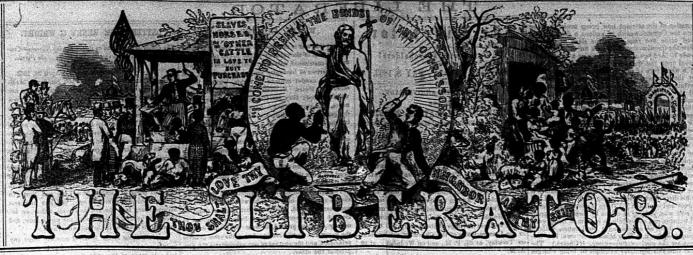
ERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ut) of a square and over inserted three per line; less than a square, 75 cent Yearly and half yearly advertise

ichigan Anti-Slavery Societies abscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.



J. R. YERRINTON & SON. Prints

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 19.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1683.

Refuge of Oppression.

A TRUE PICTURE OF ABOLITION. DEST LORD, D. D. OF DARTHOUTH COLLEG

[CONCLUBED.]

feoscience of the comment of the com ias, what vein of morbid sentiment, what isical or theological vision, by words whose hey did not measure, by reasonings incon-home of their acknowledged principles, withy of their intellect and their fame, urragement, if not patronage, to the dan-der. became an institution, organic and

aury.

aury and soul—a working power representaev type of moral and social wisdom, immprehensive, philosophical, and destined
As it gaudy sophistry took its natural,
feet, it assumed to be arrogant; insulting,
ching. It was envious at God's appointthe family, the State, the Church—and
ot to assail their blood-cemented foundalabelled the Constitution as "a league
and a covenant with hell." It set up its
assembled its conventions, and sent
a gents. It became a subtle disputant,
innovator, a daring reformer, a fiery agirimlent declaimer, a malignant denouncer,
table persecutor. Gaining confidence as
d ascendency over the simple, the curious,
the imaginative, the sentimental, the unthe passionate, it aspired to popular conascadency over the simple, the curious, he imaginative, the sentimental, the unthe passionate, it aspired to popular conolationary distinction. But to that end
was religious. It was ready for the occapealed, accordingly, to the moral sense
from its polarity. It appealed to Scripwisted by improved versions, arbitrary
and fantastic commentaries, from its litetend scientific meanings, till it was made
at and obscure as a Delphic oracle—the
are which it had before denounced as hoseas, or had disparaged as unworthy of
with its higher law. It even clothed
robes of sanctity, and kept its Sabbaths.
tontrol, extensively, of the 'religious
ascended the platform and the pulpit. It
universaries. It dispensed, ex cathedra,
of the new divinity, and imprecated the
eaven upon all who religied fealty and
to the same end, also, it must be politifected the well-being of the State. It
rigue and fincess. It became an expertlall the chicane of wires, caucusses, and

and serious three of continuous. We want to be serious of the control of the cont

V. T. THE PART TO GE

blood of the Church and State, if another Daniel come not to judgment, or if Fancuil Hall introduce not an era of deliverance, and reverse the judgment of Altoona and the capital.

So we speak, for so we make good our case. Abolitionism is at fault. It is false and wrong. It destroys the ancient landmarks. It obliterates the old paths. It puts its beel on constitutional relations. It sunders what God has united, and unites what God has sundered. It would subvert the government of the country, which is of, God, and whose resistent he power, resistent the ordinance of God—alt the worse for affecting so to keep it. And it is manness, though there is a method in it. What for should we commit this wrong? What for should we reject the dictates of religion, the usages of civilized and Christian life, the claims of humanity, the providential enlargement of superior races, and doom, as we necessarily must, an inferior, imbecile, and dependent race, which God has committed to our trust, to a condition worse than slavery—to a lingering, miserable, and hopeless death? What for should we affect to change the spots of the leopard, or the skin of the Ethiopian? What for to equalize quantities that God has made judicially unequal, for the better conservation of the sinful world, and the safer distribution of its selfish forces, till its pro-

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Selections.

PATRIOTISM IN THE NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

A correspondent of Zion's Herald gives the lowing graphic account of the proceedings of Conference, just closed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New York East Conference assembled ago

MISS ANNA E. DIOKINSON.

"Miss Dickinson spoke in the Universalist church in this city, on Friday evening last. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many were compelled to stand during the lecture. Her subject

ANNA E. Dickinson. Those who have prejudices against women who speak in public ought not to hear Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, if they mean to keep those prejudices. She has a right to speak in public!

She has that to say on great subjects which people wish to hear. She says it so eloquently that they who hear her once, desire most of all to hear her again. On Tuesday evening, Miss Dickinson spoke in Cooper Institute, to an audience that taxed the utmost capacity of that hall. It was necessary to close the doors and refuse to sell tickets long before the hour appointed. Her subject was "The Day—the Cause." We wish that speech night be uttered.

She has the skill to please her againers with wit, bumor, pathoa, argument, aneeded, history and philosophy, and the power to control them by that induces which exists in the voice, thought, manner and presence of those who are truly eloquent. She was cheered to the echo, and her heanne and patriotic sentiments made a good impression.—New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1863.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON:—

DEAR MADAM.—Having beard with pleasure of the success that has attended your patriotic labors in New England and New York, and desiring to testify our high appreciation of your services, we beg you to designate an early evening on which your will deliver an address in the Academy of Music of this your native city, and remain yours, very respectfully,

J. Habley Ashton,
Edward P. Mitchell,
James M. Scorel.

Benj. R. Brawster,
Louis A. Godey,
Henry C. Townsend,
George Troit,
Frederick Fraicy,
John W. Forney,
Stephen Colvell,
Wm. D. Lewis,
M. Rassell Thayer,
James L. Claghorn,
Charles Gibbons,
C. R. Needles,
Leonard Myers,

PHILADELPHIA, April 26th, 1863.

PRILADELPHIA, April 25th, 1868.

HENRY C. CAREY, WH. D. KELLEN, On.—Genilemen :—I thairly not for your generous invitation, and would designate MONDAY EVENUES, May 4th, as the time. My subject—The DAY AND THE CAUSE.

Respectfully;
ARMA E. DIOKINSON.

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS DICKINSON.

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS DIORINSON.

[Copy of a letter to a gentleman in New York.]

OWNICE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTER, HARTWOM, Conn., 15th April, 1862.]

DEAR STR.—I desire to say a few words to you in behalf or Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, who has been speaking in Connecticut during the political campaign which has jost closed so transphantly for the cause of truth and justice.

Prejudiced against her at the start, we had great misgvings as to the propriety of inviting her to take a part in our campaign. She had not spoken ten minutes before all prejudices were dispelled; thirty minutes, and not a man could be found who would admit that he ever had any prejudice; sixly minutes, and able hed fifteen hundred people breathless with admiration and astonishment; two hours, and she had raised her entire audience to a pitch of enthusiasm which was perfectly irresistible. She is really a wonderful woman, and you ought to invite her to speak in New York. Her voice is clear, and of sufficient; power for any audience you can get, and yet, not masculine. She speaks rapidly, but her enunciation is so complete and perfect that not a word is lost.

Possessing a semarkably logical and argumenta-

a word is lost.

Possessing a remarkably logical and argumentative mind, she is not wanting, nevertheless, in that brilliancy of thought and expression which gives life and zet to a public rpeaker.

With a fund of facts and information which would be a fortune for an editor or a politician, she makes her own mark, and needs no endorsement after she has once apoken.

is once spoken.

I trust you will not deny yourself the pleasure of the century is largest hall you can command in New York.

Yours, very truly,

J. W. BATTERSON, Chairman.

testation of the attempt now being made to bring into the Commonwealth of nations a doctrine that God made one race to be the slave of another. Now the question comes, is such an attempt being made? Are you saked to recognize a Government based upon the darkened minds and crushed souls of a whole race of human beings? You are asked by the Southern Confederacy, you are asked by the Southern Confederacy, you are asked by the Southern Confederacy, you are asked by the state of the South, you are asked by the anendment which has been read to you to night, which I shall preserve as a curiosity, and never both upon without mingled feelings of pity and contempt for the author. (Cheers and hisses.) Working men of Coventry, i an to-night what I ever have been, not less the hater of oppression wherever it may exist. (Cheers, Those of you who know me know that the gold is not accumulated which could bribe me to advocate an unjust cause. (Loud cheers. Mr. Atkins here created a distorbance, and said something we could not catch.) Gentlemen, I find its of no use denying the charges brought against me by the mover of the amendment; the creature at his dirty work again, coining fresh ones. (Loud cheers and confusion.) There is one unbappy class of men who, judging of others by their own degraded natures, can never believe in a man doing even a good deed, or advocating a good cause, without being paid for it. They think their own low motives are the motives of every one. (Cheers.) The next time this slanderer attempts to bring charges against any man, I would ad isse him to look beyond himself. (Tremendous cheering.) Working men of Coventry, I did not minjudge you; I knew that you would not allow a man to be basely and baselessly maligned, and not give him the opportunity of replying.

The speaker then went on, at great length, to show the causes of the present struggle in America, and the objects the leaders of the rebellion had in the or the contract and the objects the leaders of the rebellion had in the or the contract and

The control of the co

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN ANTI-SIAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Astri-Stavert Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Chewrets,) in the city of New York, on Torsday, May 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Addresses are expected from Rev. J. R. W. Sloake, (Covenanter,) Roment Purity, Theodore D. Write, and Wenderly Purity, Theodore D. Write, and Wenderly Purity, Theodore D. Write, and Wenderly at helf past 7 o'clock. Among the speakers on the occasion will be Turodore Tixtos and Wenderly Purity. The "Hatchinson Family," will also be present.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Tuesday, at 34, P. M., and on Wednesday, at 10, A. M.

A. M.
In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Presiden

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

WOMAN AND THE WAR.

besides that of the capacity of the negro for freedo and self-austenance, only superficial thinkers can doub The interest of humanity are so closely linked, the one class cannot achieve its rights, without liftin, others into theirs. Reforms, like the sciences, are at ways kindred: they intertwine. Pro-slavery oppo-nents, with stupid gravity, have been accustomed to designate the Abelitionists as a party of issue. war is destined to solve m

sion of the rights of woman, have from the beginning gone hand in hand. What natural alliance could be closer? The advocates of each have been forced to occupy common ground, because the claims of both the negro and woman are based upon the same general

gress of the other.

We welcome, therefore, as the dawn of a new and better era, the enlarged scope of influence and power this war is opening to woman. Everywhere the nation aummona her to its aid. Heretefore, it has denied to aummona the bound that of the domestic circle; her ancering accusation of mental inferiority; the kitcher and the nursery have been declared the confines of he The old is crumbling down—the times are changing, And from the ruins blooms a fairer life."

The ancient bugbears regarding women are being fast exploded. With the record of their heroic devo s unfit for their delicate nerves ? Is it unwomanly to

cast a ballot in a mixed assembly, and yet womanly to act as nurse in a hospital filled with rough men, fresh from that school of vice, a camp!

We have been led into these reflections by reading of the remarkable success which is attending the career of Miss ANNA E. DIGKINSON. Her case, at presists in mineral but we would be successed in mineral but we will be successed. pointer is destined to receive. Called in an hour of need to New Hampshire and Connecticut, to assist in stemming the tide of domestic treason which threaten-ed to overwhelm republicanism, it is said that the salvation of both States is largely due to her. Recognizing these substantial services, New York next wel

upon the war in the great Academy of Music fter, when women come to the State Legisla ristators deny this sacred right? The old, false ples of woman's inability to comprehend political questions will avail nothing now; for here is one,—not singular Legislatures, is herself deprived of the privilege of a vote, which the most ignorant foreigner that walks

are proofe sentiment by her large hearted and philan-thropic utterances through the press. Mrs. Stanton-sends her own boy to battle, and magnanimously rail-lies with a clarion-call the women of the country to the defence of that government in which they are dealed participation and voice. Gall Hamilton, by her bril-liant and forcible, speaking. participation and voice. One constant ins the confidence and service of the commanding General, lives a colored woman, the sorre of former slavery upon her, whose value as a Union secut is highly prized.

When, one day, presenting herself at the bar of pubas next, one cay, presenting herself at the bar of pub-lic justice, woman shall claim that, by the example of such-as-these, she has earned the right to a voice in that government which her sacribees and labors have helped so much to save, what man that believes in a republic based on intelligence and equal rights will republic based on intelligence and equal rights will dare answer may?—w. L. G., JR.

. SECESH "IN COVENTRY,"

A public meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, in A public meeting was need in St. Mary's Hall, in Coventry, Eng., on Thursday evening, the 2d ult., "to sympathize with the emancipation policy of the present Government of the Federal States of Ameri-ca, and express disapprobation of a rebellion, the pro-fessed oblant of which is the extellibrium. were present. Before the time for commencing the meeting, (eight o'clock,) it became pretty evident that a a "row" was brewing, as a number of dirty black-eguards, well liquored for the occasion, were posted in different parts of the hall, and kept shouting and stamping their feet, as though practising for the comping event. The Rev. T. Atkins, who seemed to be of their oracle, had taken a seat on the platform in front.

short time longer, if no one else appeares to nourse them, he would move his amendment in the form of a resolution. This suggestion was received with rapturous applicate by the noisy portion of the meeting. About a quarter part eight, however, C. H. Bracebiridge, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., Councillor Hickling, Messra, C. Bray, John Cash, and T. Wyles, made their appearance upon the platform, and a perfect storm of groans and hisses, which were replied to by loud cheers, which lasted for several minutes. Among the sudlence, near the platform, were the Rev. W. L. Clay, the Rev. E. H. Delf, Dr. Brown, Messra, A. Startin, (Exhall,) J. Burdett, (Allesley, W. Franklin, A. Atkins, N. Hill, Ransford, &c., &c., The Coventry, Herald and Okserver occupies several of its columns with a 'report of the proceedings, which, throughout, were characterized by rowdy in terruptions similar to those which were made at Anti-Siavery meetings in this country in other days. How it happens that the brutal "secesh" clement is so rampant in Coventry particularly, we are not informed; but we know of ho more appropriate place to which it deserves to be sent. After the Chairman and other gentlemen had altempted in vain to obtain a quiet hearing, and the Rev. (I) T. Atkins had sired his scurrings vocabularly, to the gratification of his delivered the scathing speech we have given in preceding columns. The result of the meeting was, the addition, by accelamation, of an Address to President Lincoln, signed on behalf of the people of Coventry, asserting him of their lighest sdmiration, and their most earnest and heartfelt sympathy and approval We shall try to find room for it; and for more of the proceedings, in another number.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The Union as it was and as it is—Arming Negroes—Co fidence in the Government—The Heart of the People.

Norwich, (N. Y.) April 28, 1863.

Draw Garrison—I lectured last Sunday in Madison county; ann now in Chenango county, and on my way to Binghampton, in Broome county. Shall work my way along to Scrauton, in Penn., and thence to Trenton, New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, in N. J., and to New York by the 12th of May, to be at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. I have spent the past four weeks in lecturing and talking, in Delaware, Otsego, Madison, and Chenango counties in New York, and Luseroe, in Pennsylvania. I have mingled extensively, in public and private, with all classes of society, and with people of all shades of opinions in politics and religion. I was in different parts of Central New York and Northern smades of opinions in politics and religion. I was in different parts of Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania, eight months ago; and you may rest assured there is a marked and wide difference be-tween the general feeling among the people now, and then. It is different in the following items:—

As to the Cause of the War .- I scarcely meet an body now who does not admit slavery to be the cause and sole cause, of the evils that are upon us. Las year, the responsibility was cast upon the Abolition

As to the Cure.-Last fall, inflamed and besotted by Seymour, Wood & Co., multitudes insisted that the only cure was to hang the Abolitionists and the Negroes. Now, Abolition is coming to be recognized by low; but all classes are taking it—and feeling all the

The Proclamation.—Loud and furious were the im-precations against it and the President last fall. Now precations against it and the Presidentiast mil. Now, the very poople who were then most furious against it are in for it, with a will, and regret that it did not make a clean work of slavery in all the slave States. The course pursued in Maryland, in Western Virginia, in Missouri, and by some in Louisiana and Tennessee, is rapidly bringing all in this region to the sam

approval of that act.

The Abolition of Slavery—Every where, from all classes, in public meetings, in coaches, cars and parlors, I hear the opinion expressed, that the result of the war, inaugurated by the kidnappers solely to assessing a slavery, must be its entire abolition throughout the nation. And, generally, the people wish it may be so. Every where the hope is expressed that the war may never end but with the death of slavery.

The Union as it was.—Last fall, opposition to the restoration of the Union, as it was, was made the great war-cry of the Seymouthies against the Republicans, Now, I scarcely hear one pleading for the Union as it was. All, or nearly all whom I meet, do not expect nor wish the restoration of the Union as it was; but they wish it may be restored without slavery. I believ entail on our children a civil war, m murderous than the present. God grant the Union may never be restored as it was, and thus again be-come a covenant with death and an agreement with hell!

Arming the Negro.—Opposition to this is fast dying

out. It was the rallying-cry of the Copperhead Dem-ocrats last fall. That the Administration was for that carried the sympathizers with treason into power. The change is really wonderful. Not a voice, scarcely, do I hear, in this region, raised against it now. Rather than be damned as a nation, the people are willing to be saved by the Negro. As the Republic feels itself sinking in an ocean of blood, it calls out to the outcast, outraged and enslaved negro—" Save, or I perish!" What a testimony in favor of the depised, insuled and branded Negro! it will be, in the future, that he forgot and forgave the wrongs inflicted on him, and came forward and encountered mutilation and death to save his desillest energy, for to the No. and death to save his deadliest enemy; for to the Ne-gro this Republic has been his most bloody and inhuman foe ever since it had an existence. Now, God has so ordered that his proudest, most intolent, cruel and marplerous enemy is obliged to call upon the scorned and down-trodden victims of its brutality to save them. What an opportunity is offered for the Negro to return good for evil, on a large scale—to heap coals of fire on the heads of his enemies, and earn for himself a name and a fame, forever loved and housead on the weeds of his honored, on the records of this world!

honored, on the records of this world!

Confidence in the Government.—What a change in this! Eight months ago, by the Copperhead Democrats, the impression was widely diffused that the Government was on the eve of bankruptey. The masses, in this region, and in the State generally, began to despair of its stability and perpetuity, and of its expacity to meet its liabilities. Now, among the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and all classes, the inquiry is after Government stocks. Those who have fifty, one hundred, or five hundred dollars to put out at interest, are anxious to invest it in United States stocks. I really believe that inne-tenths of the farmers and mechanics of New York and Pennsylvania had now rather invest their surplus funds in these stocks than in any other in the nation. Judging from the reports, I should think that the capitalists of Boaton, New York, Philadelphia, and the cities of the West, were of the same opinion. Not a dollar nor a dime in specific dol see in my experience. The postal currency answers all purposes of fractional exchanges, and the "legal tenders," as they are called, answer all purposes from one to five dollars. Skin-plasters have quite disappeared from all this region. Nothing else was here last fall in the shape of money. Every body, Copperheads and all, are anxious to get United States money in exchange for their produce and their fabor. Confidence in the Government seems to be complete among the people; and Salmon P. Chase is coming to be the Man of the Republic. God grant that this their oracle, had taken a seat on the platform in front. In consequence of not being able to procure a cab at the railway station, the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of not being able to procure a cab at the railway station, the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of the competence of the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of the competence of the chairman, C. H. Bracelridge, competence of the same and about seven minutes past eight Mr. Atkins, who had an amendment to move, and who seemed nervous least he should not have the opportunity of doing so, cross and proposed to the meeting that after waiting a short time longer, if no one cise appeared to address them, he would move his amendment in the form of a resolution. This suggestion was received with rapturous applause by the noisy portion of the meeting.

intellectual, domestic, social and moral deposits, which slavery has left him.
Yours, HENRY C. WRIGE

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGH P. S. In remarking on the charge in mpa the stability of the Government, I forget is say most significant fact, i. c., that the post is say this region, and throughout this State on the sylvania, are withdrawing their tonds from the sylvania, are withdrawing their tonds from the ings Bank, to invest them in Government, this State, within a lew months, eight or can all this State, within a lew months, eight or can all a shall are have been thus taken from Savients. year, severy-eight una one-nul minima in the lang Banks, due the depositors. Over thirty-size and were deposited during last year, and only has eight millions withdrawn, and this mainly is lang

THE NATIONAL PAST.

SPRINGFIELD, (VL) May 1 in MR. EDITOR—Allow me to tell year bords thousal fast day, April 30th, passed off in Special It has been the practice of the Methodists as in inister was expected, but failed to arrive; neither the old minister nor the Congressions, prepared, we had no sermon. But, siter input prepared, but had been sermon. But, siter input prayer, both made remarks about repenting a national sins, with little reference as to but these were, and still less as to any sympathy to them. rable outcasts who have so long and separative feed from our national injustice, until Got lass list judgments upon us. Next in order was my by Deacon Davison, a very worthy man, (long tionalist,) who thanked the Lord most cooling to be lad out it judy the beat out it judy the head out it judy the head

that there were not twenty abolitionists in tora he principle; that even now, with all these dire can principle; that even now, with all these dire cha-ties upon us, there was not a church in so is would open its doors for an anti-slavery lectur, at one, at least, had denied the poor boon of giving us tice of an anti-slavery lecture clew here. It happen tice of an anti-savery recurrence where here. Happed very opportunely, that those who were this impost were present to hear, and justify themselves it to could; but when I took my seat, the benedition dust the scene.

JESSE STEPMAL

"PINNER'S AMBULANCE KITCHEN!

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS STATE OF NEV IOU.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 20, 1992
His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the 8
of New York:

His Excellency Horatio Segueur, General of the So of New York:

GOVENSON,—The undersigned, having hen pointed by Your Excellency a Commission to the atrial and report on the merits of a locanosir har kitchen, recently invented and patents by Ogit Prinner, of New York city, have the honor in the to Your Excellency the following report:—

That they have this day witnessed the trial 4th comotive cooking apparatus called "Inner shak lance Kitchen"; that they found it to vert vel all practical army cooking purposes; that they so pleased with the simplicity and competers of the construction; and that, in their judgment, from abitary, sanitary, humanitarian and economical point view, our armies would greatly gain by the pred introduction of this invention. The undengated with the simplicity and competers of them with the said invention, to wit:

1. One of Pinner's Ambulance Kitchen might there offinary army cooking for 500 men, and trust them might, therefore, suffice for all the cooking poposes of a regiment of ordinary strength.

2. On occasion of battle, when the immediate his of the wounded is an object, one such kitche large tooking all day long, and preparing whit is obstated soop, or stock coffee, could probably insulated the cooking and any long and preparing which sufferings of the wounded before they coal harmored from the battle-field, and at a time what consequence of excitement, excessive fulge, hely of wound, and often lack of food, complete stabilities, and any surposite stabilities, and a since what come the means of surposite stabilities, and a

could be issued to them from such Riches. Top to would thus become much more effective that here fore; and the prostrating effects of would varied to be lessened.

5. While troops are marching, their accompany, Ambulance Kitchen could, cook for them, as this resting occasionally, hot food could be issued.

5. While troops are marching, their accompany, Ambulance Kitchen could, cook for them, as this resting occasionally, hot food could be issued.

5. The fact that a night, such ever-ready supply about a many prove particularly beneficial.

7. The great muisance of stranging on the and in quest of food would be diminished, in atalondar brevented, by the interoduction of such Ambulance Kitchens. Men inclined to roam in quest of frond would be diminished, in atalondar brevented, by the interoduction of such Ambulance Kitchens. Men inclined to roam in quest dehance of speedy relie.

8. Pickets stationed in localities where the armounting of fire is an object, and who hereutore have in the chance of speedy relie.

9. From the ever-ready baking over, forming at the supplied with hot food from such travelling taches.

9. From the ever-ready baking over, forming and the supplied with hot food from such travelling taches.

10. The cooking apparatus in Finact's Ambulance Kitchen (which can easily be taken into or out dis kitchen (which can easily be taken into or out dis kitchen (which can easily be taken into or out dis kitchen (which can easily be taken into or out of the cooking apparatus in Finact's Ambulance Kitchen and thus the other-occurring loss and waste of out tensile would be prevented.

10. The cooking apparatus in Finact's Ambulance Kitchen such and the such of the cooking for the ermy would be exampled and obtained by the use of such Ambulance Kitchen such as the cooking for the ermy would be considered by the use of auch Ambulance Kitchen such as the cooking apparatus in Finaction of Pinact's Ambulance and Cooking tensils, could be saved, and the best carry four wounded men conveniently from the forestima

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Sar of New York.

of New York.

I have examined the Locomotive Cooking Appropriates, and concur in the opinion expressed in the silicupation.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, 1985 Gavernor State of New 1985

Governor State of New York

Governor State of New York

Intribly contrived "Kitchen Ambulance" in the

Issan of Boston, on the Common and on Chang, a

obtained the marmest approval. It is triby a

finumare, ingestious, and important investion; and

Government ower it to the brave men whom are

mons to the battle-field to bring it into immedian

vice in the army. It will pay for its cost may use

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY. CHAPTER XII.

BISTORY-BLOSSONS. Ever the orange tree of human events stands with to bulk, its blossoms, its crudely green and its ripened fruits. Significant in the unresting procession of the whole is the unfolding of a single leaf, the drapping of a single petal; each minute golden globule of pollen is the single petal; each minute golden globule of pollen is the single petal in the single petal with momentous possibilities; and its ripening or failure to ripen is not accident or classec, but obedience or dissochatenee to or resist constructive, ever-operating laws; nay, moredent or chance, but obedience or disobedience to or puic constructive, ever-operating laws; may, more disobedience here severs or distorts a link in the per-fect claim, as entirely as disobedience on the part of one of these immense golden globules, the shining sections of ever-changing but never exhausted cre greates or ever-energing out never expansive crea-tion, satinging in its azure anther among the blossoms of the Inhoite Life-tree.

All immortal mortal! hast thou weighed in this all-

Ah, immortal mortal? hast thou weighed in this all-toring squally seesing balance the worth of those works of thine-the wayside seed which becomes the feater? fruit, whether they will decree it or not? Yet inther—hast thou weighed altus the pollen of thought which goes to consent the words dropping for good or evil from thy lips? Weighed thus the worth of thy deeds, which are furrowing with fertility the wide fields of humanity; or wilfully or wantonly idearing them into hopeless, sterility; or mixing their gares for the production of noxious and poisonous growths I sit alone in my chamber. Not so a more growths I am thinking, that feeling which I am thinking, that feeling which I an cherishing, is an active ally of Satan or of seraphs Oat from those meditations, or that musing or brood oag, socs a positive contribution to the moral forces of the universe, or to the forces of evil. Isolate a soul than the contribution of the moral forces of the universe, or to the forces of evil. Isolate a soul to the moral forces of the universe, or to the forces of evil. Isolate a seed, even; or I sit alone in my chamber. Not so ! Impossible! You cannot isolate a seed, even; or grain of that dust of which seeds are

grain of that dust of which seeds are made.

Answer, then, to thyself, O man—the natural, the peternatural, the supernatural—the triune link with all forces! Hast thou weighted thus the worth of thy solitode, of thy society, to the interests of the world? We have a favorite casayist and rhetor, rather than orator, who, when he has let fall one of those inspirations stable come of heart to heart communion with ined. ator, who, when he has let fall one of those inspirations which come of heart to heart communion with inflictive relifies, has, a way of directing his glance into space, for an instant, with a listening look, as if he paused for the echo of that thought or sentiment from the halls of the Unseen, who give him audicage at the same time with the visible. Careful imitators are particularly warned against all attempts at copying dot. As a part of his utterance, it is inexpressibly charming, because it is, so unconsciously, a part of it; as a mere manner, it would be an entire failure. Yet he rassing movement has momentous suggestion in the passing movement has momentous suggestion it for all. Listen to thine own fast-falling words, speaker, whoever thou art; to thy thick-coming fan-cies, 0 muser! Do their echoes come bounding back ciet, 0 muser! Do their echoes come bounding back from the applauding immortals, joyous with beatife tiality, or have they fallen, like the spent, leaves of aguans, into kindred dust and mire—their mission ob-struction, or decomposition into footid and poisoning stabilities. Put the period of a Presidential camexhalitions? Fut the perion of a Freshuetta compaign to such a text! Is space vocal with the swift passage of resonant verities and speeding responses, or is there a returning earth of the carboniferous era! The summer and autumn of the year which dates the commencement of this Tale of To-Day were mark-

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ed by striking events in the history of the two great antagonistic forces, Freedom and Slavery. They seemed, for a time, to have changed continents for the seemed, for a time, to have changed continents for the theatres of their successes. In the south of Europe the Gibraltar of Italy had loosened its bolts and bar at the summons of Freedom, given through the flam ing inspiration of Garibaldi. Voltorno follows Melazand the invincible, legitimate spirit of the nine , and the invincion, regularize spart to the time-enth century demands the "Key of Sicily," in the me of Universal Liberty. Garaglione succeeds apua, and the morning flush of hope for Humanity lights up the beautiful Bay of Naples, and streams fa athwart the midland sea.

thwart the midland sea.

Meantime, in the Northern America—in that part of it whose illumination the stars of heaven are brought down to symbolize; whose lofty aspirations and in-domitable enterprise find their type in the bird which has its nest securely lodged in the tallest mountain peak, and whose gaze turns not back from the full noon-day sun-at the vauntingly claimed focus of all nomenty wan—at the vanningly claimed focus of an these rays of celestial power; here, in this favored Daton of ours, the soi-disant weight of influence cawds Fancuil Hall with silent, servile acquiescence, if not audible approval, while an advocate for Slavery, his sool black with treason, his heart hellow with instead between the contract of the c gratitude to the most beneficent government, as a whole, that earthly traitors ever plotted against, makes manaces all that is dear to the Christian patriot in the present, and desirable in the future. Nor this alone. A citizen of Boston—of high-toned Massachusetts whose intellect has ripened richly in the best culture her almost limitless resources could furnish; whose brow, for half a century, has been successively encirwith the freshest and most unfading bays in her gift to bestow; whose name has been a pressing for all that is resthetic and dignified—permits that so honored name to be associated with the unsanctified corponene of a slaveholding assassin of free institutions—the very institutions that have nurtured and crowned airs—in a compact for a four years' sovereignity of a free process.

of a free people! on I told that the elite of Boston and the scholar of Massachusetts could not know that they were list-ending to and in complicity with rebels and traitors? I answer-and who shall gainsay me?—these were bit added steps in the long, cowardly pathway of Compromis, which has emboddened a few to resolve that their sectional, local injustice. sectional, local iniquity shall become na though or there shall be no nation. No, they did not see, because they rould not see; yet none the less were they in conflict with Liberty and its sublime European champion, Garibaldi. He says, in language whelly free from ambiguity—L pult down these despitant to let in the light and air of Freedom. They yeak as unmistakely. We then advent the Te points to let in the light and air of Freedom. They speak as unmistakebly—We aim to destroy the Temple of Freedom, and in its place rear the filmsy palaces, and light pens of despotism. Thus wrought, at the same period, the Italian adventurers and the acknowling reproduction of the highest civilization of the present—the blossoms of history each side the gar. Horton had been invited to join them, but disputed at the unimagined fruits of both, this genera-

"Emma, if our irrend will do us me tavor of coming to tea with you after service this afternoon, we will practise some of those melodies. They are new, and may improve on acquaintance."

"O, do, Effic—will you! That would be so nice—say you will, dear Effic."

"I will ask Auntie."

"I will ask Auntie."

"And I'm sure she'll say yes; then you will, of course, for Mr. Berkeley's coming too, isn'the, Edgar! How splendid!"

"No, dear, he takes tea with the Missea Kent. Very likely, your Aunts will be invited to meet him, Effie; indeed, I think I heard the invitation given in the porch. So you see you will be left alone with your brids and the kitten. Can't we attract you from these !"

The manner of this was every kind—Emmie felt it with a strange flutter of pleasure; and said so sweetly, and looked so pretty when she said it—"I will ask Auntie, Mr. Horton."

"Let me ask her, Effie, shall I!" The young gendeman found assent in the drooping brown eyes, and

Auntie, Mr. Horton."

"Let me ask her, Effle, shall I!" The young gentleman found assent in the drooping brown eyes, and quickening his pace as the girls chatted, slowly following, he overtook the Misses Williams just in time to open the gate for them. His face expressed his success, when, having gallantly seen the ladies into the cottage, he rejoined the loitering girls. Emma was just saying in reply to some remark of Effle's—
"O, Mamma is at Springfield on a short visit. Henrietta doesn't like Mr. Berkeley—how strange, isn't it! But she likes you, Effle, very much. Just imagine—Nettle says it is wrong to listen to such preaching on Sunday. Why, Effle, I loved papa so much—he was such a dear, good papa—so good to everybody—I wish you could have known him. But, Effle, dear," lowering her voice, "I didn't like to hear him preach; his sermons didn't seem to mean anything. It seemed as if he thought all the sinners in the world were away off in foreign countries among the pagans. He never prayed for the slaves, nor for the poor drunkards; never condemned slavery nor intemperance, nor any of the sins we see about us every day; but he was so kind and good. Sometimes Edgar would talk very strong about these evils—just as he feels, you know—just as you and I feel, only we can't talk like him. Father would hush him, and tell him to cherish a just as you and I feel, only we can't talk like him. Father would hush him, and tell him to cherish a Father would hush him, and tell him to cherish a more Christian spirit, and not judge others. Then Edgar would say he didn't see what was the use in having churches, if people were not made any better for them. And mamma said it was respectable—that the world was growing better, slowly; every thing

the world was growing better, slowly; every thing couldn't be done at once; each one must mend one. And paps said, yes, we must (each by our lives—by example—and not excite people to discontent and angry feelings; that only made Christianity unpopular, and repelled people from it.

"O, Effic, I shall never forget how grandly Edgar looked, and how deep and rich his voice sounded! Mr. Berkeley made me think of it to-day, when he stood right up and said, so respectful and so exruest, "Father, forgive me, but I wast speak. It is such views as yours that repel people from Christianity—that make infidels. What should you think of the physician, who, because he felt well himself, should that make infidels. What should you time or the unity to rituperatum. After it is no reduce, and take physician, who, because he felt well himself, should a sauthed, unless you redress yourselves, and take refuse to administer medicines, or advise regimen for the sick, on the ground that it would stire up their systems uncomfortably—it was enough for them to observe him 7 Or, during a period of scarcity, if a favorance him

chipery preventatives of the highest civilization of the present—the blossoms of history cash side the Adaquic; the unimagined fruits of both, this generate may be presented from the present—the blossoms of history cash side the Adaquic; the unimagined fruits of both, this generate may be gather.

And so with torchlight and bondier and shouting and declaration—ay, and with less laudable adjunct; the unimagined fruits of both, this generate may be gather.

And so with torchlight and bondier and shouting and declaration—ay, and with less laudable adjunct; the restriction for was heralded. Where Yunde flowers are the discovered with thinding and deafening demonstration; by the skabor, and the large and the little of the present with the standard of the present with the standard of the present with the standard of the present with the prof. Again, was the "spirit poured out without measure." Far spirit?

The Rev. High Berkeley preached his second serve to the particulation of the present with the prof. My readers are, by this time, smillecturity and the present of the present with the place fall of imparting an adaption of the present with the place fall of imparting an adaption of the present with the place fall of imparting an adaption of the present of the prese

his colleague occupied their accustomed scats in the broad-aisle during the day. A form and voice were also wanting in the choir; the bright, effervescing face, alighty subdued, perlang, was still there; beside it one hardly as expressive, yet strongly resembling it one hardly as expressive, yet strongly resembling it in feature and tone—a year more youthful, and with a voice as bird-like; the minister did not fail to refere ecogy in the content of the brother regarded them intently, too, when the congressive in younger sister of Edgar Horton. The brother regarded them intently, too, when the congressive in younger sister of Edgar Horton. The brother regarded them intently, too, when the congressive in younger sister of Edgar Horton. The spreak were fixed upon the layen check and eye, a sorrowing, shixering sigh escaped him, and his gregards were fixed upon the layen through the remainder of the performance. Efficiell from thecks and eye, a sorrowing, shixering sigh escaped him, and his gregards were fixed upon the layen through the remainder of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger sistence of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger sistence of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger is an expressive of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger the performance of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger sistence of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger is an expressive of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger is a serious of the performance. Efficiell feel the imprint younger is an expressive of the performance. Efficiell from the ket and eye, a sorrowing, shixering sigh escaped him, and his gregaries were fixed upon the layen through the remainder of the slaves of the District of Columbia was celebrated Thursday evening, April 16, by a demonstration in the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Charch, Washington City, D. C. This church is the shelter of the very pillar that had so often screened where the performance of the perform addressed by rune speakers of the "John de Baptis stripe. With a single exception, last night, when a colored speaker used the scarcely defensible figure of representing slavery as a "dragon, scattering laza throughout the land," the speaking, both in matter and manner, was quite as good, if not better, than that which instally prevails at "demonstrations" amongst white folks.

on the platform were seated John F. Cook, who On the platform were seated John F. Cook, who presided, T. H. C. Hinton of New York, artist, Rev. Mr. Shelton of Cincinnati, J. E. Green of Detroit, Mich., J. Willis Manard, poet, W. E. Matthews of Baltimore, Rev. Mr. Turner, (white,) late chaplain of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who is here on business relating to recruiting colored soldiers. Among the audience we noticed Rev. S. P. Hill, Dr. Breed, J. D. Harris, (colored,) of the Haytian Bureau of Emigration, in uniform.

The appearance of a colored man in the room wearing the gold-leaf epaulettes of a Major, was also the occasion of much applause and gratulation with the assembly. The individual thus distinguished was Dr.

assembly. The individual thus distinguished was Dr assembly. The individual thus distinguished was Dr.
A. T. Augusta, who received a Surpeon's commission
last week from the Secretary of War. He is a native
of Virginia, and graduated at Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

The demonstration was under the management of

The demonstration was under the management of Mrs. Keckley, President of the Ladies' Contraband Relief Association, S. J. Datcher, William Slade, and others of note amongst the colored people of the District. About 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by John F. Cook, (son of the well-known colored preach-er,) who introduced Rev. Mr. Shelton, (colored,) of

Cincinnati, who offered up a prayer, in which bless-ings were invoked on the members of Congress who passed the decree abolishing slavery, and on the Presi-dent, for the measures he had taken to liberate the slaves of the country.

Mr. Tnos. H. C. Hinton, of New York, was the

art. 1908. It. C. 118100, or New Lord, was the first speaker. On the 16th of April, 1862, a law was promulgated making liberty paramount to slavery at the seat of the national jurisprudence of the country. President Lincoln made the law secure by his approval, (applause,) and that people who had heretofore here keep value the incomplete of convention steel. been kept under the iron heel of oppression, stoo been kept under the iron heel of oppression, stood forth, clothed in liberty. In this act, right conquered might. (Applause.) Slavery, which had been main-tained by a legion of political devils, regardless of the tears and entreaties of mother, wife or children, was partially done away with. The people now left the dark picture of the past, and beheld a gleam of liber-ty. The country was no longer under an incubus, and with a massive blow the hydra-headed monater

was felled to death. Notice this dear baby of the country, this political pet of the South, this cherubian of the F. F. Vs., and we cannot do better than to look at it as, it has developed itself.

Let any one, even to-day, have but a drop of African blood in his veius, and let him or her pass or approach one of the slaveocrats, and the first word you hear from them is, "Helb, nigger!" Any man or woman, if of African descent, is thus subject continually to vituperation. There is no redress when thas assaulted, unless you redress yourselves, and take for the white man, and not for the black. Again, if an African seeks accommodation in a street railroad car, he is told by the conductor, "We don't accom-modate niggers in this car," and this is one of the featems uncomfortably—it was enough for them.

serve him? Or, during a period of scarcity, if a favored few should call to the starving many, 'Come, and see us toke fold—the process is very simple—why do you remain hungry?' I clapped my hands; I couldn't help it; and mamma sent me to my own room. And, as I went, I heard her say, to my dear, aslendid Edgar, that such talk was vitiating my mind, and by and, by I should be as untractable as he. O, Effic, I love him so such! he is so noble and true, and we have so much sympathy!"

The approach of the subject of these warm-hearted educitumes naturally brought them to a close. A few steps found Effic at the cottage gate, where the promos service. A vague sense of great joy and to be subject of the colored race, they must endeavor to meet the event by making themselves better. Whose of Emma Horton made sunshinc in Effic Lester's but that of Abraham Lincoln't (Applause.) noon service. "Both the desired in the colored people) rejoiced with a loud voice, and the colored people re

"How charming she is, Edgar!" exclaimed his sister, as they walked on their way.

"Yes, darling," with a sight that didn'ts harmonize with the rest, "just the friend for my sweet sister.

Shall I tell you what passage of Scripture always comes to my mind when I see you together?"

"What is it, Edgar—about David and Jonathan?" with an arch sulle, as she looked up in his face.

"The pure in heart see God"—he answered soltemally. "Young as you are, you have needifficulty in comprehending His will and purposes on questions that puzzle and beffle the so-called wisdom of the world. How simple is abstract truth to the mind undisturbed and unclogged by its own blekering machinery!"

It is not difficult to divine the subject of conversation in the circle assembled at the Missex Kent. Ed.

in ages yet to come. (Loud applaine.) The contra-bands were in the midst of the colored race. But they should not be called "contrabands." They were men and brethren. They were not free, nor were the other colored people. The colored "acc must carve out its own destiny. They are men, and must venture, as do the whites. (Cries of "That's so.") Many of the negroes have prejudices against emigra-tion.

Many of the negroes have prejudices against emigration.

The speaker then referred to the divisions upon the questions of abolition and colonization. The first had given them Fred. Douglass, (applauss.) McCane Smith, and the other lesser stars that revolve around him. The other had given them two great nationalities. (Applause.) When men became educated, the darkness of shavery must retreat. For two hundred and fifty years, there had been no quietude between the races. The Americans were jealous of their liberty, and man, wherever he was in the ascendancy, was disposed to be semi-despotic.

The speaker then congratulated the audlence on the fact that, for the first time in the history of this country, epaalettes were seen on the shoulders of a black man. (Tremendous applause.) [The presence of Dr. Angusta, in full surgeon's uniform, called out this remark.] Could he only see a major-general's equalette on a black man, he would cease to be an emigrationist. (Laughter and applause.)

emigrationist. (Laughter and applause.)

The speaker concluded by reciting the following poem, which he had prepared for the occasion:—

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Almighty God! we praise thy name
For having heard us pray:
For having freed us from our chains,
One year ago to-day.

We thank thee, for thy arm has stay Foul despotism's away. And made Columbia's District free, One year ago to-day.

Give us the power to withstand Oppression's baneful fray; That right may triumph as it-did, One year ago to-day.

Give liberty to millions yet
'Neath despotism's sway,
That they may praise thee as we did,
One year ago to-day.

That they may peake thee as see did,
One year ago to-day.

O! guide us safely through this storm;
Bless Lincoln's genile way,
And then we'll ever praise thee, as
One year ago to-day.

The rectial of this poem elicited great applause.
The next speaker introduced was J. E. Green, (colored, of Michigan, who said that the American Revolution was an important epoch in the world's history; not only having its effect on the whites, but upon the blacks. He alluded to the blacks helping to fight for our liberties, and referred to William C. Nell, a colored citizen of Boston, in whose history of "Colored American Patriots" was sketched Crispus Attness, a black man who fell at the head of a band of citizens in the Boston Massacre—himself the first martyr. Colored blacks repose there with the whites. In Rhode Island a regiment of blacks was raised, and in Connecticut a large battalion who fought bravely throughout the war, but owing to the prejudices of the whites, for South Carollina, in which he admitted that, during the war of the Revolution, colored men fought bravely which whites. The victory at New Orleans was won by blacks as well as whites, who were highly complimented by Gen. Jackson. He contended that patriotism was more deeply rooted in the blacks than in the whites. They your out their blood for those with a character of the Markey had a severe engagement with each rebel division, reinforced by Lee, but repulsed them, send ing to the rear another batch of by Lee, but repulsed them, send ing to the rear another, killed; contended to the Hilled and wounded: Major General Berry, killed; contended to the Hilled and wounded: Major General Berry, killed; Contended to the Whites. In the old the rear another, killed; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Major Gen. Brank, citical, Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, wounded; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, wounded; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Capt. Holmes, 20th Mass, killed; Capt. Holmes,

won by blacks as well as whites, who were highly complimented by Gen. Jackson. He contended that patriotism was more deeply rooted in the blacks than in the whites. They pour out their blood for those who do not regard them as fellow men.

He then referred to the progress made in liberating slaves in different portions of the earth. In Chill, every child born after October 10th, 1811, was declared free. In Colombia, every slave bearing arms was emancipated July 19, 1821, and provisions were made for the emanipation of the remainder, amounting to 280,000. In Mexico, September 15, 1829, instant and unconditional freedom was given every slave. At the Cape of Good Hope, 30,000 Hottento's were freed in 1823. In all these places without any unhappy results. The slaves in the British West Indies, amounting to 800,000, were liberated; and in 1848, slavery through-

800,000, were liberated; and in 1848, slavery through-out the British dominions was abolished, by which 12,000,000 in the East Indies were liberated. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President's procla-mation declared free 435,132 in Alabama, 111,104 in Arkanass, 61,763 in Florida, 462,222 in Georgia, Arkanas, 01,100 in Florida, 302,521 in Georgia, 483,636 in Mississipi, 492,541 in South Carolina, 180,682 in Texas, which amounts to 2,090,140; and in Louisiana, excepting New Orleans, 318,631; in North Carolina, excepting Beaufort, 381,081; Tennessee, excepting loyal portions, 275,785; Virginia, excepting West Virginia, 440,807; making a total of 3,456,424

mathematical problem, that they who would be free must first strike the blow. (Applause.) He (L'Ouver-ture) had turned Hayti from a hell of slavery to a must first strike the blow. (Applause.) He (L'Ouverture) had turned Hayti from a hell of slavery to a paradiae of freedom (applause); and America, had been forced to recognize her nationality, and to-day we have a black man (applause) representing her here. He would like also to see celebrated the birthday of Benjamin Bannaker, the negre astronomer, who first gave an almanac to Maryland, Virginia and the District. (Applause.) Who were the early fathers of religion? Who put the light to the torch of Christianity, which has continued to burn brightly, but S. (Cyprian, Augustine, and others of their race! He would like to see their memories celebrated. (Applause.) Be could name a great many more, both of ancient and modern days, but so long as history, does its duty, the names of these men will never be forgotten. Let us, then, believe that, this is the beginning of a better time for the race. In conclusion, this speaker also rectited a poem of his own composition, appropriate to the occasion.

Other speakers followed, Francis Taverns, (colored,) Dr. Breed, Junge Day, and others, but for whose remarks we have not space to day.

The affair concluded with some musical exercises in the basement of the church. "Vive P' Americs," and several pieces, including the "John Brown Song,"

speaker also recited a poem of his own composition, appropriate to the occasion.

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Dr. Breed, Judge Day, and others, but for whose remarks we have not space to day.

The affair concluded with some musical exercises in the basement of the church. "Vire P America," and several pieces, including the "John Brown Song," were sung during the evening by Misses Margaret Brown, M. Cookley, L. Starr, and F. Fisher, and Messra, T. S. Boston and W. F. Landis, with much effect.

The Days. The Market of the process of the sevening of the sevening of the sevening the sevening by Misses Margaret Brown, M. Cookley, L. Starr, and F. Fisher, and Messra, T. S. Boston and W. F. Landis, with much effect.

A BLOODY CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

to the army of General Hooker.

To Saturdary General Hooker sent a force, under General Sickles, to attack the rebels in the rear, and it this movement promised to be a success, when the rebel feereral Jackson, at the head of a large force, attacked, and, for the moment, overwhelmed the corps of Gen. Howard—one division, that assigned to Gen. Devens, giving way in confusion. The rebels took from the gewardly Dutchmen, as the These correspondent styles them, 12 pieces of cannon. The Germany of the members of Hooker's staff, with pistols and subres valinly endeavored to stay their flight.

What made this fretreat most disastrous was the fact that Gen. Sielkes had, by a branch mod, piercel them in turning of Howard's position obliged him to retreat, bringing off 400 rebel prisoners. The artillery conflict continued until midnight, fercely.

At the command of General Hooker, the division of General Berry advanced to the assistance of General Howard, and after a desperate fight, in which the loss of life was very heavy, succeeded in checking the advance of the rebels, and in driving them back with severe loss.

The Federal army then cutrenched themselves, when the robel General, with an utter disregard of the salagator which followed, repeatedly buried his men against these entrenchments, but was beaten before when the robel General, with an utter disregard of the salagator which followed, repeatedly buried his men against these entrenchments, but was beaten before when the robel General, with an utter disregard of the disagnet which followed, repeatedly buried his men against these entrenchments, but was beaten before were lost. For the followed, repeatedly buried his men against these controlled the may be a dead and wounded rebels covered the ground in heaps, the rebels literally throwing themselves upon the muzzles of our gunz. Gen. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and centered, even sonds of rebel colors. The 7th New Jerney, Col. Prancie, alone captured four stands of repeated of the property of th

rebel General commanding at Leesburg during the Ball's Bull state. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is also taken.

New York, May 6. The Herald has issued an extra stating that the rebels having been reinforced, after a frightful slaughter repossessed the Heights of Fredericksburg. Gen. Sedgwick, being unable to hold his position, extricated himself by recrossing the river, which was done in asfety between midnight and two oclock Sunday morning.

The alaughter of the enemy is represented to be without parallel in the history of warfare, considering the numbers engaged, whole brigades being actually myled out. The attacking column was Longstreet's, lately arrived from the vicinity of Safolk, which, said of the word of the state received. The Washington Republican, of Tuesday evening, any General Hooker on Monday succeeded in accomplishing saveral very important movements, one of which forced Lee's whole army back more than two miles, inflicting upon the rebels great loss in killed, wonded and captured. Several charges were led wounded and captured. Several charges were led wounded and captured. Several charges were led wounded and captured. Several charges were led wonded and captured. Several charges were led on the woods.

Gen. Hooker is said to have taken several thousand prisoners. We have get the best of the rebels, but are not out of the woods.

not out of the woods.

Gen. Sigel is reported to have assumed the command of his old corps, with which he has attacked Stonewall Jackson, and driven him for two miles.

so,000 in Mississippi, 402,641 in South Carolina, 18,082 in Texas, which amounts to 2,090,140; and in Louisians, excepting Beaufort, 381,681; Tennessee, excepting loyal portrons, 275,785; Virginia, excepting West Virginia, 40,897; making a total of 3,466,424 who were declared free by the proclamation.

Russia had emancipated 7,000,000 slaves. In our country, extending from one ocean to another, with 3,000,000 square miles, here-foore there was not place in which a fugitive could be safe.

WILLIAM E. MATHEWS, (colored.) was then introduced. He said it was a custom old as antiquity for men to come together to eclebrate great events. The Jews celebrated the Passover; England the birthday of her Queen. All the great powers of the carth, in cluding Haytl and Liberia, (applause.) have a day peculiarly their own. The white Americans selebrate the Fourth of July. But it is an unhappy fact that the colored people of the United States had no day to celebrate. Thank God, another and a better day has at last dawned, (applause,) and this evening the colored people of the United States had no day to celebrate. Thank God, another and a better day has at last dawned, (applause,) and this evening the colored people of the United States had no day to colebrate the Fourth of July. But it is an unhappy fact that the colored people of the United States had no day to make the proper of the United States had no day to colebrate the form of miversal fish. (Applause.)

The names of Wilson and Lovejoy would be handled down to posterity with blessings. (Applause.)

The colored people should celebrate the birthday of the colored p depot, and without further mol -Baltimore Chipper, May 2d.

13. The Trustees of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, at a regular meeting, recondy, resolved that Mr. Beecher be granted a lears of absence for four mouths from the first of June, and that his expenses during a trip to, in and from Europe, be defrayed by the Society. The Trustees then proceeded to the parisonage, and informed Mr. Beecher of their determinant.

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

In this crisis of our Country's destiny, it is the duty of
weary citizen to consider the possiliar bisenings of a republican form of government, and decide what merifices of
wealth and life are demanded for its defence and preservation.

tion.

The policy of the war, our whole fature life, depends on a universal, clearly defined idea of the end proposed, and the immense advantages to be secured to ourselves and all mankind, by its accomplishment.

No mere party or sectional cry, no technicalities of Constitution or military law, no motives of entire or policy are with enable to teach to great heav, or a sation in the

situation or military law, no motions of craft or policy are big enough to touch the great heart, of a nation in the midst of revolution. A grand lides, such as freedom or ju-tice, is needful to kindle and sustain the fires of a high en-

At this hour, the best word and work of every man and woman are importatively demanded. To man, by common consent, is assigned the forum, camp and field. What is woman's legitlants work, and how she may best accomplish it, is worthy our earnest counsel one with another. We have heard many complaints of the lack of enthusiasm among Northers Women; but, when a mother lays her son on the ellar of her country, she asks an object equal to the sacrifice. In muring the sick and wounded, huitting socks, scraping lint, and making jellies, the bravest and best may weary if 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 idle 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 selemn council, to unread the last will and

evolution, in solemn council, to unseal the last will and estament of the Fathers, lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming genera-

To this end, we ask the loyal Women of the Nation to

To this and, we ask the loyal Women of the Nation to meet in New York, on Twursday, the 18th of May negt. Let the Women of every State be largedy represented, both by person and by letter.

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

On behalf of the Woman's Central Committee,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

N. B.—Communications relative to and for the meeting Street, New York.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS The Religious Society of Progressive Friends will hold its Eleventh Yearly Meeting at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., commencing on Fifth-day (Thursday), the 4th of Sixth a, commencing on Fitta-day (Inureday), too six of oix on the (June), 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing so or three days.

Mary Lundy Barnard, Oliver Johnson, Jennie K. Smith, Hannah Cox, Sarah M. Barnard, William Barnard, Mary P. Wilson, Maria Agnew, Henry M. Smith, Dinah Mendenball, Edwin H. Coates, Susanua P. Chambers, Allen Agnew, Annie M. Stambach, M. D. Alfred H. Love,

The Infield Association of America will hold its Assual Convention on the day and evening of Wednesday, May 27th, 1863, at Mercantile Hall, Summer Street, Boston, ing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends of the caus are respectfully invited to attend. Good speakers are ex

INFIDEL CONVENTION.

Loston, May 1, 1863. EST E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in STEELING, Sunday, May 10th, at half past 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also at Quixor, Sunday, May 17th, at 2 P. M., and half past 6 o'clock in the evening.

AARON M. POWELL will speak at NEW R.

F MEROY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Vomen and Children. References—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

MARRIED—In this city, April 23d, by Rev. Dr. Neals, Mr. William Hersox and Mrs. Chlos Green. IN PREPARATION.

SPEECHES AND LECTURES

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THIS work is already in the hands of the printers, and will be issued abortly. It will be gotten up in the near strike of American work manchip—from the Cambridge University press; printed on fine thated paper; bound in rich marcon veilium; and illustrated with a striking illness of Mr. Phillips on steel, by H. W. Smithe, It will be in crown cetavo, of at least 500 pages. Price 25. Bent by mail prepaid, to any part of the United States, for the rial price. Agents wanted in every State. Terms liberal. Address for Circular,

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73 HIE College is LENKAL in its character, and conducted upon principles in harmony with the spirit of this practical and progressive age.

The daughters of New England, who thirst for higher mental development, and a more liberal and thorough education, than are attainable at most of our "Pathoinable Pensale Seminaties," are invited to avail themselves of the PRNN FRMALE COLLEGE.

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of tearning. The location is easy of access, healthy, and
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LINCOLN AND OTHER PEACH TREES, OF VERY SUPERIOR AND NEW KINDS.

PIOR SALE, at the nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK, in Newton, Mass, a variety of Peach Trees, chiefy of the new and most superior hardy kinds. Price, 25 ents cach, and 22.25 where 100 are ordered. Also, the following new, very extraordinary, and extra kinds, at 35 cents cach:

cach:

Ist. Lircoln; which eclipsed all others at the annual cabibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Seciety, as "Hittle Lemon"; very large, beautiful, deep crisson and hardy. September. The tree is strong, productive and hardy. September.

M. Bangarra Norparric; a splendid red rareripe; rery large; covered aimost all over with deep crisson; peautiful—of superior excellence—the tree handsomewood deep red—hardy. September.

N. B.—Where 100 trees are ordered, a liberal proportion of these two artra kinds will be put in, at the lowest rates named.

of three two extra kinds will be put in, as the lowest rates unacceptance of the control of the



A DISCOURSE

Before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational So-lety, Boston, Sunday, April 26, 1888, by SARUEL ORNSON, Minister of the Free Church at Lynn.

ciety, Boston, Sunday, April 26, 1883, by Saurus. Journes, Minister of the Prec Church at Lynn.

From the edge of a continent were stripped the ediments of all geologic ages, that the Mayflower Pilgrim might plant his foot on the bare core of the globe. It was no vain omen. This man was God's radical, set free to face the maked Ideal of a State, and to build his New England on Essential elastice. His children cannot escape the consequence of the property of the control of the contr

The scheme of the Northern traitor is choked by the Southern madman he would ald. But the loyalist who is expecting these woes to end before the principle of inalienable rights, in heart and spirit, is applied from Niegars, to the Gulf, is preparing for as flerrer judgments after Charleston shall have become a loyal city, and Mason and Davis shall have gone to their place.

When the Abolitonist insisted on sinking politics in a moral issue, he but affirmed that rectifued is common sense and the foundation of the globe; and that the full grown Yankee was not strong enough to get his own feet away from the sefe place where his Filgrim Fathers planted them. His terrible diagnosis and prophecy rested on an intuition of our substantial sanity and health. The civil war is but the second revolution which fullis the first; that we are held inevitably to this second grand step in the process of Liberty proves that our nationality is of God. "Strife," said Heraclitus, "is the father of all things—he who rails at discord speaks ill of nature." Christianity knows that war is Sarbarism; but Christianity cannot forget that the blook it strikes at man's nobler nature elicits its immortal fire. And its sole function this day is to demonstrate the sovereignty of moral forces over material and brutal ones. Have any of us failed to perceive it?

The war began with a victory of Barbarism.

The war began with a victory of Barbarism.

The South defeated us when it forced us to accept The South defeated us when it forced us to accept its choice of weapons for the inertiable conflict, in place of those hobier persuasions and commands, inherent in our civilization, but which trade and politics, press and polity, and obstinately refused to apply. Two years of suicidal warfare on that whether there is left moral power enough to in-terfere and elevate the indispensable Sword into a

That Emancipation proved a military necessity means that Civilization, not Barbarism, is even in war the final appeal. The question of jurisdiction on the battle-field is settled in favor of the light

means that Civilization, not Barbarism, is even in war the final appeal. The question of jurisdiction on the battle-field is settled in favor of the light against the night.

Thirteen hundred thousand bayonets in the hands of men as brave as ever fought have had to call to their aid a Shristlanity competent to conquer the prejudice against the negro; and the Sword, dripping with precious blood, bears winces at itset that there is no strength but to be just—no life but in saving life. Force bends the knee to Moral Power. Again, after fifteen centuries, the armed Constantine must lift the standard of the Cross.

Of all men on earth, it was least possible that the Anglo-American should escape this necessity of shaping the Life to the Idea, which is Nationality. Yet even he had arrived at one of those cib tides of the higher and spring floods of the lower faculties; ungrincipled energics—insalable avoidities; the statesmen of the first revolution an extinct class; politics based on atheism and the bestilating of man;—political life, pure moral suicide! The Union as it was interpreted,—what a covert for crime! Every bale and houghead that enriched us bought of the Devil with drops of the soul's life; the old heroism becamed traditional; subservience chronic and normal; untill our imperious masters naturally concluded that the race of fawings laves they spurned might be deprived of political rights which seemed already reduced to a name, and their elected rulers set aside by armed usurpation, not by their consent only, but with their open aid. The World's Idealist of Progress, who had launched upon its free deeps, had actually turned their Consultation after a finite bottom.' to their political thought and moral belief, so fixed that its seemed the very foundation of mind; so that they could scarcely be driven to wage this variant in the interest of Liberty for fear of distanting its compromises, or permit a convulsion which threatemed instant death to force out its false bottom, and show Breenal Jantice is lik deeps

We were living by the Tongue; talk our court of last appear we did not get beyond it in Cauch or State. No sacred name that was not a party estchword, a husk, a Sddom-apple; frothy declamation and delitious boasting to the disgust and amusement of the world: till the habit of putting great names to little things had so demoralized words that for the truly great action there were so terms left which had not boes so trailed in base addition, that it was a shame to be accessed with them. Plain truth fell on the ear like unseasoned food on an over-stimulated palate; and reformers exhausted the powers of moral denunciation to produce the sensation of a pin's thrust in the hide of prejudice. It was like Thor Durying e of prejudice. It was like Thor burying mmer, which could shiver iron at a blow in the flesh of the giant, to call out only the drowsy half-uttered query, whether a fly had lighted on hi

And religion and ethics had come to be full of Alle words—grand old meanings faded out of this words—grand old meanings faded out of creeds—be new experiences put into them; their leable visualty shown in the shallow revival; their degeneracy in the camal hystorics of the camp megalag; God a tradition of violated Law—a God of dead Hebrews, net of living Americans—punishing Korah, Dathan, and Abiram for revolt against Motes three thousand years ago, but leaving Fillmore, Webster, and Douglas to destroy liberty at Washington as no concern of Hia. Had not the time come for new lessons in the solemnities of 100?

time come for now research.

The Age of Deeds has been beralded by many reforms—but the war with Slavery first touched the quick. In begins an affilies fraining which cannot resex its natural till men and women stand, majorite in the moulds which eightons cannot rest in the moulds which eightons cannot rest in the moulds which eightons cannot rest in the moulds which eight have prepared for their latest cannot research.

child. We are indeed yet on the threshold, paying fearful price in working off the taints of that counterfeit time—political formulae and traditions, military red cape and boastful talk. Every demon rends us as he goes. Every false bottom cilings as God wrenches it out, and tours way with it ten thousand dear lives. Doubtless we have fallen on days of great duties and little men. Doubtless we are bound to prove the systems that have debased us and the men who are bred of these systems, civil and military, to the bitter dregs. Doubtless the men of deeds yet stand and wait. Doubtless the men of deeds yet stand and wait. Doubtless Abraham Lincoln represents the average of the popular mind instead of leading it a while it is a leader we most need. I know it is the excessity of such a vork as lifting a whole to be higher level, that they should go no faster than they can go earnestly and as a whole. It is their safety also, that no man be strong enough to wield perverted sway. Tet even thus it makes a vast moral difference whether a poople, half converted to a duty that admits no delay, are looking to a weak prudential Thomas or an inspired Paal. It must be us immortal cause which can outlive a policy that thrice demoralized an awakening public conscience by the repudiation of Fremont, then of Hunter, then of Phelps; that retained in command of our armies, through a vear of exhausting dissert and shame, an officer in highest repaire with every-secession sympathiser in the nation; and still withholds the posts of public service from men like Butler and Hamilton, who are brave enough to confess themselves converted to a sterre loyalty to Freedom than the rest.

But how fine are these first fruits of popular regeneration—courage, ascrifice, seal; a million

to confess themselves converted to a sterner loyalty to Freedom than the rest.

But how fine are these first fruits of popular regeneration—courage, searfifec, seal; a million rolunteers on battle-fields, and ten million loving hearts ministering to their needs; this elasticity of hope; this stability of credit and social order through tests which prove them impregnable; this discovery that the moral isses of weath are more indispensable than the material; this solidarity of sympathy created by common perils; this recognition that the solvency of each lies in the solvency of Government, and that bank, factory, farms are no longer personal investments, but dependencies on the public weal. There is no limitation but is slantered—no harrow interest but is rebuked. No life aloof; our private felicities in the forward steps of the nation—our griefs, the defeats and backsildings that cloud the whole land—our pride, the defenders of the Nation—our precious dead, the Nation's treasures: on the battle-field no infidel but the coward; at home no heretic but the cold heart that bears not for Fatherland; our Sunday service the binding of wounds. No more sentlimentalism and varyar—no putting words for substance endurable longer—only thought like a sword, swift, sure, trenchant. What a literature is preparing! How many lives are poems, how many hence are tragedles! What a Fate-Tragedy is this whole History, outshieling the Greek in its revelation of Eternal Justice!

What Elucation! We look forward a whole generation, and can see not one step in its work but will be as incompatible with solf-indulgence and dream as this war is to-day—which will not call for heroes and marryrs—which will not aff pretences and try souls, and open great manly and womanly spheres as this does. God's plants are century plants, and generations wait for their bloom. These years we live in are the flowering time of the Democratic flee; and the rich fruits come specility.

We are held to the American doctrine that what the free mind sees, the free ha But how fine are these first fruits of popular re

the free mind sees, the free hand shall execute; that the Ideal and Practical do not dwell apart, but in one. We call a right or duty Utopian, and while the gigantic, imperilled interests would tram-ple its fanatic under foot, behold it is a practical necessity! The prophet is no longer in advance of his age—it sweeps by the laggard. The end of Slavery seemed to him a long way off; but see what two years of war have done!

two years of war have done!

We have had experience that the forces of anarchy and dissolution cannot go beyond a certain point, without striking against conservative limits in the nature of civilization. There is a certain in the nature of civilization. There is a certain amount of moral sall requisite for preserving society. He whose schemes go to the point of destroying that, is crashed out in common asnity and common sense. Fernando Wood wants to abolish the Government. He begins with beating in the doors of the State legislative chamber, and posting shoulder-strikers around the representatives of the people. The effect is to offend his own party, and put Gov. Seymour, for the dignity of his office and State, on the side of law and order. The traitors of the West called on its population to cut off New England. It was to bid them cut off the top of their brain and the tap-root of their blood. It was to call to civil war, and the overturn of every State government in the West. This diabolical animus was worthy the men who ran through the legislature of Illinois a bill to lash the bare back of any negro man, woman, or child who should enter the State. Well might it end in the confusion of the wretches who devised it, and in breaking down whatever else they have devised. When executive authority in our large cities becomes mob rule and run rule, a return to social decercy becomes compulsory. Congress tolerated Border State dictation tilt the question was whether that should end or the Nation; then cast it off. When the mismanagement of the army threatens the dissolution of the State, Hooker at last goes to its head, and treason is purged from its staff. Sievery was the fetish of the American people till it annulled the laws, flung the ballot-box on the hurricane of war in Kanass, broke the very staff of compromise on which the poor Nation was hobbiling. When as last Bachanan, Floyd and the rest, mised the certific was deviced for the American people till it annulled the laws, flung the ballot-box on the hurricane of war in Kanass, broke the very staff of compromise on which the poor Nation was hobbiling. When as last Bachanan, Floyd and the rest, mised the certific more of the American people till it annulled the laws, flung the

Inscion of a whole winter before sixty thousand insargenis at Manassas, which discouraged the nation and gave therebels the precious time they have used so well, compelled first the Froposition for Compensated Emancipation in March 1802, then Emancipation in the District, the 19th of April of the new Revolution. On the 19th of May, Rinter's Proclemation was annualled. Then came, at the end of June, those terrible disasters before Richmond. They compelled the Confiscation Bill on the 11th of July, and the Prohibition of Slavery in the Territorica. When the President wrote Mr. Greeley, (Aug. 22d.) he had not yet recognized that the rebellion aprang from Slavery, nor that only the death of that institution could said it; and Congress adjourned without arging the great measure the crisis demanded. On this bilindess, prejudice and fear, horst the defeas of Pope, the raid into Maryland, the surrender of Paper's Ferry, the botchwork at Abtletam; those bitter caps commended to the country by military jealousy, incompetence, treaton and inaction, the prospective Emancipation of September 22d. Democratic victories and the waning patience of the country compelled the removal of Mc. Ciellan, and favor to the noble experiment of Hunter. The folly of a Message clinging to the old policy of bribling Shavery and pestponing free dom in the Border States till the next century, was rebuked by the defpat at Fredericksbury, and the Proclamation of January followed. I am not proving disaster desirable; I am pleading for the recognition of that necessity of perfect justice, which even disaster enforces.

It would not be pleasant to detail how we have been scourged into life; but the significance of the fact to man has a right to hild. We have no right to ignore those overreling contrivances with which the keyt us elssite through and chrough. It is this which has keyt us lessite through such depressing experiences as never fell to a people before. Every sinking of the bear has the deline of the contriled and the mandal and the contril

It is this which has kept us clastic th

It is this which has kept us elastic through such de-pressing experiences as never fell to a people be-fore. Every sinking of the heart has led to some sense of fresh and unexpected gain, and it has been impossible to despond. The year 1892 opened with the proclamation of the great duty at Washington from the lips of Cheever, Emerson, Greeley, Phillips. How did it end? With the Amen of the Government and the Nation.

Nation. '
In March, Wendell Phillips called on the President to use the War Power against the cause of the Robellion. In September, that thunderbolt of justices flies from his besitghing hand. In those twelve months of 1892, the Constitution was new-born. A year ago, it protected the slaveholder from all attack. It was a close-fitting heavy armor, which welghed down Liberty and Progress to the earth, so that they could no more walk nor strike than Froissart's knights could run, or a tortoise fly. Suddenly came insurrection, and like a hoop binding irreconfellable foes, it burst saunder. Inopera ing irreconcilable foes, it burst asunder. Inc ernment it was utterly useless as a means of sup-pressing the Rebellion. Out of its ruins as a civil and political Instrument suddenly springs forth a newForce which nicits it into an ethereal flame, dartand pointed their ment success young rotten new Porce which nucles it into an ethereal flame, darting death-shafts at Slavery whichever way it turns, and lifting Liberty and Progress on fiery wings. That force is the unsuspected War Power;—a William Lloyd Garrison inside the Constitution! Driven to its last refuge of war, Slavery has started within that instrument which was its sole safeguard, a Power, always implied there, but never before practically allowable, to sweep it away forever. The Fathers left one spot unguarded—God planted just there an Angel in the Shadow.

The War Power to abolish Slavery does not seem to have been contemplated by the Framers, though detected in the Constitution by the keen eye of Patrick Henry, at that time the most intuitive mind in the nation. It lay unobserved in the foundations of Constitutional government on which they built, whether implied in the terms "public defence" and "general welfare,"—referred by some merely to the research states of the state of the contemplate was a success that the state of the contemplate was a success that the state of the contemplate was a successful to the contemplate was a successful that it is stated of the contemplate was a successful that it is stated of the contemplate was a successful that it is stated of the contemplate was a successful that it is stated of the contemplate was a successful that it is stated to the contemplate was a successful to the contemplate was a su

"general welfare,"—referred by some merely to the power to lay taxes, or not. It lay in the right of eminent domain by which such a government may appropriate private property when essential to public well-being. It lay in the right of confiscate the property of those who levy war against it within or without. It is just the right of the Commanderin-Chele to judge of military necessities; in the right of any general to proclaim martial law; since "by the laws of war, an invaded country tas all its institutions swept by the board when martial law is declared." It lay in the right to call every loyal subject to arms, and save him from serving rebels. It lay in the fact that the Constitution, having given authority to government to make war, has placed no limit to war powers, which are therefore to be decided by the law of nations as between belligerents; and that this authorizes the emancipation of the enemy's alaxes is proved by the unquestioned practice of England, France, Spain, and the South American Republics. If there be no such power, and our strict constructionists for the benefit of Slavery are, to be followed, then the Constitution has not only no power to save the State when an assassin is at list throat, but is even the fetter which binds its hands and feet that he may not be presented from slaying it. If there be no such power, then all government is a farce; and the lawyer whose basiness is to entangle Liberty in the meshes of legal sophistry, is the fit guardian of a free State. This moral skeletons who rattle and shriek at the prospect of the emancipation of a rea, seem not to have flesh and blood enough to know that we are in the midst of a terrible war, and have a country to save. But the People know that the law of the land is not made for their destruction, and that if the Constitution, which hastens to denounce as an infraction every front made for its protection against deadity peril, while it looks leniently upon rebels who have trampled every provision of it under their feet. They will kno

his lips! I will not insult the present Executive by the supposition of such an act.
"The Supreme Court is to declare it unconstitutional." It is a question whether the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applies to these alsimate resorts of self-defines, judged imperative by
the legitimate Commander in time of war. Should
the Supreme Court interpose to forbid his application of martial law in the enemy's country, or his
calling out the military for defence—could it constitution, july be heard? But eyen if the Supreme
Court could wips out the War Power from the Constitution, could it returns an already consummented
act like this, by calling it unconstitutional? Can
it remand fromess jute Savery? Many of these
freedines have served in our army—have paid an
for their charter. Can we take back that charge
mov? To bay the act is not consummated because

the mass of those it frees are still in possession of the masters; and that therefore a compromise may reached if, is to forges that is the eye of the Gon-erament of the notion it is consummated, and by the laws they are free. Neither can say shed state be allowed to return, except on condition of coming under the full supremacy of those laws.

The nation understood the troclamation to be in good hith. The slave so understood it. The words so understood it. It is in the Constitution to make that solemn transaction vols? Or, practically, is the Constitution to be made a stouch in the air of the Nineteenth Centary, just as God has purified it with this at mement of blood? Or, more practically, is not the arming of the negroes their guarantee against reinslavement; and is not their graning an inevitable necessity? Whether we succeed or full, in the Union or out of the Union, the negro believes himself free. He can never be brough: bank into the old sense of friendlessness and abasement. To-day's dream of emancipation is the mightiest thrill that ever went through the veins of this believing, impassioned race, it can never more ue stilled. Thomas Sim reappears in Boston, as the symbol of an imperishable Freedom, to point the confession of a Nation that her whole power cannot make that Freedom vold.

The day of formula-worship is dead. Constitutional law has ceased to mean terms, glosses, precidents, special pleadings. It is to mean the Sucredness of Man—nor is this war to end till it does mean so. No man or men of us can end it by any compromise before then.

See what one year has done. The Fathers said,

see what one year has done. The Fathers said,
"It shill take the consent of three fourths of the
States to pat any more freedom into that Compromise with Slavery, or to bring any more out of it."
God struck it in the middle. Half those States
went one way, half the other. Out of the gulf of
battle between them, the Constitution arose, all
Preedom! Its regeneration unites all loyal men
at lass, even the most radical, in common support of the National Covenant, and identifies the
Lower with the Higher Law. How differently the
Abolitionist now regards it! He has not changed.
It comes over to him, and restores him his rights
as a cilizen. One year of war did this.

**Certain ilberties were suspended—slightly indeed, considering the crisis—Habeas Corpus and
some rights of locomotion; some license was checked in the press—and elsewhere. It was to hint to
tus the total loss of political and civil rights we are
saved from. It was to teach us how much better
it is that the best charters should know how to
yield for a moment to the need of liberty, than
that they should perish unterly while remaining
as dead formula, under Despotic Will. Our Freedom has proved inself elastic and adaptive: no
dead machinery—but a living Force of self-government and growth.

I do not fear that these needsary constraints will
go far enough to reconcile the people to a state of
marrial law, or to any form of perverted sway. I
see rather in the patience which endures un't needful sacrifices of a moment the undying resolve to
save the State. "The history of the freest peoples,"
says Montesquien, "teaches me that there are
cases when it is necessary to put a vell over Liberty for a moment, as one hides the statues of the
gods." The thought is a grand one. "As when
these statues are covered, the inward longing of
the people would be deepend by the outward loss—
so we shall cling to these rights the more devouity for their temporary eclipse. Are we on trial
of our power of self-government, and can we not
recover our self-com

payment of the control of the master, we must pay.

The Guinea Negro lays his hand on the proudest Saxon civilization, and says, "This is mine clao."
God has thrown on his side, the lowliest against the most scornful, every law of nature, every interest of civilization. And the Aristocracy of Wealth is glad to acknowledge the draft; and the Aristocracy of Talent to concede the right; and the Aristocracy of Talent to concede the right; and the Aristocracy of Race to accept the fact that He hath made of one blood all the families of the Earth.

To-day begins liquidation; and pays the first instalment of our vast arrears, thus acknowledging the debt. To all good men a white day!

I think God made the Negro so eminently rollg.

To-day begins liquidation; and pays the first instalment of our vast arrears, thus acknowledging the debt. To all good men a white dou!

It think God made the Negro so eminently religious, so tender-hearted towards Him, that He might thereby unseal a splendid justification of religious trust. For He in whom the slave has mover ceased to confide, is He whom the slave has mover ceased to confide, is He whom the slave has mover ceased to confide, is He whom alone he has to thank for the Freedom which approaches, or has come shready.

Do you wonder that when emancipation was proclaimed in the West Indies, eight hundred thousand child-like souls fell on their knees in one rapture of thenkegiving? Their experience had tau ght them to distrust man; their nature forced them to trust God. Their only trust that, and is had not deceived. They received their freedom, we are told, as "a second baptism." So it was here. To the slave there is no other friend but God. Do you wonder at the plety of his wild sad songs? The names of a Wilberforce, a Garrison, a Sumner do not mean to him what they do to you. He has known the Government, antil now, only as a power that deceived him. He is not yet sure of us. Way should he be? Six years ago, he hoped in Fromont. The stake and branding-fron cane, but not the deliverer. He trusted in Lincoln. He met Scheman, Baell, McCleilan, Halleck. He trusted in the great Yankee army. He met scorn and abuse. What a mystery it was—a host descending in wraft on his oppressors, yet when most needing him, refusing him justlee, despising his said! But there was One in whom his faith wavered not. Every gunboat that went no home his faith wavered not. Every gunboat that went no home his faith wavered not. From the willight, nurrouring their advent most needing him, refusing him justlee, despising his said! But there was One in whom his faith waver do not mean the willight, nurrouring their advent faith, and looking far into the North for signs of the coming Christ. No insurrections in all this way. Was it

have made the Northman his triend; that we are glorifying ourselves as sole workers, even while appealing to him for aid. Perhaps his sulf-respect is enlarged a little, slao, by the spectacle of our follies and delays. It is but the advantage his weakness needs. The disclipties which humbles us, must exait him, bringing us nearer to one level, before we proud Saxous can be turned into initiators of Democracy and Civilisation.

Some have wondered and complained that the slaves did not rise and sid us. I confess I have looked at the matter somewhat otherwise.

The captive Hebrwar went back from exile in peace. But they bore the tradition of a more stupendous Aid—of an awful flight, the sea divided for their fathers, the pursuing tyrant engulied in its return. But here is something sublimer. The slave has stood in this war as in the hollow of God's hand; as in the still spot in the centre of a tornade; as hid in the rock while the tempest passed by So abrined apart, he saw his oppressors on both sides wage a war that must end in his deliverance. A Hand was our his head and under his feet, and he waited.

The revenges of divine power, more than our invading armies, have been loveling Slavery to self-

sides wage awar that must end in his deliverance. A Hand was our his head and under his feet, and he waited.

The revenues of divine power, more than our invading armies, have been forcing Slavery to self-destruction. Louder than ever are the blasts of their trampets to-day. The dumb and spoiled, for whose sake they came, have sat apart through this conflict, behind their awal shadow, holding that cup of sacrifice which has the blessing of God.

Apart, until now. But the shelter is withdrawn. They are called, like other races, to earn their litherities on the battle-field. They will seize the privilege, as fast as it is fairly offered, so long as no colored man can arrive at promotion? And yos who are so quick to find them unappreciative of it, have you considered that the offer is itself but an added drop of injustice on our part? Eurn their liberties, and for your sakes! Might they not point to the anguish of these hundred years borne for your sake, and ask yon, "Is not this enough?" And yet they do not. I have heard it asked, why have not the Canadian negroes. Joined our new colored regiments? Have they then such reason to love or to trust this nation? Was that terror-stricken exodus the other day from Detroit, an argument to allare them to immigration and enlistment? Do we think these men have no memories, and no common sense? Proclaim Universal Emancipation, and then see what they will do!

But there are men who do not wish to see all this, and who only hate the abolitionist the more because the alreed it character. It is time to be done with flippart sarcasms on the negro, and take serious though about him.

Who is this, taken from under our feet, and put in the midst of us, first to fudge, and then to save us? It is she of whom Jeaus said, "What ye do to this least of my brethren, ye do to me."

The Christ of American civilization is the Slave. By his safferings,—as the buffeted, scourged, cru-

The Christ of American civilization is the Slave

The Christ of American civilization is the Slave. By his sufferings,—as the buffered, scourged, cracified for a ceutury; by his exalization,—as the rejected atone become the head of the corner, in another sense from that of the scoffers at Richmond; by his redeeming blood,—as the wounded for our transgressions, by whose stripes we are healed; by the gospel of love and sacrifice in which he has schooled this generation; by the Eternal Laws he has brought into light; by the Church that he has considered and the Communion. has been founded on his Cross; by the Communion of all good men in his blood. More than this. What is American Christianity? The Church has What is American Christianity? The Church has been apastate; the poor Slave Hut has believed. Does that prove Slavery good? No more than the heart of Jesus proved those Scribes and Phanicaes righteous, whose wrath taught it to bear and forgive. The slave is the heir of the Beatl-rudes—promises yet to be fulfilled: the poor in spirit, whose is the kingdom of heaven; the mourner that shall be comforted; the meek who shall inherit the earth; the hungering after right-counces, who shall be filled; the merciful who shall only meets; the num in heart-if any of

cousness, who shall be filled; the merciful who shall obtain mercy; the pure in heart—If any of us are; the persecuted, whose reward is great in heaven. May he not come yet to be the peacomaker, the ender of these strifes? Nay, must he not, in one way or another?

He brings us a form of Christlanity little known among us,—patience, forgiveness, elssicity of heart, unconquerable hope, and childlike trust. He claims our arts, our sciences, our love. Not in value placed here, amidist Saxon pride and recklessness; for, tamed by trouble, these are to take his yoke, and learn of him. What heart will not greet him, that is not stone? not greet him, that is not stone?

The rebel Master is that wild beast of civiliza

take his yoke, and learn of him. What heart will not greet him, that is not stone?

The rebel Master is that wild beast of civilization, which must be chained or exterminated. He brings indoleure, contempt of labor, lust of sway, endless cunning, boundless ambition, incurable meanness and dishouesty, perfidious towards God and man. He brings us the same Australian ferocity he brought the slave.

There are men who still insist that this race will be exterminated. What four millions, vinal with such industrial and moral forces as these! Others insist the white will never work beside the black. He will do it sooner than starve. He will do it for the golden chances. These wiscacres will have it there is nothing but indolence in this world. First, "the whites will not work if they are free," next, "the whites will not work beside them." Nevertheless, it was a wise book which said to all men, "In the aweat of thy brow shalt thou can thy bread." They were sure, too, the negroes would not fight. Af Banker Hill, Bed Bank, and New Orleans before, so Arkaness, the St. Mary's, Jacksouville and Pascagoula now refute the charge. They are equally sure these same negroes will massacre their masters, if encouraged to do so by, the crime of Emancipation. You see men whose cheeks are pater with horror of insurrection than ever they were with indignation at oppression; they who fever troubled their souls about the thumbsgow or the bloody-paddle, now shudder at the arony arm of the freeman enforcing bis rights. Their sympathetic pangs are for the master who rebelt against civilized government, not for the save who revolts against barbarous license and last. But event, so far, allow them no more credit as prophets in the orderly and soldierly self-command of our colored troops, contrasted with the wanton burning of Pensacola and Jackson/ille by white regiments, and the still more cred destruction of the dwellings and the property of the freedmen at Hilton Head!

tegineous, and mission more error construction of the dwellings and the property of the freedmen at Hilton Head!

In one word, let me indicate the pith of the whole matter. The hatred and contempt of the negro, prevalent in the North, is more hateful and cruel than Slavery incit; it is worthy to receive, and it surely does receive, the scorn of the law-holder. It is not only a mean prejudice, refusing every opportunity of self-improvement and self-justification to an unfortunate race; at is a berbarism instinct with the applie of hell. From Detroit down to Hilton Head, and so round to New Orleans, it is guilty of attrective which make us seriously doubt whether we are worth saving. This wicked imagination about the negro has cost as already hundreds of thousands or lives, and hundreds of millions of money. It alone stands between us and that universal emancipation which would bring all Karopa over to us with enthusiasm, and that viccrous arming of the blacks at the South by generals whom they know and can trans, which would be a more terrible monitor to the rebels than all the fromaides that receiled before the will so Samter.

That wicked imagination, that iniquitous prejudice is the root of these bloody harvests—and they will not coaste for redden this leand, South and North, till it is extirpated. To that exient goes the probe of this revolution—to the very root of Shavery, which this prejudice is. We shall the pulverised more than the dust of the Simoon, if necessary, to reach and expet that vitus of also well when the word "nigger" in her vocabulary, or fillions inshes colored voness, or reduce her clientship to an innocent and industrious race. Lock to it, you who think yourselves loyal, but keep in your hearts that sub-

tje contempt or hate. You may call it an organi, ineradicable prejudice. God has stamped it as counterfelt, in his world to be accepted no longer. You cherish it to the lengthening of this day of

You cherish it to the lengthening of this day of blood.

An obstinate skepticism queries at every some, "Will the Proclamation do any good?" The sawer to that question is in another:—Does it man Elm ancipation?

The birth of a people is in its first great Act of Justice. Our Nationally never existed till today; because only to-day do we begin to create belong neons institutions throughout the country. Uses never existed till now; it was a Severance and Ord Strifte we called Union. The Proclamaton is nounced that we had a State, and not the broken fragments of one, since it pointed to three miline cliticens: where nationality had been repeditual, and so closed the chann of North and South. In regenerates, the National Corenant, and put as official each by the side of marriage rows as draw men's prayers. It makes law goopel, and can demortalisting strife between Religion and Politic. It humanizes and civilizes us; and in a promises, Mercy and Peace approach each other. In what it initiates, it adds a new and finer with the the thing of the promises, Mercy and Peace approach each other. In what it initiates, it adds a new and finer with the the promises, Mercy and Peace approach each other. In what it initiates, it adds a new and finer with the the promises, Mercy and Peace approach each other. In what it initiates, it adds a new and finer with the the promises, Mercy and Peace approach each other. In what it initiates, it adds a new and finer with the thing and the Declaration of Independence for cursive sat the laws is Charity. And the greatest of the is Charity.

The War of the Revolution brought Independence in the laws is Charity.

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the slave is Charity. And the greatest or uses is Charity.

The War of the Revolution brought Independence. The war of Emantipation brings Library, Independence is freedom from external triang; Liberty from internal. Independence is self-generation; Liberty is God's government. The demand of this one's that a nation shall do si it will, that of the other that it shall do si it ought. The victory of Independence is political; that of Liberty is moral and spiritual. To pass from the first to the second is the glopy of a people. Our Deleasation of Independence involved in its very terms. erty is moral and spiritual. To pass from the fast to the second is the glory of a people. Our Dek laration of independence involved in its very tens Emancipation. But it took nearly a centry to make it thereby a fact of Liberty.

Hitherto, the American people have been estantly indicting wrong; henceforth they are as constantly to redress it. -Down to 1883, it was the fact of the property of th

stantly inflicting wrong; beneficion they are a constantly to redress it. -Down to 1833, it was the function of our statesmanhip to apologize for the alavery of the African. Henceforth it will be aphended task to protect his liberales, and, in his our own. Once before we had the terrible eigration of war. The first entitled on an a guilty bent, the second cancels it in making the Constitution a covenant of mercy. The Proclamation begins a let in the Inspirations of Conscience and the Industrians of Brotherhood. It takes out of our Edisthose scandalous reservations which made then shuffling, shame-faced, and hyportifical. Men will dark look each other in the face, and talk of Jacobs. Alastractions will not put polite secting the stice. Abstractions will not put polite secting the fight. It will be possible to reason from the pimal data of the moral consciousness as one as in fail other civilized countries, without being rote it traitor, a mandman, an idiot or a bore. Semons begin to be maniller, and fetch up somewhat belighing the section of the state of the section of t

or pointson is ciosing op. A trineed lie is falling, before which our statesmen crept; a Sanale quesis deposed, for whose favor our parties fought. Seepohobis will work out of our blood, a sout of or laws, as this race approves itself in battle, in recursive, as this race approves itself in battle, in recursive will be purer, manners sweeter, laws more dipfied, when the bayonet and cannon, by obediene is justlee, shall have won a noble peace. And the reproach of this People before the nations will be taken away.

Earth and Heaven are quick with moral propulsions, and whichever side puts itself richt with the meaning of the hour triumphs. Bebel earnetees more than makes up for rebel revolt against the fathat the whole war is simply God's claim exceed on behalf of the slave. When we meet then at the ground, we conquer. It is as imperited to ask what good the will do to draw out the sheep from the goats on the Judgment Day.

The identity of Policy with Justice was never to manifest before. From the beginning, this was the Policy of Victory—the derlining of it coly the Nation. Has not everything else miscarried illustively stones in the Temple of our Fathers called on for this? The very first step in it has given as the Notion. Has not everything else miscarried illustively stones in the Temple of our Fathers called on for this? The very first step in it has given as the noble beaut of Anti-Slavery England. I call be Anti-Slavery, for she is seen in such so as she is trying to believe us on the strength of the Proclaimation, she would have been our first the beginning. Say to the Government, Wedman that you bring to an end all these amagnaces aperils from beyond sea; that you show youncieral earnest in that first step, by taking the second, and the "200" pirates of the Mersey. It is nya hands to determine whether they can do it or second to the second of the secon

under Government ban in another, nas masseriton of an Anti-Slavery men? How can you or a loss of an Anti-Slavery principle, and sheel not satisfy Anti-Slavery men? How can you or I Universal Emancipation is as much a medical at the head of a Southern say to-day, as a Proclamation was needed last January to-day, as a Proclamation was needed last January simply bocause he is the only man who can asia it bear military fruits.

Let me ask any one who resists Universal Emeripation to notice the fact that this is the censury in which Freedom flowers for the Sare. From 1803 to 1872 the Slave Trade abolished in Languard and America; from 1833 to 1858 British Emaception in the West Indies; in 1848 in the Swedish Emagelpation; in 1871 a Tasis in 1818 in the French Colonies; in 1856 in the Portugueses; in 1890 in the Dutch. In 1851 is the Fortugueses; in 1890 in the Dutch. In 1851 is the Fortugueses; in 1890 in the Dutch. In 1851 is the Fins in Russia; in 1872 in these States.

Will you rote down, or sincer down, or fall down: the Dutshess of the century? I constitute the United States of the century? I constitute the United States and the Constitute of the

to For this admirable Discourse, unabridged see "The Commonwealth" of East 1st.