EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

iltiances are to be made, and all letters pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be PAID,) to the General Agent.

grain inserted on reasonable

F The Agents of the American, Massachuse

grain, this and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soc

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authorized to receive subscriptions for The Land ons for THE LIBERATOR.

o receive super-passed or constitute the Financial bu are not responsible for any debts of the Wespell Phillips, Edward Quincr, Edward Const. Committee, bu are not responsible for any del sper, ris: -- WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QU STIS JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Print

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1688.

Refuge of Oppression.

A REBEL OPINION OF VALLANDIGHAM. [From the Richmond Ecquirer, May 16.]

[From the Richmond Requirer, May 18.]
These are the crimes charged against unhappy Vallandgham, which bring him under the death color. It seems he was guilty of saying that on the day after the Fredericksburg battle, certain propositions were made from Richmond to reconstruct the Usion, which propositions were rejected. We admit this was untrue. Mr. Vallandigham ought to have been more careful as to his authority; but still see would scarcely say in this country; but still see would scarcely say in this country that he degree a violent death for so inaccurate a statement. Mr. Vallandigham ought to have foreseen that was going to be the course of affairs in bis country. He ought not to have encouraged a war of intains so long. He ought not to have voted appropriations for it.

We cannot forget shat this same man, within the

recipions that whosever should propose, or speak of any termination of the war other than in maintaining the "Union," should be a traitor. By his on aboving he is a traitor. He presumes now to say that the war ought to end, and without Union, finging hisself, feeble and powerless as he is, under the wheel of the rushing locomotive of a high pressure public; and the war engines goes on, with all the plague and abominations that it breeds, including military tyranny—and, behold, he is the first nan caught by the death-order!

It is too late for him to struggle or remonstrate now. Unless to send for a habeas corpus; that sort of hing is obsolete. Quite vain to call on the "pocific"—he is already in the hands of Lincoln's police, that is to say, the troops. There is no law any more; his government is not under but above law, and he may reign himself to his dungeon, and say is prayers. The latest news does not inform us of the jodgment of the court-martial. Under the death-order, what can it be but to be hanged by the neck milb his dead? May God have merey on his soul! We are thankful, indeed, that we have not Burnsike alkichmed, with his death-order in his hand, led a hundred thousand men at his back. In that cas, we know several highly respectable persons who voold indalibly be hanged.

This performance in Cincinnati is evidently the first practical opening of Mr. Seward's new camping for consolidating all power in the hands of his Decator, and family in the case of the court-martial thankful in that case, we know several highly respectable persons who voold indalibly be hanged.

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GERRIT SMITH AT UTICA.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:—The med the "loyal league" at Utica was perfectly ries. It was a mixture of pure Abolitionities yand Gerri Smith, and old party backs, rators, &c., after the spoils of office. They gre must to induce returned soldiers to be pre

tudelphia.
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CISTER
reproved from

All the part of the

committed, the more certain the downfall of the pofitical leaders who are connected is any way with
this Administration. Burler, Stanton. Durnside,
Halleck, Dickinson and such "life-long Democrats,"
are already consigned to that political "bourne
from which no traveller returns." No man in any
way connected with this Administration's sins stands
the slightest chance of being ever elevated to high
office. A rengegade Democrat in this hour of his
country's peril will be marked, hooted and scorned
by posterity, as much as an Abolitionist or secession
ist. When I say renegade Democrat, I mean any
one who has committed himself in the support of
arbitrary arrests or any other unconstitutional measure by which he has become politically defiled.
There are strong symptoms of a reaction in favor of
McClellan, which will carry him like a whirlwind
into the Presidential chair, if it is conceded the
President is expected to exercise the duties of Commander-in-chief; as it is admitted by three-fourths
of the people you meet here, that "Little Mac" is
growing bigger and bigger as a great General every
day, as Hooker and others sink in public estimation,
and "play spades."

PAUL PRY.

A BLOODY ANNIVERSARY.

A BLOODY ANNIVERSARY.

Vesterday, May 26th, was the anniversary of one of the most barbarous murders ever committed in New England. A poor truckman, in the desire to add an extra dollar to his week's wages, engaged to watch for the night in the service of that most respectable employer, the United States, at the Court House in this city. In the evening, an assemblage at Faneuil Hall, after being harangued by leading Abolitionists, broke up and rushed to the Court House, which they attacked with missiles and weapons, smashing the doors and windows of the U. S. Court Rooms, and ripping up the bowels of the boneft truckman, Batchelder. Some of these murderers were arrested on the spot with arms and missiles in their hands, and others were apprehended afterwards; but after confinement in jail for some weeks, they escaped punishment, and, at this day, they are found in positions of trust and emolument under the State and Federal Governments. The occasion of this dastardly outrage was the detention of Anthony Burns under the laws of the United States. When, some days later, Burns was remanded, the officers and soldiers having him in custody had to pass under a coffin awung across from the building in which John Andrew and Charles Summer had their offices, to the Abolition printing-office on the diagonal corner. The coffin was no memorial of the poor sitrong but over Wolffed Insur, but a was had some any Abolition print ever expressed horror of this eruel murder of a hard working man who only sought to earn an extra dollar on Friday uight trusting that the next Bunday's rest would recuperate his over-tasked energies. Has Mr. Summer, the rhetorical Senator, who charged the rejection of Mr. Rice by the constituency of the 3d District upon "Jeff. Dayies unarmed guerillas," ever had a word of denunciation for the armed guerillas who murdered poor Batchelder?—M.—Boston Post.

SPIRIT OF ULTRA FANATIOISM.

rampant." (Great applause.)

The President of the United States, and all loyal, patriotic men who love the Union and hate slavery, are anxious to see the Union restored with the Constitution as it is, and then to do and suffer all that is recessary to remove the curse of slavery from the

Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. GERRIT SMITH.

[Among the speakers at the Loyal League Conven-tion held at Utica on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26th and 27th, was Gerrit Smith, who delivered the

This strikes me as a very mottled a

gratuue for their heroic defence of our bleeding country (apphaluse).

Now, what is the object that has had the power to collect this heterogeneous assemblage? I nanwer, it is a common cause. This is the mighty loadstone that has been able to draw a together, in spite of our mitual differences, in spite of our different views and different characters. There are persons so big total and so impracticable as not to consent to come into a common cause. I know Democrats who, not even to save their beloved country—I cannot say, however, how beloved to them (laughter)—there are Democratic lisay, who, not even to save this dear country, will consent to vote any other than a Democratic lisay, who, not even to save this dear country, will consent to the Republicans who will not consent to vote any other but a Republican who will not consent to work with any other than the best of them, (laughter) and even temperance mon, who will not consent to work with any other than the common cause. When the matter than the common cause which has drawn us together? Just here give me your special attention. I ask, again, what is the common cause which has drawn us together? Just here give me your special attention. I ask, again, what is the common cause? Is it to save the Constitution? Oh! it is inexpressibly more than that. There are many good, patriotic men who don't wish the Constitution saved as it is; they wish to have is altered. I, for one, would not have one word of it altered; I have pleaded for it with lips and pon, more than any Democrativing or dead. I would not have one word of it altered; I have pleaded for it with lips and pon, more than any Democrativing or dead. I would not have one word of it altered. I have pleaded for it with lips or pen, the slightest exception to any of them; and probably never shall. Well, is it, then, the saving of the country that is this common cause? It is not even that, for there are many good men who do not like the terms of our revolutionary fathers. I love her for the memory of her noble

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view and be drouger. Has aver \$\frac{1}{1}\$ to the control of the bombacdment of Souther, CApplians, of the southers o

on the question of the subjugation of the ny manner whatsoever; and now, what-be said to the contrary, there are few re-inds which have not come to the conclu-be independence of the South is an estab-

can colonies, has been guided by far other consider-ations than merely economical interests or political expediency, or even military necessities. It recog-nizes the necessity and duty of a paternal care over a wronged race, and while it assures them freedom, aims to secure to them all its blessings, and to root out the degrading influence entailed upon them by long years of servitude. We are not yet so far ad-vanced with our own experiment with emancipated slaves, that we may not profitably observe the meth-od adopted in Surinam.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LATE REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER.

THE LATE REV. AETHUR B. FULLER.

No civilian whose name is associated with the history of the secession was has bequeathed to the country a purer reputation than the late Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER, who was alain at Fredericksburg, in December last. He belonged to a family renowned for the extraordinary and various talent of its members, and he might have remained in the enjoyment of dignified literary life, which no man was better qualified to adorn, if he had not deemed it his duty to take an active part in the great struggle which engrosses the attention of mankind. We are glad to see that a proper account of his pure life and valuable services has been prepared by a near relative, Richard F. Fuller, under the title or Chaptan Fuller, being a Life-Sketch of a New England Clergyman and Army Chaplain. This work, which appears in the form of a 12mo volume of 400 pages, is divided into three Parts. Part I., "Childhood and Youth," contains five Chapters; Part II, "The New England Chaplain," has three Chapters; and Part III,. "The Army Chaplain," nine Chapters, being more than half the volume. Accounts of his life and labors down to the time of the breaking out of the war are given in Parts I. and II, which will well repay an "attentive persual; but Part III, will command most attention, as it relates to Mr. Fuller's career while in the army, and is largely composed of his brilliant writings. He became Chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment when it was sent to the South; and from that time until the day of his death, he was an engreted by him, and no daty left unperformed; and the popularity which he enjoyed was the effect of his arduous and intelligent labors. He wrote much while with his military friends, and many of his letters were furnished the columns of this journal, as well as to those of his raison and the popularity which he enjoyed was the effect of his armice, and of, that immortal conflict between her and the Monitor; and his brilliant description of those events has a prominent place in this vol

THE PLANTATION BELL

About nine miles back, increasing evider use and culture about plantation residence ounced the approach to some town or city.

VALLANDIGHAM.

We do not believe in the sincerity of a man like Vallandigham, who goes about the country stirring ap opposition to a measure like the conscription law—an act passed after full deliberation on the part of Congress, and with the strongest desire to render it impartial and equal in its action, which it seems to us to be, as nearly as human imperfection will permit. When a man of ability and prominence like Vallandigham pursues the course he has lately adopted, making the most reckless misstatements in regard to the law, boldly delying it, stirring up others to oppose it by force, endeavoring to set at naught the authority of the Executive in carrying the law into effect, industriously poisoning the minds of the people in regard to it, exciting their passions and urging them to insurrection and bloody resistance, we find it impossible to believe in his loyalty. If not technically a traitor, he is so in fact and intention.) He deliberately aids in bringing about the defeat of the national arms, and the permanent disruption of the Union. His professions are hypocritical and false. We have thought that he might have better been dealt with by the civil antiborities, but we think the administration were the best judges of what course was wisest under the circumstance, and the punishment meted out to him is not half so severe as he deserves. There are a good haap others whom we should like to have sent to share his present abode, had we hope he will never return to pollute the soil of a free State.

Nor have we any faith in, or sympathy with, those who are constantly haranguing and declaiming about the loss of our liberties, the usergation and despotism of the administration. The men who de this are as insincere and as traitorous as Vallandigham. The little knot of scoundrels in New York.

who are constantly haranging and despotism of the administration. The men who de this are as insincere and as traitorous as Vallandigham. The little knot of ecoundrels in New York who come out on every occasion of diasater to our arms, to attack the administration, and skulk into obscurity when all is going on well, are traitors at beart. They are adding in the work which the religiant dividing the North, and thereby preventing and dividing the forth, and thereby preventing a dividing the top the forth, and the forth of th

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside, who ordered the arrest and trial of Vallandigham, is a life-long locofoco. Three years ago he was the regular locofoco candidate for Congress in one of the Rhode Island districts. In making the arrest, he acted on his own responsibility, without instructions from Washington. He felt that a military necessity was laid on him, and he did not hesitate. A majority of the members of the Court before which Vallandigham was tried were locofoco. Application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the prisoner was made to the Judge of the U. S. District Court, and denied, on the ground that the arrest was strictly in accordance with the military law of the country. This Judge is a locofoco, and was appointed to the bench by Gen. Jackson. We do not see, under such circumstagees, what cause of complaint the copperheads have against the republicans in this matter.

Undoubtelly, military law is summary in its operation, but it is as much the law of the land as is the civil law. It is as essential to the defence of the nation in troublous times as the civil law ever is to the defence of the rights of individuals. Locofocos, who have approved Gen. Jackson's course at New Orleans, in first defying the authority of the Courts, and then arresting the Judges, should reflect twice at least before they growl.

More than this. The locofocos have not been celebrated for championing the rights of free speech for unpopular men, on unpopular subjects. For thirty years, they systematically mobbed the abolitionists for proclaiming, idea that, them, held fither town of any importance throughout the Northern States. Remember the burning of Fennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, the sack of abolition printing-offices at Baltimore, Boston, New York, the sack of the dwellings of Cox, Patton, Tappan and others. The party that has for more than one generation engineered these flagrant outrages on the freedom of speech, ought to be ashamed to complain now. See what laws these men prop

FREE SPEECH.

Time brings strange whirligigs, and few of them are stranger or more ludicrous than the "change of base" adopted by the copperhead fraternity upon the liberty of speech. It is enough to move a grave man to mirth, to hear the men who mobbed the abolitionists, broke up their meetings, abused and maircated their speakers, now shouting at the top of their langs for "free speech".

Not a ruffian that ever undertook to break up an anti-slavery meeting, not an wristocratical bully that ever urged them on, but that is now blatant with the rights of clistens to say what they please, when and where they choose. The newspapers of this serpent tribe are hissing the same sound. Take the Boston Courier, for instance. How long has that been an advocate of freedom of speech? How long since it has urged on the mob of Boston to break up the Anti-Slavery meetings, and abuse the speakers?

We believe in freedom of speech; we believe that truth need never fear the ordeal of words or writing. We think the miserable copperhead Vallandigham, sbout whose arrest these new advocated of "free speech" are in ecstasics of rage, had far better have been "let severely alone," as long as be conteated thinself with words, and committed no overt act of treason. His treasonable brawlings could not have a severe merces mast done, bowever, and

which General Howard replies as follows:—

"I am deeply pained to find you subjected to such false and mainclous attacks." I saw you just as the action commenced. You hastened to your post. I next saw you rallying troops near the rife pius upon the ground occupied by our corps. After this you were with me forming a new line of battle near General Berry kins.

I do not believe thet you could have done more then you did so that trying occusion. The allegations with reference to your division is univue, since your troops did not occupy the frost on the point of attack."

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

GERRIT SMITH AND THE COPPERHEADS

GERRIT SMITH AND THE COPPERHEADS.

It is an unfortunate thing for a good man so to express himself as to give the enemies of truth and righteousness seeming cause for excitation, as though he had thrown away his principles, and made himself as bad as the worst. But this is a liability to which even the most guarded is subject. What a monstrous perversion it was of the language of Jesus, when they said of him, "We have heard his bisaphemy: what need have we of further witnesses?" An instance quite as flagitious is seen in the malletous construction placed by the "copperheads" and pro-slavery journals upon the language uttered by Gerrit Smith, in his recent apeech at the imposing Loyal League Convention of the Empire State, held at Utica. The Albany Evening Journal, for example, makes the following comment:—

ing comment:—
"The great feature of the day was the speech of Gerrit Smith. It was remarkable for its eloquence, remarkable for its conscructive fore, remarkable for its conscructive fore, remarkable for its uncomponising and unselfash patriotism. There was nordly a word in it which a true lover of the Union and the endorse. It declared that the great business before us was to crush the rebellion; that this should be done, even though slavery lived. What a refreshing contrast to the coarse distribes of Wendell Phillips, and the idiotic ravings of Theodore Titton!"

This is placing Mr. Smith in radical antagonism Mr. Phillips and Mr. Tilton on the subject of slavery, a insult instead of a compliment. The speech of arSmith may be found on our first page. The Feesing
Journal says it was "remarkable for its conservative
tone." Was it indeed! Let us see. He boldly assamed that that immense meeting had not been draw
together to save "the Constitution, the Union, or the
country." but simply to "put down this accuraced and

preservation of the comparative indifference? If this is to be conservative, what is it to be radical? We admit that Mr. Smith uses language that can easily be misconstrued for an evil purpose; but to impute to him any such purpose, and to misname it "uncompromising and unselfish patriotism," is a very base and sneaking procedure. This is all he says in relation to slavery:—

uon to slavery:

"My only duty has been, from the first, the putting down of this rebellion. And hence, some old Abolitionists, perhaps, would ask me, Do you go for putting down this rebellion at all possible hazards, that slavery may survive and be stronger than ever? I would. I run that risk."

But that risk, in his inmost convicti all. The rebellion ought to be put down because it is "accursed and causeless"—that is, causeless so far as any wrong done to the South by the Federal Governslavery are convertible terms. But he chooses to make slave system in the border States is rapidly disappear-ing. The man is stone blind who thinks he is ever ing. The man is stone blind who thinks he is ever again to see "the Union as it was," or a slave oligarand equal rights established throughout the land. As rationally talk of an iceberg, drifting from the North Pole towards the Gulf Stream, maintaining its origina dimensions, as to talk of slavery coming out of this flery ordeal of a civil war of its own kindling unscathed, or with a single fetter left unmelted!

THEY STAND VINDICATED.

Of the multitudinous disparaging allegations that have been brought against the slave population by the enemies of impartial freedom, not one has been verified by the events of the war. Instead of not desiring their anything like a fair chance. Instead of indicating newish to be taught, they manifest the strongest desir

CONDUCT OF THE NEORO TROOPS. While an occasional shot was being fired, before the battle commenced in its more deadly fury, speculations were rife as to the manner in which the Second Louisiana black troops would act during the conflict. They had been placed in the rear, with while troops leading them. Gen Banks, however, in order to test their littless canadia. Substitution of the conflict of the place o

THE LIBERATOR.

"WE ARE THE REVOLUTION."

*WE ARE THE REVOLUTION."

There are many indications that the government is weaker to-day than when Fort Sunater fell. One is, that certain of its acts which were then justified and applauded by acclamation, are now branded as tyran-nous, combatted and nullified by its foes, and but coldity supported or even mildly censured by its friends. Or will some one tell us why a greater pother is made about Vallandigham than there was about scores of his follow-conspirators who were depitived of liberty early in the war, and incarcerated in Fort Warren or Laftyette; or why it is a more shocking outrage, A.D. 1863, to deny the Chicago Times the benefit of the mails than it was the N. Y. News in the spring of 1861. Either the same or no justification attaches to all these instances of the exercise of a power above and in contravention of civil law. If the same, what means this furious indignation 1 if none, why so sudden the discovery and the protest?

Let us recur to facts. The people sunctioned in 1861 the arbitrary arrest of traitors, the rejection of treasonable prints from the post, the suppression of recession orators at the North. Why 1 The liberty of the person, the freedom of speech and of the press, these are the very basement of the Democratic system. Why did the people cheerfully relinquish them

these are the very basement of the Democra

iant? Besides, they saw that the safeguards of peace may become the perils of war. War is swift, unhesi-nating, decisive; peace moves by complex and tardy machinery. Peace may deliberate; war must strike. Peace can trust to the long run; war must settle on the spot. The time had come, then, when words might be more dangerous than bullets, and the locomotion of certain persons more ruinous than armed invasion. "Save us!" cried the people to the Admin-istration; "we are the law!". Salus populi suprema lex. Who says rights were violated or the laws in-finged lung in 1861.]

the government, now as then, must proceed on the assumption that it is in the right. It is this idea which has given strength to slavery and endurance rebellion; it is this that quickens their No rebellion; it is this that quicees feet an abettors. We must not entertain a suspicion that we are wrong, or that liberty is an error. Forced into a conflict which we little reliahed and for which we were ill-prepared, our only safety lies in assuming the direction of events. Lately it was the South in revolt

puts under ban the school-house, makes a free press impossible, answers a free tongue with a halter, and attaches to every free vote the peril of property, life and limb. Was ever hypocrisy more transparent, more devilish than this?

It is useless to separate the editor from the aratory as much as me printed is more winged than the spoken word, by so much is the necessity greater of watching the press than the forum. Keep disloyal papers from the camps and armies, as has been done by repeated orders. Suppress them in their office of publication, and imprison their editors, if peed be, or send them packing to keep company with Vallandig. send them packing to keep company with Vallandig ment of Northern traitors. The people star ready to say Amen, and let not the proper supporter of the Administration be knock-kneed at such a

THE DUMB WITNESS.

scope, soid, in the course of his experiments, magnified a glassof pure water, rerealing therein living animal-culm hivisible to the naked eye; whereupon an Indignas' Brahmin seized the instrument, and dashed it in pieces. An Incident reminding us strongly of this recently occurred, not in Hindostan, but in Boston, in which the actor was not a Brahmin, but a Copper-

landigham, about whose arrest necessaries of rage, half for of "free speech" ree necessaries of rage, half for the speech are in extracted committed to overt set of treason. His treatonable brawings could age that the proceeded to store the contented himself with words, and committed to overt set of treason. His treatonable brawings could age the content of the same of the same of the proceeded to store the same of the

walls, and were saved.

Whatever of "glory" is to be gathered from a context like this belongs in full measure to these dauntheses colored soldiers, whose courage never was surpassed, and in view of whose said fate even the most callous-hearted must feel a thrill of sympathy.

It seems too apparent, from the savage butchery of these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give these liberty-loring mee, that the robels mean to give the liberty-loring does not shall always the liberty-loring men that some of the copperhead, and, after this necessary explanation, we proceed.

An anti-slavery friend of ours had taken his seat it the horse-car, on the way to his home in a neighbor

ing town, and was looking at one of these photographs of the scourged back, which he had just pure feased. A man by his side desired to buy it. Our flead, knowing where to get more, consented to the papers. A satisfactory price was named and given, and the picture changed hands, when, suddenly, with malignant emphasis and manner, the purchaser tore the card into fragments, and scattered them on the car floor.

Alt if he could only have destroyfs the guilty fact when he tore its fragile witness, there would have been some warrant for that look of triumph. But as the animalculae still lived in the water, though the microcope was shivered in pieces, so the damning fact of slavery's crucity still remained when the harm-less card was gone.

Evidently, there was a troubled conscience in this case; and we wonder what past scenes the little picture conjured up in this man's might. Perhaps he was one of the patries whe assisted Marshal Tukey on that famous night, when, under the fitting cover of darkness, the Sim's brigade stellach of their dark work; or, may be, more shameless still, he walked in broad anom-day with the kidanophers of poor Burns. If such memories realised upon him at the sight of this secured back, no wooder that he wanted it beyond the reach of vision.

When we think of the daily torture which this man must undergo, we pity him ajnerety, Copperhead though he be. Every evidence of advancing anti-lavery sentiment must cause him fresh pangs. The ghoot of Banquo only vanishes to re-appear in unexpected shapes and places,—a very Proteas. Yesterday, it was the 5th regiment, marching with triumph ant trend to John Brown's hymn, through Boston street; to-day, it is the new from Port Hudson, telling how he Negro regiment (those indonent creatures day, it was the 5th regiment, marching with triumph and trend to John Brown's hymn, chrough Boston street; to-day, it is the new from Port Livetiff to its be devoted heroism; to-morrow, it is the simple picture of a suffering slave that rises up to disturb his peace. had effectually disposed of this "abolition device" was denied him; for our anti-slavery friend, with cruel serently, remarked, "I sold you this picture for twenty-five cents; to-morrow I will let you have one for fifteen." So his apple turned quickly to ashes, as the unpalatable truth flashed upon him that the fountainhead was not destroyed; but instead, his own money had gone to encourage the abolition photographer to circulate more copies. Thus the laws of nature work

ces of American slavery, revealing the infernal wick-edness of the house of bondage! "Man's inhumanity edness of the house of bondage:

"Sams innutantly
to man," the sgonies of the nation are expiating to
day; and until these dumb wounds, maimed bodies
and starved minds are avenged, can we expect peace!
When the power of the inquisition ceased, and the
instruments and methods of torture were exposed,
Wm. Wormley
Wm. Wormley

only then did the world fully comprehend the horro The war is bringing to light realities which dwarf in The war is bringing to light resinues which owar in comparison the supposed exaggerations of the aboli-tionists. Welcome, then, the aid of art in exhuming the hidden barbarism of slavery! Diguerre shall henceforth be enrolled on the anti-alayery scroll of honor! It may be that his reputation will wane in the South, and Northern Democratic conventions pass thumbscrews, branding irons, whips and shackles, come to us, shaming, humiliating, and converting the people, the blessings of all good men will rest upon the memory of the great inventor.—w. L. G., JR.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETING IN WASH-

on the Collection of the District of bia was held on Monday night, May 4th, in Church, corner of 11th and K. streets, to open the ball in favor of a regiment of colored troops. By the time the appointed hour arrived, the house was densely crowded by one of the most intelligent colored demonstration by the negro-hating, rowdy copper-heads who might be disposed to obstruct or defeat the

Col. J. D. Turner called the meeting to orde Col. J. D. Turner called the meeting to order, and offered a fervent prayer on behalf of the enterprise. An appropriate portion of the Scriptures was read by Lieut. Col. W. G. Raymond; after which, Mr. Guerden Snowden, one of the church-trustees, was called to preside, and Jas. L. N. Bowen appointed Secretary.

The chairman said the meeting was open for all to participate. While it was a meeting of colored people, and they were expected to participate, yet he hoped their white friends present would present their views. years have proved it.

years have proved it.

Col. Turner explained the objects of the meeting.

He had been laboring with the colored people for the
past three months, to prepare them for this great step
towards their elevation. He knew the colored people.

He had sympathized with them. He had visited their churches, Sunday schools, literary societies, and their celebrations. His object was to do that which was for celebrations. His object was to do that which was for the highest interest of their race. Commissioner Dole, of the Indian Department, at the request of several citi-zens, made a visit to the President, to lay this subject before him. A free conference was held. The Presi-dent was anxious to do all be could for this people, but he had become somewhat discouraged. Prominent men would go to him, and ask authority to raise col-cred treory and there were red new feets. ored troops, and then go away and make a feeble effort and return to ask for something else. "Now," said he, "what I want of you is to bring on your men, and I will find service for them. I want them now." (Loud applause.) Now let us take Mr. Lincoln at his word, and bring forward the men. ("Yes!" "That's it!") He (Mr. T.) had prayed over this matter, and he felt it to be his duty to engage in this work. He had con wersed with the young colored men, and found then axious to enter the lists for country and for manhood Even though it should be through bloody battle-fields he prayed God that this race might reach that destiny He designed them to attain.

he prayed God that this race might reach that destiny He designed them to attain.

Rev. Mr. Winkfield (colored) was introduced. He was happy to feel that the time had arrived when they could enter on this work. He could not withhold his hearty support to the enterprise. We have two noble leaders, (turning to Mesar. Turner and Raymond.) who have stood up for us, who have labored and felt for us, and who can appreciate our difficulties. No better men could be got. Many men desire to lead our people in battle, and it might be our is to fall into the hands of others who do not know us to well. These are the men of our choice. We can safely rally under them. I am willing to give my life to my country, now that liberty and justice are with her. Life is sweet, but country is better. My home is secure in heaven, and I shall go, trusting to God; and if I fall, I shall fall doing my duty. Our people are free, and let us go and defend them. We now have an opportantly to be men. Shall we longer endure the scorn of that race which has oppressed unt (Great enthusiasm and cries of "No! No!"). May the time specifly come when we shall see that flag, a made which we have been oppressed, but which is now truly the emblem of freedom, float in triumph.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON, Chairman.

shall go there (laughter), and we win go, out they won't be glad to see us.

T. H. C. Hinton (colored) was called on to speak. This is a great day in which we live. The occasion requires plain talk. The pall of death, and worse than death, hanging over us, will be removed, and we will come out in fall manhood. We are a part of this goy-crament, and let us do our part in its struggle. He circulate more copies. Thus the laws of nature work in our behalf. We will stand by the Treatment together for man's good, and not an act of the Copperhead to the Copperhead or the slaveholder is possible, that does not aid in the great work of slavery's overthrow. It is the Divine economy.

How God's sunlight is searching into the dark plander of the control of t God. These men who are to lead us are the right men in the right place. We know them, and can safely trust them to lead us. There is no other way for our full deliverance but through the bloody sword and the leaden ball. (Applause.) Arise, and pro-telain with one grand voice, "Liberty or death!"

He came forward, and said he was not a man of words but of action. (Sulting action to his words, he selzed a pen, and was the first to put his name to the muster roll amid great enthusiasm:) "I want to go to South Carolina, get on the other side of the rebels, and drive them this way, so that you may catch them." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Green, a large, noble-looking colored man, came forward, and gave some excellent and practical counsel, in a clear and distinct manner. We have not space to give even a synopsia of his excellent suggestions.

Joseph Washington, a contraband, was by the Colonel. He knew what it was to be a slave. He had no education, but he thought of these things. It was a serious time, and a serious, solemn subject. It was a serious time, and a serious, selectin successful the outspoken language of this unfortunate victim of the curse was true eloquence, and had a touching el the curse was true coopured, and have Geo. Hatton, a very sprightly young colored man, brim full of wit and good sense, addressed the audience in a pleasant vein of humor and logic. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Evans, of Maryland, (white,) who spoke of his sufferings because he had

defended the African race.

Rev. Mr. Wilson (colored) gave some well-tir

most intelligent young men in the audience ca ward, and enrolled their names.

A resolution of thanks to the Provost Marshal for A resolution of thanks to the Provest Marshal for the presence and protection of the Provest guard was passed unanimously, and to the guard for their effi-cient conduct. Also, a vote of thanks to the trustees for the use of the church for the meeting. It was announced that one hundred and forty names were now enrolled for the new regiment. Adj.

ANTI-COLONIZATION MEETING

A large number of emigrants have lately returned to their homes from Hayti. The colored citizens of New York, embracing the opportunity to again enter their protest against colonization and emigration, held a meeting in Zion church, corner of Church and Leon-

meeting in Zion church, corner of Church and Leonard streets, May 5th, 1863.

The Rev, Dr. Pennington occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Y. Givens acted as Secretary.

After prayer by Mr. Martio, the President stated the object of the meeting.

On invitation, the Rev. William Jones gave an account of his experience, while in Hayti, as did also Mr. J. W. Duffla. These gentlemen were followed by Mrs. Jones, whose narrative of the troubles and sufferings of her own family, as well as those of the emigrants generally, was clear and distinct, carrying conviction and sorrow to the hearts of all her hearers.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by The following preamble and resolutions, offered by the Rev. H. A. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. J. V. Givens, were adopted:—

emigrants, thrown back upon our shores by the in-tense suffering endured by them during their stay, in Hayti, escaping therefrom with shattered constitutions and barely their lives, leaving husbands, wives, pa-rents and children in premature graves, victims of cu-

rents and children in premature graves, victims of cu-pidity and deception; therefore, Resolved, That we welcome these people to their native land again. Resolved, That we are as ever opposed to all and every scheme, plan or plot, having for its object the colonization or expatriation of our people from their

homes.

Resolved, That we regard every colored or white man, engaged in the nefarious work of decoying our people from their native land, as their unprincipled and mercenary enemy, deserving only their scorn.

Resolved, That we view with contempt, as our fathers nobly did, the old Hag, the "American Colonization Society," its pet daughter, the "African Civilization Society," also its deformed child, the Haytien Editgration movement, and their efforts to remove the colored man from the United States.

Resolved, That the time long looked for is upon us; the decisive moment is come when every colored man

THE COMING NEGRO NATIONALITY.

EDITOR LIBERATOR—This Directeath century the man Jesus—Ulristos of Universal Lore-ian been specially impregnated by Divine intent. As amongst the coming prolifications whose irrestitilities vent we shall yet behold, is and will be an independent Negro Nationality. Notifying less than this, on the main continent, will afford the justified ultimate of the Mr. President Lincoln's forced Pr

Government, the people, are bearing elephan Jens that bend the back thereof, and threaten

great new medicine, that is not offly purgative but nutritive. In the meanwhile, for this very reaso, the Southern black will be fitted for this now hidden, but long predestined goal. No man jumps into ma-hood. A qualified nation must have some forgroud hood. A qualified nation must have some forgroud hood. A quained nation must have some forgreed of this education which is positively productive, in well as of that woe which is adequately disciplinary. This war has killed many things besides may and I suppose the Society for the transprutice of the blacks to Liberia, to Hayti, or to any other country, is amongst the slain. Let us not more, for this dead, at least. Out of the carcass of the bodied hopes of middle men shall come honey is mourled the expectations of absolutists for justice. Methinks the Aristides of the nineteenth century shall yet behold, ere he passes to the realm of gier? hought, thirty years ago.

How could it be otherwise? How in the name of

How could it be otherwise! How in the name of the King of the North, King Gold, to say nothing of the Sovereign of the South, King Cotton, could the American people expect to get rid of the four milion by exportation! Besides which, the negro now is on his native soil. What wisdom shall justify he removal? Would this Northern people strike at his so affinent affectional characteristic? Let them bar very striking affection, you have a strong guarantee or an orderly and progressive nationalism. The sade magnetic ties which bind the negro's mind to the sal that bore and nourishes him, may become one post medium for the evolution of a great State. No; he must remain. If other reasons are sat adequate to indicate it, let a third from out the boat of the Complexity destines settle the noist. We save

this Continent's destiny settle the point. We are ast simply in a Revolution, but in a Dispensation. The list is God's flery ploughshare; the other is His builter; and the solid foundation of the new edifice to rise slar sweat of blood by the slave, must be his to till as man. And thus another Nation rises on these West

parent the series of the serie

ed by the black business, even the people, must my back now in coin of culture of them. We must all back now in coin of culture of them. We must all yield what we can: the South its land, all along the yield what we can: the South its land, an along so Gulf, and stretching thence North a hundred or to or three of English miles; the North a preparate military protection, and an education, in free laber and manhood, under it. We must give the lated wirner contiguity and neighborhoodism—not such, is deed, as, bloated and haughty, makes the fifteenth a sixteenth century a great, lordly presence in the personale of Southern aristocracy, or, as debased and arkened, shows, if it does not shine, in the ma and life of "poor white trash" there; but such as may justify itself in the light of a New Age, in the characteristic and act of a purified and spiritualized, as well as civilized, North. The magnetic sphere and as well as civilized, North. The magnetic spaces as effluence of our independent, vigorous, invenire, p-ahead-ative, commercial, and generally industrial if, must stream down upon and into them in the North-ern winds. Nay, we must first plant in their mist the seeds of all this. I shall trust much to the risk the seeds of an internation to call out the touch and breath of a living inspiration to call out the possibility of the black, just as I would have faith the sun in Spring; but I do not forget the need of the hosbandman. The North must furnish its fillent, contiguous influence, positive instruction, milit protection now, and in the hours of long need to ear protection now, and in the hours of long need to cone, and interchanges of mind and life. But there will not work alone. Nay, predestined men and wone, who this day, even as it was with Toussaint L'Ouveture and Christophe in the past, bear the stamp and sign and seal of a splendid redemptive office to their back kind, shall come forth from the glooms of social obscurity and the house of slavery, blacker than they, into the fadeless light of historic act. Then shall rise the translation translated Tradias basides Spigurare; while berief unto the Indeless light of historic act. The shall rise other inspired Truths besides Sojourner; while breis actors shall match the Haytian Liberator in thought, and deed, and transcendent life. Agrising people must be led into promised lands, and established there by and through ones not offly amidst but of themselves. The slare always I want to be a large to the same than the The slave loves Lincoln since the prowill be gladly obedient to his Colonels and Brip-diers; but his own coming men will magnetize his. Liberty is an inspirator. Black embediments of the life shall lead in triumph on by white inspirates

Let the war, then, go on for two or three feats ore, and, as I see it, it surely will. By clamation and victorious Northern arms, of turned back will have struck to the centres s turned back, will have struck to the centres and seried and sacred fastnesses of Southern country and per. Then, if interest does not settle into its deep grave the black institution, it will burst all barriers, and go out on the Gulf tier in insurrectionary bled

and fre.

But what in the meanwhile? The hand of Gel is stretched clear across the full empire, and the Swed of Justice cannot go back into its conceased stabland. It is the same to the quick to that full extent. Do we fully apprehend the next necessity of an adopting government? Wait a little longer. What is therefore now with Abraham Lincoln, by act of Congres, will be the stern and forced practicality of his success, of find before. In truth, the President has slready been pushed from the Constitution by an advancing wall of ateed bayonets—the iron of necessity; as it attands now not on it, but on Legislatics. And that instrument which was dammed at birth because of in efficiency in the defalection to the magnificent spirit of the Declaration, is this day, in the exigency of the country, well nigh a blank. What we did not choose to take, we are compelled to accept; and, by and by we shall be a of God is But what in the meanwhile? The har

ueratestion to the magnificent spirit of the tion, is this day, in the exigency of the country, well nigh a blank. What we did not choose to take we are compelled to accept something more. It remains to be seen which of the two men, Banks or Butler, get the almost dictatorial empower.

As for myself, I have faith in the new Nathsie. Notwithstanding his late misunderstood application of the Proclamation, he is the only man that, in the military sphere, understands where he is as a Statemer, and what lies ahead. He is grappling with the Lov-Question, the pivot of this troublous affair, and the centre of its settlement. Should the late Covernor of this noble Commonwealth be blamed for this robble Commonwealth is blamed for the impiration and insight of Tonssint kind. d or of this noble Commonwealth be came, which the inspiration and insight of Toussain line self, once a slave, under almost similar circums at stances, though not so complicated, suggested as advised? What was not enacted, except to a limited extent, by his successors in Hayti, may possibly the found, practically, absolutely necessitions here; therefore, let the right arm of military power, wielded as

and friently should wield it, be extended over sancipater. As many of the blacks as have and be adaptation will readily, peacefully

d mels and women starte term what he eats a slaves. Every man must earn what he eats exer. In these departments, the elsolute of Libset in relative adjustment. Think of it—if by organtog and strong stretch of its marshalled strengthmat set to it that the black has every aid necessamat set to it that the black has every aid necessamat set to it that the black has every aid necessato derriop a sense of independent; manhood, and
west to healthfully regulate and, more and more
riop it. We are responsible for the successful issue of
the fine the sense of the sense is the sense of the sense of
the sense is the sense of the sense of the sense of
the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of
the sense of the sen design, pernitted that, by the very ones, who profited from surate instrumentality should be yielded to long latent destiny of the American Ne-

heir affinities and retributive justice settle Southern institutions and a National Conhered men by them.

Intrins of the once United States, but made provention of the once United States, but made provention of a possibility even of attainable manhood, the ain such; on the other hand, not a single provise been ensteed to meet the case of the alare. Once he are such, said the two powers. Let the integree of Toussaint, Banneker and Douglass is for the black. Let even uncultured but majestic impired Sojourner tell from out her testimony at the wickedness of "this yere people"!

If all this possibility is to be developed, and tallized into national power. And we are inesca-

y in to help towards the enactment of it. Let us asy take from three to seven years to make the gaining of this consummation. Let it come, thought the fifty! In the meanwhile, the war remorseless it goes on, depopulates whole districts of the South, shintegrates and bankrupts the North, and serves as the frechariot in the which shall ride out on the ways of this national existence most unexpected streats. Defeat and cusaster, as sike avail. Suffering and the inspiration as well as lage of events shall lift the people to the high alti-tudes of this issue. Inspired as well as honest mer

or one, I am saurance of the future. Why, let us even orations, in memorium, to the defunct McClellan t man was a providentialism. Did he best em Tat man was a providentialism. Did he best em-boly and exemplify the how not to do it—giving us special exemplification of military negation, veiled heisel a Sapoleonic port and undeniable engineer-sity! Had it not been for him, I doubt if we should have had the proclamation yet. He kept things a-laging along that other things might get born. For Git designs often seek the weaknesses of monitorial

oft by them. And, for one, I shall trust that disaster, the instinc of an eager people rising from a long night of dalliance with this sin to better invitations—and last, but no less; may, greatest and most potential of all, the Godest, any greatest and most potential of all, the object and in-pired men of capacity fit to handle the wonderful retts before us. All hall ye men of insight large and sprebation small, worthy to head and lead on battle-list, in solemn national councils, in the dread night of disaster or the more perilous morn of rushing vic s mition not dead, but alive, magnanimous at last, a

tice-loving!
L. JUDD PARDEE,

A DIFFICULT CASE OF SELF-CONTROL.

guied to our country, and squatted in a Yankee colo-sy, where he soon learned our language, and could converse freely with his Yankee neighbors. It happeach is was somewhat irritable, and when angry, tritley profane; and he always awore in Dutch. By Yanke friends inquired the reason. "Because," And when I read the account of how uncle Sam was shaking the bush, and Kentucky catching the bird; or, in English, how the latter was reenslaving thou was anguish, how the latter was refensiving those who had been set free by the proclamation of the femer, my blood rose to fewer heat, and I wished could talk Dutch, or some other unearthly dialect, that I might give vent to my indignation! And lift had not been written, "Swear not at all," I should swear with a ten-fold vengeance that would put the Dutchman, above referred to, infinitely in the hads! Exceptible white one califications in the second of the sec one Kentucky, with admitted power ies of statesmen and politicians, methinks the histo-rian will drop his pen, and the painter his pencil, in if angels ever weep over human folly, or good ass look over licaven's battlements to witness the challes that have befallen us, which they have expeed by a life of righteousness, there never—was a fine when the tears of the former flowed more freely, whe truth flashed upon the minds of the latter more visilly, that, y righteousness explicit, and the parties and the property of th

that, that, y righteousness exalteth a nation, and that in is a reproach to any people."

When this great contest commenced, all our journals were filled with boastings of our means in men and many; and though all very true, it has turned out with as, as with the hare and the tortole in the fable in tuning a ran. The former of the same when a wind the hare and the tortoise in the fable in runing a race. The former lost the race for the same rame that has delayed our success; and statesmen, polician, journalists, people, all, all have attributed our sust of success to any cause but the true one-sining at layery, the toul of the rebellion. I cannot also up a journal that does not hint, and some even sincust, though manifestly with trembling nerves, he policy of arming the negroes, and letting them that the best for us! Marvellous consequences that the success of the success

d is ord ard, are ive reit ing lie in araard we lie in to araard lie in the araard lie in t

jection to arming the colored men,—aye, and women too, if need be—and telling them to defend themselves as a best they can, and us too, and clothing, feeding and paying them; and thereby prove to them and the world that justice and humanity have not forsaken the earth. My greatest fear is, that this contest will end by some infamous compromise, and lead slavery to forced another quarrel in the present or the next generation. I do hope there is no abolitionist green anough to think of throwing off the harness, while one million are yet in hopeless bondage, and three millions million are yet any better off than before the preplamation. We have got about as far as Pharaoh had, after the seventh plague was visited upon him. "Go ry that are men, and serve the Lord, for that ye did desire. Leave your little ones, and flocks, and herds; let me hold the key for your return." If we progress as well as we have done, we shall soon be where he was after the ninth plague, and let all go but the flocks and herds. But that stubborn old abolitionist told, him flatly, "Three shall not a hoof be left belind!" And if these were my last dying words, I would repeat with emphasis,—Nevur, nover yield an inch of ground in favor of enslaving one human being, black, white or red!

JESSE STEDMAN.

Sim.—If you and your seaders can look with chari-

red I JESSE STEDMAN.
Springfield, Vt.

incapable of giving sound counsel; but it does seem to me that now is the time to put forth a mighty effort. Write! Print! Speak! LEAVE NOTHING UN-SAID OR UNDONE.

A few Federal victories, and a strong probability that the rebel game was played out, and your 54th regiment, so loudly cheered on leaving for the fight, returned, would be nothing but "niggers." You will see that I have little faith in a death-bed repentance, and still less in the anti-slavery principles of the m titude, the Church, the State, and the rabble, when the scourge is removed, and the death-blow not given to slavery. We need half a dozen conventions in he storing. We need half a dozen conventions in Vermont. There never has been a time when Anti-Slavery Conventions would be so acceptable.

GENERAL WILDE AND HIS NORTH CARO-LINA BRIGADE.

This gallant soldier left our city, for Newbern, a short time since, to form the colored Brigade which he is authorized by the government to raise. Gen. Wilde is certainly the right man for such an undertaking. A tried patriot, a true soldier, brave, skillful, d energetic, a good disciplinarian, and having the use at heart, he surely possesses all the requisites

The matter of the enlistment of colored soldiers at the South is certainly a move in the right direction.

It will eventually prove to be one of the most direct and telling blows which slavery has yet received; for It is doing the thing, not attacking it by paper proclama-tions merely. Its influence on the war, on the slave thimself, on the country, and on the future of the white race, cannot but eventuate in the most glorious

It is nonsense to ask, Will the slave fight? The history of the world is full of facts bearing upon this point, and showing that the heart-power, which the Negro can claim above all other races, and which he is destined yet to incorporate into human character, has brightened the most brilliant pages of human history. One cannot but smile at the quibbles of copperheads, when he remembers that that mighty genius of war, before whom the world trembled; and which it took all Europe to master, was met, conquered, and driven off, by an army of Negroes! What! not fight! Men, three fourths of whom, according to faithful statistics, have the best blood of the chivalry in them, (no great boast, by the way !) to say nothing about

to handle a musket, a man must be able to solve the mighty problems which required the genius of a Keplar to project and unravel. Sometimes ignorance is abliss. We remember a story told of the Revolution, when Washington was at one time sorely perplexed to know how to detect a hidden for who picked off every sentinel that was detailed to guard a certain point. At last, he called a certain body-acrvant of his a large for every sentinel that was detailed to guard a certain point. At last, he called a certain body-acrvant of his party sentine with the sentine was a sentine to the sentine sentine with the sentine was a sentine was

OOL. WILDE'S COLUMED BRIGADE.

NEWBERN, (N.C.) May 31, 1868.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

SIR—If you and your readers can look with charity upon a letter written in the open sir, amidst clouds of dust and a sicree san, I should like to commend to your notice a short aketch of the 1st N. C. Vois., which forms the nucleus of Gen. Wilde's Colored Brigade.

It is now only two weeks since the organization was practically put in motion, and on this day we number more than eight buddred shele-boiled and intelligent enlisted men. Recruits are furthermore expected from Morehead City; and as there is an abundance of men in this vicinity who have signified their intention of joining the service, I have little doubt that a week hence our regiment will have more than in its complement. For our camp, we have one of the Springfield, Vt.

Springfield, Vt.

Springfield, Vt.

The writer of the preceding letter has reached a patriarchal age, but his spirit is yet vigorous. Here is a still later communication from him:

"I have read the proceedings at the New England anti-Slavery Convention with the deepest interest, and I do assure you it would have given me the greatest pleasure to have been one of the number to enjay you notice a short sketch of the list No. Cyols, which forms the nucleus of Gen. Wilde's Colored Brigade. It is now only two weeks since the organization was presented in the thirteen resolutions, adopted by the Convention; and none more heartily than the two last. Nothing is more opportune and important, in the present crisis, than the suggestion of holding Conventions in different parts of all the New England States, and, I may add, all the Free States. We may well regard the present as a most momentous crisis in the history of the anti-slavery cause; and while thousands are uniting with his in the great cause of emany well regard the present as a most momentous crisis in the history of the anti-slavery cause; and while thousands are uniting with his in the great cause of emany well regard the present as a most momentous crisis in the history of the anti-slavery cause; and while thousands are uniting with his in the great cause of emany well regard the present as a most momentous crisis in the history of the anti-slavery cause; and while thousands are unliting with his in the great cause of emany well regard the present sin a cause so vital to the interest of the slave and the welfare of the nation. With one million yet in bondage, and a million bayone to be a support of the save and the welfare of the risk when the welfare of the risk when the present control of th my superiors, it seems to me much more prefer-able than sending a regiment hither and thither, to be tossed about like a feather. I do not think this is enough to endorse our General thoroughly in the se-lection of his "line" officers; by which, let me add, lection of his "line" officers; by which, let me add, I do not compliment myzelf, not having been tested in this particular. Most of these gendlemen have been "privates" and non-commissioned officers in various Massachusetts regiments, and bear the sun-burnt features and scars which are incident to hard service. I have spent with them already several pleasant hours, and devoutly trust that their animus may be take; that we are not merely here to make our men good soldiers, but to prepare them to become good citizens by precept and example. Does this sound to you, Sir, like the true John Brown spirit? It seems to me that the great Shade is present amongst us. Verily, I think his "soul is marching on." May the immortal echoes of his spirit tramp be lost only to the lat be lost only to the 1st N. C. Vols. when it glides away into the silver tread of that other spirit, "proclaiming liberty throughout all the land"; and that this may be speedily, is the aspiration of your correspondent!

lat North Carolina Volunteers. One thing I neglected to mention therein: it is, that we should be very glad if some charitable people in Massachusetts would seid us some simple reading matter for our men. Many of my last, it is our intention to instruct them! wish satisfied than they are once again happy and

when the tears of the former flowed more freely, when the inflathed upon the minds of the latter more of the former flowed more freely, when the tear of the former flowed more freely, when the tear of the same and the sin is a represent to any people."

Then this great contest commercied, all our journal were filed with boatings of our means in men and the part of the post of

New Yone, May 20. The Tribune's Murfreesboro lispatch says that Vallandigham has declared himself loyal to the United States, and his escore were aken as prisoners by the Confederate authorities. The correspondent deems it probable that the enemy would refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecrans, that should he arrange to return to our lines, the President's orders were to carry the original sentence into effect, which would be vecented.

THE VALLANDINGHAM MERTING IN NEW YORK, This assentiblage was the most diagraceful one ever held in America. Its open and loud-mouthed treason was bad enough; but, in addition to this, the outrageous profaulty of the speakers, and the diagusting obscenity of some of their remarks, were enough to cause one to shudder as he reflected what unrestricted fivedom of speech sight become. We have long believed that the experiment of selfgovernment in New York. City was a failure. This meeting fully confirms that opinion. The mob who control the politics of that city are scarcely better worthy to be trusted with power to make or administer laws than the inmates of a State prison.—Rozbury Journal.

25 The World says, the Richmond Disputch of the 23d puts no faith in the speakers at the Vallandigham meeting in New York, and says Governors Seymour and Hunt are no better than Summer—nay, not so good—not even as good as Burnside.

The Enquirer has no sympathy with Vallandigham, and says he ought to be sent at once beyond their lines. THE VALLANDINGHAM MEETING IN NEW YORK This assemblage was the most diagraceful one eve held in America. Its open and loud-mouthed treaso was bad enough; but, in addition to this, the outre

the North. He would not pay for his keeping here."

COPPERBEAD DEMONSTRATION IN NEW JERSEY, At.a. Vallandigham 's mpnathy meeting in Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, a delegation from a neighboring town carried a white flag insertibed with Vallandigham's name, encircled by rosettes, inside of which were seen stars. A wounded soldier, who happened to be on the ground, venturing to rebuke this cowardly manifestation, was set upon by the crowd, khocked down and severely injured. A number of his companions, at this hostile demonstration of the copperheads, ran to the City Hospital for help, and soon 'returned with reinforcements, some of the soldiers carrying muskets. The officer in charge of the hospital, hearing that a disturbance was probable, at once despatched a gard after the soldiers in attendance upon the meeting, who were quietly gathered upp and marched away.

tendance upon the meeting, who were quiety gathered up and marched away.

VALLANDIOHAN AND THE SOLDIERS. Our correspondent: "Vistor," with the army of Gen. Rosecrans, from whence we have a letter, for which we have not space to-day, thus apeaks of the arrest of Vallandigham:

"I know of nothing which for a long time has cheered the hearts of these Western soldiers so much as the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham. There are upwards of-fifty Olio regiments in this army, and the severest trial, which they have been obliged to indergo was the treason of Vallandigham in their own was the treason of Vallandigham in their own the pews came of his sentence, a long and loud shout was given by the brave Ohio and, Illinois troops. Burnside's order has as good effect with this army as a reinforcement of ten thousand sent." — Boston Journal.

Journal.

The Washington Star learns from an officer prominently connected with the army in Kentucky, that the loyal people of that State are much gratified with the arrest of Vallandigham, and will uphold every proceeding of the kind. They consider Gen. Burnside's order, under which he was arrested, as a movement in the right direction. Both branches of the City Council of Balti-

Estimates of the City Council of Balti-more have passed resolutions, stating that they heard with pleasure of the arrest and transportation beyond the lines of Clement L. Vallandipham, and that the best interests of the country justified the proceedings, &c. Also, requesting the Mayor to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the President of the United States, and to Gen. Burnside.

Colors for the Mass. form. The colored women of Ohio have had a magnificent stand of colors made for the 66th Mass. (colored) regiment. The flags are four in number—two guidons, a large regulation flag and a regimental banner. These are all of the very best material, and the work is spiendfully executed. Upon a silver shield, which is attached to the staff of the harries are notto, "God and Liberty." Upon the banner is the motto, "God and Liberty." Upon the banner itself, which is of heavy blue allie, are the words, "Liberty or Deuth." They will be presented by Mr. J. M. Langston, who has been recruiting for the regiment.

A VALUABLE ORIGINAL PIOTURE.

Photographs from a drawing just executed by Mr. Carl-on, one of our resident artists, and teacher of drawing and

seens. "way down South in Diric," on tast New Year's Eve, where some thirty or forty aleves seem to be waiting with a great anxiety the hour which, by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d of September shall make them "henceforth and forever free." On the right of the picture is stall a stall a

him protection under it; the artist wishing to convey the idea that the alare, if freed, would go for the old flag and the Union.

In an outer shed the moonlight falls through the broken roof upon another group. By chance the opening in the roof upon another group. By chance the opening in the roof has taken the form of a cross, and in the clear skyle beyond, from which the clouds are breaking away, a single star looks down; it may be the North star, which has piloted so many laives "to the land of the free." Upon the wall, back of the principal group, hangs a banjo, with fallen bridge and broken strings, indicative of adness and sorrow; its "the barp upon the williom." Of the three fligures in the foreground? One with sorrowful face turned towards the central group giver such to a while child. The dark face beak and in contrast with the whitest one and the dark face near her of the figure in the foreground, seem to express the idea of "good time coming"—the latter, having upon her arm a bundle, from which hang sundry ribbands, slippers, &c., while back of and near her is a bundle containing her household goods, and she is ready to moyer to a new home; and expects to have a good time when free.

We have a photographic likeness of a Louisians slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts States. It terms terms to the state of the s Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Address Epiron of the Liberaton, Boston, Mass.

FARMERSVILLE, Catt. Co., N. Y., June 1st, 1863.

DEAR Ms. GARRISON—In sorrow I must tell you of the sudden death of Miss Charltorns L. Hill, at her home in West Goldsboro', Maine, at the age of 30, on May 21st, of Mest Goldshorv, Maine, at the age of 30, on May 11st, of the state of the state communicates this and intellige to good. "At the close of a lovely Sammer day, as the of the state of the s The donors—who are in good part natives of the United States and graduates of the "poculair initiation"—had previously sent \$170 to Philadelphia for a like purpose.

The Syventeenth of June. There is every reason to expect that the Union Mass Meeting to be held in Concord, on the 17th of June inst., will be one of the very largest assemblages ever convened in the Granite State. The Joyal men of New-Hampate will not permit to pass unimproved so good an opportunity to spend profitably one day for their country.

Among the speakers who are expected to be present and address the Convention are—Gen. John Corbrane, Hon. Montgonery Blair, Hon. James Brady Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Hon. Montgonery Blair, Hon. James Brady Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Hon. Montgonery Blair, Hon. James Brady Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Hon. Montgonery Blair, Hon. James Brady Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Hon. Montgonery In the state of the st

37 AGENTS WANTED in every county in the Prec States for the sale of Wendell Phillips's Specches and Lec-tures. Large commissions allowed. The book will be is-seed Jane 15. Price \$2. Sent by mail on receipt of retail orice. Address JAMES REDPATH, 221 Washington st.,

MERGY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 53 Dever street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference. - Leither Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

F CATROLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mer-cantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. A. SAWYER, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach next sabbath, at half past 10 colock, A. M. Subject—On the SAWYER, Tra rding to Matthew—its age, anti er, and objects.

ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., will hold meetings in behalf of Freedom, and the Restoration of the Union on a secure and certain basis, as follows:—

the Union on a secure and certain basis, as relieves:

Hyannis, Mass, Sunday, June 14; and in that vicinity
during the week following.

Harwich, Sunday, June 21.

Brewster, Thuredey, 25.

East Dennis, Friday, 42.

Dennis, Sunday, 428.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will address the Twenty-Eighth ongregational Society, at the Melodeon, funday fore-oon, June 14, on "The War Method of Pesos."

COLLECTIONS-By E. H. Harwood

West Cambridge, \$4.57; J. G. Dodge, do, 1; S. G. Daman, do, 1.18; Oakdale, 1.21; East Princeton, 3.97; Boyls-ton, 1.42; West do, 2.37; Sterling, 1.26; Quiney, 10; John Sawyer, Grantrille, 3.

MARRIED—In Waterloo, (N. Y.) on Wednesday, May 20, by Friends ceremony, LYAN C. GARDEEN, of Fay-etterille, to SARAH M., daughter of the late Richard P. Hunt.

DIED—At his residence in New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 8, from organic disease of the heart, Russay RENYE, in the 74th year of his age. [Obiteary notice next

EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HAVE this day opened an office for the transaction.

(SECOND FLOOR). PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I HAVE this day opened an office for the transaction of
a general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS,
and the sale of Bonds and other Securities on Commission.
Particular attention, will be given to Government Securities, as the most reliable investments.
Bends and Stocks in general will be bought and sold.
Dividends, Interests and Compons will be collected and
emitted.

Guarternmeter's Vouchers and Yearty Certificates bought

und sold.

Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotiated.

Special Collections made.

Coln and Gurrency bught.

Foreign Exchange sold.

As I have a prompt and refliable correspondent in New
York, connected with the Broker's Board, I can axecuto
moters there with dispatch. orders there with dispatch.

Any business entrusted to me will be attended to promptly and Kilhfully.

E. M. DAVIS,

BECOND PLOOR, 39 SOUTH TRIES St.,

Philodiphia, Penn.

Philodiphia, April 1st, 1863.—6m

5-20'S The principal on these Bonds can be claimed to the Government and the spin of the Government any time effect April 30th, 1887. They draw interest in Gold, semi-annually, as the rate, of per cent. per annum, payable May 1st and October is of each year, as the Mint in Philadelphia. The principal of each year, as the Mint in Philadelphia.

Tan authorized, and shall be glad to supply these Bonds at par to the purchaser, until July let, 1863, my commission coming from another course. The commission of the purchaser, until July let, 1863, my commission Look carefully over your "Green-backs." Parties commissily be distinguished from the others, as they have printed on the face "Payable on Demand." They were is sued before the general suspension of specie payments, and as Government takes them for duties on foreign imports, they will bring as much as gold in the market. There are several millions still unredeemed They cannot be reissued.

reissned.

My business is exclusively on Commission. All orders entrusted to me will be attended to promptly and faith fully. Any inquiries answered. E. M. DAVIS.

No. 39 South Third St., Ph M22 LJ1



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

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENT 87 PARK ROW, The NEW YORK. June 5

IN HOO SIGNO VINCES."

al day! eventful year! In the nation drops her galling chain bondown hear hurse and cheer, strength and might it thoreby gains.

Slow, firm, but mure, the measured tree Of Principle, the law of God;— We knew it slept, e'en feared it dead, But now it treads where martyrs tree

It trends upon the serpent-shape
That looked and hissed in every door
That hung each portal thick with crap
At fields of sin and sens of gore,—

The same old "Copperhead" tha In Edon, in Eve's list'ning ear

The best a score or more of years,
The mob almost to death's dread ga
Dragged Garrison, with shouts and le
Their wicked thirst to satisfe.

Upheld and fawped upon by men
In station high, with honor crowned,
Where now the spirit fell that then
In the very dust the helpless ground? It skulks like wolfish for when bright The sun beams round and gladdens all; Let "Flagstaff Hill" to-day in might, In choose and shouts preciaim its fall!

Oh, months of patience, months of toil, To educate the Northern mind, And teach it how the maky coll, That stranged it, it could unbind !

But now—thank God!—through years of glo Its mind peers forth, a child's no more! It stands a man, and Treason's doom It stands a man, and Treason's doom.
Writes with a pen replete with gore.

Tramp: tramp! tramp! tramp!
To the ground with scorn it thus doth tread
The worse than Treason-mould and damp
With which the ghouls would have us fed.

Shout! shout! shout! shout!
To the heavens send the loud acciaim,
That the world of treason is put to rout,
And Sees like the swine at Christ's dear name!

Weep! weep! weep! weep!
For joy, that Right at last prevails,
That Humanity out of her dreadful si Awakes and succeeds where all else fa

Look down, O God! upon this throng, This brave, deserving, thousand men This brave, deserving, thousand men, and bless their lives, their lives prolong, That they their homes shall see again

Remember, God, that they who now Go forth to meet the haughty foe, But fight to make more clear Thy vow, That men are one, from high to low.

Remember, God, they go not out so.

To face alone the Southern steel;
At home, to put a foe to rout,
They draw the sword, and to Thee kneel.
Boston, May 28, 1863.

The Liberator.

THE CONNECTIOUT AND SHENANDOAH.
A TALE OF TO-DAY.

CHAPTER XVII. THE BRANDED HAND.

A Chaplain without official papers; a supervisit teacher of "Contrabands" without appointment and teacher of "Contrabands" without appointment; a helper in hospitals with no sanction but the blessing of the sufferers—such was High Berkeley from the time the war began. To find and free the brother and sister of Adela, by whatever means, was his one definite object; around this clustered, through the various channels named, a round of efficient activities almost incredible. Now he was in bis native valley almost incredible. Now he was in his native valley—
at all points from Harper's Ferry to Cheat Mountain
Pass and Port Republic; now identifying himself
boldly and effectively with the interests of Liberty
and Union in his own contested town of Winchester.
Now he was passing like an inspiration through that
well-ordered machinery of the distinguished Engineer—
the Army of the Potomae. Again his beneficent
presence manifested itself at Forress Munroe and the
other points of Federal occupation in South-astern
Virgina. Yet sgain he was in confidence with the
leading champions of Equal Rights—many of whom
were personal friends of his—at the capital and in the
field. Seeking his two unfortunate kindred, wherever
he went he found unsought, at every step, the suffering kindred of humanity, and stooped to raise to soothe,
to comfort, to inspire.

ented themselves in the circle around some imp-fire, where a group of soldiers were he ennule of inaction with cards and dicng the ennuie of inaction with cards and die-ares jests; not because these sources of enter-nt were really preferred, but because there wa-else within their reach. Even there, a mother, or states or sweetheart's token of remem , wholly or in pert visible, shed a ray of bette ne, and told that the ho till alive, a saving power in the midst of the

i, from his own resources, the supply-netimes he walked miles to obtain some eted by the wayward appetite of a languid, home sick authers, and found "meat to eat" for himsel that such offices alone supply, in the enthusiasm or gratitude with which it was received, and the eage reliah with which it was disposed of. To receive verbally, and transmit in writing, the last messages the departing to the households no more to be riquided. In addition, when a beginning to the households no more to be riquided. In addition, when a beginning to the second section of the sect The race was will describe the problems in more to be about the position of more than the position of the posi

in the fight and words and deeds flowed forth in fervid eloquence and vital power.

Mr. Berkeley was in the vicinity of Winchester when the measure of Ball's Bluff occurred. With a gloomy sense of personal interest in the disaster, he made his way with all possible despatch to the secret of action. All, there, was hopelessly decided, and he hastened to cross the river to Poolesville. Unexpected difficulties and delays aross before him: more than once he was in danger of falling into rebel hands, and it was not until the fourth or fifth day after the battle, that he reached the meighborhood of the bend-quarter. it was not until the fourth or first day after the battle, that he reached the neighborhood of the head-quarters of Brig. Gen. Stone. While our noble friend is interrogating every responsible person, he can secure, for details of the fight, and penetrating every ward or nook where the wounded are sheltered, in search of something his heart tells him is not far distant, we will again betake ourselves to the couch of Edgar Hor-

rul again betake ourselves to the couen of Edgar 1107ton.

The place whither his preserver bore him was a
small house outside the town, deserted by its traitor
occupants on the approach of the Union forces, and,
up to this time, escaping the observation, even, of the
soldiery. It was, therefore, still cleanly and comfortably furnished, and afforded much more desirable accommodation than the crowded tenements prepared
by the millitary authorities. Here Harry, on the impulse of the emergency, had installed Huldah as mistress, and the impression seemed to prevail that they
were the loyal proprietors of the small establishment.
A far-reaching hand of the blessed Sanitary Commission had dropped needed supplies here, also, and Edgar Hurton, together with one or two others that were
so fortunate as to be admitted there, lacked none of
the needed appliances for comfort and restoration.

opliances for comfort and restoration.
officer was permitted this day, for th

The young officer was permitted this day, for the first time, to talk freely; his first use of speech was to acknowledge his deep debt of gratitude to the Branded Hand that had rescued him from death in the river, and nursed him, thus far, back to life. Nor was the assiduous though shrinking sister forgotien.

Edgar had awakened from a refreshing sleep, and lay observing Huldah intently, who, busy beside a window in repairs on some portion of his wardrobe, knew not, so still her patient lay, that he was awake. The impression of his first view of the young girl returned with added force. "It must be "—he said, mentally, and the conviction flushed his pale cheek like fever. The excitement of his mind imparted itself to his body—his movement of unrest drew the her patient awake, feverish, and sgitated as if by pain from his wounds. Stepping lightly to

you..."
"I am her brother."
"God be thanked for my disaster, since it has brought me this!" he said, fervently, grasping the branded hand. "And that young girl just now in the "Is my twin-sister, Huldah."

The wounded officer made a movement to sit erect, but was forcibly though gently put back on his pil-

your sister. There is something I must say."

"I fear the effect of excitement on you, sir. You

are feverish, now."

"Speaking will relieve me. Call Huldah, I pray you."

When both were at his bedside, he took a hand of each in his. "This is the happiest moment of a life I owe, under Providence, to you two. Harry and Huldah, from this moment you are FREE, forcer. I call God to witness, that I will defend this promise, and maintain it, with the life you have given back to

me."
Huldah's only reply was a torrent of tears poured
over the hand that held hers. Harry remained silent,
with an aspect of unmistakable discontent.

"Do you not accept my gratitude, Harry 1" true simple act of humanity done by me call for gratitude, I wish, sir, you had given me a choice in the gift it bestows."

se, by all means, my friend," replied Edgar.

om 1"
"The privilege of fighting for it, sir." Attinde, lineament, voice, were all heroic, as he said this. The young officer gazed at him a moment in intense semiration. Then an excaling's conversation at the Williams Cottage came rushing across memory, sugested by the likeness of person and spirit to her who spoke so fearlessly, then. A profound sigh shivered up from the very depths of his being—but he mastered himself, and repiled.

himself, and replied, mself, and replied,
"You shall have your choice, brave youth! I pledge "You shall sare your choice, brave youth! I pledge you the opportunity your noble nature craves. Even pitiful Northern prejudice and equally pitiful political cowardice can find no scandal in that face and form. "Nay, heed not that—we will manage it," he added, chereity, as Harry glanced at his branded hand. "The opportunity you seek shall be yours, if God wills that I walk forth from this room. Your

sister—"
"O, do not separate us, sir!" exclaimed Huldab, air.

auldah entered; he me ted at a little distan-

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW ON SAWYER'S BIBLIOAL THEORIES.

quiries, and the broad of the professed object of all re which they occupy. The professed object of all re ligious Quarteries is to serve the truth, and the re spective orders under whose suspices they are con fall into commonplace shallowness, or sell themsel to the service of venerable and reputable delusi

and superstitions.

The Methodist Quarterly for April notices Sar yet's reconstruction of Biblical Theories as fi

I. "Mr. Sawyer interprets the old Hebrew doop-ments according to the theories of development and limitless chronology. He accomplishes his object by first resolving the secred writings into fragments of a legory and tradition, and from this plastic state he can of course reconstruct them to any eligible form."— Review, p. 348.

Is this true? Nothing can be more false. If the critic exercised the extraordinary misjudgment which he pronounces, he is to be pitted, but he is not the less to be blamed for the improper use which he makes of it. It is demanded of Christian critics to see things as they are, and report them as they are not. In this case, a false statement is both suspicious and unfortunate. It is an injury to the author and an imposition on the public, which is quite too credulous at in respect to any thing denunciatory of new and pro-

The author does not resolve the sacred writings into fragments of allegory and tradition; he resolves them into integral parts down to the smallest possible, and examines the parts, chapter by chapter paragraph by paragraph, word by word, and letter by letter, to determine, with the greatest possible precision, the character of each part, and what is mean and shown by the whole. He began no questions are compared to the property of the present of the previous interpretation of previous interpretations.

ahould be our best friends, for we are theirs—the Federal army. But I am sure I need not distrust toose who "No, serer! I fight that the slave maybe free. I would sacrifice my life a hundred times, rather than return one victim to his oppressor. Tell me, do you know Clars—do you know Adela Herman! Are you."

"I am her brother."

their natural divisions, the reconstructionist does assume the allegoric or fictitious character of any tion of a book without evidence; he investigates if it demands fiction or allegory, he decides for fic-tion or allegory; if it is indecisive, he makes no de tion or allegory; if it is indecisive, he makes no de cision. He deems it as much the duty of an inter preter to determine facts respecting his documents and report accordingly, as it is of an inquirer is other departments of knowledge. An interpreter is not a manufacturer; but simply a finder; and his find pursues is that of all true science. The anisor considerages the severest scrutiny, and defies the critic to sustain his charge. Had his methods been less thorough and less conformable to the principles of science, his results would have been less remarkable and less offensive to sectarian conservatism.

ods in seeking after truth. It is quite possible that he has misjudged some passages of the sacred books, and some documents; and not discriminated with un-

and of India, Armenia, on the head waters of the Euphratee and Tigris, which is commemorated by the legend of the Flood; and the ark was the dry goods box in which their effects were packed for travelling. The race was still further improved by monatain air. Through counties ages it has been advancing until at least these attained a true interrogatation of

course it is not; no n
The narrative, then,
fiction, and must be s

The methods by which they are reached, and, then a hearty coöperation and Christian sympathy in serving and promoting the truth; but if this is refused, and then a hearty coöperation and Christian sympathy in serving and promoting the truth; but if this is refused, as and promoting the truth; but if this is refused, as summer that of the champion; and defies his adversaries to put him in the wrong in regard to any of the essential principles for which he is contending.

Animals in the forest are accounted lawful game in their most rettied recesses. Some imagine that an author in the service of new ideas, yet to prove their divine character and iumortal vigor, is the contending that an author in the service of new ideas, yet to prove their divine character and iumortal vigor, is cast equally helpless and unprotected on the wild, to be struck down with impunity on the battle-fields of science. It is sometimes so; in the course of ages, many Christs have suffered, and the blood of the martyrs of Progress has fertilized the world. But many curists have suffered, and the blood of the martyrs of Progress has fertilized the world. But this is sort the order of justice, nor the normal meth-od of grace; nor is it the policy of modern civiliza-Yours, most truly,
L. A. SAWYEB.

SPEECH OF JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ. Delivered at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in the Tremont Temple, Friday Evening, May 29.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- OU ccupation is almost gone. Formerly when we came together, we had a wide field and plenty of room to complain, to denounce, to criticise, and to advise. Now we are in such a fix that complaints, denounciations and criticisms seem to be somewhat out of place. That there are things wrong, and grievously wrong, no one pretends to deny. But you know it is much easier to see a mistake than to rectify one. If we could have known the form and magnitude the rebellion would have assumed, we could neobably have

mean that this question shall be patched up no more, but finally settled now. There is no use in crying peace. The enemies of the republic must be subdaed,

stification of to mingle socially among the whites; but I do not hally assailed think the desire is greater on our part than it is on yours. (Laughter and applause.) I have no serious objection to any man's prejudices, because I believe there are legitimate prejudices existing in all communities. Hear, hear.) These prejudices, however, do not depend on the accidental distinctions of color or rance, such prejudices are simply the result of ignorance. They are deeper, and founded on the natural sympathy of mind and morals. If a man feels that I has adversation any of the first properties of the seasociate with me. All men prefer to associate with me. All men prefer to associate the refined with the valgar, the moral with the vicious, the anti-slavery with the pro-lavery, or the loyal with the disloyal, is to attempt to mix oil with water. (Applause.) Every man has a right to choose his own company, or to fancy this color more than that if any one is not pleased with my color, that is his business, and I have no right to complain because he lacks good taste. (Laughter) I desire the society of no one, unless I feel that it is mutual. If a gentleman takes a seat beside me in a lecture-room, a concert, or rill-road care, before he discovers that I am a colored man, and then shows his ill-receding by speaking or easy, and finally secking a seat elsewhere, we are both pleased—he because he has avoided the presence of a negro, and I that of a blockhead. (Laughter and applause.) We are thenceforward kept spart by the force of mutual repulsion. There are both truth and poetry in the remark of Swift, "If a man makes me keep my the state of the same in the remark of Deuts, "It a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time." (Applause.) It is said that emancipation necessarily elevates the

black to a social equality with the white man; and attempting to silence our receased would you be willing to have your daughters marry a nigger?" Just as though your daughters, their daughters, and every other white man's daughters, and every other white man's daughters, were crazy to marry niggers; and the moment you gave the black man his rights, that moment they would selize upon and take him, noless volcas! (Laughter.) If this is to be the result of freedom to the blacks, it is indeed and, (continued laughter.) and especially so to the blacks themselves, who are still to be the victims, (laughter), first, of avarice—then, of mail love. O, I am almost tempted to complain of the Creator for first giving us such a beautiful complexion, and then placing a secondary a necolar bear and and a server of the secondary and the secondary are secondary as a seco the virtues from it! (Laughter and appause.) If you not really pity those, fathers who have daughters with such atrange affections! (Laughter.) Only to think if this outrage were permitted, the prejudice against the race would disappear like dew before the morning sun! The blacks would die out with the first morning aun! The blacks would die out with the first generation; the mulatioes with the second; the quadroons with the third; and in the fourth generation, O, horrible to relate! the twain would be one flesh. (Renewd laughter.) Our opiniting friends would have no occupation; and you could then say of the negro, what we all hope soon to say of Jeff. Davis and his deluced followers, that the time and pisces that know them now, will shortly know them no more forever. [Laughters and the second sections of the second sections o

nder a just verdict. Your civilization, your am, and your Ciristianity, all tell me that you liready decided in your own minds, that this must and shall be free. (Applause.) This is that there is a natural repugnance between the white and black races. You may believe this, but they do not remain. This ought not to be. The misfortunes cicken around us are so many tests of our manuer courage, and our capacity for self-povernum of the people understand this thing pretty well. Prolayer, hear.) Our afflictions try us, and prove the self-pour courage, the self-pour courage and our capacity for self-povernum.

have said to the contrary, pro-slavery men may, after all, be right when they warn you of the bewitching

The zeal and fidelity with which we have an ountry, and were still willing and analous to

he service, and urged others to follow us.
It will not, I think, be according to us t

It will not, I think, be according to us too large a share of common sense to say, that we know that the man who offers to sacrifice his life on the altae of the country has rights which the government is bond to respect. (Applause.) What are we fighting the Certainly not for the sake of killing and being the we could have done this in a time of peace. It is noble thing to fight for posterity, but it is resulted in the country of the cou

anthorise Committee of the Park

THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF

I think the proficiency of drill and many being
of the soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts regimes,
that passed through here yesterday, ought to corrian
ou that the colored man is deserving of somethin which we are hoarding up for them. Many of grandfathers fought in the revolution, and the bettle grandfathers fought in the revolution, and the buttest the revolution we are obliged to fight over again olar, I think it is high time that this deference to hack the hateful prejudice against the black man were set aids, and men were measured by their merits. I but, a great deal said about all being right in the end. I believe it. But how is it to come right 'Certain, not by forever yielding to the prejudices of those who would ascurifice the country to preserve slaver. This living entirely for posterity sounds well from the partum, but a loaf of bread to-day is worth a barried flour next year.

Patriotism is, after all, a selfah thing. We fight for our country because it is our home; we have

for our country because it is our home; we have a pride in it, and love it for its liberty. Ambition and the love of fame are as common to man, black or pride in it, and love it for its liberty. Ambities ast the love of fame are as common to man, that a white, as horns are to the ox. Shakspeare say, "We all, hunt after fame." And ambition has, no deal, played a greater part in the world than any other paston. Indeed, the motive to praiseworthy scions he been the germ from which great men have been poduced. There is a disposition in man to ris, said lord it over his fellows. When ten thousand man year, of all races, prees our Governor for place is as army, and many of them for places in the colored rejiments, it proves, at least, that the love of poor, M not natural, has acquired an iron hold on man. His not natural, has acquired an iron hold on man. Her orable ambition is an honorable thing. What is am without ambition? If he is satisfied to remais when he is, he does not deserve promotion. The German say, Wer man sich nicht, mucht ist nicht. "When a man makes himself nothing, he is nothing." I doss that the control of the c proble applition is an honorable thing. What is a man We do not seek commissions as such, but weak for those rights which belong to us as loyal men; and

re would be false to our duty, false false to posterity, if we did not contend for there men, while offering to defend our country vider lives. (Applause.)

We have not been treated right. When yearsis

We have not been treated right. When you may regiments among the Irish, you give then link sheers; and when you raise regiments among the 6th mans. You give them German officers; but wise it comes to the colored people, their men of latest an disregarded so much that they are not even cosmitted. And this, I assure you, is a modest statement of ser

A nave not one word to say against colored sees that ing now. I think we sust fill the rank, and less the art of war. All I ask is, that the avenues to divation shall be open to us as to white men—our less ors we are willing to fight for.

I have advised, and do advise, all those colored sees that the color I have not one word to say aga

I have advised, and do advise, all those colored me who can conscientiously go into the army to go. Then is to be a great harvest, and those who sow first mere price in the state of the same properties. We cannot get all at once. Some thing may be had by asking, some by working for, and same only by fighting. Bullets are wonderful things to bring men around, and, I confess, my faith is different miractes may be wrought by gaspowder as lead. (Applause.) I say to my people, if we cannot get what we want, we must get what we can, bringly our rights unpowerment and always in view. If Portion 1 is to be a support of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties.

lead. (Applause.) I say to my people, if we easile get what we want, we must get what we can, hering our rights uppermost and always in they. If Proidence will not send turkeys already roasted, as will take them as they are, and roast them countries. It the mountain will not go to Mahomet, let Mahomet to the mountain; that is, if the government will accordingly for those who would deprive us of our right. We are, who would deprive us of our right. We are, not indifferent observers of the candidates. We are well be a terror to them, and resire it is in little better than a coward. To be moderate is builtied better than a coward. The robels dreds shad army; we will be a terror to them, and resire although the company of the com

A am greatly encourged. The National Union-free—the colored man is recognized as a citizensial open rebellion. This is glory enough for or by For all this, I thank you, and all other who law

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slavery is declared forever abolished in an open rebellion. This is glory esough for one day open rebellion. This is glory esough for one day for all this, I thank you, and all other who law contributed their influence to make this a free out try. (Applause.)

We are passing through terrible times. Two you ago, our country, hitherto regarded as stable at steady, was found rocking and shaking on its anders foundations. We all seemed to be in deals as whether or no we had a government. The remain of this country had become violent and insoler, as it seemed as though the Constitution, if not one throwin, must be written again, and with the swedth in blood. Old and tried patriotic soldiers and stable men, affrighted at the apparition of a true repairs government, precipitated themselves into the turner, and triedthed forth their arms, giant-like, for the pools of guiding it, so that it might the more surry seep away this, the brightest hope of democratic lands and in the safe of the