EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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## BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1684

Harvard boll Lib ;

## Refuge of Oppression.

### TREASON IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It is incredible that the people of Boston allow in heir city the weekly publication of such infamous iterances as the following, from the *Liberator* of level 24th.

meterances as the following, from the Liberator of April 24th.

Perhaps we err in saying that it is incredible. Within the past two years, "Lovalty" has become a word of purely arbitrary signification in the mouths of the men who use it for the time. The New York radical papers which denounce their policies of the Boston paper, but on the contrary, they delight in honoring Mr. Wendell Phillips, whose name is printed conspicuously at the head of the Liberator as one of the managers of its finances. In the Middle and Western States we hear daily of the seizure of newspapers and the arrest of editors for alleged treasonable sympathies. We have never seen in a paper published out of Massachusetts a more atrocious article than this, and yet it will pass unnoticed by "loyal leaguers," unnoticed by radical newspapers, who would nob the office of the Boston Courier or Post today, if either of them should express a sentiment remotely in favor of the destruction of the Union.

While the men whom these disunion abolitionists

## FAILURE OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

## Setections.

## HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON EMANCIPA-

## TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND.

What shall we say of that scheme which aims at The first half per per large and agraination, but hat in first developed the words of the per large and the per large an

## THE RICHMOND WHIG ON GENERAL Mo-

While General McClellan was at the head of the

ou lies. In lies he towered, and under lies he extracted. How fortunate for us he was chief of the Yankee army! With the immense hers at his command, an officer of truth, enter

AN ILLUSTRATION OF MCCLELLAN.

### TOO SENSITIVE BY HALF!

### THE OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.

# THE BIBLE DODGE OF THE SOUTHERN CON-

of Dr. Chalmers tell

### EXPERIENCE IN LOUISIANA.

MA

significant of the second of t

is around, little, Life

on occasioned the Ball's Bluff disaster—t, against the urgent warning of high off ded his army at Fair Oaks, with the ckahominy between, whereby one parti-

But the wounded man shook his head, and said here were none of his persecutors among the lot-sent him to the Hospital, and hear since that there some chance of his recovery."—Cleveland Leader.

# REBEL ATROCITIES IN KENTUCKY.

"GRAY HAWK, Jackson County., Ky., April 13th, 1863.

Dran Sin:—This leaves me lower down in spirits than I have ever been since I had a family. Some ten days ago, Culke, with some five hundred men, came in through by Proctor, in Owsley County, taking all the borses they could get; came on to my house and took a mule from me; ate and definyed all the corn I had; pastured my wheat, and committed other depredations.

On Tuesday, the 17th of this month, Humphrey Marshall; men, with the guerilla band from Breathitt County, commenced coming into our county by Proctor, taking hornes, cattle, and everything they could get bold of; came on to Boonville, burned the jail, destroyed the records in the Clerk's offices, cut the books up and scattered them through the streets, came on to my house, took every horse and mule I had—numbering thirteen—headed by Jack May, Jerry South's son, William F. Lacy, James Hurl and Robert Allen. They got after my two eldest sons, up the branch from my house, and shot most of their ammutition at them; Lacy then charged upon my oldest son, with his musket in hand, curing him; swore he would hang him. My son drew his pistol, shot lines through the arm, and into his canteen. Lacy there up his hand, hallood on, "don't!" My son fired again, took Lacy under the ear, and dropped him off his horse dead. The boys them broke, the musket balls cutting around them, ran down a steep cliff, that their horses could not charge down; and made their escape into the woods. The rebels then set fire to my houses, burned everything I had, leaving my wife and children with nothing but the clothes they had on. My wife got down on her knees to them, and offered them one thousand dollars in cash not to burn her house. They would not heave be be blanked their muskets. Some few things, however, which she did get out, were taken from her by the rebels, consisting principally of thirty-three bed blankets. The balance all went to the flames. I was in Jackson turning out, upon an average, five hundred whith my three youngest children (my two boys being hid out on the month o

### EIGHT MEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Lebanon, Mo., records the following acts of savage barbarity on the part of a gang of representatives of "superior Southern civilization":—

sentatives of "superior Southern civilization":

"A band of guerillas passes through Dallas, Polk, and Cedar counties, during the week commencing April 14th, 1863. On the 19th of April, as an escort was returning from Springfield to this place, seven men belonging to the Eighth Regiment Cavalry, M. S. M., being some five or ax miles in rear of the command, were taken prisoners by this band, in Dallas county. The rebels were dressed in Federal uniform, and the men of the Eighth supposing them to be, friends, rode up to them, and were thus taken by surprise, and surrendered.

They carried them into Cedar county, and on the 22d stripped them of all their clothing, and shothem. The seven men were nurdered in the most

they carried them into Cedar county, and on the tstripped them of all their clothing, and shot m. The seven men were murdered in the most uman manner, and thrown into a heap like so my hogs. They were not found by their friends if the 26th inst, when they were taken to their new and buried. On the day the soldiers were as creally nurdered, the party of unprincipled lis went to the house of Obadials Smits, of Cedaruty, called him out, commenced firing on him, twen he found they were determined to murder, he attempted to make his escape, but all in o. He was killed by these inhuman beings, and are they found that he was dead, they shot as my as twenty balls through his body. It pains much to have to announce the death of these m. The writer was well acquainted with the cut soldiers killed by this band, and knew them have been high-minded and honorable men be-the commencement of this rebellion, and true

embers of the General Assembly will learn not regret his unfortunate death. Idiah Smith was one of the early settlers of schwest, and for forty years a minister of the nary Baptist Church. His love of country abounded, and from the commencement of the his been raging for the last two years, k strong and decided grounds for his country, to opposition to treaton in all its forms. was an object of hatred to all traitors and thisners with rebellion from the commence-

The Ziberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

WEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

TION.
The Thirtieth New Escland Anti Slavery Co

the humber, the consequence of which was a battle oft, and nine thousand of as fine fellows as ever breathed, wounded and dead in their tracks—tley, the supporters of this man, have the officontery to vitiperate General Hooker for recrossing the Rappshannock when its swollen and extraordinary rise was endangering his position, and to demand the restoration of their favorite. They do this, too, at the very first breath, without stopping to hear a word about the actual reasons for the movement. While other men are seeing in; to, at least, are hoping to find in it gratifying evidence that General Hooker, who is known to have every other bigh military quality, possesse also the quality of high prudence, which many feared tid not belong to his temperatuent, and while, too, they are admiring the masterly ability with which the movement, supposing it to be necessary, was executed, these followers of General McCiellan take no thought but how they can turn the matter to his advantage, and forthwhim make the day hideous with their clamor. Even if it should finally be made to appear, which we do not at all believe, that General Hooker. which afford such striking and sublime attestation to the truth of those principles which the early Abolitionists proclaimed, mush not yet put off the harness, in the persuasion either that the work is done, or that others will do it. We rejoice lindeed that others have sprung up and come forward to labor with up, directly and indirectly, in the mighty work of first delivering a great people from the yoke of Slavery, and then of elevating them to the rights and privileges and honor or of citizenship and of mankind. Bus this will not excuse us from standing firmly at our posts as watchmen, and contending faithfully still with the mighty weapons of Truth which the wonder-working Providence of God has so greatly blessed in the past thirty yyears. A great work yet remains for the Anti-Slaver y Societies and people of the land to do, and, having put our hands to that work, we must not look back while a solitary slave remains in his chains.

Let then the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in New England assemble together once more in Annual make the day hideous with their clamor. Even if it should finally be made to appear, which we do not at all believe, that General Hooker, in some particular, migiudged; yet any decent man would say that that was no reason for the sacrifice, inasumed as the commander never yet lived who did not sometimes make misfakes. But that the believers in McClellan, whose whole career, from beginning to end, was thick with mistakes of commission and omission, and whom yet, the mendal continued to to end, was thick with mistakes of commission and omission, and whom yet, the people continued to trust, with a generous indulgence that will hereafter stand as the greatest marvel in the history of this war—that these men, we say, should raise the cry for the dismissal of General Hooker at his very first mistake, allowing that he has made one, is the very extreme of shamelesenes. It is ridiculous; it is more than that—it is disgusting.

The people, these creatures may rely upon it, will stick by Hooker until he is thoroughly tried, and found wanting. They know that his heart is completely in the war—that he ablors and detests robels and sympathizers with rebels—that he will hold no bosom counsel with the Fitz-John Porters of the service, or entrust them with any responsibility

New England assemble together once more in Annus Convention. It may be that they will never be unde the necessity of holding another. Whether so or no must depend solely upon the existence of Slavery is must depend solvey upon the existence of activities which the great principles of freedom and justice as now applied to the monstrous system of iniquity which, however severely wounded and however weak ened, is still struggling desperately for life and ma

listinct, giving no uncertain sound.

We cordially invite the friends of free

section of the country to be present at the Convention By order of the Board of Managers of the Mass

### THE A B O OF MORALS.

rebels and sympathizers with rebels—that he will hold no boom counsel with the Fitz-John Porters of the service, or entrust them with any responsibility—that he would sooner touch the plague than the prous hands daily grasped by McClellan. They know, too, that General Hooker is a man of action. They are sure that this summer, whatever its vicissitudes, will at least show a very different spectacle in Virginia from the last—that there will be no month lost in sitting with a hundred thousand men before earthworks at Yorktown, manned by ten thousand, that could be carried in a day—no consumption of a fortuight in marching by an unobstructed road forty or fifty miles from Williamsburgh to the Chickahominy—no lingering for aix weeks in the swamps of the Chickahominy with hardly a blow struck on the offensive, while tens of thousands were sinking into an inglorious grave from the deadly malaria—no failure to take prompt advantage of such opportunities to seize the rebel Capital as were offered at Williamsburgh, at Fair Oaks, and at Malvern Hill—and no neglect to follow up such a victory as that at Antietam with pursuit and a permanently crippling blow. All that sort of dawdling is slow done with. Moreover, the people believe that Hooker will make such disposition of his strny as will avoid such an unconcerted and disorderly en-As well expect a blind man to discrim as a nation corrupted by slavery to be capable of mo al distinctions. Where the sum of all villanies is the the flow does not be seen as the flow does not be seen as the flow done with. Moreover, the people believe that Hooker will make such disposition of his army as will avoid such an unconcerted and disorderly engagement as that at Williamsburgh; such a surprise, without the means of retreat, as that at Fair Oaks; such a disposition of forces as occasioned 27,000 men at Gaines' Mills to be pounced upon by 70,000, and it will night overwhelmed; such a precipitate and tumultuous retreat as that from Malvern Hill to Harrison Bar, and such a delay in occupying defensible ground as at Harrison's Bar, where nothing but a heavy rain, impeding the movement of the enemy's arrillery, prevented the absolute destruction of the army. They also are confident that the battles twhich Hooker will fight will be overlooked, in the manner of Napoleon and Wellington, by himself on the full of battle, and that the he will be ready on the instant to seize the critical moment, whether to avert diaseters or secure triumph; and that he will not, after the manner of McClellan, either keep out of the sight of the combat altogether; as was done in levery battle on the Peninsula, or view it, as was done at Antietam, on a camp stool essence of law and the requisite of religion, the hon man is a knave, and the wise a fool; truth become an outlaw, and virtue is a crime. The Northern mise diseased by long years of contact with the pestilene of the South, required the bitter purge of war to re vanished from the land. These intellectual owls, dis-turbed in their Cimmerian gloom by the gradual dif-fusion of heaven's light around them, hoot at each faintest my as the harbinger of everlasting night. Every moral axiom they challenge as the seed-grain of evil, and the more indisputable the utterance, the louder becomes their clamor, till at length our rising indignation is drowned in our sense of the ridiculous. That venerable bird of darkness, the New York Journal of Commerce, finds a congenial perch in our "Refuge" this week. "Atrocious" and "infamous" are the epithets it bectows on a simple vindication in ser the epithets it bectows on a simple vindication in avert disasters or secure triumph; and that be will not, after the manner of McClellan, either keep out of the sight of the combat altogether, as was done in every battle on the Peninsula, or view it, as was done at Antietam, on a camp stool a mile or two away, the other side of the river.

The idea that carnest "Fighting Joe Hooker", is, at this stage of the business, to be sent out of the field, and the frigid pedant, McClellan, to be brought up to the rescue, is superlatively about. Nothing but a half-insane, half-traitorous craving to turn him to party account, could have ever started such a vagary. The devotees of McClellan are doing him no

but a half-insane, half-traitorous craving to turn him to party account, could have ever started such a vagary. The devotees of McClellan are doing him no service in thrusting him forward in this unseemly style. The Government has bidden him go in peace; and as for the people, they are perfectly content be should eat his salt with the copperheads in perfect quiet. This war has done with him, and it is the swar alone they care for. But if his friends are not content that he should remain where he belongs and shall insist upon subjecting him to public scrutiny and comment, he will be dealt with in such fashion as sternest truth requires.

God over any human device or institution wha The act of burning in public an instrument what he are a vagary. The act of burning in public an instrument what he are a vagary. The act of burning in public an instrument what he heart and conscience have long in ment of which it is but the external synounds on vit was originally based exist, and an honest man of the construint of the construin judgment will remain as long as the grounds on which it was originally based exist, and an honest man will years when he affirmed that manwas better than sheep, and, again, was greater than the temple; hus far are the Abolitionist to biame for reisserting thes truths of reson and conscience? I ji it monstrous taccept as self-evident the equality of all men in reaccept as self-evident the equality of all men in respect of human rights, and to revolt from a compacbased upon an exactly opposite idea? The Constittion and Union were either constructed in conformit
with the laws of God, or they were not, and littl
avails a name when principles are in question. The
Union means something; is it liberty or slavery
God has left us no choice but to love and defend th
one, and to hate and omness the other. We cannot one, and to hate and oppose the other. We cann therefore, blindly profess ourselves Unionists, with

RETALIATION.

Governor Andrew's letter, printed in another col-umn, on the relative positions of negro and white volunteers, and referring especially to the protection which will be afforded the blacks, is a perfectly sat-isfactory declaration of his opinion and purpose, but does not seem to be an authoritative announcement in behalf of the Government. We have never doubted that President Lincoln and Secretary Stan-ton, when deciding to send negro regiments into the field, would sooner or later see to it that their mili-tary rights should be respected by the rebels; that if captured, they should be treated like other prison-ers of war. But how wil they enforce those rights, and when?

The took strong and decided grounds for his country.

And is opposition to treason in all its forms.

He was as object of hatred to all traitors any dryngalizares with rebelian from the comment.

The country of the control of the country of the c

omer then Verthis. The reduction that received Laurenter. A recent type, the hard race to expect the ideal of the reduction and received the receive

political opinious, if he but faithfully perform his duty. So far as he contributes to the end of all government, the people sak no more and care for no more But in war, success abandons the party which is divided, and it is manifestly obligatory upon the government to make way with those of its servants who have no hear! in the success of the national cause. More than that. The officer alluded to, if the case be not the single issue of the election, openly avowed, was the prosecution of the war and the support of government. Better would it be for the army and nation, if all other copperheads among our officers should show their heads for the sweep of the President's acythe l—w. r. o.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN

We learn from the Tribuse of Wednesday that the Twenty-Risht Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in New York at the Church of the Furitans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's), on Tuesday, foremon; addresses were delivered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Robert Purvis, Theodore D. Weld, and Wendell Phillips; the amount received during the year, as set forth in the Treasurer's report, was \$18,461.93, and the expenditure \$9,297.83. The anniversary of the New York Anti Slavery Society was held at the Cooper Institute in the evening, when addresses were delivered by Theodore Tilton, Wendell Phillips, and Henry B. Stanton.

A page of the Tribune is occupied by the speeche delivered at these two anniversaries. The resolution adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society were

1. Resolved, I has from the Deginning of the Con-federate rebellion till now, the American Anti-Slavery Society has uniformly pronounced it to be unparalleled on the score of perildy, without semblance of justifi-cation on moral or patriotic grounds, fearfully barbar-ons in spirit and conduct, and waged for objects equal-

this verdict with the deepest emphasis, it has not falled to remind the people of the North that, ever since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States,

no longer stands.
3. Resolved, That being thus delivered from that NEVER BE RENEWED, come what may; but the Fed-

case of the war power constitutionally entrusted to his hands, was not only justified in declaring the immediate and everlasting emancipation of all such slaves as were designated in his Proclamation of January 1st, 1863,—more than three millions in number,—but he would have been faithless to his oath not to have done so; and, instead of having good too far, it was, and still is his solemn duty and sublime privilege to "pro-claim liberty throughout ALL the land unto ALL the inhabitants thereof," in accordance with the command of Ged, and for the safety and unity of the Republic, on went assurder by the natural operation of antago-nistical ideas, institutions and pursuits.

5. Resolved, That since it is undeniable, that sin-

b. neatured, and since it is undefinate, that since years wery was the sole and legitimate cause of the rebellion, and that the rebellion is especially for the preservation of slavery, to exempt any part of the slave system from the operation of the Proclamation is a self-defeating measure, an evidence of judicial blindness, and a criminal prolongation of the war.

Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are one—their principles and purposes are one—their de-ires and aspirations are one—their interests and in-

8. Resolved, That to charge the Presider gress with a design to change the conflict in to suppress rebellion, to a war for the abolit very, is to evince genuine "copperhead"

rery, is to evince genuine "copperhead" malignity and mendacity, and exactly to reverse the truth—the sholltion of slavery being indispensable to the efficient of short of slavers and suppression of the rebellion, and, therefore, a lawful and necessary means to a constitutional end.

9. Resolved, That the highest particitism has been evinced by such men as Ferrmorr, Hunner, Saxvor, Perling, Buyler, Dickinson, and Gen. Hariltons, Perling of Texas, in their earlier or later recognition and assertion of the fact, that slavery and the rebellion must be crushed together; and to that particitle declaration, let all the people respond "Amen!"

10. Resolved, That the recognition of the independence of Hayi and Liberia—the radification of a truth—the states of the state sertion of the fact, that slavery and the rebellion must be crushed together; and to that patriotic declaration, let all the people respond "Amen 1"

10. Resolved, That the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia—the ratification of a treaty with Great Britain, whereby the American fing can no longer be hoisted with impunity to protect the piratical African slave-trade—and the emancipation of all the slaves in the District of Colombia—are three great historic events, which will ever reflect glory upon the Administration of President Lincoln and honor upon the hitty-seventh Congress, and which cheeringly demonstrate the irresistible advancement of the cause of freedom and humanity in our hitherto slavery-ruled land.

of freedom and humanity in our hitherto blavery-ruled is and.

11. Resolved, That the American Anti-Slavery Solution is a control of the Solution of the Solution in the signal success which, by the blessing of God and the signal success which, by the blessing of God and the power of His truth, has crowned its labors since its governmented that he be confined for two years at the Dry Tortugas. It is not stated, however, that this sentence has been approved of by the President.

12—It is said that Rev. Horses James, Chaplain of the 25th Missachusetts Regiment, who has been appointed superstrangedent of the depart to appress the heartfelt hope, that its next-anniversary, completing its third decade,—will be held simply to oxiderate the utter extinction of the reboilion, the library and the triumph of "Lienter And Union, and the triumph of "Lienter And Union, gov and Forenza, our arm transfer of the smooth in disportance of the work to be done among the freedmen of Morth Carolina.

### THE SIMS MEETING.

The friends of Thomas Sime arranged last week a meeting for his benefit in the Trement Temple, and about a thomased people came together to hear the account of his last twelve years' experience in alavery. His wife and child, tho partners in his late escape from Vicksburg, were with him on the platform.

weither his escape just made, nor his former one, were occasioned by any special ill-teatment. He felt that no man had the right to claim ownership over him. His narrative gave the impression that his ordinary treatment was as good, and his position generally as favorable as slaves ever experience. But these things were not sufficient to content him, without freedom.

On arriving at Savannah, he was put in pri-On arriving at Savannah, he was put in prison, and had a severe sickness there. This, he supposed, at first prevented his receiving the severe punishment which a recaptured fugitive naturally expects. Before his recovery, a runor reached the South that the Northern people were reporting that he had been whipped to death. In fact, he was not whipped at all, but was sold as soon as he was in condition to work at his trade of bricklayer.

In the twelve years that have passed since his return to Savannah, he has had several change of masters. It was amusing to hear of the unpleasant surprise of some of these men, on learning that the slave

turn to Savanuah, he has had several changes of masters. It was amusing to hear of the unpleasant surprise of some of these men, on learning that the slave
it they had bought was that eminent one who "had
been to Boston." As far as Mr. Sims's experience
went, the slaveholders apprehended danger from the
contact with their slaves of one who had been a fugitive, more than they derived encouragement and condidence from the surrender of that fugitive. He was
constantly directed to keep silence respecting his Boston adventures; and he soon found that the readlest
way to obtain a change of situation was to publish the
fact that he was the boy who "had been to Boston."

He never relinquished the purpose of attempting an
except, nor the hope of succeeding in it; and he did
all in his power to assist the transfer of himself to the
positions he judged nots favorable for this purpose.
Most of his time since the rendition has been spent at
It Vickaburg. He married there, and has a child seven
or eight years old. He hired his time of his master,
and thus had as much freedons of locomotion as alares
ever possess. Three slave friends joined him in forming a plan of escape, and though his wife and child
had been removed some miles out of the city, he sucexceeded in bringing them to the "dug-out" boat that
had been provided. The men had arms, and were determined to fight in case of interruption. They were
mecessarily obliged to pass near a rebel battery, but a
cloudy sky enabled them to pass without discovery. remined to light in case of interruption. They were mecessarily obliged to pass near a rebel battery, but a cloudy sky enabled them to pass without discovery, and they went through the rebel lines, and reached the pickets of General Grant in safety.

Information such as these fugitives could give was a contractive or the country of th

of course very welcome to General Grant, who gavi-them a paper certifying that fact, and authorizing the passage of the party Northward.

Mr. Sima spoke with case, and without embarrass-ment or hesitation, as hour and three quarters. When he had cloted his narrative, Wendell Phillips was in-troduced to the authors.

in mac corect in sarrante, wender Philips was in-troduced to the audience.

Mr. Phillips traced the immense changes that have taken place in Massachusetts of late years, and drew a historical parallel between April 1851 and April 1863. He referred to the large number of persons then assist-ing or favoring the rendition of Sims, who have now become practical abolitionists. It was a very striking drepmatance that the chair of Boutwall, then Girchmatance ance that the chair of Boutwell, then Go circumstance that the chair of Boutwell, then Governor of the State, was now filled by a friend of John Brown. In fact the State Government, and the Statistes, excepting only the city of Boston, had become abolitionized.

Boston, he said, was accountable for the disgrace and guilt connected with the rendition of Thomas Sims, and the retribution for this sin was now press into the property of the state of

Sims, and the retribution for this sin was now preasing upon her. For two years, her best blood has beer poured out in requital upon Southern battle-fields, but the atonement is not yet complete.

After referring in a touching manner to several of those who had been active in Sims's behalf in 1851, and especially to Theodore Parker, Mr. Phillips displayed to the audience the coat worn by the fugilive at the time of his seizure in Boston, which had been preserved by Mr. Parker, and transmitted by him thus. ure in restoring it to the original owner. Mr. Garrison was then introduced by the

suppression of the rebellion and the repose of the country, and, consequently, as nuisances to be suppressed.

7. Resolved. That it has required, and still requires, the continued occupancy of the so-called loyal Border Slave States, by the army of the North, to prevent their immediate and concurrent annexation to the Confederate States), so that it is an enforced obselence to the strong arm of military power, and not a patriotic support of the Government, on their part; notwithstanding the gratifying evidence that there is in those States a strong and growing anti-slavery sentiment, which proves its loyalty to be genuine, not only by being willing to stand by the Proclamation as far as it goes, but also by laboring to exterminate size.

toms of our State and nation.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sims will tell his story, and give further details of slave life and of rebel life, to many audiences of Northern people. If he can so condense the earlier part of the narrative as to allow half-an-hour for statementh respecting Vicksburg, the half-an-hour for statements respecting Vicks condition of the rebels there, the influence of

THE CASE OF ME. VALLANDIONAM. According to a New York despatch posted upon the Merchanta Exchange Bulletio, the Court Martial which tried Mr. Vallandigham have found him guilty, and have recommended that he be confined for two years at the Dry Tortugas. It is not stated, however, that this sentence has been approved of by the President.

## CAN THE REBELLION SUCCEED?

OAN THE REBELLION SUCCED?

No man can doubt, that the success of the Rebellion is the destruction of the Hepublic, and of the hope is the destruction of the Hepublic, and of the hope of humanity for centuries. It needs but little point cal forceight to see that. The only question is, or it succeed? In a military point of view, we must a succeed? In a military point of view, we must a succeed? In a military point of view, we must a succeed? In a military point of view, we must a succeed in a military point of view, we must a succeed in the termination of the work we have less fighting among ourselvers, and say we have less fighting among ourselvers, and one the event. But this is not a mere war of saymen, not a mere contest of clashing steel, not a "weak artillery," "Little Mac" to the contrary, nowing attending. It is a war of ideas, of principles. In but the development of progress; and sures as that forth must triumph orre rise, and right over wrong, so surely shall we succeed. America's future, as a great republic, is necessary to this world's progress. She was created, not for hereaft slone, but for the ages, and for the world so man can suppose that this great people last nothing to do with the age's future; that principles so potent, principles that have made and moulded all history, and like the unseen fires pent up in the mountain.

nothing to do with the age's fature; that principles so potent, principles that have convuled the work as la lages, that have made and moulded all history, and like the unseen fires pent up in the mountain bear that have foregree made the mighty mass to that any fire the man and groan with thunder, though never his ing their full eruption, save on our soil, are in the world for nothing; that America, over whose creat the new star of liberty was lighted, and around whose birth so many evidences of the Great One's night do cluster, and whose every footstep, thus far, has been signalized by so much of destiny, is on the emb without a mission to the ages. Impossible! sithout a mission to the ages. Impossible!

The empires of the earth that have gone before us

The empires of the earth that have gone before as had their appointed work to perform. They were the foundations for future and better structures. They tried principles of government and religion. Those which were false have crumbled; those which wri-true have stood, as everything good and tree shall-stand, forever. Athens, and Sparia, and Rone, and the bleeding republics of the old world, had such mission, and a mission to us. Spartan hereism hate-kindled the enthusiasm of every age; and she cas tell how much the memory of her heroic deek. which were false have crumbled : the kindled the enthusiasm of every age; and who can tell how much the memory of her heroic deed has influenced the arruggles for liberty that have coarnaled Europe, and that gave birth to our republic. Grecias Hierature and learning, Grecian enthusiasm is a arts and sciences, in religion and liberty, still all upon the character of the ages. Her mission was to give birth to the great thought of Freedom, to red its cradle, and foster its infant weakness, and give brain to the world.

rain to the world.

The iron will that projected itself upon the world, in the abape of the Roman throne, is still felt and feared. Rome's mission was to give laws to the void and to the ages; and to-day her jurisprudence form the foundation and frame-work of all law. Lepul-tors and lawyers go to the Rome of the past for their tors and lawyers go to the Rome of the past for their legal furniture. On the throne of empire still situation legal furniture. On the throne of empire still situation in the halls of every kegislature her voke is still heard, while at every har she pleads, and on every leach sid dictates. This was her destiny; while the strugging nations of Europe that have fought for liberty, like the viteral and, of yore have kent alive the vests dass. nations of Europe that have fought for liberty, like the virgina of yore have kept alive the vestal fans on the altar of freedom. And each of these nations had her mission to us. As the wise men of the East brought their offerings and laid them at the fet of Christ, so have the nations of the East brought their offerings to the new found empire. Greece has given us the gold of her intellect, Rome the silverst her laws and her literature, while other nations have given the frankincense and myrrh of religion enti-stasm and zeal, coming up from the bruised and bled-ing hearts of those whom tyranny sent in exile toor ing hearts of those whom tyranny sent in exile to or shores; while, over all, the star of Freedom hores, lit by the hand of God. To-day America stands, with all that is great and good, all that is tried and re in the past, forming her character and her excellent. And is all this in vain? Can such a nation, she such a splendid career thus far, go down in the dwa of its greatness,

"As though a morning in June, with all its must extensible, Suddenly paused in the heavens, faded, then, slowly descended.

Into the cast again, from whence it late had arism?!

Into the east sgain, from whence it late had arise "!

Never! no, never!

Nations are God's ideas. When America was created, the thought of God was Liberty. For this, be children came across the seas. The destiny of America, from the first, is associated, irrevocably, vilá freedom. And now, the destiny of a race, which, though long despised and down-trodden, is, like very other race before it, yet to sit upon the throse of cilization, and rule the world, is fated with America future: and as freedom is right and slavery is week. future; and as freedom is right and slavery is strong, as the one is the development of progress, the other the bastard of heathendom, so shall the right mumph. and the progress of the world move on, for God is in the struggle; yes, "Our God is marching on."

Now, the world moves by the march of principles. The tap of the drum of truth is the signal for the advance of nations. When ideas are born and principles. oles developed, the flat of the Omnipotent has gote ples developed, the flat of the Omniposer as sufferth, and who can hinder it? The development of truth is God's work in the world. Progress is also of heaven. Where truth is developed, God is then, and who can stay his hand? This war is but bely velopment of truth, and truth shall eventually in velopment of truth, and truth shall evenuary umph. This atruggle is but the development of we great principles; one of them was fought for as Bonker Hill—to wit, that man is capable of self-or-ernment; the other, which should have been better attended to by our fathers, but which, (as help at God i) we will attend to now; that all mes shall be fra-

# THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., March 10, 1862. FRIEND GARRISON :- At a late Temperance gath-ring, it was resolved to educate public sentiment in icated, and from men who make their fellows lear-cated. The present strain upon our style of gords-ment and the diagraceful state of politics in this con-try, owing to religion having nothing to do with them. compel attention to practical remedies. Fines is vote does not turn upon nationality, but upo god i moral principles and intelligence. I never liked the "two years' amendment," now no more on our status book; but ought there not to be some criterion of the ness to vote, applicable to all alike! Drankard and drunkard-makers, aristocrats and slaveholders, have really no heart for republican institutions, and viy should they have a hand in them ! I would have the polls open to woman as much as to man—to foreigen and natives; but not to the suprincipled.

How shall we draw the line, and how are we is prepare or qualify men to upond a Republic!

Yours, truly, W. G. B.

We learn from the Tribane that, on Manlay evening, Wendell'Phillips gave a lecture in the Cooper I pasitiute, in New York city, before a very large audience, on the State of the Country. The lecture was one of a series before the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association, and its President, Mr. Russell, by the Country of the Manlay other except John Brown to bring the people to the banks of Jordan. The lecture was recrited with enthusiastic applause, and is reported at length in the Tribane. After its close, in response to lost and persistent calls by the sudience, Horse Greeky and William Lloyd Garrison briefly addressed than upon the same subject.

19—Six of the Indiana Butternut leaders have been arrested and held over for trial. They became frightened, and divulged all the secrets of the class, who assume the title of Knights of the Goldes Creek, so that the authorises can now proceed with their seek open. We learn from the Tribune that, on Monday

more applies more applies to the Angle the A

TEUTS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION. DE, STURTEVANY CORRECTED.

Ton, "The Destiny of the African led States," is the title of an elabor rtevant, D. D., in the Con by Rev. J. M. Stu ally of May, 1863, which contains theses like

er two peoples, one of which is little re-barbarism, and the other has the full sature civilization, are placed in juxtapost-che other on terms of free labor and free the stronger will always either amalga-the stronger will always either amalgaon, the stronger will always entire amaga-with the weaker, or extinguish it. In the e, civilization undergoes an eclipse, simost too. The homogenous people resulting from ion occupies a position in the scale of civil-ized parents. Numerous examples of this ized parents. Numerous examples of this ized parents. Numerous examples of this provided in the property of the provided p

are cline is to end, we have not foresight to determine the cline is to end, we have not foresight to determine the cline is the cline in the cline

the tropical regions to make the political and social countries. The negro does not aspire to political and social countries the white man; he has no such deating on such hope, no such possibility; he is weak and contantly becoming weaker, and nothing can ever make him strong, but our continued injustice and opposite the property of the property of

The writer shows no disposition to strengthen the writer shows no disposition to attendible to by these means, but uses his doctrines to satisfy we need not be afraid of any dangerous rivalry

le that some may have their fears allaye It is possible that some may have their fears allayed by this article, and be willing to give the negro the rights of humanity in the hope of accomplishing his geldy extinction; but more humanitarian reasoners will passe long-over it, before they accept its conclu-

estincts of humanity are among the rules o The instincts of humanity are among the rules of truth, and many a good man decides against false con-cisions of theorists without being able to detect the fillacies that support them, by a faithful dependence on these test. They never lie and seldom mislend. It possible that the grandest application of the great love to the political condition of the c among us, that has been conceived of in our mee among us, that has been contented to the fines, will, as its legitimate result, accomplish their seedy extinction! Is the great plea of Southern sireholders well founded and correct! It has been their main dependence to repel the charge of inhuman epel the charge of inhuman Their form of stating it is by for the last fifty years. Their form of stating it is that the uegro is only fit for his position in slavery and the trager is only its for the position in slavery, ad an no more rise and prosper out of it than a core or ox. This premise for the defence of slavery a conceded by the article in question. Is it conceded

siy! We think not. The decline of the Indian races is undeniable; it is buted by many to the competition of the white but this may be doubted. It had commenced he/ore this competition began, and continues most re-meter from it. The Indian race appears to have reached its highest development, and to be on the decline from causes independent of the competition o the white race. This is the case with some other races—as with the Sandwich Islanders. Instead of being injured by competition with the white race, all the devices of humanity are put in requisition to save them

dred in Africa show no such weakness. They are as tensions of life as the Indians and other inferior races are perhabble. They live and multiply in the most adverse circumstances, and on the hardest fare. Pa-rents can hardly be so pressed as not to be able to thive and support their children in health and com-

ort.

Besides, the competitions of freedom are not de structure, and competitions of irrection are not a structure, as the writer assumes, but elevating; lower classes are constantly rising and sending up families into higher. Something of this occurs even in mo-nached and aristocratic countries, where royal and noble families require, recruits from lower orders sub-tional to send the sending the subjected to severer discipline to perpetuate them; in country, they are of constant occurrence. men nature loves toil, hardship, and competition; an so far from suffering extinction from them, lives and thrives and develops increased capabilities and power

ids of the colored man might safely pr cit glorious results to the race from emancipation in the United States. The capacities of the race to live, multiply, and rise, have been sufficiently tested by stater; and the unfavorable conditions heretofore enistory. Have the emancipation of the ia Islanda resulted in depression and extino We think not. That race never before thrived to well. Just as little will emancipation occasion still further depression and speedy extinction of the colored

If this argument requires anything further to make it conclusive, it may be reinforced by the consideraton of the experiments of the Spaniards on the Andreas of the experiments are relaigning them to slavery. Those experiments were ethly made, and the capacity of the Indian fully tested; but they were not successful. Indian fully tested; but they were not successful. Indian fully tested; but they were not successful. It is a fully tested in the successful of the successf reping their numbers up, and proved un-They were not sufficient for the tasks of starery. This shows that the Indians in freedom furprecedents by which to judge of the colored Indian extermination only proves exter-

stide, it is not pro-slavery; it makes no application of its doctrine of extermination to justify slaveholding, and ignores the fact that the abettors of this wickdoes have done so. The Doctor acknowledges the roag of slavery, and accepts enancipation and the american of the colored and accepts.

can starery, and accepts emancipation and the catalection of the colored race, as inevitable steps in the oward march of morality and destiny.

We repret his mistake; it was quite unnecessary, and will do great harm, and we beg him to reconsider his positions, and correct them. This is no time to, maper with the great cause of justice and mercy, and aw, more than ever before, the benignity of the Eteral sught to be clearly seen, pervading our every spot progress up, in this great revolution and rectification of prescriptive wrone.

al ought to be clearly seen, pervading our every sep of progress up, in this great revolution and rectification of prescriptive wrongs.

Having, as we trust, sufficiently exposed the fallary of Dr. Startevant's article, we beg leave to note some of the beneficial effects to be expected from same of the beneficial effects to be expected from samedpation. Among them are the following!—

1. The indefinite elevation and improvement of the colored race by knowledge, culture, school discipline, family discipline, State discipline, and resigned. With these means, they will become a near relitated race than ever before, more intellect us, better informed, more artistic, and of higher and face tasses and aspirations.

The stainment of the bleesings of wealth. Man tained as dependent on wealth for high culture and development as he is on intellectual powers. Bith enancipation, the ablated people will acquire

wealth more generally and to greater extents than has been possible for them heretofore. Some will amass princely fortunes, and other site to competence, while the poor will still have privileges greatly in advance of the discipline of slavery.

3. A normal and wealthy increase by marriage and permanent family relations. A few in modern times have been the enemies of marriage and family ties, but the great mass of vise and good men regard them as of infinite value. They are liable to abuse, and require thorough governmental supervision to prevent injustice and oppression, but they are the indispensable condition of a due attention to race culture, and the proper education of the young. Slavery has robbed the colored people of these inestinable advantages, which emancipation restores.

4. Elevating competion. Competition is deemed by many an evil to be shunned. Nothing can be more erroneous; it is one of the most effective instruments of elevation and improvement; the world is full of the fruits of its beneficence. It perfects the arra, advances knowledge, and contributes to every branch of human culture. With enancipation, the colored people will compete with each other and with the white race on equal terms, and all parties be benefited. We need not fear that competion with the white race on equal terms, and all parties be benefited.

ple will compete with each other and with the white race on equal terms, and all parties be benefited. We need not fear that competion with the white race will effect the extinction of the colored people, or conflict with the true interests of their white competions. As in all honorable and just competitions, all will be benefited.
Different white races have learned to live together

in the same countries in the Fast for ages, and, with justice, always prosper and serve each other. We liave no occasion to send the colored people off; with a just government, we cannot have too many of them

a just government, we cannot have too many of them in this country; justice harmonizes the interests of races as perfectly as it does that of families and individuals; it is only injustice that allows one race to prey on another, or in any way to injure it.

Expatriating schemes for sending the colored people to Africa, South America, or other foreign countries, are stupid blunders. The experiment has often been tried, but has always proved a national calamity. Almost as well might persons of English descent enter into a conspiracy in this country to expatriate the Irish, Germans, or French-Americans. A conspiracy sufficiently strong might accomplish this object, but what would the country gain by it! Nothing but disaster and calamity. We have room and employments for all; all can live, and promote the ing but disaster and calamity. We have room and employments for all; all can live, and promote the good. Any class of our countrymen have comming good.

Any case of the first and the first a glove or mitten, or raise some useful product, corn, cotton, or potatoes, no matter what, and then they have the means of livlng, taking care of themselves, and accumulating property; and then, too, the nearer they are to us, and the more numerous, the better; they can neither be too near nor too numerous. Over-production is not possible, if labors are properly directed, and the feriency of freedom is to direct labors properly, by diverting them continually from the less profitable to

ne more prontable.

No philanthropist or Christian need regret that the No philanthropist or Christian need regret that the President of the United States has not succeeded in getting a home for the colored people of this nation in a foreign country, whether South America or else-where. It is not agreeable to the policy of our Gov-ernment to hold colonies in foreign countries, and unless we should retain our colored people as colonists,

less we should retain our courter people as cooldinate, their expatriation would be a great public calamity. If emancipated, the colored people will be at liberty to leave for South America, Africa, or other parts of the globe; some may emigrate to India and China; the globe; some may emigrate to India and Clina; but a just government will give them as great advantages here as white races, and make it their interest to stay as much. We can less afford to spare them since the lavish waste of this rebellion, than before. In alavery, they were a curse to us; with emancipation, they will be a blessing. Every dollar of capital which they acquire will pay taxes, and otherwise help meet the expenses of the Government; all the products and fabrics which they bring to the market will contribute to the public good, and every article which they buy for their own consumption will put money into the hands of the seller, and into the circulation of the country. We have, therefore, a great national inthe country. We have, therefore, a great national in terest in retaining them, and having them prosper

terest in retaining them, and naving tuen prosper, become wealthy, and be multiplied among us.

The whole world is interested in our great experiment of conancipation, and anticipates from it an accession to the sum of human wealth and power; the whole world is interested in the prosperity of all its whole world is increased in the prosperit, as contri-naces, and their most effective employment, as contri-butions to its supplies. The demands of men are lim-ited only by their fabrics and products, which are capable of indefinite increase.

The emancipation of the serfs of Russia is one of

The enancipation of the serfs of Russia is one of the triumphs of modern civilization and Christianity, and reflects immortal glory on the head of the Empe-ror and father of the Russian people; but greater, grander, and more beneficent far than this, is the emancipation of the slaves of America; they are counted by millions, and are raised from a lower de-basement and viler oppression than that of the serfs of Russia, to a greater clevation, as the subjects of

of Russia, to a greater elevation, as American republicanism.

The slaves of America have been the standing opprobrium of Christendom for the last fifty years, and their oppression has contributed to divide mankind into different and hostile parties. This division is accompanied with alienation and illivalil. It is not all Europe. In onfined to America, but extends to all Europe. confined to America, but extends to an integer.

this country it has gone to the extent of creating first
a slave oligarchy, which governed the nation forty
years, and then a rebellion, which for persistence and
obstinacy, and the material aids it has controlled, is
without a parallel in history.

Besides other evils, slavery his corrupted the mo-

Besides other evils, slavery has corrupted the mo-rality of the nation, and done it harm which cen-turies will scarcely repair.

The evils of slavery to the dominant race have clearly appeared in this country for the last twenty years, culminating in the present most sangulary civil war with which God ever scourged a guilty na-tion. How many widows and orphans has it made! What untold millions of wealth has it swallowed up What untold millions of weaths. Bas it wastews up-like a vast maclatron, never to disgorge! How many souls of heroes has it prematurely sent to Hades! The old Trojan war of ancient Greece was children's play in comparison with it. But after we shall have fought our second revolution through, and worked out our redemption, we hope for bright and serene days; more applicability to the colored people than it has to he Anglocazons.

Newithstanding the great fault of Dr. Sturtevant's stick, it is not propalyone.

itiny of glory and happiness.

No man can foresee what the colored people may yet do for themselves, and what trophies they may win. When the Greeks emerged from semb-barbarism after the Trojan war, who predicted their future glorious career? Who foresaw Alexander giving law to Asia, and Socrates, Plato and Aristotle leading the Asis, and Socrates, Plato and Aristotle leading the ages, and giving new views to other races during long millenniums of increasing light? So now the colored race has a future which defies all human augury, and is to be determined by itself. If it produces Alexanders, they will perform the work of Alexanders; and if it produces Platos and Aristotles, they will perform the works of Plato and Aristotle, put coming ages on new tracks of thought, and enrich all human races with new stores of knowledge, wisdom and happiness.

Yours, most truly,

L. A. SAWYER.

ARRADEN, April 14, 1883.

FRIERD GARRISON—In my humble opinion, the best thing the present administration could do would be to allow the South to go, and carry the "damnable institution" along with them.

By so doing, the anti-slavery men would carry the next Presidential Election, while a contrary course is sure to elect a Democratic President, patch up a dishonorable peace, and place us at the mercy of the traitorous alarcholders again.

With respect and esteem,

dishonoranie personalitation de la company d

BRAVERY OF THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

The following official document, testifying to the ourage and success of the colored soldiers in the late onflict with the rebel forces near Pascagoula, has been presented to us for publication:—

April 11, 1000.

JRIO. GEN. SHERMAN,
Commending Defences of New Orleans:
SIR—In compliance with instructions from your
Headquarters to keep you promptly informed of any
movements that the enemy might be known to be
making up the Mississippi Sound, upon learning that
making up the Mississippi Sound, upon learning that
making the Mississippi Sound, upon learning that making up the Mississippi Sound, upon searning repeated demonstrations had been made in the direction of Pascagula, by Confederate troops ashore, and in streed boats along the coast; and, furthermore, having reliable information that the greater part of the forces at Mobile were being sent to reinforce Charleston, I determined to make a recommissance within the enemy's lines, at or near Pascaguala, for the purpose of not only breaking up their demonstrations, but of creating a diversion of the Mobile forces from Charleston, and precipitating them along the Sound; and, accordingly embarked with a detachment of 180 men of my command on U. S. Tramport "General Banks," on the morning of 9th April, 1863, and made for Pascaguala, (Miss.) where we arrived about 9 o'clock, A. M.—landed, and took possession of what and hotel—hotsited the Stars and Stripes upon the building—threw out pickets, and sent small detachment of the property of the pascagual of the property of the building—threw out pickets, and sent small detachment of the property of the ments in various directions to take possession of the ments in various directions to take possession of the place, and hold the roads leading from the same. Immediately thereafter, a force of over 300 Confederate cavalry came down the Mobile road, drove in the pickets, and attacked the squad on the left, from whom they received a warm reception. They then fell back in some confusion, re-formed, and made a dash upon the detachment stationed at the hotel, at which point the detachment stationed at the noter, at which point they were again repulsed; Confederate infantry, mean-while, attacking my forces on the extreme left, and forcing a small detachment to occupy a wharf, from which they poured volley after volley into the ene-my's ranks, killing and wounding many, with a loss of one man only. The fight had now extended along the road from the river to the wharf-the enemy be ing under cover of the houses and forest, whilst my troops were, from the nature of the ground, unavoid-ably exposed. The Confederates had placed their wo-men and children in front of their houses, for a cover and even armed their citizens, and forced them to fight against us. After an hour's continuous akirenemy sallied form again, numbers, attempting to surround the hotel, and obtain possession of the wharf; but they were again repulsed, to their cover—the forest. It was possession of the whar; but they were again repulsed, and driven back to their cover—the forest. It was here that Lieut. Jones, with a detachment of only seven men, having been placed on the extreme right, cut his way through a large force of the enemy's cavalry, and arrived at the hotel without losing a man. but killing and wounding a considerable number of the

After continuous fighting, from 10 o'clock, A. M., After continuous against, rom 10 occes, A. 3a., to 2 o'clock, P. M., and on learning that heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery had arrived from the camps up the Pascagoula river, I withdrew my forces from the hotel, and returned to Ship Island. The enemy's loss was over twenty killed, and a large The enemy's loss was over twenty kined, and a large number wounded. From my own knowledge, and from information derived from prisoners taken in the fight, and from refugees since arrived, the enemy had over 400 cavalry and infantry at Pascagoula, and heavy reinforcements within six miles of the place. Refugees, who have arrived since the engagement, report the chemy's loss as greater than mentioned in

report the chemy's loss as greater than mentioned in my first report.

The expedition was a perfect success, accomplishing all that was intended; resulting in the repulse of the enemy in every engagement with great loss, whilst our casualty was only two killed and eight wounded. our casualty was only two killed and eight wounded.

Great credit is due to the troops engaged, for their unflinching bravery and steadiness under this their first
fire—exchanging volley after volley with the coolness
of veterans; and for their determined tenacity in
maintaining their position, and taking advantage of
every success that their courage and valor gave them;
and also to their officers, who were cool and determined
the medical the action. Subting their command. ed throughout the action—fighting their commands against five times their numbers, and confident throughout of success—all demonstrating, to its fullest extent. that the oppression which they have heretofore under-gone, from the hands of their foes, and the obloquy that had been showered upon them by those who should have been friends, had not extinguished their manhood, or suppressed their bravery, and that they had still a hand to wield the sword, and a heart to vi-

alize its blow.

I would particularly call the attention of the Department to Major F. E. Dumas, Capt. Villeverd, and Lieuts. Jones and Martin, who were constantly in the thickest of the fight, and by their unfliaching bravery, and admirable inanding of their commands, contributed to the success of the attack, and reflected great honor upon the flag under and for which they so nobly struggled. Repeated instances of individual bravery among the troops might be mentioned but it would be a superscript of the success of the structure. among the troops might be mentioned, but it would invidious where all fought so manfully and so well.

invidious where all fought so manfully and so well.

I would also mention the names of, and thank, in
behalf of the Regiment, Dr. Celso Pierucci, Surgeon
of the U. S. store-ship "Relief"—Dr. Skinner, Surgeon of the U. S. sloop of war "Vincennes"—who
so kindly volunteered their services in behalf of the
wounded, and so assistancing attended to their every
want; and also Quarter-Master Sauvinet, who, by his valuable services, aided materially the embarkation and disembarkation of the forces.

nd disembarkation of the forces.

This expedition has completely changed the plans if the rebel leaders at Mobile, by creating a diversion from Charleston; heavy re already been sent to Pascagoula and other polalong the Mississippi Sound.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servan N II DANIELS Col. 2d Reg't La. N. O. Vol., Con HOW COLORED SOLDIERS ARE TO BE

TREATED.

The following letter from Gov. Andrew of Massa-chusetts is in reply to questions addressed him by Mr. Downing, concerning the position of colored troops in

respect to pay, equipments, bounty and prote compared with that of white volunteers

Correct Desarrant, or Massacuraters,

Rescurry Desarrant, Borron, March 27, 1863. \$

George T. Domining, Esq., New York:

Desar Sin,—In reply to your inquiries made as to the position of colored men who may be emisted and mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, I would say that their position, in respect on pay, equipments, bounty, or make their position, in respect on your man and their position, in respect on the position, in respect on the position of the United States, as that of say and all other volunteers, in Washington, or cassion, in an interview with Mr. Stanton, see Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, see Secretary of War, he stated in the man template manner that he would never consent that free serve as solders in the South, until he should be appropried by guarantee and defend, to the last deals as and the last man, to these men, all the rights, privileges and immunities that are given, by the laws of civilized warfare, to other solders. Their present accupance and muster-in, as solders, pledges the home of the nation in the same degree and to the same different. I be live they will earn for the menselves and honorable fame of the Union—nothing less and nothing different. I be live they will earn for themselves and honorable fame of the Pust.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Divoattr—At the Suprome Court, in and for the County of Suffolk, on the pedition of John Oliver, of Boston, representing that, by a decree of said Court, the had been divorced from his wife, Douisa de Mortio Oliver, he was duly authorized and permitted to marry again is accordance with the prayer of his petition.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh.

Mus. Curup.—We have this mornin
interesting parcel of Anti-Slavery demonstration, which were most welcome:
turn, thanks for the volume address
thor [Wm. Wells Brown.] is well known
a sayings and doings are read as thos

me conduct of the freed alaves in almost every posi-tion in which they have appeared. I am glad to see that the Society of Friends among you are liberally adding the poor suffering refugees. Their berthers here are sending contributions for the same necessary.

earnest wishes that you may live to see the complete

JANE WIGHAM. PROGRESS!

BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) April 26, 1868.

BROOKLYN, (N.Y.) April 25, 1868.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—As you have often had occasion to mourn over the unchristian spirit shown by our Orthodox churches toward the hated race, so your heart will be gladdened by any owne of repentance on their part. I think we have such an own here in Brooklyn. The New School Presbyterian organization of this city is very wealthy, popular and "orthodox," including within its jurisdiction the fashionable of the Cayler Spear, Bablingon Mecongregations of Drs. Cuyler, Spear, Robinson, Mc-Lane, etc. At the regular session of the Présbytery, held in Dr. Robinson's church, last week, my fried Charles S. Thompson, pastor of the Siloam Church, Charles S. Thompson, pastor of the Siloam Cauren, was chosen—by a unanimous vote, I think—modera-tor for the ensuing year. Mr. Thompson is a modest young colored man, earnest, practical, well-educated, pleasing in his address, and well-suited in every way. to give satisfaction as a presiding officer. Here white men,—ruling elders, with millions of dollars in their

nan, poor and very dark—and nobody hurt.

Your friend, EDWARD S. BUNKER. VIEWS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN 1860.

In a debate which took place in the Senate of the United States, in May, 1860, between JEFFERS DAVIS and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, with reference

slavery in the Territories, the former scouted the charge that there was any design at the South to dis solve the Union, in the following terms:— 

to the Southern League. He reads from the Southern League. He reads from the Southern League constitution, or whatever it is—I do no know—to show that there was an organization to dissolve the Union. Does the Senator believe there was a lodge in that Southern League outside of the State of Alabama?

solve the Union. Does the Senator believe there was a lodge in that Southern League outside of the Stato of Alabama?

Mr. Dotolas. I did suppose so, for the reason that Mr. Yancy refers to it in his letter to Slaughter in terms of approval; and in the letter to Pryor, explaining the Slaughter letter, he says there is a well-matured plan throughout the Southern States, and approved by the best men in Virginis; evidently referring to the Southern League as spreading throughout the Southern States, and then existing in Virginis, with the approval of the best men.

Mr. DATIS. I know very little about other people's secrets, and have very few of my own to keep; but I will say, that I do not know of it. Further, I will say, that I do not believe there was. And more, I will say, from the best information I have, there was not one hundred in the organization in Alabama; I have been told, about seventy-five. I do not think the Union, was in any danger from them. Have great confidence the strength of the Union. Every now and then I hear that it is about to tumble to pieces, that somebody is going to introduce a new plank into the platform, and if he does, the Union must tumble down; until at has! I begin to think it is such a rickety old platform that it is impossible, to prop it up; but then I bring my own judgment to bear, instead of relying on witnesses, and I come to the conclusion that the Union is strong and sife-strong in its ponce, us well as in the affections of the people; that it hodds high prizes yet, and the danger is that it will overwhelm the States by its wide-spread patronage. The danger is consolidation; and I wish it was in my power to-day to strike three-fifths of the performance of the victures people, but less powerful in its influence upon those who follow in the wake of spoils. But, sir, I have very little apprehension that the Union is about to be destroyed by seventy-fire men anywhere; very little apprehension that the Union is done to be destroyed by seventy-fire men anywhere; very little appre

GEN. BURNSIDE ON THE SLAVES OF REB-ELS IN KENTUCKY.

of Kentucky, having in view the recovery of slaves of citizens of the Sitate; and they are likewise forbidden to sid or abet in their escape from their homes, or to employ stuch persons against the consent of their owners, watch lin cases when unliftary necessity requires their impressment; which impressment must be made in accordance with regulations governing such cases.

2. All slaves made free by the war measure of the Dresident of the United States, by Congress, or by capture, during the war, are entitled to their freedom, and no one in this Department has a right to interfere with that freedom. Any sale of such persons in this Department is void. The right of citizens must be respected by the strmy, and the war measures of the Government must be sustained.

3. Any person wilfully violating this order will be at Good once arrested and reported to the headquarters of Gen. Boyle, at Louisville, for trial.

Regulations to prevent confusion and injustice in the execution of this order will be published.

By command of Major General BURNSIDE.

LEWIS A. RICHMOND, A. A. General.

Official: W. F. Anderson, A. A. G.

The Washington authorities claim that though, Hooker's operations failed, the army has suffered no verious disaster. It is now occupying its old camp at Falmouth, Gen. Hooker says he has taken one more gun than he has lost; that he has lost in killed, wounded and missing, about 10,000 men; that he believes the enemy's loss to be much greater; that he has taken 5000 prisoners; that he has "abstreed and demonstised the rebel army while his own remains well organized and ngod heart;" that "he is himself ranguil and in good spirits."

We have accounts from Admiral Porter of the capture of Grand Guil. He describes the place as the door to Vickburg, and says that it is the strongest rebel possession on the Mississippi. "Has the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleat could have taken them."

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARXY OF THE POTORAC, May 12th. The Richmond papers of yesterday announce the death of Stonewall Jackson on Sunday Afternoon from the effects of his recent adaptatation and postunonia. His burjal was faxed for today. The military band in Fredericksburg have been performing dirges a greater part of the afternoon. He was accidentally shot by his own mes.

The Richmond Emission of the 7th has the follower.

Our victory on the Rappahanoch has cost us down in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. His left are her been empeted showed the slower, a sulfat has passed through his right hand. His condition is now, we learn, as Tavorable as could be tespected; and he will doubtless recover, and is not, we trust, lost to active service. We could better player a brigate or a division. It would be grievous to think that his banner will never more than but upon the Yanker erar; and throw them as its first glesm into heading rous, with the sudden outery, Jackson's coming! I that the stern eye of the betty will never more lighten with a warrior's joy as he launches brigade after brigade upon the stubborn for, until the hated flag stoops, and the columns reel, and

Tackson's coming I' that the stern eye of the bereline was a coming I' that the stern eye of the bereline was a coming I' that the stern eye of the bereline was a coming I' that the stern eye of the bereline was a coming I' that the stern eye of the student focuntil the hated flag stoops, and the columns reel, and
head and fly, with the vengeful Confederate obserringing in their ears.

Our base foe will exult in the disaster to Jackson,
yet the accuraced bullet that brought him down was
never mouleted by a Yankee. Through a cruel mistake, in the containon, the hero received two balls from
some of his own men who would have eiled for him.

The Boston Advertiser says:

"His true name was Thomas J. Jackson. He was
a classmate at West Point, where he entered In 1847,
or Gen. McClellan and the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill. He
was graduated in good standing in 1846, and was breteited 2d Lieutenaat of Artillery in July of that year;
went to Mexico with Magruder's Battery, was hreetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapullepec' a year after. He resigned his commission
in the army in 1852, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was Professor in the Virginia Military Institute
at Lexington in that State. As a Major-General in
the rebel army he has been one of the most promising
and successful of the enemy's leaders."

All accounts represent Gen. Stoneman's caval-ry raid as one of the most brilliant feats of the war At one time a portion of his forces was within the very fortifications of Riehmond, destroying supplies and tearing up railway track. The rebel communica-tions have been broken in every direction, and, so far, Stoneman is reported to have captured at least a thou-sand prisoners. Three regiments of his command were detailed to destroy the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy, with instructions to go into York-town.

the Chickahominy, with instructions to go into I oretown.

2 Gen. Banks has issued orders commanding all
registered semiles to leave the department on or before May 16th, declaring the death penalty for furnishing supplies to the enemils of the United State
of \$25,000 and one year's imprisonment, and to hard labor in Fort Pickens for an attempt to furnish supplies
to the enemy; stating that negroes who desire, to esespecthe intended conscription in the rebel army must
follow the flag of Union and Liberty." [This last order is
in consequence of the rebel military order dated January 27th, for the conscription of negroes free or slave.]

GEN. SIGHL'S CREED. This General sums up has selled in the following assurances

belief in the following sentence —

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine, in the Buller code, in the President's proclamation, in the good will and perseverance of the people, in the undausted courage of our volunteers, in the final vindication of the honest, and the just, and the brave, in the liberation of the down-trodden and the slave, and in the overthrow and death of the Southern oligarchy."

The Helicious Society of Progressive Friends will hole

month (June), 1863, at 10 octock, A. M., and continuing two or three days.

The Progressive Friends are not associated upon any theological or ecclesization basis, but attracted by a common desire to promote their own moral and spiritual improvement, and the labor for the promotion among mankind of whatsoover things are just, beneficent and pure. It is their aim to maintain freedom of inquiry, thought and speech; to be hospitable to new ideas, proving all things and holding fast that which is good; to deliver themselves anothers from the benumbing power of superstition, sectarian-

The measure of snoces which has attended our labors as a Religious Society during the last ten years, to say nothing of the great enjoyment we have had in them, encourages us to persevere in the good work. And now when our country is involved in all the disasters and perils of a bloody struggle for the overthrow of slavery and the preservation of free institutions, the duty of laboring for the diffusion of the principles on which our association is founded seems more than ever imperative. We therefore invite all who cherish those principles to meet and co-operate with us.

Other Lobosco. Wary Longy Barnard.

Oliver Johnson, Jennie K. Smith Mary Lundy Barnard, Theodore Tilton, Hannah Cox, Sarah M. Barnard, Edwin H. Coates, Susanna P. Chambers, Maria Agnew, Henry M. Smith,

INFIDEL CONVENTION ciation of America will hold its An Convention on the day and evening of WEDNESDAY, May 27th, 1863, at Mercantile Hall, Summer Street, Reales at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends of the caus

Per order of the Executive Central Committee, . J. M. BECKET, Sec'y Boston, May 1, 1863.

F REV. LEICESTER A. SAWYER will preach at the stronger next Sunday at half past 10 A. M., on "The resent Crists of Christianity, and its Demanda."

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Quincy, Sunday, May 17th, at 2 P. M., and half past 6 o'clock in the even

Plymonth, St.; Woonsocks, R. I., St., St., Mr. Harris, Woonsocks, S.; & Cambridgeport, \$1.12; Mr. Cooledge, Watertown, S1; Blackstone, \$42; Chemut Hills, Blackstone, \$24; R. I., St.; Ratton, N. Y., \$1.75; Galesville, N. Y., \$2.02; Union Village, N. Y., A41; L. Gibbs, Union Village, \$2; Auburn, N. Y., \$12; Syracuss, N. Y., 11.45. N. Y., 11.45.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE. The eloquent Address of Wespett Puntars, Eng., on the great St. Domings chief. Towarts: LOuverarts: Louverarts: Louvered as the Compensation of the Compensation of

F Mary Warms (formerly a dave) is well recommended as being capable, intelligent and deserving. She desires employment in washing and ironing, home-cleaning, &a, and does other housework natioheterily. Any who will give her work will be conferring a kindness, as she is very destitute, being left with four must children. She resides at 19 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Bos-

MKROY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Down street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of

Diffications from 2 to 4, 2, M.

MARRIED...In this city, April 22d, by Rev. Dr. Reals,
M. Willeam Flowron and Mrs. Cropse Guena.

A None Max Gore. Balle, Mass. A Nonize Max Gove. Rev. Javes Means, of Anburndals, Mass., whose death was recently amounced in the papers, had many warm friends in the left, in New England, and at the West, as well as in the recent seeme of his habors and his departure.—Newbern, N. C. He was amagratly beloved. Never was there a nobler, braver, more chiralrous, godly, loving heart. His memory is dear and fragrant. How laboriously, how faithfully, how tenderly, he cared for the thousands of poor oreatures who looked to, him—in his new position of Euperinsendent of Negocia-for food, clothing, medicine, counsel, everything, the crowds that in solid mass darkened the church galleries at his funeral, and whose tears and supparated.

At Rocky Hill, Conn., Schonow Mussax, (colored.) aged 117 years. Murray was at one time in the English naval service, and was taken prisoner on an English man-of-war during the war of 1812. Soon after being released, he came to Rocky Hill, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was a man of powerful frame, muscular and well developed; very good natured and friendly to-ward everybody, and much attached to his friends and co-quaintances. His wife died several years since, at the age of 90.

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SPEECHES AND LECTURES

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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MISS E. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Languages.

MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing, Painting
and Penmanship. and Penmanship.

MISS A. J. STERLING, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., Pessident of Hamilton College,
Clinton, N. Y.; De Wits, C. Greve, Mayor of Utles, N.;
R. A. D. Mayo, Albany, N. Y.; Henry Blgelow, M. D.,
Newton, Mass; Dio Lewis, M. D., Boston, Mass; Prof.
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ries, Blackberries, Currents, Raspberries, &c.

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sting the lessons, the property of the propert

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER,

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in five minute, without pale, by Jr. A.
KENNEDOYS improved medicine shalled
only of his rooms, No. 31 theorem Falco,
tree of 507 Washington Breeze, bessen. All through rate
took treated on medicility periodology.

ppellock

From the New York Evaning Post. THE REBELLION.

There's a law of compensation, And a law of retribution, For each mortal and each nation, And I've seen the plain solution

If there's truth in the evangel, Then the old recording angel,
By that law of compensation,
And that law of retribution,
(For I've seen the whole solution
Has a reckoning with this nati

III.

I have seen the primal entry
On the books beyond the sentry,
Of the sentry standing ever
Gaunt and grim beside the river,
At the bridge that passes over,
At the dark bridge with the cover.

On a midnight deak and dreary,
When my form was weak and weary,
Then my spirit left its dwelling.
Left it in another's keeping,
In the kind care of another, Of a loving angel brother, Who had left his earth-friends weeping And had crossed the river swelling,
But had found a passage over.
Yound a hackward passage over,
Through the dark bridge with the cover,
And had made another entry
Or the shove this side the sentry,
Of the soriry standing ever
dannt and grin heedde the river,
At the bridge that passes over,
At the dark bridge with the cover. And had crossed the river swelling

As my spirit made its entry
On the abore beyond the sentry,
Of the sentry standing ever
Gannt and grin beside the river,
At the bridge that passes over,
At the dark bridge with the cover;
There I met the writing and There I met the writing angel, With his records all before him, And a halo hanging o'er him, With his books named in th' evangel.

Ψ1. With an anxious, saddened feeling, Through my inner spirit stealing, Turned 1 to the writing angel, With his books named in th' evangel; Just to learn the situation Just to learn the situation
Of our struggling, bleeding nation;
Just to learn this from the entry
On the books beyond the sentry,
Of the sentry standing ever
Gaunt and grim beside the river,
At the bridge that passes over,
At the dark bridge with the cover.

With a tear the angel said it : ith a tear the anger man h.
There's your debt, and there's you ast inspect each primal entry
in the books this side the sentry, On the books this side the sensey, Of the sentry standing ever Gaunt and grim beside the river."

Turned I quiet aids the cover, And I glanced the pages over, And I found the primal entry On the books beyond the sentry, of the sentry standing over Gaunt and grim beside the river, Was before the old embarter. Was before the old embargo,
When the Dutch ship, with her cargo,
Floughed her keel seroes our waters,
With her fettered ross and daughters,
Twas a charge for "countless terrors,
And the "middle passage herrors."

Then the next or second entry On the books beyond the sentry, Of the sentry standing ever Gaunt and grim beside the river, At the bridge that passes over, At the dark bridge with the cover, Was for wails of wires and mothers, And for sisters, fathers, brothers, When the auction hammer thunders That all kindred ties were sundered

Then the post and final entry Then the next and final entry
On the books beyond the sentry,
Of the sentry standing ever
Guest und grim beride the river,
At the bridge that passes ever,
At the dark bridge with the cover,
Was for "proceeds of the earge,
Brought before the old embarge,"
And I found the sngel had it,
With each mill of interest added—
But we may now to the eveniti But we pass now to the credi As the writing angel had it.

Turned I then again the cover, And I searched the pages over, But I feast ne settle entry On the books beyond the sentry, Of the sentry standing over Ganna ar. Of the sentry standing ever Gaunt and grim beside the river; Then I gave unto the angel All his beskn named in th' evangel, When a deeper, saddened feeling Camb access my spirit stealing; But the angel sternly said it— "You shall have your honest credit.

er land is filled with te "When your land is filled with terr Like the Middle Passage horrors, All the horrors of each cargo Eines the Dutch keel ploughed your With her sable sons and daughters, Long before the slave embargo.

Of your staters, fathers, brothers, Bhall emont through all your shaght of the wills of sons and daughters, Of the sable sons and daughters, Since the auction hammer thundered That all human ties were randered.

"I'.
"When the proceeds of the cargo, Brought before the old embargo—
When the proceeds as you had it,
With each mill of Interest added,
Shall be squandered in your shaughters,
'Ald your walls of wires and daughters
You will get your honest credit!"

To will ger your homes created to your,
Then he closed the opening cover,
When again I crossed the river;
By the sentry standing ever
Guant and grim beside that river;
Then my spirit sought in dwelling.
Left within a brother's keeping.
Of an angul brother's keeping.
When that brother laft my dwelling.
Then that brother laft my dwelling.
From this land with corrow laden.
To his bester home in Aldenn.
D.

UREER.
Such to be patient in distrem.
The reariset night at least must slow ;
Thus are able to happiness.
The there is neighbored by the rose.

## The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTION AND SHEMANDOAH.
A TALE OF TO-DAY.

CHAPTER XIII. NEAR ASCUTNEY.

Whence comes that coloring! Heraids of decay we talk of in this connection. Not unless we can go behind the common, repulsive idea with which that word is associated, is it less than sacrilege so to desig-nate this display. Do we make mention of decay

blessed a blessed a blessed a blessed a diffe and death deat

a group of individuals, in tableau, representing orien-tal costumes of the most elaborate styles. Again, along the meanderings of a hidden water-course, ran a line of pyrotechnic light, flashing and flaming in the sun with a splendor almost painful to the eye. Yet again it was a colossal boquet, arranged with a view to

her favorite sunset retreat—the other inmates being with their various industrial pursuits in the aying, a few yards from her, "There she is, vere not announced to the consciousness at all tranger had bowed his thanks to the housewife ed so near that the hand-writing of the folded, avances so near inst the nand-writing of the folded, well-worn letter was perfectly legible, and with a mix-ture of deep emotions stood contemplating the lovely object before him. A level ray from the descending sun shot across the bowed head, and formed a sort of golden nimbus above the auburn hair—the effect was not unlike that of the frelight in Aunt Juno's hut.

not unlike that of the frelight in Aunt Juno's hut.

Partly through fear of starting her too suddenly from so profound a reverie, partly from unwillingness to change, in the least, so charming a picture, the stranger still stood and looked upon her, his fine face eloquent with feeling. Then the fair head moved elightly, readjusting itself on the hand—some influence was unclasping the spell; then the letter was grasped wors firmly then leaved the least of t Was it right thus to invade the sanctity of solitude ell was lossening; the head moved more con-y—the other hand pressed firmly against the sidden on the heart—a profound sigh came from

Life rushed from the centre to the surface in mant-ling color, tremulous motion, an effort to rise, and a half-breathed cry of exceeding joy; then retreated again, as suddenly, leaving a cold, white, exquisitely beautiful marble image, in the arms reverently ex-

en scated, knelt before her with both hands, bending, breathed that one word of invo-How much may one word be the vehicle of ing eyes met his—with glowing cheek and wildly throbbing heart she withdrew her hands, sat erect, and hanked and welcomed the playmate, the teacher, the cousin, the friend.

the cousin, the friend.

They sat there, side by side, while the great red sun went down in the West, glancing back his most benignant smile on a spot of earth so blest with beauty and sanctified by human happiness; while the full,

daughter of him whom their ill-fatted nices had so much loved, should take her place in their affections and care; henceforth her wants must be supplied from their ample means—in a word, she was their daughter, by adoption.

As soon as, without danger of her being forced by process of law from his heart and arms, Mr. Berkeley could take her to the States as his wife, he should claim his afflanced bride. Here lay great uncertainty, if difficulty, and, perhaps, prolonged delay. This evening Hugh Berkeley saw none of these; he only naw his Adels alive and safe at his side, and had from down-nat eye and trembling lip the blessed assurance that she would shide there to life and death. Heaven is not a place for anxieties and doubts, and here was heaven, to night.

Apart from this, Mr. Berkeley had a prophetic conviction that a great national crists was at hand; that God was about to deat directly wift a people that had so long been unheeding of his warnings and suggestions; that prison-doors were soon to be opened, and fetters and manacles unlocked, by the earthquake of his judgments.

"Can any one reasonably assume," he said in an-

it lost its charm ? Lou used to say John Adela."
"Forgive me, Hugh!" It would be difficult to say whether blush, smile or tone, was most captivating either would have been convineing, and the acknowledgment, without words, proved how entirely satisfac

edgment, without words, proved now entirely satisfac-tory the trio were.

"That remains to be seen, dearest. There has been a spirit of Compromise shown by the party, most ob-viously, but it may be overruled for wisest ends. It is an unfortunate thing for individuals or a people, when they come to dispense with the ideal of or places. Here lies one of the great dangers in or places. and, what is escouet in view of the fact, is the curre-conviction of its necessity. How general is the rep to earnest or speculative inquiry or comment—N-he is not the best man for the place, but the best m we can elect.' Look at the result! What should

in eighteen fifty-six—almost the last exchange of let-ters we succeeded in effecting."

"O, yea! And your faith in him remains?"

"Remains, Adela! Increases, ever. There may come tests which even his integrity cannot withstand, but surely I cannot forceed them. He is, unquestion-ably, the profounders and

in matters of opinion. Between these and extremes stand the firm phalanxes of legitim er; the natural results of republican institutions—men-tal and moral freedom, unwarped and enlarged judg-ment, vigorous and comprehensive executive will, and that inspiring enthulasur which sun went down in the West, glancing back his most benignant smile on a spot of earth so blest with beauty and sanctified by human happiness; while the full, fair harvest-moon came up in the East, flooding with its hely, sympathetic splendors that paradise of magnificence whose centre was, as primerally, two pure and loving souls; nor need watching angels be anxious here—the serpent's wiles have been tried, and, thus far, proved powerless.

The past—that momentous period of their entire separation—was retracet; the present, so momentous still in its threatenings as well as its promises, was examed; the future—with the ardor and the determination of vigorous manhood he grasped, and made it already his own; with feminine delicacy and reserve, but yet with trembling hope and confidence, she pushed it from thought and speech, yet held it foundly in her heart of hearts. On one topic alone, over which the future had control, could she trust herself to speak —the freedom of Huldahr and Harry; here she could plead, could plan, could will, with the enthusiasm and energy that were native to her. Sublimely she look de and spoke, as when, in that parior scene at the cottage, Edgar Horton had worshipped at its shrine of her marvellous, versatile, wholly womanly, power. Another worshipped as traly now, and no volce with in bade her turn away.

They talked of her friends and helpers in the dark hour; and Hagh Berkeley reveiled in the grateful, unsubstrusted outpouring of Adela's soul in tribute to the sate, and come prepared to merge self forever for the marks, and come prepared to merge self forever for the sate, and come prepared to merge self forever for the sate, and come prepared to merge self forever for the sate, and come prepared to her grateful in the determination of his friend, if the object of their regard gave vidence the most merger of the first special of the sate of the part of the sate of the part of the sate of the part of the part of the sate of the part of the part of the sate of the part of the part of the

a strong man, firmly truth-centred, remains to be proved. Ah, Adela, the present is full of glorious opportunity for virtue, in the majestic, original sense of that word."

Adela thought

protunity for virtue, in the majestic, original sense of that word."

Adela thought that face never so fine as at this moment, in that apiritual mosnlight, a lofter and purer spiritual radiance linuminating it from within. Has earth or heaven anything more satisfying to resent than the mutual admiration, reverence, confinence of two kindred, yet Individual souls?

The following merning brought Miss Harriet Williams and Effic Lester to the farm-house; the latter to take leave of her beloved "Clars," then remain a few days among the Indian-annmer splendors of that charming locality; the former to facilitate the departure of her dear protego for Her Majesty's dominions. Under those efficient hands the work of final preparation went brinkly on, and the unclouded moon of that evening lighted the progress of a cambrous carriage through the romantic by roads of a mountainous, sgricultural region, toward a remote station of the Vermont Central Railway, to intercept the night express train for Montreal. On the back seat of the carriage reclined a young lady, supported by the arm of a gentleman at her side—both silent, yet expressing in their countenances tranquil joy and entire astisfaction. The front seat held two other figures, seated as on a modern teles-tele—the one a rustic youth whose face was brimful of good-humor and genuine Yankee shrewdness, his ample hands grasping the reins, and guiding the often uncertain pathway of two stout horses; the other as small, compact personage, who sat, with the siry ease of her own self and no other, alternately looking from the window upon the wild, witching landesape, in entire sympathy with its changeful beauty, and regarding with wordless admiration and pleasure the interesting couple before her. At that wayside station they were approaching, Hugh would leave Adela under the protection of Miss Harriet, and by a counter movement reach Montreal & day later, and by another movement reach Montreal & day later, and by another movement reach Moutreal a day later, and by anothe route. What a pity that, even for such results, the moonlight drive should have an end!

### BISHOP COLENSO.

While we are having our revolution in the State, and in the system of depotieum which has so ruinously counteracted our experiment in democratic government, our English friends are witnessing the commencement of a revolution, scarcely less momentous,
in their Episcopal Church. One of the leading combatants in this English revolution, one of those truly
noble persons who see that God's truth has a claim
upon them paramount to the traditions, claims or interests of any human organization or establishment,
is the Bight Reverend John William Colenso, D. D.,
Bishop of Natal. All who are interested in theological and ecclesization reform should watch diligently
the progress of the controversy now going on between

tions upon Inax yenerable name, were identical, in many respects, with the charges made by Theodore Parker against the popular religion in this country; and now, being resilirmed and published by men in England, not only eminent in scholarship and station, but dignitaries in the Established Church, these ideas

works so damaging to the general reputation, and the dogmas and traditions of the Established Church. A prosecution was therefore commenced in the Court of Arches (a tribunal for the decision of disputed these logical and ecclesiastical matters in the English Church) against Rev. Dr. Williams, whose Essay on "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," corroborating the conclusions of that eminent scholar, was assumed to contain ideas at variance with the Thirtyains Arit. Bunear's Biblical Researches," corroborating the contain deas at variance with the Thirty-nine Article as at variance with the Thirty-nine Article de. After an elaborate trial, the Court of Archet pare judgment that rome of the allegation against the town of decays against the town of decays against the town of decays and the town of the two proposed the town of the two proposed the town of the allegation against the town of decays against the town of the allegation against the town of every persons the town of the allegation against the town of every persons the town of the allegation against the town o

op says, in his "Introductory Remarks"—
"But I wish to repeat here, most distinctly, that
my reason, for no longer receiving the Pentatench
as instorically true is not that I find insuperable difficulties with regard to the suiracte, or supernatural
rendations of Almighty God, recorded in it, but solely
that I cannot, as a true man, consent any longer to
shut my eyes to the absolute, palpable self-contradictions of the narrative. The notion of miraculous or
supernatural interference does not present to my own
mind the difficulties which it seems to present so
some. I could believe and receive the miracles of
Scripture heartly, if only they were authentiated by
a versacious history; though, if this is not the case
with the Fernatucuch, any miracles which rest on such
an unsatuble support mass necessarily that its the ground

with the Pentateuch, any miracles which rest on such an unstable support must necessarily fall to the ground with it?—pp. 61, 2. Am. ed.

The Second Part of Bishop Colenso's work examines the evidence (considered to amount to demonstration) that the Pentateuch is the work of two or monwriters, whose accounts in some particulars contradic each other, one of them probably being Samuel, an none of them probably writing at a period earlier han his. It also considers various articles of philologica evidence found in the bistorical books (earlier and late of the Old Testament, and also in the Paslms. A third part of the work is vet to come

the Church itself. An immense number of the books was sold, and Appleton & Co., of New York, imme case of the "Essays and Reviews," various writers attempted to reply, maintaining the old assumptions in regard to the infallibility of every portion of the Old Testament, some in Magazines and Reviews, and others in independent pamphiets or volumes. But, the author in question being a Bishop, something more was felt to be necessary.

After repeated consultations at the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a letter was framed, and ultimately sent, with the signatures of nearly \* all the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church, requesting Bishop Colenso to resign his bishoprich, in consequence of, the new conclusions which he had adopted and published.

There are two ways in which a request of this sort

dopted and published.

There are two ways in which a request of this sort

emeers that in the course or the same of the come apprised of an error running through all their identations, and deceiving and injuring all who desiness with them; and that, considering it only fair

and to undo the injury ne use.

In former years.

Blahop Colemao replied to the letter of his brother Prelates, in substance, that, whatever allegiance might be held due from him to the Church, his allegiance to the Truth was higher and stronger. He considered it a duty, not only to that Church, but to the people of his discusse of Natal, and to the inquiring minds of all his discusse of Natal, and to the inquiring minds of all his discusse of Natal, and to the inquiring minds of all his discusse of Natal, and to the inquiring minds of all his discusse of Natal, and to the inquiring minds of all the discussions.

investigation like his, both for the clergy and the

WIL I

Comments of the control of the contr

Before closing, let me mention a dishonouth the which is, I believe, invariably practised by the writers, American and English, who take the writers, American games and English, who take the popular theology against writers like Beaus, that an innaive tention of the popular theology against writers are the popular than an innaive tention of the popular than an innaiv fair and above-board, very well; but when it cry of "Infidel" or "Mad Dog" against show additional reason for carefully readin didly weighing the writings of men like I

BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT. BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.
Yeaterday afternoon, a party of four or fre apart
were walking quietly down Walnut street, and vist
they were just opposite the Concordia Hose, stegot into some difficulty with a party of whe sa,
which resulted in a free fight, the combenus police
acut other with brickbats. A German tailer asset
Bartholomew. Hilman, who had been instrumentacausing the disturbance, received a blow on the led
from one of these missiles, which made a wond the
inches in length. One of the neutree most feel