allowing gentlemen constitute the Finan



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

colaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

WHOLE NO. 1685.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

Befuge of Oppression.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER

M.—MY DEAR FRIEND:—Another sab-ish all its quiet has passed away, yet leaving its sweet savor of divine things. Tis late at ret I must thank you for your sympathizing let-hanks for your words of peace and love; say-

her fire-brands, arrows and the actual perpetrators the monthly be more made acts, poor, misguided, infatuated etdes, that call out our deepest feeling of horror, and those life him, are but the instruments of sor. This the teacher, the true instigator of crime of blookhed, that most causes our hearts to cease the bearing, and as to stand all aghast in view of hit cruelty, hate will make man guilty of. This

Selections.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The Duke of Argyle, a member of the pre-almerston Ministry, in his speech at the Edinbu anquet, on the 1st of Angil, used the following uage:—

the stand of the first of the purpose of the such that was an under the content of the content o

ful and happy, D. S. DICKINSON.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING IN BEAUFORT.

AN AWFUL ABOLITIONIST.

I lately dined with one of those ins

THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

he Presi-article to frest Brit-trade, Il. ention, by within 85 O'leagues same dis-on, a col-c evening d colored latter, in t and re-cen mat-children. I for the present.

nt of the pounds, y "look. dr. faint dry up" ing Gen-tered in standing; but re-cathinges standing the sale for blinding the last including

The last two years have shown that the heroic virtoes are not dead in our country. Scenes of the revolution, of which we have read with proud admiration, have been refeashed before our very eyes by our own neighbors, and brothers, and sisters; nay, the national danger has brought forth deeds and ayings, from man and woman, worthy of the palmiest days of heroic Rome. Opportunities for devotion to principle, for charity, for sacrifice of self—in short, for the highest Christian living—such as are seldom given to man, have hear public actions.

poit into our hands the sublime occasion, of performing a grand deed of national justice, and freeing the land from the guilt of human bondage, has been auspiciously, commenced.

Call not, then, these years the dark years of the Republic. Eight years ago, when we allowed the slave States to break a solemn compact, in order to extend the curse of slavery into territory from which it had been forever barred; or in 1850, when we consented by Congressional statute to stifle the natural instincts of, humanity, and become slave-hunters for Southern plantations; or in 1845, when we agreed to a war of robbery against Mexico, that slavery might have more room; or in 1820, when, by components, freedom was conquered; and a new slave State was admitted to the Union; or at the very foundation of the government, when the seeds of compromise with that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all, our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, that iniquity, whence all our national miseries have grown, were planted in the Compromise shift, and the shift of darkness and evil foreboding for the republic. But the day when the constitution itself—the way when the North rose as one man to wrest the government from the grasp of rebellion, and, in so doing, to break in sunder the chains with which the slave power had kept, not only the black man, but the intended and litimate the North rose as one man to wrest the government from the grasp of rebellion, and, in so doding, to break in sunder the chains with which the slave power had kept, not only

flow of emotion is by nature intermittent; it has fulfilled its office when it has passed over into principle, and set that into action. True, we have not realized, to the full, what the spirit of the opening campaign so magnificently promised. Two years have passed, and the rebellion is still strong. We have, gone through many a season of discouragement and gloom. Again and again has "hope deferred" ended at last in bitter disappointment. We have seen our brave soldiers robbed of victories just in their grasp, by the gross incompetency and shameful—aye, infamous—jealousies of their Generals. There has been corruption, extortion, villany—waralways gives opportunity to vice—not to be winked out of sight. Treason, too, there has been within our own lines. The poor slave anxious to help, and trusting in our honor, has in too many an instance, against the laws of war, and of the land, and of humanity, been thrust back by federal soldiers with most cruel treatment. Still, nowithstanding these blots on the record, no one, with a map before him, can read the history of these two years of war, without admitting that, both in the Cabinet and in the field, a solid advancement has been made, which compares well with the history of military achievements by other nations; a broad, firm basis has been laid, on which the Government is beginning to build, and upon which, as it proceeds, it will continue to build more and more, according to our most patriotic and philanthropic hopes.

Moreover, though that early enthusiasm has subsided, it has passed over into something better than enthusiasm, something youthful, shortsighted, and crude. It over-estimated its own strength, underestimated its antagonist—talked of peace in ninety days. It needed to be tried by delay, and disappointment, and stern resistance,—needed these two years' schooling under the hard task-master, experience. Now, enthusiasm has ripered into vigorous and persistent principle. The last two months, under the stimulus of no victory, and after the fall campaign

beneforth, not merely in form and in many print and in truth.

But the end is not yet,—not so near as some of us, perhaps, are ready to think. Let us not, I pray, be again deceived by any delusive promise of an early peace. We have, after these two years trial and wandering, only come up to the meant of vision, as Moses on the journey out of Egypt unto the mountain of Nebo, whence we may look off, and behold in the processor, to weave his story of facts with a in its predecessor, to weave his story of facts with a

language of the proclamation is as plain as language can be. With regard to that class of alaves we come within our lines, it says nothing whatever. It needed not to say anything, for their status had been settled before. The proclamation of September declared their freedom; or, rather, it was declared by act of Congress, which act the proclamation of September merely announces, and calls the attention of all military and naval officers to as the law of the land. The proclamation of January, therefore as clared their freedom; or, rather, it was declared by act of Coogress, which act the proclamation of September merely announces, and calls the attention of all military and naval officers to as the law of the land. The proclamation of January, therefore, says nothing of escaping alayers; but it says that "all persons held as alayes" within certain designated that persons held as alayes" within certain designated that the proclamation of January, therefore, and the persons held as alayes "within certain designated that the proclamation of the United States, "are and henceforeard that the Free"; and further, it pledges the Government of the United States, including its military and naval powers, to "recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." And this pledge stands, having the same legal validity as any law of the land; and its language, if it means anything, can mean only this—that the legal states of the three millions of persons heretofore held as slaves in those States, and still actually in bondage, is now and forever shall be that of freedom. That is the decree just so fast as the Government progresses in putting down the rebellion. Of all persons in the land, those three millions whom the proclamation designates, are just the ones whom the United States thereto before the Court of the world by the bonds and seal of its plighted faith. The proclamation has had all the practical effect, thus far, at home and abroad, that could justly be expected of it. It now waits that such a supposition must be entertained even for the purpose of showing its absurdity—to revoke it, because the Government has not the power to make; to rode it, for any purpose will consign whoever does the deed—President or Congress or Party or Court—to historic infamy. Are the souls of these men mere pawns, which we can give to freedom and take back again, according as a battle may turn, or the exigencies of politics may require?

No; by that edict we stand; by that, and the glorious promise it contains, we go forward to grand

Personal Control of the Control

Quire?

No; by that edict we stand; by that, and the glo No; by that educt we stand; by that, and the giorious promise it contains, we go forward to grand achievement. The land that is given us for an inheritance, by the geographic distribution of it mountains, and rivers, and valleys, makes one country; but only by this edict can we possess it as one nation—one henceforth in spirit, in institutions, it destines.

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

TION.
The Thirtieth New EXOLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston on TRURBDAY and
FRIDAY, May 28th and 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. of Thursday.
On the first day and evening, (Thursday,) the meet-

On the first day and evening, i finite and, the meetings of the Convention will be held at the Mixtonaon, (lower hall of the Tremont Temple.) On Friday, they will be held, day and evening, in the Tramont Temple.

Let the friends of the Anti Slavery cause in New

Let the triends of the Anti-Slavery cause in Annua England assemble together once more in Annua Convention. It may be that they will never be unde the necessity of holding another. Whether so or not must depend solely upon the existence of Slavery is the land, or otherwise, and upon the faithfulness with which the great principles of freedom and Justice are now applied to the monstrous system of iniquity, which, however severely wounded and flowere wea-ened, is still struggling desperately for life and mas-

Among the speakers who are expected to the Convention are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Llotd Garrison, Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse, Rev. A. A. Miner, E. H. Herwood, Herry C. Wright, A. T. Foss, Giles B. Sterbins, William Wells

Brows, and Jons S. Rock.

"The Hutchinson Family" (Asa's) have kindly volunteered their melodious services on the occasion.

"MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS.".

published upon the subject of American slavery, preeminent in excellence and effectiveness stand th Frederic Law Olmstead. Journeying extensively through the southern and south-western States dur-ing the year 1862 8, mostly on horseback, for the pur-pose of examining the agricultural resources of those States, and of studying the effects of alavery upon agriculture, he at length embodied the results of his observations in these admirable works:—"A Jour-ney in the Seaboard Slave States."—"A Journey through Texas"—and, "A Journey in the Back

through Texas"—and, "A Journey in the Back Country."

From the fact that the author of these books was not an abolitionist, but merely an unprejudiced ob-server, more interested in the economical and social aspects of slavery than in its moral, who deguerrec-trical facilities. reached an extended circulation among a class

reached an extended circulation among a class of people imperious to any purely anti-slavery appeal. That Northern anti-slavery sentiment was strongly reinforced by their influence cannot be doubted. Somewhat in the same category we would rank the recent books of Edmund Kirke, "Among the Pines," and "My Southern Friends," the latter of which we have just received, and in its commenda-tion this notice is written. Both writers evince the

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Arti-Slavers Society was held in New York on Tuesday, May 12th, at the Church of the Puritans, and at the Cooper Institute. The first meeting took place at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. A very large and highly intelligent sudience was in attendance, the church being entirely filled, and among them were many who, years ago, enlisted for the war, and have been spared to see the "beginning of the end" for which they have so long and so faithfully labored. On the platform were seased the President of the Society, War LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, THEODORS D. WELD, THOMAS GARRETT, Rev. MONES THACHER, THEODORS TIL-SARORET, Rev. Moses THACHER, THEODORS TIL-

eading of portions of the eleventh and twelfth chap ers of the Book of the prophet Jeremiah, by the The Treasurer of the Society [William I. Bow

end by Mr. May, of Boston, as follows:-Innual Account of the American Anti-Slavery Society fro May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863. \$3,837 93

By balance from old account,

By sincent received from subscriptions to S

ard, donations, and sales of publications, 9,614 00 \$13,451 99

To amount expended for publication of Standar for Lecturing Agents, and for publishing purplets,

To balance new account, \$13,451 93

The President then read to the meeting an extendes series of Resolutions, respecting the rebellion and the aspects of the Anti-Slavery cause. [These were pub-lished in the Liberator of last week.] The President introduced, as the first speaker,

Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of the Covenanter body on New York—a body which had stood like a religious Gibraltar against the wiles and temptations of the yinning.

[Mr. Sloane made a most admirable speech, congra

which had taken place in public sentiment, hostile which had taken place in public sentiment, hostile it the continuance of slavery, and eloquently refutin the charge as malignantly and atroclously false, it the sense in which it is made, that anti-slavery ine are the cause of this war. We hope to referive a con-rect report of his speech, to be published in a futur number of the Liberator.

The President then said-It follows, as a m course, that, having proscribed and oppressed the fre colored population of our country, and committed t colored population of our country, and committed to chains the slave population, we should be in a mood, as a people, to slander both classes. We have in every possible manner attempted to justify ourselves by bringing false accusations against them. But, thank God, all these accusations are being shown, from day to day, and from hour to hour, to be utterly false before the world. Wherever the free colored people have shown their hand, they have done well in this hour of our nation's calamity; and as for the slave population, how marvellously have they been guided and directed to do the very best thing that could be done under the circumstances! How peacefully they have behaved! How patiently they have exhibiting the qualities of good soldiers, placing them. exhibiting the qualities of good soldiers, placing the selves am ong the bravest of the brave, and provin that they are indeed worthy of their freedom! I am glad to introduce to you one who is about able to speak in behalf both of the free colo

the slave population—Robert Purvis, Esq., of Pen sylvania.

MR. CHAIRMAY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is bad taste, I know, in a speaker, to begin with an apology, and to talk about himself; but I must ask to be excused if I offend in both these particulars. I can not speak to order, as some people, more happily co stituted, can. I cannot, in cold blood, arrange a spee situted, can. I cannot, in cold blood, arrange a speech beforehand, and yet I dare not trust the impulse of the moment. It is the misfortune of natures born bear the sun that their blood will not obey the helm of their judgment. I don't know why it is, therefore, that my friends on the Committee of Arrangements so persistently urge me to speak. No, str—I will correct myself—I do know why; it is because I am identified with the consequents as open. with the confessedly oppressed race in this country and you will allow me to say, air, that by reason

Mr. Chairman, this is a proud day for the "color ed" man. For the first time since this Society wa organized, I stand before you a recognized citizen o the United States. (Applause.) And, let me add, for organize, I same over, the United States. (Applause.) And, let me add, for the first time since your government was a government, is it an honor to be a citizen of the United States. I Sir, old things are passing away, all things are becoming new. Now a black man has rights, a under this government, which every white man, here and every where, is bound to respect. (Applause.) The ideamnable doctrine of the detestable Taney is no longer at the doctrine of the country. The Slave Power no longer true at Washington. The lasyeholders and their miserable allies are biting the dust, and Copperhead Democracy has come to grief. The black man is a citizen—all honor to Secretary Bates, who man is a citizen—all honor to Secretary Bates, who has so pronounced him! The black man can take out and subscropt on plant part in the most of strongs and large strongs and of large time in the control and subscropt to the large time in the control and strongs are all and strongs and strongs are all and s

or the tuture—wait and see. Ro, sar, it will not wrait—I cannot be mistaken. My institute, in this matter at least, are unerring. The good time which has so long been coming is at hand. I feel it, I see it in the air, I read it in the signs of the times; I see it in the acts of Congress, in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, in its exclusion from the Territation of the Columbia, in the exclusion from the Territation. more than all, in the GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL PROCLAMATION OF ARRAMAN LINCOLN ON THE PIRST or January, 1868. (Cheers.) By that imperishable in-strument, the three million of slaves in the rebel States strument, the three million of slaves in the rebel States are legally and irrevocably free! (the opinion of Mr. Greeley of the Tribuse to the contrary notwithstanding.) By that immortal document, all the remaining slaves of the country, are in effect promised their freedom. In spirit and in purpose, thanks to Almighty God! this is no longer a slaveholding republic. The fast has gone forth which, when this rebellion is crushed—and it will be crushed as sure as there is a God in heaven—the flat has gone forth which, in the simple but beautiful language of the President, "will take all burdens from of all backs, and make every man a freeman."

Sir, this is a glorious contest. It is not simply and solely a fight about the blackman. At is not served were between freedom and despotism the world over. If this government had only the South to contend with, their work would be soon done. But it is with the South backed up by pro-slavery Europe and pro-slavery England, that this government has to contend. It is pro-slavery England that furnishes to the rebels the sound so us the result of the sound so that is pro-slavery England that furnishes to the rebels the count you twenty races of men—and as man editors of newspapers—who rank below the negre (Laughter.) is pro-slavery England that intraines to the receis the arms, ammunition, ships, encouragement and money with which to carry out the base slaveholding, slave-breeding conspiracy. I say pro-slavery England, for, Mr. Chairman, I need not tell you that there are two Englands—anti-slavery England that manumitted her 800,000 slaves, and the England that opposed, as long as there was any hope of success, that glorious act the England that now speaks in our favor in the voice of John Bright and William E. Forster, and the England that now speaks in our motion of John Bright and William E. Forster, and that noble man and unequalled orator, George Thompson, and the England which holds the reins of power in its hands, and uses that power, as far as it dares, to break down this government. Sir, the former England I honor and adore; the latter, the England which now uses and abuses the great power of that great country, when I was in England, many that is to say, you count him the beat man in the world after yourself. I honor and adore; the latter, the England which now uses and abuses the great power of that great country, I abhor and repudiate. When I was in England, many years ago, it was my good fortune to be introduced to Ireland's great Liberator, the eminent Daniel O'Conpell. Before extending his hand to me, he said that "he would never take the hand of an American, unless he knew him to be an anti-slavery man." Thanks
the him of his noble resolution and declaring massle ing him for his noble resolution, and declaring myself warmly by the hand, and shook it heartily. It was a warmy by the mand, and short it learned. It was a striking circumstance, and left a deep impression upon my mind. Mr. Chairman, I am now prepared to prac-tice the leason I then learned. O'Connell has gone, and, slas I his spirit has gone with him. The fooliest and, alsa I his spirit has gone with him. The foolest and bitterest enemies of freedom and the black man are countrymen of the great Liberator. If, hereafter, any one coming from Great Britain, be he Saxon or Celt, should seek an introduction to one so humble as myself, I think, before extending my hand, I would feel bound to say, What sort of an Englishman or Irishman are you? Are you of the herd that support the slaveholding rebels, and that build Alabama corrains and Blorida pirates to never on the commence of Francisco and Florida pirates to prey on the commerce of Free dom! If you are, I will have nothing to do with you breezed you as an enemy of God, and of the harms

give me your hand.

Mr. Chairman, I had intended to say something about the Copperhead Democracy, but these dastards don't trouble me now. They are as malignant, as venomous, as traitorous as ever, and perhaps more so, but their power is gone, and their days are numbered.

They may, in their baseness and pusillanimity, de nounce the black man as inferior, as do your Vallar nounce the black man as inferior, as do your Vallandighams—I trust he has got his deserts at last—(applause)—Morses and Coxes, down to your ex-Congressman Biddle, or they may hound on an Irish mob, as do your Fernando Woods and Booby Brookses in your streets; but I repeat it, sir, their power is gone.

Mr. Chairman, I end as I began: This is a proud day for the "colored man," and a day of glorious pro-

The Society also assembled in the evening at the Cooper Institute, and was addressed by Thropodas Thiros, (whose excellent speech we give below), and Wendell Prilling; after which, the Hon. Haway B. Starton, in compliance with a call from the friends around him, made a sitiring address. The Hutchinson Family (Jours, Haway and Viola, against by Mrs. Abny Patron) added much to the interest of the meeting by singing several touching and appropriate companies. Mrs. Patron's fine voice gave pleasure to the whole audience, but especially to hundreds of her old friends, whose hearts were stirred by memories of the time when she was the "bright particular star" of the unrivalled quartetic first known as the "Hutchinson Family."

SPEECH OF THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

Delivered at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Cooper Institute, New York.

TUREDAY EVENING, May 12.

MY FRIENDS:—I bring to you the negro! Not the lave—not the contraband—not the freedman—but the Torsion's Evenue, May 12.

My ERIENDS:—I bring to you the negro! Not the slave—not the contraband—not the freedman—but the negro! You and I will not meet slavery in the future as we have met it in the past. The times have changed. Our attitude now toward that system is the attitude of St. Margaret in Raphael's picture—our feet are upon the Great Dragon, and the palm-branch of victory is in our hands. (Applause.) The Cause which this May festival represents takes now a new which this May festival represents takes now a new phase. As the Journal of Commerce expresses it, "The opposition is no longer to the slave: It is to the negro." That is, there is a sworn emmity to the black man whether in his chains, or not—whether under the yoke, or free. Men dialike the color of his skin—so they jift their hands to milto his cheek. Our plea, therefore, is no longer for the slave. That argument has passed. It passed on the 1st of January. The needful plea now is for the negro. That necessity still remains. "The poor ye have always with you!"

Who, then, is the negro! What is his rank among men! Send men to search for the negro, and where will they look! They will look under their own feet—for they keep him to trample on! Lift him sip and sak, who is he! and what do men answer! An inferior of God. A white man, looking down upon a negro, straightway lifts himself up an inch higher into a fool's pride!

But settle as you will who are above the negro, I

pride!
But settle as you will who are above the negro, I
will tell you who are below him. The Equimaux are
below him. The Pacific Islanders are below him The South American Tribes poleward from the Lo Sir, this is a glorious contest. It is not simply and solely a fight about the black man. It is not merely a war between the North and the South. It is a war between freedom and despotism the world over. If this government had only the South to contend with, their work would be soon done. But it is with the South hoved in hy prografty or program of programs. would do to be his own schoolmaster! (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)
Ethnologists say that the classes of mankind are five—just a handful! You can count them on you thumb and fingers—like the five points of Calvinism thumb and fingers—like the five points of Calvinism. (Laughter.) Thus - Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American Indian, Malay. Now I put a question: would you exchange the negroes of the South for four million Malays! They are a nation of pirates. Would you exchange them for four million. Chinese! Ask San Francisco! Would you exchange them for four million Indians! Ask Minnesota, and read her answer in fire and massacre! So, out of the

Of course, you would exchange the negroes for for nillion Caucasians. We have a Caucasian pride million Caucasians. We have a Caucasian prior.
But who are these typical Caucasians who have given
their name to the best blood of the world? Who are
these chief aristocrats of the earth! They borrow
their name from Mount Caucasus—their supposed natire seat. The books say that their women are like Venus—their men like Apollo—the finest known spec-imens of mankind. But Mrs. Primrose says, "Handimens of mankind. But airs. Primrose say, "Isaacome is, that handsome does." Now, whit have these handsome Caucasians done in the world? I mean the pure, original stock by the Black Sca—untainted by baser blood. They have secomplished nothing. They have originated no new idea. They have left no record in history. They have exerted no influence up on mankind. They are like the Adam of the Scrip on mankind. They are like the Adam of the Scrip-tures—the original Caucasian of the garden—who probably had a fine figure and a fair face, but who nover said a single word, or thought a single thought, which God deemed worthy of record in the Scriptures to after times. Take the whole double tribe of origi-nal Caucasians—Georgians on one side, and Cauca-ians on the other—and compare them, for influence in the world, with our American negroes. I maintain that the slaves of the single State of South Carolina have done more useful work—have written themselves a more lasting name in history—are exerting more in-fluence upon their day and generation—shall States, changing governments, settling ideas—than the whole tribe of original Caucasians who still look up to their native mountain-peak to receive the while the whole tribe of original Caucasians who still look up to their native mountain-peak to receive the whiteness of its anowa upon their foreheads, and the glow of its sun-flushes upon their cheeks! Caucasian! The beautiful name is of as little account as the ugly-faced newspaper that steals it in this city. (Laughter.) Do you say the negro race is inferior? No man can yet pronounce that judgment safely. How will you compare races, to give each its due rank! There is but one just way. You must compare them in their fulfilments, not in their beginnings—in their flower, not in their beginnings—in their flower, not in their band. Nations rise, wax strong, decline. Now, for instance, how will you estimate the rank of the great Roman people! By its beginnings! By

not unished. Much remains to be done. But we have its decline? By neither. You rank it at the height thousands upon thousands of helpers. Anti-slavery societies, and anti-slavery agents are now numerous and powerful. The United States Senate and House of Representatives, the State Legislatures, the "Union Leagues" are anti-slavery societies; the Cabinet at Washington is a great Executive Commit-phers, were barbarians. Who could are althoused to the state of the state o

ranks Asia. North America, once a wilderness nor nearly equals Europe. Who knows but that Africa may yet, in time, overtop them all? For, as the but shall be greatest in the kingdom of heaven, it may be, also, that the least shall be greatest among the kingdoms of the earth. (Applause.)

But, whatever is to be the destiny of the negro me in Africa, every man sees that we are not to have negro race in America—I mean a strictly septo me of unabled blood. We have no isolates.

ST ADMITT A

negro race in America—I mean a strictly negro us of unwingled blood. We have no isolated race has white or black, except one—the Jews. The America people are many peoples—a nation of many natus. The four quarters of the earth send us their ross and daughters. As all tongues have entered into the La-liah tongue, so all nations are entering into the La-glish speaking race on this continent.

glish speaking race on this continent.

It is as if God, councelling with himself, how a make this nation the greatest on the earth, had said. "Of what fibre shall I make them? With what qud ities shall I endow them?" Then he poured has their veins the Saxon blood, that their eyes might be filled with the sky, and their hair with the said. The their venus are Saxon slood, that their eyes might a filled with the sky, and their hair with the sun. The he mingled with it the Celtic, quickened with filled with the sun of the South of Europe. Then also sunny winces of the South of Europe. Then also many other gifts, he gave it—last but not lesst—that strange, mysterious current, which bleeds, the wounded, like other men's bloot!—which dimes is the pulse, when joy-amliten, like other men's bloot!—yet which carries the blackness of darkness in men's faces in token that it should also carry the shall ow of death into men's souls!

Then God said, "How shall I prepare a continuit to be the home of such a people!" And he straigt, way ribbed it through the centre with mountain chain—that the Swiss and the Swede coming hiter, might still find fellowship of eternal hills. He saids it as

—that the Swiss and the Swede coming hither, night still find fellowship of eternal hills. He saired it as either side with two great seas—that the marins, people of Europe, coming hither, might find still shire coasts for their ships. He laid his pain upon it, in-elling it to lake and plain—that the Hollander, conin-hither, might find his customary flat lands, and high see how the Zyder Zee, touched by miracle of natur, blooms into an illimitable level of prairie grant I.e. see how the Zyder Zee, touched by miracle of natur, blooms into an illimitable level of prairie grass! Lat but not least, he stretched its Southern slope int the tropical heats, that the negro also, coming hither, might find a home, where only he and the eagle shell have courage to look at the sun.

It is with such a people, and with such a continent under their feet, that God is working out the destay of the New World.

of the New World.

of the New World.

Is it a wise plan! Great nations get the first of their strength from mixed bloods. In Europe—the most civilized of the continents—every nation study built upon the broken fragments—of former sation. God sets the centuries rolling over nationalities and in process of time, all peoples lose their original idea-tity—the nations mingle their blood—the face of the tity—the nations mingle their blood—the face of the world is changed. It is written that "God hath ask of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the ise of the earth." If part of this blood becomes spranted from the general current of humanity—directed is centuries, as with the Jews, into an excluire al narrow channel—never resupplied out of the grad reservoir of the race—history shows that it loses some element of richness, of vitality, of capacity for asia, al greatness. What have the Jews gained by bing miserly of their blood? Since Solomo, they have masery of their slood 8. Since Solomon, mey are treasured up their nationality, letting nose ms is waste. But 'have they, in consequence, innasi-ted the wisdom of Solomon? When the Jess &, will wisdom die with them? Yes, in one repet will whadom die with them? Yes, in one rapet. Solomon anys that wisdom is gold. If the Jevi vm to drop off, I think gold, would go down. (Laghar) But I cast no shadow upon the Jews—those vanieers in the earth, who have no rest for the sies of their feet. For they, too, have a claim of partnershy in the Christian doctrine which you and I must pre tise—"Honor all men."

As a single family, marrying within itself, violates As a single family, marrying within itself, result the equities of nature, so, a nation which keep hed forever as an exclusive family among natios, leik back its own progress, and prevents its granus. The history of the world's civilization is written one word—which many are afraid to speak—which many more are afraid to hear—and that is, Amalp-

This is especially the history of this country. Was This is especially the history of this country. Was there ever such a motley multitude as compose the nation? Were there ever such intermingling of many races? Saxon blood is spilt into Angle-Saxon veins. Celtic blood bides in many a man's best, who has never dreamed that he is an Irishnan-aid never will till we have war with England. (Laughter) Feel the pulse of our American nationality—opes the channel of its veins—question the blood concerning its pedigree—nay, look only at men's features as you meet them day by day—there a trace of Germas descent, there an unmistakable Scotch feature, there a borrowing from the Spanish, there a token of Hegre-

scent, there an unmistakable Scotch feature, there a borrowing from the Spanish, there a token of Heyromot ancestry—why, the map of the whole world is written in the faces of the men who daily wilk its streets of New York! (Applause.)

Three stupendous processes of interminging of races are going forward in this country. First, we are absorbing the Trish race. Second, we are shorting the German race. Third—what! Are we is sorbing the negro race! No, just the opposite. Look at the facts. It is not black blood that pour itself into white veins. It is white blood that pour Look at the facts. It is not black stood may be itself into white veins. It is white blood that poet itself into black veins. It is not, therefore, ablies cophical statement to say, as President Statement as ays, that the negro race is being absorbed by the white. On the contrary, the negro race is rectified. watte. On the contrary, the negro race is receiving and absorbing part of the white. A large fractor of the white. A large fractor of the both is melting away into he black. I am not stating any theory on the subject. I am stating only the fact. That is the plain fact, which he means the state of the subject.

which no man can gainsay.

Our fathers, in writing the Constitution, said in Our fathers, in writing the Constitution, said he the preamble that it was to "accure the bisessiaps of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Southern interpreters claim that these blessings are for white men, not for black. But who are the posterity of Southern white men? They are Southern half-lake men. (Laughter.) If God were to step visibly into the land, holding that preamble in His hand, and allog out, "As many as are here named, let them come forth?" how many would answer? A hand-rining in milk, held to the fire, becomes plain. So the root of white blood written in the black race of this country, if suddenly aummoned to play tell-see side east fire and the see of the country. country, if suddenly summ

of the layers of the symbols symbols symbols fower I is a series of the symbols o

hoo of a hoo

otherwise, the negro will steal the white man's face, if you dailike to permit this, then; give him his free-live. You guist do one or the other!

The carth is covered with many discinct nationalities carth is covered with many discinct nationalities. What is God's object in this variety? It is to discinct him to be a support that it lakes many if the ladie will man as so great that it lakes many republic to express one. What is God's idea of a republic to express one. What is God's idea of a republic to express one. What is God's idea of a republic to express one what is God's idea of a republic to express one of the thin the comparison of the earth—every flower that grows, every dissent that bursts in May—it takes all these, gatheries of the effel. Now, man—who is left in the Frenchman? A Spaniard? An Asiativit is a Frenchman? A Spaniard? An Asiativit is a Frenchman? A Spaniard? An Asiativit is a Frenchman? A Negro? None of these by himself. It takes all men to make Man! I have all to give an an analysis of the entry me different from every other—and each, in sust peculiar characteristic, superior to every other. Nor, trike out the German mind from the world—give on the French mind—strike out the God's interest of the strike out any of insportant the world by just so much as you destroy any of its string types of mankind. Now, I maintain chair, any at canot afford to strike out any of these, you canot afford to strike out any of these, you canot afford to strike out any of these, you canot defend to the count of human nature? Such cout the legro, then, and you destroy the high-res of the ment of the highest part of human nature. If the Christian system were to persist holds of the world, it could be reconstructed to-morrow—not section to severe the section of the other of the property of the section of the world, it could be reconstructed to-morrow—not section to severe the section of the property of the section of the world.

e half-inspired lips of unc

If he Christian we reconstructed to morrow—not be worth, it could be reconstructed to morrow—not better he was a saves. In Solomon's Song, the Bride in and to say, "I am black, for the sun hath looked in me." Do you take the Bride to mean the Church—somenstones say—and Christ the Head? Then Inggest whether the meaning may not be that the Church of Christ is preenimently the black race—trigious race of the world?

It is a mistake to rank men only by a superiority of intellectual faculties. God has given to man a higher digity than the reason. It is the moral nature. Now compare the inherent moral nature of the negro race with that of other men. Baron Larry says that the Lan's religious nature? In the Acadomy of Design is Bandway is a picture of an Arab kneeling in the sand before the Sphinx, his ear at its lips, waiting is reperstitious awe for the whispering of some accret which the dumb image will never divulge. But the sepo of the plantation—whom men call the meaning the human race—knows better than the perfectived Arab; for, bowing down before no atone image, his his face up to the Living God, saying, in the ferror of his devotion, "The entrance of thy Word (Applasse.) Is all those intellectual activities which take their

the see of a see of the see

is all mose medicinal actions as the moral faculties—which we call instincts, intuitions—the negro is superior to the white man-equal to the white woman. It is some-times said—I have heard Parke Godwin say—that the segro race is the feminine race of the world. This is not only because of his social and affectional nais sot only because of his social and alternoonal inter, but because he possesses that strange moral, insteutive insight that belongs more to women than to men. I suppose that the brain of Daniel Webster. withed five pounds. Now, Daniel Webster said,
"It's suckess to recnact the laws of God." Frederick
Dosglass replied, "It is worse than useless to recnact
say other." I think the black man's remark morally

asyother. I think the stack man's remark months produceder than the white's.

Then, too, we have need of the negro for his least the stack of the st

laughter.)
We have need of the negro for his Imitative Faculty-which, not working towards constructiveness-no making him a mechanic or inventor, (I mean as a dan.) works toward the sesthetic faculties,, and make

as at to true to nature that the play will never be unit represented until you permit the negro to come upon the boards to represent it.

We have need of the negro for his Music—a great nee, unto whom, in their bondage, as unto Paul and Silas in their prison-house, God has mercifully given songs in the night!

But let us stop questioning whether the negro is a man. Is many respects, he is a superior man. In a

man. In many respects, he is a superior man. In a few respects, he is the greatest of men. I think he

as respects, he is the greatest of men. I think he is cretially greater than those men who clamor against tring him a chance in the world, as if they feared something in the competition. (Laughter.)

Now, what is it that I ask for the negro? I ask soching more than for the white man, and nothing less. I ask nothing more than for myself—and nothing less. First of all, I ask that he shall not be a fare. Breat the volcar hunst he delicate come that ing less. First of all, I sek that he shall not be a sique. Break the yakes; burst the chains; open the procedure; lef the oppressed go free! (Applause.) I alt, then, that after he is free, he shall not be oppressed by those cruel have which degrade him to a secondary stavery in the free States. I sak that, in the State of New York, he shall go to the ballot-box, cryring his ballet in his hand, subject-to the same ratificions as white men, and subject to no other. Applause! On the daw whom the combe of this Strite (Applause!) On the daw whom the combe of this Strite. (Applane.) On the day when the people of this State pia, with their right hand, a one hundred thousand asjority for Abraham Lincoln, they gave, with their sh, a one hundred thousand majority against negro. he interests of a great corporation weith juror, and he a poor humble mechanic, carn-ing a dollar a day. It was a sublime spectacle! I al, also, that the negro shall be elicible to exercise.

le with
investigation
in this
its and in this

like a coronet out of the heavens upon every man whom God hath horored, and whom God hath loved! (Applause.)

We speak of social equality and inequality—of high and low—of rich and poor—of white and black. If you had walked down Broadway at six o'clock this evening—attenming that atream of humanity that pours hitherward after the mill-wheels of the day's work are stopped—you would have seen the merchant, the scholar, the lawyer—you would have seen the mechanic, the beggar, the black—all grades of men. You would have rendered them varying respect, according to their varying grade. But how soon, after all, shall all these distinctions fade away, and all men shall stand equal before the bar of Him who is no respecter of persons! If, then, these distinctions avail so little there, why should they avail so much here? My thought goes out to that great multitude of God's lowly children, who are soon to be lifted to a higher estate on earth—that great race who, for two hundred and forty years, have been slaves on the same soil where we are free—whose bondage is thrice older than the Republic—whose fathers, for eight generations, have worn the chain and borne the burden, and gone down with their sorrows into merciful graves a when the books shall be opened, and the graves shall burst, and the dead shall awake, and God shall avenge His own elect! I dare not think of it! Veil the picture! It is too awful for human sight! Look, rather, to the far South, and see the living children or these eight generations of the dead, children more blessed than their fathers, having now a hope in this world—look southward, and behold them emerging out of the vailey of the shadow of death into the light and liberty. these eight generations the east, shope in this world—look southward, and behold them emerging out of the valley of the shadow of death into the light and liberty of the sons of God! My countrymen, give them a greeting of good cheer! Throw words of Christian welcome, like roses, under their feet, to make fragrant the pathway of their coming! For behold they come, guided of Him whose roward is with Him who has said, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, my little ones, ye do it unto me." (Applause.) The Hutchinson Family then sung, with great effect, the anti-slavery song, "Over the mountain and over the moor"; when the President introduced Mr. Phillips as the next speaker.

[Mr. Phillips made three capital speeches in New York, the publication of all of which we are obliged to omit this week, for want of space.]

omit this week, for want of space.]

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

CAMP OF THE 88D MASS., NEAR AQUIA CREEK, (Va.) May 10th, 1868.

CREEK, (Va.) May 10th, 1863.

DEAR GARNISON,—Two weeks ago, we received orders to march at daylight the next morning, with
eight days' rations in our haversacks. That would
give us eighty crackers, and say four younds of cheese,
or its equivalent in some other form of condiment, to
make the "hard tack" palatable, besides the coffee,
and sugar, and salt. In addition to this, the soldier
must take on the march his bed and house—i. e., a must take on the march his bed and boase—i. e., a rubber and woollen blanket and his shelter tent, besides his quo and sixty rounds of ammunition. Altogether, it makes a load that tires out all but the veter an soldiers. The quiet and properous citizens of ansaschusetts know not how much men cas endure, nor how cheerfully they do it when called thereunto by stern necessity and duty. We are learning this lesson in the army, and shall not be the worse for the lesson in future years. We had been in camp for

granite; that Sints of South Carolina shall be rabult;
upon a foundation of New England bless. How the
war has changed character in two years! The Revcolution of our fathers began with no ides of the properties of the colonies, but only a redress of grierance. The var now! the land began with no ides of the senancipation of slaves, but only the retaking
of forts. But how grandly has that Trovidence of
the dightly of min! We wirest the specials of the senancipation of slaves, but only the retaking
of forts. But how grandly has that Trovidence of
the dightly of min! We wirest the specials of
the dightly of min! We wirest the specials of
the dightly of min! We wirest the specials of
the dightly of min! We wirest the specials of
the dightly of the slave? Krey fag that we mean
no longer or softer the deposition of the work
all southward is a token to the world that we mean
no longer or softer the depositing of the pow.
And a singular for will call the senting of the war,
mean simply this—that we will so foncy indistruggling for will call so the senting of the war,
means simply this—that we will so foncy indistruggling for will call so the world that we mean
no longer or softer the depositing of the pow.
And a singular for will call so the sent the sent the sent the
ward of the state of the sent the sent the sent the
walk maked and hongry up and down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to and down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk is not the sent that the sent that the
walk maked and hongry to all down its descolated the
walk is not that the sent that the
walk is not the sent that the sent that the

again disturbed till daylight, when the battle, one of the fiercest yet, fought in this war, was opened by a charge on the enemy, which resulted in regaining our old ground. Our Brigade was marched back some two miles, and drawn up in line of battle, when an attack was expected. But we did not fire a gun during the day. Our line was not assalled.

The cannonading and musketry, from daylight till between three and four o'clock, was incessant and fearful. I never heard the like before. In rever conceived of such awful music. A little before four, the firing fulled. Our troops had fallen back about ten o'clock from the front line of entrenchments on the plank road to the second and stronger line, which they held firmly against all the desperate assaults of the rebels. Our artillery and rides made awful havoo in the rebel ranks. Lee had made a forced march from the Blackwater; Jackson from Gordonsville, where he had gone to intercept thooker; and the prisoners we took all say that Longstreet had come up with his men from the Southwest. They huried an immense army upon our lines with tremendous energy and perseverance for eight hours. They largely outnumbered Hooker, but his entrenchments made him more than equal to them. Ther loss is immense; not less, certainly, than ten thousand, and, according to all the evidence to be had, twice that. Our own loss will not exceed five thousand. I think it will be found considerably less than that.

All accounts agree that Gen. Hooker showed him.

Our own loss will not exceed five thousand. I think it will be found considerably less than that.

All accounts agree that Gen. Hooker showed himself that day the bravest of the brave. It does not become me to speak as to the skill with which he handled his troops, and made his combinations. Of that, let the country judge when the official report appears. I can only say, that while John C. Fremont is my favorite of all our Generals, as the one whom I conceive to have shown the largest and truest genius in this war, I still enthusiastically believe in Joe Hooker as a great General, and thoroughly in carnest against this rebellion and its cause.

this war, I still enthusiastically believe in Joe Hooker as a great General, and thoroughly in earnest against this rebelion and its cause.

In connection with this expedition of our army, Stoneman had gone down with his cavalry force to cut the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Fredericksburg and Gordonsville. Hooker could get no news of him. Our army at Fredericksburg, under Sedgwick, had been besten back. Hooker was not strong enough without Sedgwick's corps to advance, and a rain, which was evidently impending, would render the roads impassable for our supplies by wagon. So it was concluded to be best, on a consultation of the corps commanders, to fall back. We started on Wednesday morning in a drenching rain, if with the mud ankie deep, (it had rained all the night before,) recrossed the river, and Thursday reached our old camp again, thoroughly weary, but full of heart, and ready to advance again for Freedom and the Fatherland.

I have but a word to asy in conclusion. The feeling in our regiment is admirable. The boys behaved, through all these eleven trying days, most nobly. After the raid of Saturday, we were without tents, or blankets, or overcoats, or change of underdicities. We passed two cold rainy nights, and all got chilled through, so that we could hardly keep our teeth from chattering. But we started off, and warmed up with the tramp through the mud, and all bore it bravely. The excellent reading matter with which I have been supplied this witter has been of infinite service

The excellent reading matter with which I have been supplied this winter has been of infinite service to the men. In their behalf, and in the name of the imperilled Fatherland, I thank the friends for this help

I have just received a letter from Gen. Saxton, from which I am led to expect a captain's commission in one of the colored regiments of South Carolina. In that case, I shall go South, and go into the fight with the Southern freedmen. This is what I wish to do. I believe God will help me there, as he has done here, to do a faithful work. At all events, I am willing to cast in my lot with the slave, and "sink or swim, live or die, survive or pecish," with him.

Yours for the whole brotherhood,

Yours for the whole brotherhood,
Yours for the whole brotherhood,
DANIEL FOSTER.

THE FREED BLACKS AT PORT BOYAL.

low andrew presented the various flags with the following speech.

Presentation Speech of Goy. Andrew.

Col. Show: As the official representative of the Commonwealth, and by favor of various ladies and gentlemen, clitzens of the Commonwealth, and friends of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, I have the honor and the satisfaction of being permitted to join you this morning for the purpose of presenting to your regiment the National flag, the State colors of Massachusetts, and the emblematic banner which the cordial, generous and patriotic friendship of its patrons has seen fit to present to you.

Two years of experience in all the trials and vicissitudes of war, attended with the repeated exhibition of Massachusetts regiments marching from home to the scenes of strife, have itel little to be said or auggested which could give the interest of novelty to an occasion like this. But, Mr. Commander, one circumstance pertaining to the composition of the 54th Regiment, exceptional in its character when compared with anything we have yet seen before, gives to this hour an interest and importance, solenn and yet grand, because the occasion marks an era in the history of the war, of the Commonwealth, of the country, and of humanity. I need not dwell upon the fact that the enlisted men constituting the rain k and file of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers are drawn from a race ont hitherto connected with the fortunes of the war. And yet, I cannot forbear to allude to the circumstance, because I can but contemplate it for a brief moment, since it is uppermost in your thoughts, and since this regiment, which for many months has been the desire of my own heart, is present now before this vasat assembly of friendly clitzens of Massachusetts of the colored in the colored in the colored with the contemplate which one can be a strict of the colored in the colored of the colored in the colored which have cast their bot with our.

I trust, of all who belong to it, the character, the manify character, the cash

for the cause, but for you that represent it. We will follow your fortunes in the camp and in the field, with the anxious eyes of brethren and the proud hearts of citizens.

To those men of Massachusetts and of surrounding States who have now made themselves citizens of Massachusetts, I have no word to utter fit to express the emotions of my heart. These men, sir, have now, in the Providence of God, given to them an opportunity which, while it is personal to themselves, is still as opportunity for a whole race of men. (Applause.) With arms possessed of might to strike a blow, they have found breathed into their hearts an inspiration of devoted patriotism and regard for their brethren of their own color, which has inspired them with a purpose to nerve that arm, that it may strike ablow which, while it shall help to raise aloft their country's flag—their country's flag now as well as ours—by striking down the focs which oppose it, strikes also the last blow. I trust, needful to rend the installable which blook the limb of the bondman in the rebel States. (Applause.)

I know not, Mr. Commander, when in all human history, to any given thousand men in arms, there has been given a work so proud, so precious, so full of hope and glory, as the work committed to you (Applause.) And may the infinite mercy of Almighty tiod attend you every hour of every day, through all the experiences and vicinitations of that disagerous life in which you have embarked; may the God our fathers cover your heads in this day of battle; may He shield you with the arms of everlasting power; may He hody ou always most of all, first of all, and hast of all, up to the highest and bolize conception of duty, so that if, on the field of striken fight, your soule shall be delivered from the thradoon of the flesh, your spirits shall go home to God, bearing alot the exhibition and no doubt. What was a proper that he was a constitution of the flesh of the cause, for him the providence of the same whom watch over you from above.

Mr. Commander: "Fou, ai

made a minuse to a color regiment—the first State time to a colored regiment—the first State time one to the war!

I am very glad to have this opportunity to thank the officers and men of the regiment for their untiring fidelity and devotion to their work from the very beginning. They have shown that sense of the importance of our undertaking, without which we should hardly have attained our end. (Applause.)

SLAVE CASE IN THE WASHINGTON SU-

PREME COURT.

WASHINGTON MAY 18. A fugitive slave case, pending in the Supreme Court for this district, excites much interest. Chief Justice Carter to-day said that it was not for this tribunal to review the decisions already pronounced by superior courts, and the practice of both the Executive and Legislative descriptions. insight and pronounced by superfor courts, and the practice of both the Executive and Legislative departments as to the constitutionality of the law.

That is settled. This institution of alarcry, this madness arbitrarily to control men, involves the national life-struggle, and has sent some of the best men of the courty to premature graves; but the case will be executed, because it is the bond; and, further, no, man can be arrested and sent back to a disopal matter. The men who own this property are apparently dead to the love of country, and would give it for a negro, although there are knoorable exceptions. It is not to be disquised, that the blood now shed is on the altar of this institution.

Associate Justice Wylle said he issued the warrant by which the party was sarrested, namely, a fugitive from Maryland, and put him in prison to await his return to his master. If a writ of Habeas Corpus was sued out and brough te fore the court, and upon this there had been discussion for several days, he could not concur with this Chief Justice. Although he (Wylie) had issued the warrant, he had since come to the conclusion that he had no authority to do so, and that the pairty ought to be discharged. The fugitive slave law, he said, was applicable only to the States. Associate Justice Oiln said that his conviction was that all the power possessed by the former Circuit officer. Apart from judicial conduct, he desired these points to be further discussed. This was agreed to and Wednesday next was set parts for the purpose. These three Judges concur on the constitutionality of the figitive slave law, but the question to be determined upon is whether the court is clothed with power to act in the premises.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL JACKSON. A. Richmond paper gives full accounts of the wounding, death, and funerat of Jackson, the former leaving no doubt that the wound was indiffeted by a mistake of their own men. One of his aids was killed, another wounded, and two couriers killed. Jackson was struck by three balls in the left arm and hand. This occurred after dark on Saturday evening. He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road. Before he left the lines, Federal skirmishers approached ahead of him, and he turned to ride back.

Just then some one cried, "Cavalry, charge!" and the rebel regiment fired. The result is as stated above. The funeral is said to have been a most turniltons outburst of mourning. It was attended by President Davis and cabinet, and all the members of the State, Confederate and City Governments, and an immense throng of citizens. The body lay in sinte at the capitol until the morning of the 18th, when it was each to Lexington. A statue of Jackson is to be erected in the capitol.

PRODUCES OF THE NEORO REGIMENT. Very cheering accounts continue to be received from the West. A letter from Helena, Ark., 28th ult., to the St. Louis Descend, says:—

Denocrat, says:—

The most interesting subjects now, however, are the fall of Vickslung and the organization of the negro brigade. Of the former, there seems to be a better prospect than ever before; and the latter promises, with energy and tact, to be a signal success. The organization of one regiment is now about complete, and their drills are the marred of the day. most agreeauorganization of one regiment is used.
organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization of one regiment is used.

organization

"WAYGE MESTING WAITING FOR THE HOUSDECEMBER 31, 1862." Mr. WILLIAM T. CARLTON,
a meritorious artist of this city, has just completed as
original skyich of a group of some filirty slave figures,
who are represented as anxibustly valling for the Proclamation which shall make them forever free. The
time selected is midinght—the central figure is venerable prescher or patriarch) holding in his right hand
a watch, indicating five minutes of twelve—the promised hour! It is a striking pleares, artistically conceived and executed, to be carefully studied and analyzed, and replete with feeling and essatiment. Photographic copies will be on sale Anniversary Week,
at the usual places of sale of engraved photographe,
and at the Anti-Slavery Office. Price \$1.00. We
shall give a more minute description of it next week. We hope it will find an extensive sale.

The Religious Society of Progressive Priends will hold to Eleventh Yearly Meeting at Longwood, Obsetter County, A., commencing on Fifth-day (Thursday), the 4th of Sin annth (June), 1863, at 10 c'clock, A. M., and continuing

month (June), 1823, at 10 clock, A. M., and continuing two or three days.

The Progresive Friends are not associated upon any theological or coclesiastical basis, but astracted by a common desire to promote their own moral and spiritual improvement, and to labor for the promotion among manhind of whateover things are just, beneficient and pure. Tie 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 themserse and others from the beaumhing power of supersition, sociarianism and priestophi; to open their hearts freely to all Divine and ennobling inspirations; giving heed to the spirit more than to the letter; and to exert their whole moral influence, as individuals and as an association, for the over-throw of every system of injustices and fraud, and the upbatiding of all that tends to promote the highest welfare of the buman famility.

building of all that tends to promote the highest welfare of the buman family.

The measure of success 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, second agas 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 alavery sad the preservation of free institutions, the duty of laboring for the diffusion of the glinolepies on which our association is founded seems more than ever imperative. We therefore lavite all who cherish those principles to meet and co-persate with us. 'Oliver Johnson, 'Mary Lundy Barnard,' Jennie K. Smith, Theedore Titton, William Barnard, Hannah Cox, Mary P. Wilson, "Sarah M. Barnard,"

Mary Lundy Barnard, Theodore Tilton, Hannah Cox, Sarah M. Barnard, Mary P. Wilson, Maria Agnew, Edwin H. Coates, Henry M. Smith, & G. Susanna P. Chambers, Dinah Mendenhall, Allen Agnew, Land.
Alfred H. Love, Annie M. Stambach, M. D.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Church Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Turnin's Evenine, May 26th, at 7 colock, in Trainort Thurnin. Speakers—Hev. Dr. Chee-ver, of New York; Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worces-ter; Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Malden. Singing by the choir of Rev. L. A. Gringes church. choir of Rev. L. A. Grimes's church.

By the Secretary, HENRY T. CHEEVER.

INFIDEL CONVENTION.

INFIDEL CONVENTION.

The Infidel Association of Americs will hold its Annual Convention on the day and svening of Wadmanday, May 77th, 1863, at Mercantile Hall, Sammer Street, Boston commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friends of the course are respectfully invited to attend. Good speakers are ex-

EMANCIPATION LEAGUE. There will be a public meeting of the League on Monday Arvancon, May 25, at 3 o'clock, at the TREMONT TENFLE. The Sec-May 25, at 3 o'clock, at the Enricory TREFILE. The Sec-relary will present the operations of the Seclety sizes its organization, and addresses may be expected from Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, Wendell Phillips, Ecq. and others.

The public are respectfully invited to be present.

REY. ROBERT COLLYES, of Chicago, will preach for the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at the Melodehe Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, on Sunday forenoon, May 24.

F ARRON M. POWELL will speak in Pittefield, Mass., in Sunday afternoon, and evening, May 24.

EF G. B. Strannus, of Rochester, N. Y., will speak at East Princeton, Mass, Sunday, May, 24th; at Portland, Mc., Sunday, May 31st.

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mer-TABLE ON SERVICE AND ALL HARMAN MARCH, Mer-cantile Bulling, 16 Sammer Street, Hall No. 4. Rav. L. A. Sawren, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach next Sabbath, at half past 10 victork, A. M. Subject—Daniel's Chaldee vision of the four kingdoms, and the succeeding reign of the mints; its date, character, objects and uses.

EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER.

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (SECOND PLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A HAVE this say opened an office for the transaction of an openal EXCHANGE and HANKING BUSINESS, and the sale of Bonds and other Seierities no Commission-Particular attention will be given to Government Securities, as the most reliable investments.

Bonds and Stocks in general will be egglet and sold. Dividends, Interests and Compan will be collected and

d sold. Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotiated.

Interest allowed on 1-space.
Special collections made.
Special collections made.
Collections made.
Collections made.
Collections for the collection of the collection of Carrange bought.
As I have a prompt and reliable correspondent in New
York, connected with the Broker's Board, I can arecate
orders there with dispatch.
Any basiness entrasted to me will be attended to promptly and faithfully.

But M. DAVIS,
SECOND FLOOR, 39 SOUTE TRIBE for,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863.—6m

5-20°S The principal on these Bonds can be claim option of the Government any time after April 30th, 1887, but is payable at the option of the Government any time after April 30th, 1887 which the representative and only. We are learning that the support that the representative and only. We are learning that the support that th

EXTRACT FROM "THE SONG OF SLAVES."

RAUT FROM ILES COURT
Hang thy sword upon the wall.
And let it rust for shame;
There is no longer right or truth,
Nor hooke is, nor fame.
Since love hath lost its faith,
And justice is a lie,
What matters it to live?
Yet what swalls to die?
We see shackled anto craves. And unto life are t

Raise up the gods of old,
Moloch and Belial,
Idolaters and knaves

And where, sieves all !

Wosp, weep the heart's decay,
The look romance of youth,
And nature's neighborhood to man,
Look absorphore of truth.
Weep! the unfruitful weed
Is bitter to the 10th,
And man, a menial unio man,
His brother makes a brutaWeep this inhuman life,
Bo barran, gross and small!

Anon the people ory :

"We have nold curselves to shame;

We have believed of our brothers' blood,
And made our manheed tame;

Like children, dung wway An empire for a toy,— lowards, have parted with our strength, And sold our went and joy. War at the threshold stands War at the threshold stands

For peace that mecks our thrall;

We were giants—we are below—

We are slaves, slaves all!"

Something more than Church And better than the State, Moulds the commonwealth of man, And turns the wheel of fate.
This freedom, man, and God, And nature, kin-allied;
Lose this, and lose thy soul,—
What is the world beside?
The the onlian Trath that gands
State and city, fane and wall,
More than thateman, more than prices,
More than chief or general. lds the co

And when revolution comes, And when revolution comes,

'Crisis in the roll of fate,

Let the outlaw he thy law,

And the battle shall be great.

Take all the right thou hast

For all that wrong can be;

Advance, advance, and live with trath,

Or truth shall bury thee! Must the reptile crawl;
From Progression's righteous law
Who would lapse must fall. Who binds, shall thus be bound;

The slaver shall be slaved ; Who raises, shall himself arise;
The saver shall be saved. For man is one with man, And man by man must gain, And his best self's his brot Or else the creeds are vain ; And the gospel true is man, Else is not God at all ; Else are we knaves, and worse than knaves,

O People ! see and hear ! The words are thunder, and the voice God's want and man's desire. God's want and man's desire.
It vexeth the just Heaven
To hear the tory prate;
If vexeth the high Truth
To hear the traitor rate—
Peace I hyporitie peace?
They bate with evil breath? Peace! hypograms
They base with ovil breata.
They base with ovil breata.
Peace! tis the serpent's hise,
And the wing is death.

Arise, O God, Arise, O God! Arise, O God, And let thy judgment fall, Ere we be babes, ere we be knan Ere stand the innumerable bran re stand the innumerante strave, so cowards on their fathers graves, MANA O'DOX: From the New York Indepe

MITHRIDATES AT CHIOS. Know'st thou, on sinve-curved land!
How, when the Chian's cap of guilt
Was full to vereflow, there came
God's justice in the word of flame
That, red with slaughter to its hilt,
lassed in the Cappadocian victor's hand!

The heavens are still and far ; The neavens are still and lar;
But, not unheard of awful Jove,
The righting of the island slave
Was answered, when the Ægean ways
The keels of Mithridates clove, The keels of Mithridates clove, And the vines shriveled in the breath of war.

"Robbert of Chior! bark,"
The victor cried, "to Heaven's decree I
Plack your last cluster from the vine,
Drain year last cap of Chian wine,
Slaves of your slaves, your doon shall be
In Colchian wines by Phasis rolling dark!"

Then rose the long lament From dark Delphinium's holy caves; The priestess rent her hair, and cried, "Woo I wee! The gods are steepless-The lords of Chies into exile went.

"The gods at last pay well," So Hellas mang her taunting so "The faber in his net is one The Chim hath his master bought," And his from isle, with laughter long, Took up and sped the mocking parable.

Once more the alow, dumb years Bring their avenging cycle round, And, more than Helian taught of old, Our wiser beason shall be lold, Of alares uprising, freedom-crowned, break, not wisld, the scourge set with the

Th is recorded by Klonias, the Peripateilo, that the Dalass, when subjugated by Mithridates of Cappadota, seen delivered, up to their own sizes, to be carried away apairs to Coloida. Atheness considers the a just punish-ment for their wiskedness in first introducing the clara-rized size (groves. From this accious villancy of the Chinas the proverb arcs: "The China hath bought himself a

LINES. Though faller on whiteen faild they lie, Or blacken on the gallers irre. Precious 1 tay deed on mover ties. Because they died for thee; Their manes are written on the sky, And all the tengues of fand and ma. Repeat the holy syllables. To all failurity.

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER XIV.

history of any civilized nati a year open with more discouraging, threatening as-pect for the cause of civilization, than marked the ad-vent of eighteen hundred sixty-one in the great American Republic. I gnominy was receiving the last smootlering embers of an administration made vent of eigments.

American Republic. Ignomicy was received at smouldering embers of an administration made to contemptible by imbedlity to suggest the idea of the impeachment, although not a moon waxed and wased it through the four years' midnight that did not winess flagrant omissions in complicity with villanous commissions, that, by the express provisions of a violated and trampled Constitution, rendered the pitiful occupant of the Chief-Executive chair thus liable. At last, as a waling, ineffectual farthing-candle, wasted to the socket, suddenly darts one vivid, expiring to the socket, suddenly darts one vivid, expiring the contemporary of the chief that is the contemporary of the chief that is necessary that tolly a series of the chief that the contemporary of the chief that the chief to the socket, suddenly darts one vivid, expiring gleam apward from its necleasness and impurity; so out of his mandlin impotence shot upward that solitary aspiration, the only recognition of the Divine. Power that quaternion had witnessed, and a Nation is called to "fasting, humiliation and prayer." Yet, through all the solemn meditations and plausible utterances of that day, the sincere soul heard ever the prophet's voice—"Is it such a fast that I have chosen I a day for a man to afflict his soul 1 Is it to bow down his head as a bulrosh, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him! Will thou call this a fast, and an amountable days to the I and I I as to this he fast that ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a tast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" Yes, while the lawless hands of his banditti have already grasped Forts Pulaski, Jackson and Macon, and the Arrenals at Savannah and Fayetteville, packed the life Compliance. Will thefth from those stores

cipies of the Declaration of Independence, and consequent opposition to views which have legitimately beath. To this generation has been committed the resulted, in measures such as are already recorded; and this city does not furnish sufficient force on the side of its nominal civil code to prevent this encreachment of the sentiments of the distant oligarchy on the rights of its own free clitzcus. "Sympathizers and abottors! That to us, respectable Bostonians! Put nable to such a charge." "He that is not against us is on our part," said one who "knew what was in son our part," and one who "knew what was in small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that be true of good, it is equally true of small; that the true of good, it is equally true of small; that the true of good is the small fit of the Divine favor; as a generation, to have an undying place in the grateful memories of the reachment of the small fit of the Divine favor; as a generation, to have an undying place in the grateful memories of the resulting one thour.

of Illustration.

Do I hear some one say, "On with the story of Do I hear some one say, "In with the story of those loves you have undertiken to adjust, and leave these prosy considerations for the historian." I Par-don me, friend, I cannot de so. Lam the historian by virtue of being the biographer. Hearts as well as heads and hands afford the material of the record. Each individual life is a leaf, or twig, or flower, or thorn, on the great tree of History—an essential and vital part. I told you in my last chapter, and

ness of ingratitude can never os. They will see, when the new administration is established in power, that their peculiar interests are not ignored. In our choice of a Chief Magiatrate, we catered for them, merging much of our own abstract conviction of right, as we have always done, to conciliate them. Conciliated they of course will be when they come to apprehend this. War! Impossible! This the tone of sentiment and expression, because the many dared not vet ment and expression, because the many dared not yet look so deeply as to find the cause of these premoni-

umter begins! Lo, they arise—those twenty mil-ons! They stand side by side. One thought thrills,

ty are thousand men shall rescue and retrieve all before the anniversary of the first ordinance of so; cession. No doubt this well might be, if the grievance were only an insulted Fing!

Massachusetts is the first to spring forward, aye, and arms fighling in the strange, new day; the first to pour the costly cup of sacrificial communion. sca-board receive the midnight summons, and day-dawn sees the martial array on roste—not for festive parade, and anasteer drill; but for actual confici. Cheeks are pale, but not through fear, for cres glow with attength and determination above them; words falter with eagerness, only—eagerness to be the first to strike for the flag—the first to enter the menaced capital. Sublime spectacle! Another bipssoming all through the valleys, and up the steeps, and above the city thoroughfares; the efflorescence of patriolism capital. Subline speciacie i Another bigasoming all through the valleys, and up the steeps, and shore the city thoroughfares; the efficience of patriotism, to be followed by the frails of TREKDON YOR ALL. Not now do they know it—scholars, craftamen, merchants, manufacturers, artists, agriculturists, the native-born and the naturalized, all stepping in one hour from their niches of peaceful industry into the ranks of citizen-soldiers! Not now do they know or dream it. The flag is their inspiration, guide and and; seventy-five thousand of these high-souled young braves will do the work! Move on, gallant pioneers—the glory of the beginning shall be, yours, through all time. Move on—dare to dis—recous the beautiful and beloved hanner! I Resous it from waar? When your ranks are decimated by malaris; when black badges abound where brilliant busting now floats; when the stirring-quick-step of advance is exchanged for Pleyel's Hymn and the minute gan, and the cap is not perfect than all added numbers sale, with the now rare per them and a gain of the perfect of the story of the sale of the

mons, from a deeper stratum of thought and conviction, the less decided but more encouraging walchword is given—Constitution—Union—Laws. Again these are decimated by disaster and disease. The best blood of the North saturates Southers toll—the bones of her barvest are steeped in it, where, in heeps, they are imbedded; not a household but has its vacant seat; at board and fire-side, and its ireasured photograph of one that sank in the treeches, or dropped by the wayside, or fell on the field, or wort down with his vessel and her flying Flag I Genius, gallantry, gold, have been poured like awollen rivers into the craving by vortex, and he sed is sed yet. From a still deeper stratum of thought and conviction comes, now the attll timid inquiry—Rescued from wax 1.

A voice from the extreme East told you, in the first months of the outbreak, when a servile press dared not indorse that manly, unanswerable argument. The Mala-spring of the Republic. The General to whom the Fatures of this Republic still emphatically points in the present, told you, from the wide West, in that temporarity cancelled Proclamation, which is yet to become to the Nation in arms what the Flag was to the first Volunteers—guide, inspiration, cand. Butter bold you—first, at Fortress Mource, where his keen intellect was brought over to the side of trott by the irresistible logic of events; subsequently at New Oreleans, where he dared to represent the majesty and might of a Government which shall yet know we compensible, with crill. Balks told you, when the little bond-girl rode to freedom on the instrument of that might of a Government which shall yet know no connt promise, with evil. Banks told you, when the little
win bond girl role to freedom on the instrument of that
nd
an the answer, and Hunter gloriously asserted it, again
at and again; never more potently than in his arrest of
the recreant Massachusetts Colonel, to whose restoration Massachusetts influence never should have
continueed.

pline have an end. FREEDOM FOR ALL is the only battle-cry to victory for this people; and as educators to this only safe, only certain, only God-allied bissls of action, we should gratefully accept our fields of slaughter, our dark defeats, our weary waiting and produgal waste. Fitting and beautiful it was that the Flag should lead the way; most fitting and beautiful will it be when that magnificent banner floats, with equal significance, over the sacred resting places, seergaders, of those who fell in its defence; when it bathes in the aunshine above the dome of a Capitol within whose walls are assembled, from East and West, from North and South, the representatives of Equal Rights for All!

God, in his mercy, bring speedily the convictions that shalf lead to this. But, until then, be the scabbard "left where our martyrs are laid," while the sword still fashes, on its mission of Life through Death. To this generation has been committed the pline have an end. FREEDOM FOR ALL is the only

the awful logic of such events, alone, conviction and conversion can come. Tamper not with the terrible enginery; triffe not with the molten moments. While enginery; trifle not with the molten moments. White we question, Opportunity speeds onward, and the omnigotent Now is drained of its power and shorn of its immortality by the uncertain Yet to Be.

Massachusetts was the first to spring forward—she will be the last to retire. In her first phalankes of youthful yalor was found no braver, than Edgar Hor-

as it is possible for man to know, the young soldie

rushed to his post of duty and danger.

Once he had burned with a zeal to speak Clara's word to the world, in her stead; now the opportunity apprehended. The thought of her-no, of her cau-ahould inspire him. Perhaps in her distant place

"Forgive me, Effie, dear—this is very beauturi, and just what I wanted." Effie started and thrilled and blushed as that term of endearment met her ear. He had remained so long abstractedly looking at the ex-cedingly pretty, well-furnished housewife she had made for him—the silence had been embarrassing it her, for she had felt that she had no share in it.

to pour whe coulty cup of sacrificial communion. Volunteer in his leave-taking with the Misses WilShe keeps the anniversary of her infant baptism of the plane and prepared him for being unusually susceptiblood on the first slavery thinted soil her smalled foot
treads. Symbolic of her mission to cleamse as she
goes, until the whole land is regenerated by the vicarious atonement she so nobly begins. Hamlet and
sea-board receive the indinght summons, and dayalways sees the martial array an rosts—not for feative
parade, and amateur drill, but for actual conflict.
Cheeks are pale, but not through fear, for eyes glow
with strength and determination above them; world
with strength and determination above them; world
faller with eagerness, only—eagerness to be the first
dependence, for life itself perhaps, on a congenial thought of Effic.—her budding, beautiful affection—her dependence, for tile itself perhaps, on a congenial heart, should be the genial pillow of rest when weary with toil or harassed with care. "They parted with no promise but to write often." "When shall we see you again ?" asked the maiden,

"When shall we see you again?" asked the maiden, while blushes drank the tears.

"When my country is free, dear Effic."

It was a charming tableau—the leavestaking. He stood in his spirled beauty enhanced by the military garb and badge of office, his strong, clear eye glowing and fip smilling pross the lovely, blushing, tearful maiden as his side.— Reader, arrange the stittude to your liking, so that it be tender but unimpassioned. How many such this war has winessed!

CONTENDATE. There are 10,000 contrabands in Washington at present. Since June last, 4800 contrabands had been cared for, and attentions provided for 3000; about 700 have died, and about 1000 remain in camp, mostly women, children; and men too old or feelile to work. At Alexandria there are 2000 contrabands at present. About 200 have died since, they began to assemble share.

Ms. Entros.—I beg leave to call aftertion to a seemon in the Principal of Jan. 20, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on the impiration and infallibility of the Scriptures. The doctrine of the sermon is, that "There is in the Scriptures a security from error; that in our conclusions by right interpretation from them, we canned err; and that they can be taken as an infallible guide." This doctrine is inferred from Mark 12, 24. Do you not ser because you know not the Scriptures I. "This inference," It is said, "agrees with what is declared in every part of the Scriptures; the bellef in them required of use is a bellef in their perfect and infallible troth and certainty; the bellef in them required of use is a bellef in their perfect and infallible troth and certainty; the bellef in the state the word of God, and the same confidence that is required in God. There is, therefore, as infallible record from the Almighty. It [the Bible] must be either the word of God or man; if it is the word of God, it must be infallible; the possibility of error is the impossibility of its being God's word. Those who deny the divine inspiration of the Pentateuch make it a nionatrosity of superhuman lying. The infallible witness of inspiration of the Eord Jenu. They who deny the Inspiration of the Fentateuch make Christ the greatest of allians. "This is the question, whether Christ he the three witness, or Voltaire or Straum, or a feebler representant or of the Fentateuch make Christ the, bow stands the skepticism of those who like affirmed that Moses could not have written be recorded to the proper of the Pentateuch of these many of these three of the proper of the proper of the Pentateuch is the affirmed that Moses could not have written be recorded to the proper of the p

as they come into our hands, are from fallible

after all human critics, and put his imprimater on their title-page, or in the preface, certifying their freedom from error, we should have reason to consider them

ges of transcribers correcting the text of the origi-nals. 2. Translations are still further imperfect, from the errors of translators. Perfect translations are

any, case pretend that their books were from God to Did they exhibit any proof to support such pretension? So, far as history informs us, not one of the sacred books was claimed to be from God, by the publisher, or at the time of its publication. This called the description of the sacred books was claimed to be from God, by the publisher, or at the time of its publication. This called the description of the sacred books was claimed to be from God by the publisher, or at the time of its publication. This called the sacred t

books written as early as the times above indicated.

To make Jesus Christ the infallible witness of inspiration is of a piece with the rest of Dr. Cheever's logic. Has Jesus Christ ever testified before Dr. Cheever on the subject! Has he ever been before the courts of Christendom? This will not be claimed. Did Jesus Christ leave a record of his judgment on the subject? Never. Was any record made of his testimony on the subject during his life? None. Have we any authentic record of his testing from those who heard him? None. None of the Gospela are subscribed and proved to be the works of the authors whose names they hear; serimony must be proved. It cannot be depended upon, if unproved. Jesus Christ, according to Dr. Cheever, is the infallible witness of inspiration, and he has an abundance of his testimony, but it neither has his selectricion, nor that of the vritters to whom it is seribed, nor is it proved to be his by evidence which would establish a main stills to a pair of shose. If Dr. Cheever wishes

to produce Jesus Christ's testimony to prove a fact, let him prove it; till it is proved, it is insulaisable, it constitutes no part of the evidences on which the question can be decided, but is a part of the matter to be proved. It does not require a multiplication of words to settle this question, it requires evidence; if that is on hand, the question can be sectified in favor of the infallibility theory; if not, the reverse most prevail.

The inspirationists seem to imagine that they have a monopoly of piety and virtue; and a rejection of their conclusions is abovicus, and makes God a liar. We reject their conclusions, because we find them built on false premises. Moses and Christ we know, and God we acknowledge, but Dr. Chever's logic we condemn and repudiate. We believe in Moses by believing whatever anthentic information history has preserved of him; we believe in Christ on the same solid grounds. To believe them, we account faith; to believe more than this, we account credulity. To the same extent we believe Dr. Chevers. When he lays himself out to support the truth, we honor him; when he allows himself to be led captive by prevailing errors, we protest against his errors, both as unworthy of him and injurious to the preclous cause of mans, redemption and enlightenment.

We take the liberty to suggest to inspirationists, that they change their toose, and, instead of assuming to have a monopoly of Christian faith, dennuacing those who differ from them as skeptics, and stigmating their beliefs as akepticsin, that they be content to call things by their right names, and admit other beliefs to be equally faiths with their own.

GREAT MEETING AT SHILOH CHURCH.

One of the largest meetings held in New York took bace at Shiloli Church, on Monday evening, April 27.
Every sent in that large edifice was filled, and many rere obliged to stand during the whole proceedngs. Røv. H. H. Garnet, on motion of Mr. Robert Ham

Rev. H. H. Garnet, on motion of Mr. Robert Limiliton, was called to preside; and the Rev. John T. Raymond, Rev. Mr. Lynch, and Mesars: Martin Wells and Peter P. Simons were elected Vice Fresidents; and the Rev. H. A. Thompson and George T. Downing, Esq., were chosen Secretaries:

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson; after which, the Chairman, in a few well-chosen remarks, introduced Mr. Frederick Douglass, who, after amouncing the object of the meeting to be to get recruits for the Massachusetts 54th, spoke mainly as follows:

The time for resolutions has past, and the time for blows has come. We have done well in talking, but

2. The Scriptures are all from God.

3. Therefore, the Scriptures are all true, without any admixture of error.

In a properly constructed syllogism, if the major and union premises are both true, the conclusion is true, and cannot be resisted. How is it with this take their stand as men than the present moment. Are the major and minor premises both true? There are now 800 brave colored men of Camp Meiga, major premise asserts that communications from God must be true, without any admixture of error. This proceeds on the principle, that it is impossible for God to lie, and is universally admitted. It is deemed self-evident; or if, it requires proof, the considerations which more it are so obvious, that they cannot fall to even divisions, it she can raise them, to the field. They are to be treated in all respects as white soldiers are treated. He briefly alluded to the struggles of Poland, Hungary, and other European peoples, for freedom and independence, and contrasted their inducements and efforts with those presented to colored men in this country in the present struggle. He gave as reasons for enlisting, the detestation of "Copperheads" to see probated may in uniform. Another research that black men enist. But another reason exists in the retribution which, as a race, they owe to the slave-holders who have, for centuries, treated them with the greatest inhumanity. A few years ago it was the custom, supported by public opinion, North and South, if a black man raised his hand against a white man, even in defence of his family or his life, it was considered a crime worthy of death. Now, the government has eiten authority to these same the government has given authority to these sam black men to shoulder a musket, and go down and kill white rebels. Mr. Douglass created considerable mirth by his description of the men who did not want, to go, and said he dissented from Mrs. Stowe's description of the negro race as being a quiet, easy kind of people. He believed they had as much fight in them as any other men. The cause of the slaves has now become the cause of the country; therefore, to strike for the country is to strike for the country is to strike for the country man to be is in the army of the United States; and woe to the colored men of the North, if they do not take this opportunity I for then the scenes of Brooklyn, Detroit and other places will be enacted with a fearful venblack men to shoulder a musket, and go down and portunity for the scene of Brooky, Beron and other places will be enacted with a fearful ven-genice. The morning that shall witness the march of the 64th Massachusetts Volunteers down Broadway will be the hippiest day in the black man's life. Mr. Douglass took his seat and great applause.

Mr. Geo. T. Downing then offered a series of re olutions, which are to be considered at an adjourn

peal to the young men to come forward and enlist as they might never have such another opportunity. He expressed great fears that, unless the men of color

A MORAL

Dr. Pussy sits in his Oxford chair,
"With a gloomy braw and dissatisfied air;"
And he says, says he,
And he says, says he,
That Jowett is wrong, so far as I eee;
For though he can cheerfully sign an Article,
I should if he really believe a particle;
I should if he really believe a particle;
In his works there is plenty of existence
That he holds there in 'a non-natural sense,"
So to put it in thirmes;
On pure the Trisse,
And prospose to call het. Jowett short
He writer in the Trisse,
The pulling him into the Small Debts Court.
Hy pulling him too the Small Debts Court.
The article areas Marticle a reversard being

From the London Patriot.

A MORAL

Then up starts Maurice, a reversed knight,
Whose lance is always ready for fight,
And he args, says he,
Littler with Jowett or Dr. P.*
Either with Jowett or Dr. P.*
So he writes a letter,
Yery souch better,
To say the two wrongs should fight a fair best,
And then from the conflict the Jruth would come out.
The non-instural sense, perhaps he may mention.
Was Dr. Pusey's own invention;
But he (Mr. M.), is not one of that sort
Who would settle a creed in a Small Debts Court.

ROBERT TO THE RO

An et alled a washing to commit to C

be do the the the town the ing may carried the ing may may carried the ing may town the ing may town the town the ing may town the town the ing may town the ing may town the ing may town the ing may be in the individual by the i

Who would settle a creed in a Small Debts Coul.

Then, rushing in baste over many a mile,
Ridgs into the lists the Dean of Carlisle;
But Francis Close.
As every one knows.

Appears in small print on account of his style;
And he says, anys he,
"I don't agree.
With any one of the other three;
For in whatever sense they sign.
It's nonsense if it's not like mine;
And what is non-natural sense they call
Is very much like no tense at all;
So I'd give them an orthodox retort,
By putting all three in the Small Debts Court."

By patting all three in the Small Debt Cont."

Then John Heary Newman continues the story, in a soice from the Birmingham Oratory:

"To believe," says he,

"Too little, to me,
Is worse than believing too much, do you see! I wrote 'No. 500 'to make it appear.
That the only sense the Prayer-Book will bear. It shat whish leads its teachers home.
To the feet of the Holy Father at Rome; And then the Philistines would not sport.
Over doctors at war in a Small Debts Court."

Over doctors at war in a Small Debta Court."

But amongst the spectators is one of the crowd, Aplain, honest man, who is thinking aloud;
And he says, a says he,
"It is clear to me
That nome of these reverend doctors agree.
Their doctrines puzzle me more and more;
For, as I'm alive,
Here's number five
Tripping up the heels of the other four!
And how can a simple man conceive
What are the things he ought to believe!
For the chancel is differing from the nave,
And the churchyard is quarrelling with the gare;
And it wouldn't surprise any honest people
If the clurreds should soon fall out with the strept."
But he says, ways he,
"It's a comfort to me
That about one thing there is no missisten.

That about one thing there is no misgiving: The parson wil! never run off from his living."

SCHOOL IN NEWBURGH, N.Y. MISS H. M. PARKHURST

Will commence the Summer Term of her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, On Monday, April 20th, 1863. MISS H. M. PARKHURST, Teacher of Mental and Moni

Science, Rhetoric, &c.

MISS H. L. BOWEN, Teacher of Mathematics and Nataral
Sciences. MISS E. F. SHEPARD, Teacher of Languages. MISS F. E. NEWLAND, Teacher of Drawing.

MISS A. J. STERLING, Teacher of Vocal and In-

REFERENCES.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Cliston, N. L.;
Rew. S. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College,
Cliston, N. Y.; De Witt, C. Greve, Mapor of Utica, N. L.;
Rev. A. D. Mayo, Albamy, N. Y.; Henry Bigelow, N. D.,
Newton, Mass.; Dio Lewis, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Pet,
H. B. P. Fierce, Principal of Model School, Trentos, N. J.;
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rev. Austin Crig,
D. D., Blooming-Grove, N. Y.

MISS PARKHURST has had seven years of successful experience in the care of a Boarding School in the State, benides several years of teaching in the best schools

State, besides several years of teaching in the best sened in Massachusetta.

She designs and promises, that all branches of sindy she dertaken in her School shall be thoroughly and efficiently pursued.

Especial attention will be given to the health of the
pupils.

Daily religious exercises will be held in the family and is

the School.

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

Board and Tuition in English Branches, per term, \$50; per year, \$175.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST,

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

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

No. 31 WINTER STREET.

where she will attend to all disease of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in, nine cases out of ice, as the bast for many years made the hair her study, and is surface more to excel her in producing a new growth of hir.

Her Restorative differs from that of any one cles, being the first surface of the state of the force of the state of the first She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in the She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in the country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair teen using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair free turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to it raited color in early all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are done in early all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are customers to take to Europe with them, enough to incredit the chem.

MADAME OARTEAUX BANNISTER,

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER,



European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308
PPOSITY BOSTON THEATE, BOSTON.

EXP Particular attention is paid to altering and repair Furs preserved during the summer.

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

THE Life and Letters of Captain John Bross, the wid uncomfied at Charlestown Virginia, Dec. 74, 1856, for an Armed Alasks upon American Slaver; with heise stone of his Confederates. Edited by Renan D. Wan. London: Smith, Elder & Oc. 1861.

A small fresh supply of this interesting work, (which is perfaced by a fine photograph likeness, sherein the chesses and purposes of John Brown are set forth wild great commercial question, and near received and is now for all commercial question, and near received and is now for all that sum will have a copy of the book sent them—gaing paid. Address, Savuzz Mar, Jr., 221 Washingto Street Booton.

TOE DIEN. GLOBE HOTEL, WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRI 2 Doven Street, (near Franklin Square,)

MAGIO OURE FOR OURS, in the minutes, without pain, by in a REMAISON of improved medicine specific output his room, No. 21 Exerts 7 the coult path is room, No. 21 Exerts 7 the country of the country of