, nor in this State."

Had the numan-numer known the ray of consola-tion this sais takement had power to give his listener, most certainly it would have been withheld. Mr. Berkeley breathed more freely. Rising to his full height, steadled into imposing majesty by the balance power of two mighty emotions, he confronted his quali-

ing guest—
"I am to understand, sir, then, that your visit to New England, to Boston, to me, is to gain possession of the person of a young, beautiful, accomplished a foot-path that fed directly the other side of the tree white girl, and take her into slavery in Virginia." The sound of approaching steps would have had no

serted claim on Adeia Herman."

The flend-man laughed in cruel score of that sgony,
"Why, sir, every word you utter only makes me more
impatient to find my treasure. Scholar as you are,
you cannot put into figures the sum that would tempt
me to past with her." Again that flendish, mocking
laugh.

With one stride, Mr. Berkeley reached the bellhandle; with one finals to the face of all his burning
soul, he turned to the servant at the instantaneous
pressure of the door.

transpire, of a more extended eather, in me same of far disant.

Language is handequate to express the state of Mr. Berkeley's mind during the hour that followed this brief insterview. "Aftire—and in Massachusetts! Yes, and I have been in her presence for hours; within the felt influence of her presence for more than a day; have listened to that vice, as full of the life's tragedy, and, as I need to think, of the fature's prophecy. Stupid that I am! Why did I not know what a happiness was close at hand—what a precious privilege of shielding and taxing was within my reach?" Sillently striding up and down the apartment, whose walls seemed to be closing about him like those of an Inilian prison, be thought, in his sufficating emotion, "How reached she hast place! Who are her friends and guardians there! Ah, ha! I have it"—and his check flushed, like a girl's, as he thought of the brave, brilliant young Horton—"her friend! I yee, "I have it tall, now." For a moment, the first alarm the brave, brilliant young Horton-"her friend ! You I have it all, now." For a moment, the first alar I have it all, now. For a moment, the mrt and
gave way to another-one he was hardly prepared
admit to himself. It was but for a moment; her sa
ty, at all costs, was the one only matter of concumow. But what care and caution must be exerch
Belmaine would dog his steps and watch all
movements—that he well knew. Saved she sho "May I ask if you have knowledge, also, of the movements—that he well knew. Saved she anothing to events which marked the period of your uncle's be, however, if he perished in the attempt. Carefully be, however, if he perished in the attempt. Carefully be, however, if he perished in the attempt. Carefully be, however, if he perished in the attempt. Carefully be, however, if he perished in the part of her carefully the face of his companion as he put this question.

"If you refer to the death of his unfortunate wife do that day. The letter was written in cipher. A return mail brought an anawer in the same character, and beautiful daughter, I am aware of these events."

"Pardon me, sir, I think Mr. Herman was never postmarked Springfield instead of the writer's own postmarked Springhed instead of the winer of the many precautionary measure used. One paragraph of the letter ran as follows:

"Her physician considers the case one of great data ger, but still does not yet give up all hope."

A day or two later, another came from the sam

hand, evidently in reply to one expressing great soll itude, containing the subjoined:—
"Dr. Welford knows all, and is in our int

mens of womanhood, and well worthy your acquaintmance; nor will it be long. I bope, before that acquaintin."
ance begins. In her wanderings, the ladies bid me
a the
coldthat the slave-girl should have been forgotten, yelwithout a tone of reproach. Ah, happy man! that
pure, true, noble heart is all yours."
And the minister prayed for the life thus threatened
by disease, and the peace thus threatened by dishonor
as those pray who must have the craved boon or dieas those pray who must have the craved boon or dieas those pray who must have the craved boon or diesthose pray who mu the machinations of evil. And thus the classified went on, the performers never losing sight of each other for a day, with the distance from School Street to Bowdoin Square between them at night. So long as Belmaine remained in Boston, Mr. Berkeley would remain, also, unless perfected plans or a fatal termination of the disease summoned him, suddenly, elsewhere. He wished the hunter to know he watched him was the machine to the best of the wished the hunter to know he watched him.

This mode of operation was, however, a wholly new one for the minister. Frank and direct as daylight "I fear no mistake, sir, but her cluding me through abolition influence, with these to guide me," replied the slaveholder, derectly, every feature of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression under the sway of his face becoming brutal in expression and principles must creep and speak bold, in the broad light of day, on her soil; the holiest instincts and impulse and principles must creep and principles must c malla, as he reached this point of prophecy in his train of thought and feeling; raising his eyes to the cloudiess sky, he started to see there, distinctly, the outline of one of those flery pens with which, to the eyes of the ages, the mighty/Ruler and Judge writes the Mene, mene, tekel, upharisis of his displeasure on the germed palace-walls of creation. Mr. Berkeley was remarkably free from superstition as a thinker; but, few flue natures are devoid of this element in feeling. He stood still, and watched the beautiful, mysterious celestial wanderer, with the interest of science and the awe of emotion;

of the person of a young, beautiful, accomplished white girl, and take her into slavery in Virginik 1"

"My object is to recover my property; if your glowing and the state of the tree. The sound of approaching steps would have, had no effect in calling his thoughts from their centeroplation of mine; all the more anxious am I to possess it."

For an instant, Mr. Berkeley's face was awful, under the influence of his wordless loathing and indignation. Its menace drew the slaveholder to his feet, but by no means in a threatening attitude. He rallied, however, and stood comparatively firm, even before that match-less impersonation of moral force, as he said—"Look at that paper, sir! A Massachusetts law, and has pledged me the full force of Massachusetts law, and has pledged me the full force of Massachusetts its accomplish my object. It strikes me that your quarrel should be with the law makers, not with those who use such laws, when made, to obtain their civil rights."

Mr. Berkeley turned, and traversed the room. Mr. Belmsine leaned over the back of a chair, and watched him, half cautionsly, half malichously. At length the minister again confronted the hunter, but his face was no longer calm—the cruel inward strife was obvious.

"Mr. Belmsine, name any sun of money whith the distance was not only the yours, if you will relinquish your asserted claim on Adeia Herman."

The Bend-man hunghed in cruel scorn of that agony. "Why, sir, every word you utter only makes me more."

Mr. Belmsine, name any sun of money whith the state of a total state, and stars, and night titled, sink below the horizon, from his windows in the Bevera, was seated mong the passengers; the shrill whisted distarted not involve me, inextricably, for life; it shall cheerfully and prompty be yours, if you will relinquish your asserted claim on Adeia Herman."

The Bend-man hunghed in cruel scorn of that agony. "Why, sir, every word you utter only makes me more."

Mr. Belmsine, name deve the salve dever the salve dever the salve of the phenomenon befo

Mr. Entron:

The Boston Pilot, which pretends to be an exponent of the principles of the Sons of Erin in this country, has, we think, overstepped the bounds of propriety, in its late tirade against the President's proclamation, and the enlistment of black men for the Union service. The Pilot bases its opposition on Ausman principles; alleging that the proclamation, in effect, will, if carried out, cause the negroes to masseers the white

of St. Domingo will be re-enacted in the rebellious States. These assumptions are entirely groundless, insamuch as the blacks even of St. Domingo were not the barbarians the Pilot would make them. History tells us, (and history compiled by those who were not sympathleris with the blacks,) that never in the record of war were any more humans or magnantmous instances exhibited, than were abown by the blacks of St. Domingo. But the secret of the Pilot's hostility is easily accounted for. Taking for its guide the opinion of some more influential Copperheeds, it supposes that if "Niggers" are allowed to fight for the Union, the Government cannot, consistently, refuse them the privilege of voting, or other rights which they will have earned; that the negro will then be on a par with the Irishman, thereby creating a formidable impediment to the advancement of the Irish people in this country.

It is a notorious fact, that the down-trodden serfs of British rule are the first to cry down any measure that tends to elerate a class in our common country to a status of manhood. After suffering all that it is possible for a people to suffer, in a political sense, in the land of their birth, they feel it very convenient to have a class that they can consider beneath them. Another argument, which is rather premature, is, that the influx of blacks into the Northern States will make an increase of laborers, who, by working for a lower rate of wages than the ordinary laborers are now receiving, will take bread out of the mouths of the thousands of Irishmen, who compose the laboring material of the North. But the Pilot may rest as sured, that if the free and enlightened government which gives it protection maintains its integrity,

material of the North. But the Pillet may rest assured, that if the free and enlightened government which gives it protection maintains its integrity, there will be room enough for us all, and work enough for all to do. A journal which advocates the liberty and equality of one class should do so on principle—encourage the obtaining of freeders to all. When it gives, "aid and comfort to the rebels" by its denunciation of the President and the measures of the government, let it bear in mind that the artatocraits" chiralry "detext an Irishman equally as much as they do a "nigger,"—that in the event of the Southern people having to live free labor, they will hire the blacks in preference to Irish "mud-aille": so the exodus of blacks will be Southward instead of North.

Again, if the blacks are hired and paid for their

stead of North.

Again, if the blacks are hired and paid for their work on Southern plantations, will they not gradually become more collightened, their wants more name rous? What will then be necessities are now considered as iuxuries. The black man will very naturally want better clothes, better houses, to supplant the low cabins of days gone by, and a multitude of other little comforts which the labor of the North will be a most pressure supply. But if course the Dilates work was the property of the course of the Dilates where the property is the course of the Dilates were the property of the pro other little comforts which the labor of the North will in a great measure supply. But, of course, the Pilot knows all these things; it is likely it would scorn an insinuation that its opposition was prompted by mercenary motives; but its article betrays an antipathy to a race, which, in all tharity, we will ascribe to an ignorance of the principles of human advancement—when we consider the uniform policy pursued by the when we consider the uniform policy pursued by the Church which it professes to represent. But we hope it may be so far Americanized as to treat a matter courteously, if it is against its principles. Let the Pids appreciate the feeling exhibited in this State re-cently, whereby the people, of which its conductors form a part, were raised to a higher state of political standing, with less restriction than they have any-where on the face of the earth. If Massachusetts is own people, to perpetuate her free institut

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

The foul plans and efforts of Copperhead Democrats—Th United States Republic an Abolition Society.

DEAR GARRISON: have proved a fallure, and nothing now remains but to adopt slavery as the "corneratone of Republican institutions." This idea has been, during the past month, often urged in speeches and papers of the Copperheads. They say—"Capital must own labor. Capitalists must own the laborers. Laborers should never be allowed a chance to become capitalists, or to vote or hold office, or have an equal chance with the capitalist for mental and social culture." Such sentiments are becoming the watchwords of the Northern allles of slave-breeders and kidnappers, as they have always been of their less gailty Southern brethern in

always been of their less gaulty Southern brethren in piracy.

It has come to light that an extensive system of letter writing is carried on by the Copperheads of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, of the Vallandigham school, with officers and soldiers in the army, urging, them to desert, or to refuse to obey any orders that require them to march to battle against the kidnapping rebels. Letters have also come to light from Northern resitors to soldiers and officers, urging them if they are brought into battle to direct their fire and efforts are and of these who seek to crush the rebellion by deserted the second of the second Buller, Hunter, Rosecrans, Higginson, and all who favor the Proclamation, ought to be assassinated. These Copperhead Democrats are doing what they may have the army of the Potensia under their control in solid

free institutions, and free society, may call us to be traitors against government; but in the present war, fidelity to freedom is true allegiance to the Government, for the Republic is fighting for liberty—not for the negro, nerely, but for the Human Race. Got will blees the object, though, ignorantly, bloody means are used to attain it.

are used to attain it. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW ON SAWYER'S

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR—The Christian Review is a religious quarterly, edited by Rev. F. G. Röbinson, D. D., of the Rochester Bapsist Theological Sentinary. I beg leave to submit to your readers, and to the public generally, a few remarks on its notice of my Biblical Theories, in the number for January, 1863. It is a matter of some interest to observe with what spirit the great questions of the age are met, at the watch-towers of Christian observation, and what attention is given to attempted improvements of Biblical science and religious knowledge.

1. The author yindicates Moses from being the au-

given to attempted improvements of Biblical science and religious knowledge.

1. "The author vindicates Moses from being the author of books, of which he thinks so poorly as the Pertateuch." (Review, p. 145.) The author does no such thing, and entertains no such judgment of the Pentateuch as is here intimated. He considers the Pentateuch a part of one of the grandest productions in the world, the entire work extending to the end of 2 Kings, and having been written after 550 B. C. The Review quotes nothing from the author's work to justify this assertion, and there is nothing to justify it. The Reconstructionist concedes to no one in respect for the Pentateuch, or just landation of it. As the earliest history we have, and the earliest collection of the reminiscences, faiths and experiments of the most ancient nations known to history, the Reconstructionist regards it as inculable, and is thankful to learn from all that it reaches. He does not take the authorship of it from Moses as unworthy of so great and good a man, but as proyed by irresistible evidence to be impossible to belong to him.

Moses is supposed to have delivered the Hebrews from Egypt in 1491 B. C., nine y cars short of 1500 B. C. In the year 1500, Moses was seventy one years old. This Moses is made, by Jewish tradition and Christian creduity, the author of the Pentateuch, which, among other things, records bis death and burishing a record of the restrict of the content of the Pentateuch, which, among other things, records bis death and burished the property of the property of the death and burished the property of the content of the Pentateuch, which, among other things, records bis death and burished the property of the property of

from Egypt in 1491 B. C., nine years short of 1500 B. C. In the year 1500, Mosea was seventy one years old. This Mosea is made, by Jewish tradition and Christian credulity, the author of the Pentaleuch, which, among other things, records his death and burial, and the accession of Joshua to his office, as military governor of the nation; and the same style is continued in the succeeding books to the end of 2 Kings, where, for the first time, another style and other modes of thinking and speech begin. It is impossible that 2 Kings was completed till 550 B. C., because it records the release of Jehoiachin by Erilmorodach, king of Babylon, siter an imprisonment of thirty-seven years in the first year of his reign. The first year of Evil-merodach is 561 B. C., It also tells us of the support of Jehoiachin from this time till his death, an indefinite period afterwards. If we suppose he lived nine years, it brings us to 550 B. C. This, therefore, may be taken as the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of this book; it is the earliest possible date of substantial proceeding books are parts of the same land, and bear the impress of the same anguage and atyle. The preceding books are parts of the same continuous work with 2 Kings, written continuously, with but one brak, and one possible book division, at the end of Numbers. Deuteronomy begins a new book, and is a recapitulatory introduction to the books which follow. But the style and language of both books indicate a common age and hand. From 1500 to 500 is 950 years, a period during which all the languages of the earth must have undergone as great changes as in the last 950 years. They all pass away in that peri J. H. G.

stands behind his argument as an invincible fortress.

2. "The author does not think highly of this record of the creation; it is full of conjectural theories
which science has demolished." p. 146. The author
thinks very highly of it, but does not regard it as a
narrative of facts. As a monument of the past, and
the most plausible scheme of world building reached
at the time of its adoption into the sacred narrative,
the author thinks very highly of it; but as a narrative
of facts, it cannot attand the test of scientific examination, nor be accepted.

Light is not an object of independent creation, but
belongs to the great family of material substances, and

was created with the rest. The firmament, or heav-enly pavement separating the waters above from the waters below, the abode of gods from that of men, is a fiction invented in the infancy of science to account for the visible appearance of the sky, and was not a separate day's work. The sun was not first created after the whole vegetable kingdom, nor was the veg-etable kingdom completed before the first animal was formed.

the reviewer shown them to be inconsistent or incon-clusive? Biblical science scorns to be trified with as much as the other sciences. It pays respect to intui-tive perceptions and cternal laws. Let the reviewer address himself to the task of putting the author right, if he finds him wrong; and let him show the wrong for the benefit of others.

swong for the benefit of others.

3. "The Old Testament is a cob-house in his hands, o light from Northern urging them if they their fire and efforts their fire and efforts their fire and efforts their rebellion by detailed the rebellion of the season and all who copernicans deposits the heavens, when he demonstrated its diarnal and annual revolutions? Did he make the universe a cob-house, when he demonstrated its diarnal and annual revolutions? Did he make the universe a cob-house, when he demonstrated its mignitude and arrangements? Just as little is the make the universe a cob-house, when he demonstrated its mignitude and arrangements? Just as little is the make the universe a cob-house, in the hands of the Reconstruction and the second who will if need the received the result of the results of the resu

may have the army of the Potomas under their control, in order, next winter, on the assembling of Congres, to have some one at its head who will, if need
to secure dominion to their party, march that army
upon Washington instead of Richmond.

These Copperhead Democrats of the Wood and Seymour stamp are not merely traitors against the Goverament, but against free labor, five society, and free
fastitutions, which entire Rebeldom has pronounced
a failure, and Copperheaddom has confirmed. All this
to save their party, whose only hope of a prolonged
a cristence is in the triumph of the plratical ensiavers
of mankind. Tyrants are the same the world over,
and the sworn, sternal encufies of freedom; but
will end, but it is perfectly apparent where they will
not end. They will not terminate with the romerable
records from the same into the North.

It is amuzing what insbecility and madness have
ruled in the bearts and councils of the leaders in the
camp and in the Cabinet, in allowing such multitates
of officers and soldiers to go off on parole, to trarest
the North as agents of the Copperhead Democrats of
the North as agents of the Copperhead is to spread disaffection through the North against the Cabinet, the
army, and the war. These parolled soldiers and officers are mostly Copperhead Democrats, and they spare
to palms, in all public conveyances, hotels and station,
to stift up the people to resist the payment of taxes and
the deating of men.

The Federal Government as Abolition Society! And
the is one of the most efficient arguments of taxes and
the deating of men.

The Federal Government as Abolition Society. And
the is one of the most efficient arguments of the North
assumoning of the negro to the battle, to win and save
freedom to himself and his fellow-citizens.

Liberty byfer Government is a naxim of my life-conflict against slavery. Fidelity to freedom, five labor,
fire a proposed of which there is much,
with the cld, and the gold, of which there is much,
which have the adventure of a propose of

will come out brightened and improved rather the injured; but we to the lead and baser metals it have been burnished by superstition, and se gold ! Their false glories will be likely to their wares become cheap. wares become chesp.
Yours, very truly, L. A. SAWTES

METROPOLITAN POLICE,

some of the arguments used by the press of an opposition to the Metropolitan Police Is an inoposition to the Metropolitan Police Is an opposition to the Metropolitan Police Is an opposition to the Metropolitan Police Is an opposition to the Metropolitan Police Is an experience, and the state here to support the proposed law "takes from Boards in the fight as government, and yet taxes here to support the system," and the like. This argument, as been Boston or the local municipalities of the Comments, and the State herself, is of precisely the makind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as that set up by the rebols as between kind as the results of the Comments were separate and independent; when the constant were separate and independent; when the constant they conceded some of the rights of the Comments they conceded some of the rights of the Comments when the state of law to be a second of the Comments when the state of law to be a second of the Common wealth. The towns and done has local sovereignty beneath that of the unite paid of the Common wealth. The towns and done has no independent existence, they have no inher rights. They are dependent for the power he exercise upon the will of the entire body of he pile as expressed by the Legislature. Town created by the State, cities are chartered, once enlarged or contracted in their boundaries, and on a brongstred or altered, without any "inherent fight being violated, or the "right of self-government is right to do so whenever it shall deem the paid in the state does this every year more of k.m. if are the state does this every year more of k.m. diary, the State does this every year more of k.m. and the paid of the company of the police in carrying into right interests require it is unden

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To the in whee control of the contro

stitution, that of the right of free speech as its cliencession, with protection against mob riders, is any length of time. Public opinion may say the fully awakened on this subject, though the sea which have repeatedly occurred in Bosto said have aroused it long ago. But it will see many repetitions of these seenes, nor a loggestimued persistence in defying the excession of laws of the State, to effect a change of public seizures, which will fully justify the taking of the marement of the police out of the hands of these warements of the police out of the hands of these warements. ment, which will plus live to the hands of the sa agement of the police out of the hands of thee ha manage it only to subserve selfsh interest, and a placing it under the control of an independent lead as has been done to good advantage in other cis-—New Bedford Republican Standard.

SLAVE COMMISSIONER CURTIS.

George Ticknor Curtis is the same inversible genius in New York as in provincial Boston. Day man has his "forte," says A. Ward; and Gop Ticknor Curtis has his. Since Daniel Websta, don man has his "forte." says A. Ward; asl 6mg Ticknor Curtis has his. Since Daniel Webstr. she has been no expounding of the Constitution has been no expounding of the Constitution. It would appear as if he were in spend appointed champion, while all the rest of misla were smitting it with their impious back. But dressed a Democratic association in New York, is verifings since, when, after telling them hey had vietings since in them. There may be to had be recounsed than was about the troop of the said that it constitution with all its guaranties be tended to the revolted States." Of course, Mr. Lyonik Curtis! who objects? There isn't a State, herer deeply dammed by the rebellion, that cannot result that it is not by a thousand reasons the mean of letter-obscured. It is the fixed basis of stillenstanding offer of the government for past But that is not by a thousand reasons the mean of Mr. Curtis and his set. They hold to the festitution, indeed, but so construed and fenced has with new guarantees that the blaket rebel in thant could find protection under it without features and encouragement to slavery, and mean antiques when they talk about the guarantees of he sait ution. If they dream of success, they are another than the sum of the part of the sait with the only to see that the paths of success the hair is white as the fleece of the flocks of Abrias. It will be only to see that the paths of success the said and encouragement to that the paths of success the sait was the only to see that the paths of success the hair is white as the fleece of the flocks of Abrias.

NEW ENGLAND.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered an identified dress at the Academy of Music, in Brokin, in evening of the 31st ult., in defence of New Englad against the assaults of Traitors and Coppensa concluding his remarks as follows:

The attempt to hold bark the inspiration of lost spirit in the human soul has been tred for any experience of the human soul has been tred for any experience of the soul has been tred for years; and with what success? There never we such agritation in this country as there will be go undertake to shut up free discussion in the pair of the pulpit. Massachusetts contributed and to defend the liberties of the country than the Soulb. Even if New England people would read turned out, the New England people would read furned out, the New England people would read for the there is the country than the there is the country than the story of the state of the country than the story of the state of the country than the story of the state of the country than the story of the state of th South. Even the New England people vool furned out, the New England people vool in the dother Sfates in large numbers, and is books, their machines, their influences, and the books, their machines, their influences, and the state of these could all be driven back into New England whe state of the country with slavery in order to bombard it. On the contrary, she woold open porthole, and through every newgaper, and for every pulpit, sine would peoper the nation to as much as she ever did before. The nation to as much as she ever did before the same and is the symbol of our literature of the same and is the symbol of our literature when the same and is the symbol of our literature when the same have a should be some and is the symbol of our literature when the same have a same place; and when the sates seat to the first matter that her brother whom she lored was sink united death. He strangely delayed two days in the same place; and when He came, Lazarus which But when he commanded in that role which But when he commanded in the commanded when the same share of the commanded in the commanded when the same matter shall strangely away from us, but on the Master, that Liberty was sex unto death, and shall say, "Come forth!" and the same Master shall stand by the side of the organism the grave clother bidding his being raise and countinent, the Master shall strangely away from us, but the farmed and comtinent, the Master shall strangely and the grave clother bidding is the grave clother bidden and be the grave clother bidden and be the grave clother bidden in the state of the state of

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