THE LIBERATOR EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1689.

Refuge of Oppression.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Weedell Phillips, on Monday, in Tremont before the Emancipation League, "Thank McClellan, for Cameron; thank God for Wald a man for President, we should have the rebellion in ninety days, and left slavery

s freedom of speech in Massachusetts, and

d gainst them in the west? An Val-have the same privileges in Ohio? Can ratt have the same privileges in Indian-seems not. They speak against the sen-Phillips and Andrew; and the bayonet a gre used to suppress them. these gentlemen laying up wrath against wrath? Are they not sowing the prind?

are not these gentermen laying up wrath against eduy of wrath? Are they not sowing the wind ser tread on a volcano, but they have not go at one it.—Boston Post.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

go's million of dollars!" Such was the a looker-on, as the 54th regiment filed urday. At first, it might have been reheir value as "chattels." But it might be soly as it reminded him the more force politico-economical view of labor. A

LOYAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

and serve to and serve to an arm of the serve to a the serve

Selections.

THE SOOURGED BACK.

THE SOUTHCED RAUK.

It is a terrible showing. This slave was whipped, — whipped, oh hideous to think of! when srazy, at Baton Rouge, in the month of October, 1862. The eye of the sun fell on the camera which transferred his torn skin to the paper, on the 2d of April, 1863, five or six months short the scongring, when the frightful laceration was partially healed, and only scars remained. But what must the whipping have been to leave such sexes! The back looks like a plate of iron, caten by acids and corroded by rust, or like a walnut-table honer-combed by worms. From the shoulders to the wast, great wells and furrows and ridges, raised or gouged by the lan, run crosswife and lengthwise, mingling in the middle in one awful mass of scab. Bits as big as the hand seem to have been cut out of the desh. No wonder that, at this distance of time, the man looks thin and ghastly, though he was a strong man, and must be a man of fine physique and presence. The shoulders are broad; the muscles of the back firm. The left arm, the only arm visible, is long and sinewy. The head is well-placed, and the profile—not a profile of the extreme African type—is full of mahy energy. A strong short whisker and beard give power to the jaw which needs no such evidence to show its maniliness, for resolution and force are stamped on the whole formation of the face. We look on the picture with amazument that cannot find words for utterance. Amazement at the cruelty which could perpetrate such an outrage as this, at the brutal folly the stupid ignorance, that could perint such a piece of infectation; at the absence not only of humane feeling, but of economical prudence, of common sense, of ordinary intelligence, displayed, in such frantic thoughtlessness. Among what sort of people are such things possible? For ourselves, we really cannot imagine. Doubless the people among whom such a deed was done, could stand by, like the critics of the dead dog, with only jere's and curse for the "nigges." Lay hound I" we hear them saying, "it sevens him r

THE BOSTON POST SICK.

And with some sweet, oblivious antido Cleanse the stuff dosom of that perilo Which weight upon the heart? The colognaswers, McClellan, Far, up the cliff the sound recedes;

THE FIRST OF THE 900,000.

therefrom—that the idea of inducing no-fight their late rebel_misters was ridica-nat there was no fight in them. &c., &c., happy, therefore, to find in Saturday's a letter from its correspondent with Gen, army beneging Fort Hudson, which fully the statement of our correspondent.

All measuring forely missions of the policy of the policy

SUCCESS OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, Port Boyal, S. C., May 4, 1888. So His Excellency the Governor of Mussachusetts, Hotton, Mass;

rise.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Very respectfully.
Your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major General Commanding

SOUTHERN NEGRO RECRUITING.

ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES FOR THE

PEBEL ARMY.

REBEL ARMY.

ha recent battles of General Banks on the in Louisians, he seried upon papers, emong in Louisians, he seried upon papers, emong in Louisians, he seried upon papers, among housield negroes.

THE MANIA FOR SLAVERY.

LETTER PROM PRESIDENT LINCOLS, ON MILITARY ARRESTS.

EXECUTIVE MARKON,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.
rus Consists and others:
ERS: Your letter of May 19, inclu-

mon object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of measure for affecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injuried, consequences han any merely personal to myself might follow the centures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in any view of detay; I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in viery constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the Rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizens on trial for treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizens on trial for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and, in criminal prosections, his right to a speedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a papedy and public trial prosections, his right to a paped to resolve it and the continuence of the rights of the citizens against the precentions of arbitrary power were increased in the continuence of the resolutions proceed in the proposition. May papernly to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed in the state of the rights of the citizens and the close of the other? I, am devotedly for them offer citil war, and deriver in variant and the law of the state thes lien or invasion, the public safety may retheir starpension. The resolutions proceed
its that these safeguards "have stood the test
sty-siz years of trial, under our republican
under circumstances which show that, while
satistate the foundation of all free government,
a the elements of the enduring stability of
public." No one denies that they have so
so test up to the beginning of the present
in, if we except a certain occurrence at New
1, nor does any one, question that they will
be same test much longer after, the Rebellion
But these provisions of the Constitution have
cation to the case we have in hand, because
sate complained of were not made for treason;
not, for the treason defined in the Constitud upon conviction of which the punishment

my installation here, it had been incul-t any State had a lawful right to second national Union, and that it would be ex-exercise the right whenever the devoteer rine should fail to elect a President to their I was about ld, in great gether, the Government would, in great restrained by the same donatitution and arresting their progress. Their sympa-vaded all departments of the Government all communities of the people. From all, under cover of "liberty of speech," I the press," and "habeas corpus, they

ces where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tired "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting in criticism of the course of the administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the general." Now, if there he no mistake about this; if this assertion is the truth, and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigo of which the life of the nation depends. He was

ry power of the country, then his arron mistake of fact, which I would be glon reasonably natisfactor evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resconsidering, to be in favor of suppress not touch a hair of a wily agitator desert? This is none the less inj

any more than a lam note to perseve that, contract so strong an appetite for eme temporary illness, as to persist in feeding during the remainder of his healthful life. In giving the resolutions that carnest tion which you request of me, I cannot he fact that the meeting speak as "I Nor can I, with full respect for their kn gence, and the fairly presumed delibe.

their machinery was tarity pat in motion. Yes, therecaptly inbused with a prevenence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was also to adopt the strong measures which by degree I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indisponalistic to the public aftery. Mething is better known to knowy that that courts of the contract of the prevention of the Constitution, and as indisponalistic to the public aftery. Mething is better known to knowy that that courts of the contract of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such as all the contract of justices. But what comparison, in the contract has a provided in the law. Even in this of past of justices and the contract of justices. But what comparison, in the contract has a provide being the contract of justices. But what comparison, in the contract has a provide being the contract of justices. But what comparison, in the contract has a provide being the contract of justices are used to the contract of the contract of justices are used to the contract of the contract of justices are used to the contract of the contract of justices are used to the contract of the contract of justices are used to the contract of the cont

The link the

more regular chainels, so that the necessity for strong dealing, with them gradually decreases. have every reason to desire that it should cease a together, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the more ing at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawf measure to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to the number of the required to the require may seem to be required A. LINCOLN.

The Biberator. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULY!

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION

Stations; Millbury, regular train; Millord, at 7.1 9,45: Northboro' at 7; Marlboro' at 7.15

too, i Northbore, Maribore, Wellesley, Grantville Cordarille, Southbore, and Westbore, 60 cents to adults, 30 cents for children; from Natick, Hollisto and Ashland, adults, 45 cents, children, 25 cents. Returning, leave the Grove for Baston, Milford as Worcester, at 6, P. M. For Way Stations above

reorder, at 0, F. M. For Way Stations above Framinglam, (except Westbors), 4.45. For North boro Branch, at 5.30 P. M. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those sot coming by the cars, adults, 15 cents, chil drep, 10 cents. Those who come by rallread admit ted from No Fireworks allowed in the enclosu

The House at the Grove will be open for Re

IT In case of rain, the meeting will be he Waverley Hall, opposite the Railroad Depot at I

LETTER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

all engagers to the

of all able-bodied men in

Massachusetts, having but few negroes, and yeting the first of the free States (Kaness perhaps ing the first of the free States (Kansás perhajas excepted) to wish to receive that class of men into the military service, invited colored men from other States (also to join her Fifty-fourth Regiment. Probably, when this recruiting was commenced, Pennsylvania, like other negro-hating communities, rejoiced to be rid of those of the proceribed class who were willing to accept the offer of Massachusetts. Now a new state of things has arisen, and the colored people are so much needed in the defence of Pennsylvania, these

The cry of "monositituinal sets," now ringing as the continuous will be made for him to take a manly position in civil He. Every step in fish process will make every succeeding step easier. A discontinuance of ill treatment to the negro will allow the projudice aginate thin to a nobida and vanish. And whenever "the world" shall have thoroughly be assessed to the same and the same to the negro will allow the projudice aginate thin to a nobide and vanish. And whenever "the world" shall have thoroughly be assessed to the same and a choosing the claims as a brother. Even the children who are now to grow up in Bev. Barn Stove's congregation, (where by church-law and printed record, the colored man is forther bidden to own a new, if they could live six days of the week, for a dozen years, in a community which meither felt not practiced distinctions of casts, would, aget purged from the corrupting influence of that and of the Sandaya spent within its walls, and bring it up, when they became roters, to the level of civilisation. There will be a better channer for Christanity, as well as for common deceave, to make purged from the corrupting in the colored man is forther to the provision of the contrading the propose of the product of the same to the provision of the same to the provision of the same to the contrading the provision of the contrading to the same to the same to the same to the contrading to the same to the same to the same to the contrading to the same to the same to the same

THROUGH ADVERSITIES TOWARDS PROS- OCLORED EMISTMENTS IN M. CAROLINA.

FIRST N. C. VOLS., GEN. WILDE'S BRIGADS,

receive anything that may be forwarded to the regi-ment. Pictorial alphabets and simple reading matter

THUD.

LOOK OUT FOR THE COPPERHEADS.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, Frederick, Md., June 10, 1868. MR EDITOR: Having been wandering around ng the past six months, scarcely knowing one where I should be the next, I have seen the Libe

ars from every quarter, sounds strangely in ne just at this time; not that any infraction

east behind him past prejudices, It is no time to ask the negro, or what shall be the press, or the country, s on fire, and it is no time one with the remnants to

unlimited slave-propagandism. This is I do not believe the people will be bit the utmost vigilance is necessary on it

M. L. WHITTEN

WATERLOO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 9, 1861.

W. L. GAERISON:
MY FRIEND—I have just returned from the Friends of Human hteening in the state of the state o good number met in the Junius Friends meeig-house—an antique structure, plain yet comments, standing amidst green fields and fruitful ordard, four miles west of the village of Waterloo. C. D. L. Mills, of Syracuse, was chosen Chairman, and Go-mittee, consisting of A. M. Powell, H. C. Writt. Mary Doty, Israel Lisk, Lucy N. Coleman, Wa. Barnes, G. B. Stebbins and Catherine A. F. Siebbins procedure and subjects as might be deckled on. In topics suggested and allopted for consideration sen-lst, Human Progress; 2d, State of the County, 3d, Authority; 4th, Rights of Woman; 5th, Edu報告 * 東京の東京 | 10 年間 | 10 日本 | 12 年間 | 10 日本 | 12 年間 | 10 日本 | 10 日本

peakers, and other resolves adopt

Resolved, That, as the name of this Con and spiritual powers;—and that it is to better type of physical life, a quickening and a higher religious culture, that we bled in this fifteenth annual meeting of Iuman Progress."

The different subjects wer

and absorbing question of our m cupied more than one day. Strong and good work re spoken, and an earnest feeling manifested, that the fidelity, loyalty to Justice and Liberty, and an

soldiers, or bereaved relatives, were endorsed and also a resolve that Friends of Progress will labor to neure peace "by gaining its only conditions, reput-nce of slavery and proscription of the negre." "The "Woman's National Loyal Legae" yas con-tended, and 116 names obtained to its petition in Car-

Resolved. That we hall, as among its aging events of the present crisis, the organization of the "Woman's Loyal National League," which helps the hearty support of the loyal women of the asion to the Government for the triumph of liberty and the

restoration of the national unity.

Resolved, That, as by the terms of the Congress is delegated with the power and this duty of providing for the common defence that the duty of providing to the common defence the duty of providing to the common defence that the state of the duty of providing to the common defence the duty of providing to the common defence that the duty of the duty of

Beenar of Harring Emberation,
Si. Liberty St., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1862.

Saan Dopulase, Philodophia, Penn.

18 Person - Your good brother Robert has related to me your request, that Leisudd assess except propounded to him by your gentless, which it was supposed I would be risferred in relation (berate than himself, consider the proposed in the property of the propert

SI. A particular view of its industrial aspects as the same is affected by the condition of its laborers. Taking this seriatim statement as the pith of Miss Grink's inquiries, I proceed so answer accordingly. Ist. The general idea of society that the last seventy years of Haytlen history (duting from 1700) presents, is that there is inherent in the character of the Haytlen history (duting from 1700) presents, and the character of the Character

strengly marked and developed than in any other safonal instance of ancient or modern times. This conclusion becomes apparent from a two-fold pain of riew, viz. (a) The local circumstances un-de which the Haytlen people had to struggle upward, and (b) the indigenous development they have made against these circumstances, not only without the aid, of any favorable foreign influence to bring about this, development, but in apple of the crushing power of

1. Palacal Dissolution. 181, Gattery of the Ostaliana Signature, which society has been divided into make based on the color of the skin,—as whites, free colored uses and African slares; and Sed, the thirst for blood that fourteen years of revolutionary strife engendered, beginning in 1790, and ending in 1804, when the whites were utterly expelled from the Island, when the whites were utterly expelled from the Island, and the state of the stat kaving the caste feelings between the blacks at

Religious Disabilities. 1st, Fetichism or hes then worship, rites and mysteries, imported from Africa with the introduction of her enslaved children ames win the introduction of the changes chaldren into light, which has been singularly preserved and processed, and publicly celebrated, in that island, asong Africans and their descendants, unto the present day; 2nd, Romanism, brought to the same listed by its Spanish and French conquerors; and led, Indicity, inoculated, in the two upper castee of little processors, while and magazines, the their solid. 2rd, Infidelity, inoculated in the two upper castes of Hayten society, whites and mulattoes, by their edu-cation, imbibed in France during the atheistic pe not which preceded the outburst of the great-French

In each of these disabilities, political and religiou here is career; and against such overwhelming olds, so race of men, so deeply crualied down as the Brytien were, ever attempted and accomplished so pacessful a revolution. In vain may, we take the fambeau of learning, and search up and down the age, and the anals of nations, for evidence of a people to complete the humanized hounding at one creamite so completely dehumanized bounding at one gigantic has from the lowest depths of chattel degradation, not only to a position of freedom, but also assuming a sover riga and independent position among the self-govern-ing civilized nations of the earth. Hayti, in this tespect, is the solitary prodigy of history, in ancient or modern times. The arms of France, Sania and ern times. The arms of France, Spain and d were severally encountered and reversed by intutored and undisciplined blacks, during their

parties in the annals of any or every other branch
he human race. The superiority of the Negroe
layfi, in this respect, stands out, so far in human
clopment, the leading fact of the ages
hasing from the revolutionary facts of Haytler
ary, and coming to those of her subsequent freedom
helpendence, we may not only trees the com pendence, we may not only trace the con-cration of the political and religious disabili-ady enumerated, but we are obliged to add

stitution, yed with and wel-resident abolition, oblition itomal ex-er unnat. o law, to nature, result of a law, to nature, result of a law, by

F. Breb-Coleman,
Impersed,
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in all the political and religious disability and present of the existence of these there are completely extracted from Romaniam by means of the existance present the called from Romaniam by means of the existance of these haltfuldurians elements; and this is therefore a hopeful subject of rejoicing. The introduction of protectant endigrants into Bay-time carried the carried of the existance of these introduction of protectant endigrants into Bay-time carried the carried of the existance of these introductions of the existance of the existance of these introductions of the existance of the endigration, is a pelogic mison of the earth of the existance and the earth of the existance of the endigration, is a pelogic mison of the earth of the existance of the existance of the endigration, is a pelogic mison of the earth of the existance of the endigration of a more perfect pipiritian flates to the politic and the ending of the Civilian churchs, both Cchildre and Protection of a more perfect pipiritian flates of the politic and the ending of the civilian churchs, both Cchildre and Protection of a more perfect pipiritian flates on the protection of the ending of the civilian churchs, both Cchildre and Protection of the Company of the Civilian churchs, both Cchildre and Protection of the Company of the Civilian church, the protection of the Company of the Civilian church, the company of the Civilian church of the Civilian church, the company of the Civilian church of the Civilian c

ial laws, and remains a practical fact in her polity unto the present hour. Nevertheless, while British and American Christians have failed to take advantage of this wise and liberal provision, and the disorganized and demoralized condition of Romanism, in order to establish Christian missions there, the immortal Christophe, feeling the need of such a morally regenerating influence, brought a large number of Weeleyan teachers and a cargo of Bibles and Testaments from England, at the expense of the national treasury, for the purpose of conducting schools and disseminating moral light among the people. The Weeleyan Missionary Society in England has made a lame attempt to profit by this provision opened by Christophe, by since keeping up a feeble mission in Haylt, that, at most, is but a caricature of the true missionary enterprise. The American Baptists opened a mission there in 1885; but that has dragged out a miserable existence until the present time. Their missionary now in the field has been suspended from his connections with the Society, under charges of sodony; which charges, however, have remained uninvestigated for eight years past; while he, nevertheless, continues to preach and teach.

The British Baptists opened a mission in the South of the island also, sixteen years ago; and their principal missionary is under the reputation of being a public drunkard.

2d. For seven years past, I have pleaded in vain with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, of which I am a Presbyter, to send me there as a missionary. I went there in 1861 with a Christian colony, and commenced a mission on my own resources. I althored there eighteen meaths, and returned a few weeks since to meet the General Convention of that Church, I went there is 1861 with a Christian colony, and commenced a mission on my own resources. I ishored there eighteen meaths, and returned a few weeks since to meet the General Convention of the catabilahnent of an Episcopal mission there. Nevertheless, the General Connell of the Church

2d. The particular view of the moral and intellectual aspects of Haytlen society, as affected by Romanism, is partially answered in what! I lave already said. I have only to add, that the bigoted, intolerant and reactionary spirit everywhere else manifested by Romanism, does not exist in Hayt. Its disorganism dead and demoralized condition in that island, thank God, has prevented this. The existence of public feticipractices side by side with Romanism, and the incusation of French skepticiam among the educated classes, have also contributed to keep up a spirit of toleration too broad, perhaps, for good merals, and too indifferent, I think, for a healthy inquiry after the truth. Nevertheless, the venom of intolerance has been completely extracted from Romanism by means of the existence of these latitudinarian elements;

No American sympathy or philanthropy has been necessary to come to the aid of these great Haylica migrations, as in the case of Liberia, through the colonization societies, or as in the case of the British government, alding its colonies in obtaining coolle laborary. Hayti has carried on her movements unnided and alone, out of her own national resources. Who will dare say, therefore, that a nation demonstrating such self-regenerating powers, under the most discouraging circumstances, is not the grandest exhibition of human spabilities that the world's history has ever presented?

There is a moral power that God has raised up in Haytien society, that has preserved in that nation all the assential elements of true religion, viz. Lose to God and love to som, in spite of the infernal trinky of Romanism, Infidelity and Fetichiam. This power would hardly be credited by a casual observer with such an important influence. And it is not given to me to demonstrate here this assertion, with all the minutuse of facts, even did space and time permit me to do so at previdence of God. Freemanoury has been the true religion of Hayti, embracing in its Temples the choicest spirits of her history, and constituting a moral power for the preservation of the nation, when every other religious element had entirely lost its savere.

In one colcusion, permit me to say, that from all of the

is "a very undesirable residence to a man or much cope, and whose destiny is progression."

The self-regenerating element in Haytien society that have already demonstrated, renders that a pleasing and agreeable field for philanthropic effort and study; and the truly progressive man will only find in the religious and social disabilities which still exist there, marring the face of Haytien society, an additional reason why be should identify himself with that people; in order to labor with them for the total eradication of these evils, so as to effect her complete regeneration.

Believe me to be, my dear madam,
Tours, very truly and respectfully,
J. THEODORE HOLLY.

IN STATU QUO.

CAMP OF THE 330 MASS.

Near Aquia Creek, Va., June 4, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON—I left the army of the Potomac for/Besufort's net bl 4th of May, expecting to receive a commission a Captain in Col. Montgomery's negro regiment. I arrived too late, the officers all being spointed; and so I am back again in my oid place. I write this that all the many friends who have kepts me supplied in good reading matter for the soldiers, may know that I am still here.

I saw Col. Montgomery and his soldiers, all of them recently slaves, now enlisted, uniformed, armed, and paid as soldiers and citizens of the United States. They appear well, and I am sure will do well. I regret exceedingly that I could not have gone with Col. M. in his great work of raising and arming the slaves. I know him of old, and I am well persuaded that he will never be caught asleep by the enemy. Ask the border ruffians of Missouri, and they will tell you that he is one of the hardest and severest fighters on this continent. What Stonewall Jackson was to the rebels, he is fitted to be on our side at the head of an adequate colored force. I did not see Col. Higginson, as he was some distance away, and I had no time within my leave of absence to go far. Gen. Saxton and Gen. Hunter both promised to remember me, and I still hope to bear the sword in command of black soldiers, some distance away, and I had no time within my leave of absence to go far. Gen. Saxton and Gen. Hunter both promised to remember me, and I still hope to bear the sword in command of black soldiers, and to make it indeed a "terror to evil-doers."

Truly yours, DANIEL FOSTER.

The Life of Fresident Lincota, published by Walker, Wise & Co. Boston, and entitled, The Pioneer Boy, and How he became Prendent, has reached its Ninth Thousaind in the abort time it has been published. Below we give a copy of a letter received by the author from the son of the Fresident, who is now

In Harrard University:

CAMBRIDOR, April 17, 1868.

Rev. Mr. THAYER—Dear Sir :—I received, a few days since, a copy of the "Ployrer Boy" for which I return my thanks.

I am very much pleased with the book as an interesting story; and I find that, in reading it, many things are recalled which I had forgotten.

You have been singularly successful in avoiding errors, as I find I have, at some time, heard nearly every thing you marrate from a Reliable Gentleman."

With the best wishes for its success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN. He Calls for 100,000 Men.

DEN. ULLMAN AND THE NEGRO VOLUN- Tes Re

DANIEL ULLMAN,
Brigadier General Commandi

BEAVERT OF THE NEORO TROOTS. Washington, Jase 205. Gen. Banks, in an official report, dated "Be-fore Port Hudson, May 30," gives an account of the attack on that place, similar to the reports already published. In speaking of the negro regiments, he

attack, on that pace, aminar to the reports arready published. In speaking of the negro regiments, he says:

They answered every expectation. Their conduct was herole. No troops could be more determined or a contract of the region of the re

WASHINGTON, June 16. On Sunday night, some slaves in the neighborhood of Ansapolis stampeded, taking with them a wagon and circ with horse, and a portion of their persons of the the results. They travelled all night, and a various point of the road were reinforced until their they were stopped near Long Oldfields by a member of men styling themselves patrols, simed with shot guns and platols. But the party of slaves massed themselves and pushed on. The patrollers attempted to stop their progress or to drive them from their teams, and when about one mile from Fort Meigs, fired into the fugitives, when, it is said, the slaves returned the fire. Several other shots were freed, when the fugitives separated and field. The patrols also disappeared. As far as is known, two men and one woman (alaves) were killed, and five wounded. The remainder have reached Washington. One of the men supposed to have been connected with the attacking parry has been arrested, and committed to the Old Capitol prison.

BALTIMORE OF SLAYENT AND EMANCIPATION. The city Union convention of Baltimore has adopted resolutions declaring that Maryland should at every hazard remain in the Union; pieding unconditional support to the government in any measures it may determine to be necessary in the prosecution of the war until its authority is acknowledged; that the continued existence of alavery is incompatible with the maintenance of republican forms of government, in the States in aubordination to the Constitution of the United States; that the emancipation proclamation of the President ought to be made law by Congress in the hands of the President; that trailors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaver; and that, against trailors in arms, the President should use all men, while or black, in the way they can most be useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a misket.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16. A letter from Harrisburg, dated 1 P. M. to-day, says:—"A train of 100 wagons, which left Martinaburg on Sunday, arrived safely. The rebel advance this morning was five miles cast of Chambersburg. Col. Smith, commanding at Hageratown, had a fight: an hour and a bally yeaperday, when he was surrounded and forced to sur-

Philadelphia, June 5. President Lincoln has accepted the Invitation of the Union League of this city to participate in the grand national celebration on the 4th of July.

participate in the grand manual control of July.

Large delegations from all parts of the Union are

that the established policy of the Gavernment is at to arming colored mess. The following is a sample of the clayer made by many to prevent my executing the orders of the Gavernment:—

Extract from a report made to me by Capt. E. Ghyke, dit U. S. Volunteers, dured the Math inst.

Last swening, at 90 clock; one of my men, Joseph Griffon, whom I had sent to the parish of St. Bernard, for the purpose of bringing here forty men, who all the shoulded me of their wish to join the 5th U. S. Volunteers, and who left here on the 23, than returned, ambiniting to see the following report:

"Arriving at the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrivined, and conducted before the França Marchal, submitting to see the following report:

"Arriving at the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrivined, and conducted before the França Marchal, submitting to see the following report:

"Arriving at the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrivined, and who left here on the 23, than returned, submitting to see the following report:

"Arriving at the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrivined, and who left here on the 23, than returned, submitting to see the following report:

"Arriving at the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrivined, and who can be succeeded as a state of the beautiful to the state of the state of the state of the parish of St. Bernard, I was arrived, and conducted before the Function and the state of the

COLLECTIONS SCTIONS

ew England A. S. Ce

M. Bibb Cary,
S. T. Smith,
S. Dodge, Jr.,
John Oliver,
Mr. Bent,
Richard Thayer,
N. C. Dennett,
Joshua Coolidge
B. F. Cowing,
E. Sprague,
C. F. F.,
J. S.,
B. Bradford. . Sargent, S. Hiltor A. S. Taylor, Ruth Buffum, N. P. Payne, M. S. Richmon C. F. F. 1.00
J. S. 1.00
R. Bradford, 50
H. M. Ireson, 1.00
W. L. Garrison, 51-, 1.00
W. L. Garrison, 51-, 1.00
D. B. Bartlett, 1.00
Sophis L. O. Allen, 1.00
Sophis L. O. Allen, 1.00
R. R. Crosby, 1.00
R. R. Crosby, 1.00
Wm. Sparrell, 1.00
Wm. Sparrell, 1.00
Wm. Sparrell, 1.00
R. Plumer, 1.00
R. Plumer, 1.00
S. Shaw, 1.00
E. Jones, 1.00
Moses Wright, 1.00
J. Scott, 50
M. B. Goodrich, 200
Mrs. J. P. Mendum, 1.00
Thomas P. Knox, 1.00
Thomas P. Knox, 1.00
Thomas P. Knox, 1.00 Ass B. Hutchinson,
Mary May,
Edward Chase,
Eliz M. F. Denton,
Mary Clap,
Martha Clapp,
Martha Clapp,
Sarah E. Foster,
Mrs. J. Ayres,
L. S. N.,
F. Burnham,
F. Burnham,
F. Burnham,
Emily Horne,
S. W. Cone,
S. King,
H. J. Lawton,
A. M. A., M. A. F., Maria S. Page, M. H. S. Page, Z. H. Spooner, H. S. Adams, B. S. Adams,
R. K. Gould,
Mary B. Richards,
Mra. B. A. Newell,
George W. Githore
Samuel G. Gilmore
John S. Regers,
L. B. Pulsiter,
Paulina Gerry,
E. G. Richardson,
R. Marston,
T. M. A., S. Parsons, C. Buck, L. Ford.
Carrie B. Allen,
W. E. Cash,
H. W. Wellington,
Charles W. Slack,
H. Withington,
Martha C. Hallowel
M. C. Pierce,
J. B. Pierce,
William Lovell,
J. R. M. in J. B. Pierce, 1.00 Edmund Jackson, 2.00
die William Lovell, 1.00 Edmund Jackson, 2.00
die William Lovell, 1.00 B. F. Horn, 1.00
of J. R. M., 1.00 B. F. Horn, 2.00
he Mary G. Chapman, 2.00 M. Halliburton, 60
to T. Southwick, 1.00 B. W. Loud, 1.00
to R. H. Horrill, 1.00 E. Paul, .60
Joseph Merrill, 1.00 E. Paul, .60
Helen E. Garrison, 1.00 Sophia L. Little, 1.00
Elizabeth B. Chase, 1.00 Cash and Friends, in:
H. W. Carter, 1.00 various sums, 2.246
Mrs. Brown, 2.25 lection, 64.35
Sarah Clay, .60

NOSES"-THEIR SIGNIFICANCE yealerday, when he was surrounded and forced to surrendec.

23—A famous negro preacher died in St. Louis a
few days ago, and was buried with distinguished honfor. The deceased was an emancipated slave of Edward Bátre, and possessed more than ordinary talent
for preaching. He had been pastor of a colored
church for many years.

VALUE OF SLAVE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.
The estate of the Carrolls, of Carrollton, is in course
of being settled up. One hundred and forty slaves
belonging to it have run away, and the remaining one
hundred and sixty have been valued at § 5 per head.

Reason Maryland slaveloider says he would not
give \$500 for the lot. The slave insultation is doomed
forever in Maryland.

Emancipation Continued. Four negroes betonging to Mr. Owens, residing between four and five
mices north-east of this city, in Andrew county, detonger of Mr. Owens, residing between four and five
mices north-east of this city, in Andrew county, detone of Mr. Owens, residing between four and five
mices north-east of this city, in Andrew county, detone of Mr. Owens, residing between four and the
men of the Amaryland.

Philodolphia, June 5. President Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the Union League of this city to
participate in the grand national celebration on the 4th
of July.

The "FEULLYAE INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

The "FEULLYAE INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

The "FEULLYAE INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED. volume commence July 1st. A mandome quarto monatory of the commence July 1st. A mandome quarto monatory of the commence July 1st. A mandome quarto mumber, 15 cents, 1

Large delegations from all parts of the Union are expected to attend.

A general illumination is to close the programme of the day's entertainment, which is to be of the most extensive character, including a procession of the Loyal and exhibiting from the shoulders to the which great white tensive character, including a procession of the Loyal and farrows raised or couged by the lash, ranning cross-ties and the military, to be reviewed by the President.

Splendid strees will be exceed at the interaction of the public streets, under which the whole procession will pass.

23 The Ohio Democratic Convention which non-inted Vallandigham passed resolutions against the example of the procession of the public streets, and against its emancipation policy against Cov. Tod, and against pretty nearly everything except the rebellion and trailors. Not a word was "resolved" against these.

renging the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for the party.

Tenging Thank, and the first proper licks for first proper licks for the firs

that he mw, before he died, the glorious prospect of me speedy overshrow.

For the last serves or cight weeks of his life, he suffered considerably, but was remarkably patient and appreciality. His great anxiety during his sickness was, that he was giving too much trouble to those who had the care of him. He had so idea that he would ever get well, and was quite willing to die, having a bright hope of future good.

He heaves a wife and eight som and one daughter, who are in honor to the old man's memory. His funeral was attended by a large and respectable class of friends and sympathicers. May his example of industry, patient endurance, generoity, unflocking integrity, and general goodness, long be remembered, and copied by its all?

Anti-Slavery Standard, please copy.

TWO DAYS MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS AT FARMINGTON, MICH. ATURDAY and SUNDAY, June 27 and 28, (in a Grove or Church.)

Church.)

All men and women who seek a true; life are invited.
Subjects of Reform, Freedom and Spiritual Life will be
spoken of. Tax RESELLOR, will claim attention.

H. C. Wright, G. B. Stebbins and others will be present.
Homes for strangers provided.

BY 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:—

Sunday, June 31.
Thursday, " 25.
Priday, " 26.
Sunday, " 28. SABBATH NOTICE. Rev. L. A. SAWYER, Tran

EF SABRATH NOTICE. Rev. L. A. Sawurs, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach next Sunday, at Mercantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Visit of the Magi to Bethleben, and the Murder of the Innocents by Herod, as illustrative of the historic character of the second gospel. STE. H HEYWOOD will speak in Westminster, Sunday, June 21st, at 10 1-2, A. M., and 1 1-2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD M. DAVIS,

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (SECOND VLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(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 Geverament Securities, as the most reliable investments. Bonds and Stooks in general will be bought and sold. Dividends, Interests and Coupons will be collected and remitted.

Railroad, City, County and Township Bonds negotiated. Railroad, City, County and Township Bonds negotiated. The sale of the sale o

Quartermaster's vouchers and leavity Certification organisms and sold.

Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotilated.
Special Collections made.
Coin and Currency bought.
Foreign Exchange sold.
As I have a prompt and reliable correspondent in New York, connected with the Broker's Board, I can execute orders there with dispatch.
Any business entrusted to one will be attended to promptly and faithfully.

SECOND FLOOR, 39 SOUTH TREED ST.,
Philadelphia, Pena.
Philadelphia, Agril 1st, 1863.—6m

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863 .- 6m

Philadelphia, Agril 1st, 1863.—6m

5-20°S The prisolpal on these Bonds can be claimed on the depth of the dep

R. M. DAVIS.

M22 tJ1 No. 39 South Third St., Philadelphia.



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St. May 29.

8. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENT 87 PARK ROW, 1 1 1

June 6

Boetry.

From the Philiadelphia Press, May 27, 1863 THE SECOND LOUISIANA.

still and orderly, m to arm, knee to knee, siting the great event, ands the black regiment

"Now," the dag-sergent cried,
"Though death and hell betide,
Let the whole nation see
If we are it to be Two in the land; or bound Down, like the whining heurd— Named with red stripes and pairs. It our old shains again! "Oh!" what a shout there went Tram the block regions a.

"Charge!" Tramp and dram avoke; Onward the bondmen broke; Bayonet and asbre-stroke Onesan and salve-stroke
Vataly opposed their rish.
Through the wild battle's great
With but one thought of salv.
Driving their level like chaff, Or at the slippery heands
Loaping with open hands,
Down they tee main and heres,
Down they tee main and heres,
Down in their awful course;
Trampling with bloody heel
Over the crashing steel,
All their ayes forward bent,
Rushed the black regiment.

"Freedom!" their battle cry"Freedom! or leave to die!" Not a mere party-shout : They gave their spirits out ; Trusted the end to God, Trusted the east to too,
And on the gory red
Rolled in triamphant blood.
Clad to strike one free blow,
Whether for weal or wee;
Glad to breathe one free breath,
Though on the lips of death.
Traying—alast in value: To the black regiment.

Hundreds on hundreds fell; But they are resting well; scourges and shaekles strong Never shall do them wrong. 0, to the living few, Soldiers, be just and true! Hall them as comrades tried; Fight with them side by side;

THE DYING SLAVE. has county by Mas, E. E. BROWN.

There knell, in agony and prayer, woman, bowed by toil and care,. Whose race was almost run.

She knew the driver's voice no more Would wake her from her aleep; She knew that all her toll was o'er, Then wherefore should she weep?

Her two young children sported near; No thought of care had they; Dark skinned, but fall of health and stre For them she knell to pray.

"O God t" she wied, "our fathers' God t Mast these things always be ! When will then speak the mighty word, And set thy people free !

Not for myself I sak the boon; My race is almost run; I know that nevermore my oyes Shall see the rising sun.

Hat these dear children I oh, my God I.

And must I leave them so?

Must their lives be, like wine, dragged out

In wretchedness and wee I

Thou knowed how often I have knelt,

Almighty One, to thee,
And prayed, with angulah few may know,
That thou wouldst set them free.

When tolling beath the burning ren, Till hope and strength had fied, I've wished—forgive me if I sinned—I've wished that they were dead!

And often, at the midnight hour, Pre stood beneath the sky,

hen counties golden eyes looked down,

And heaven itself seemed nigh;

h, then my spirit, wrang with grief, Has sought thy listening car, and prayed, thou know'st 'twas not for me, But for my children dear.

And now, for all my pains and cares, Which must be known to theeor all my agony and praye O, set my children free !"

She passed,—and is ? home on the breeze, A strange wild shout me heard; A sound of joy.—what could it be, That thus her people stirred?

Her falling senses caught the words—
"Thank God | thank God | we're free!"
And answering volces realled the strain—
"This is the Junilee!"

"This is the Juliles!"

Ehe raised her streaming syre to heaven;
"On God I if this he so,

Then I have bothing more to nah—
O let thy servans go!

For this blest hour I've wept and prayed,
And then hast answered me;

At last, at last, I die in prace—
My children will be tree!"

GOD AND THE SOUL

The seel vicerate God deedle What chierked God deedle What chierked haller Becomes a welling four Of heavenly maken. How far from how to become

Though Christ a thousand times
In Buthlabers he born, 1127-217-21 if
If Ha's not horn in thee,
Thy soil is full! felicing
ACD I WAY.

The cross on Golgotha
Will sever save thy soul;
The cross in thise own heart
Alone can make thee whole

Hold there! where remose the Enow Heaven is in thee; Seer'st thou for God chewhere 'His face thou'll never see. Ab!! would thy heart but he A manger for the birth, God would once more become A child upon this certh.

I don't believe in death,
If hour by hour I die ;
Tis hour by hour to gain
A better life thereby.

Go out... God will go in;
Die thou, and let Him live;
Be not, and He will be;
Wait, and He'll all things giv

O, shame! a silk worm works
And spins till it can fly;
And thou, my soul, with still
On thine old tarth-clod lie!

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY,

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TWO EPIDENICS. "Two ladies in the parlor would like to see you, ma'am—Miss Williams and Miss Lester"—said Mrs. Horton's maid-of-all-work, presenting herself at that

n calling."

Bridget descended with her frigid message to Brigget descenced with a regular message of the darkened parlor. Miss williams received it in silence; but, instead of feaving the house, walked to a table, wrote a few words on the blank side of a card, and desired Bridget to hand that to her mistress, then resumed her seat beside Effic on the prim, upright sofa—the latter fluttering with impalience to see

sofa—the latter fluttering with impalence to see Emma.

"Mrs. Horton and the young ladies will be down soon, ma'am," was the response to the card.

"O Auntie, I with I rould see Emma, first, above. Before Miss Harriet could reply, the young girl stood before them, alone, an instant—then the twin hearts were folded in each other's arms.

"Yes, darling, come to my room," was Emma a audible reply to a whisper of Effe. "She shall tell me, dear friend," said Emma to Miss Williams, giving and receiving an affectiorate kias; and the two young creatures bastened from the room to find the confidential sectuation their overflowing hearts so much needed.

Mrs. Horton and Henrietta came, 'cool,' diguified

tial seclusion their overflowing hearts so much needed.

Mrs. Horton and Henrictta (anne, cool, dignified and reserved, into the presence of their far superflowed needs thor and friend, whose mission that morning was one of benediction to that household. Miss Williams met their susterity with the self-possession of a lady, and the womanly warmth of unstudied sympathy. The straitened conventionality of these two natures, in identifying their visitor with Edgar's obnoxious views, made them regard her as, in some inevallests. way, a conspirator against them; but even, this gave way before her genial sincerity, as snow images this, gradually, under the influence of the unclouded sun. At her first tender, genuine words, they bowed their heads and wast, freely.

The relatives of Effic in Philadelphia had written urgently for her to return to them, for the winter, at least. The young lady was equally anxious to be there, as it seemed to take her nearer the scenes of strife which occupied all her thoughts. Miss Harriet Williams could not be denied a few months' ministration among the sick and wounded soldiers. A capable and judicious relative from the neighborhood of Ascutney would gladly make her home at the Cottage, caring in the kindest manner for Miss Mary. In a few days the Aust and Niece would leave for Philadelphia. There Mr. Berkeley would join Miss Harriet and see her to her destination on the Potomac.

The motherly inspire seemen to realize the near-lesaness of this inquiry, and, there was more vitality in Mrs. Horton's manner as well as words, as she an-swered—"It is not a time, my dears to think too care-fully of proprieties. Where is Emma, dear!
"We met her on the stairs with Miss Lester, you

had been, her eyes brimming with tears. It was not surprising but beautiful to see how, as realities deepened her sense of things, the mother turned, instinctively, from the child of forms to the child of fair. The same of the same of

AL IT A A Charte

June 5

The survey of th

out request all intercents

the women of the South. Their daring, endurance, and self-denial, are certainly worthy of a better cease."

"Ah, Madam, it is not patriotism. I assure you, but ignorance, prejudice and selfathness."

"That sounds severe, my friend. Fray, explain."

"Gladly. A large number of the women, like a rest proportion of the rank and file in the army, have been misled, through their ignorance, into the conviction that the North are the aggressors, and that theirs is a wholly defensive struggle from the beginning. Another class, and these the most cultivated, foresee that the success of the Federal Government in recetablishing itself, permanently, involves the ulter overthrow and extinction of alavery. Hence Southern ladies will be reduced to the level of Northern women! They must stoop to take up thrift; must superintend their own households; plan system and economy; even take hold of domestic delies with their own fale hands. O! believe me, madam, the color photics of the North, disgraceful as it is, is more than counterbalanced by the labor-photos of the South. Both have their source in equally ignorant, selfah apprehensions, which are equally baseless. Tou know, madam, that if every black man and woman this war emanchates were to take truge at the North, you are no nearer, Innimate personal relations with them than now. That must ever be a matter determined by the tastes and other affiliative properties of being. On the other hand, I know that free isloor in our Southern homes would accure an almost infinite inverse of efficiency in the servants; that a vastly more wholesome style of housekeeping would result, with immeasurably less annoyance and anxiety to the mistress. Yet, in the full face of these faces, there are thousands in the toyal States who incitiy, if nor sudibly assert, that they had rather let Northern youth be mown down like the grass, than see them stand seld by side in the ranks with black men. And Southern matrons, at this hour, are urging their sons forward, like furies, to almost certain destructio

Miss William's delicacy and good bro Alias william a delicacy and good breeding foreaster that, by a glance, even, she should seek to know the effect of these statements on Mrs. Horton; yet also constantly had her in mind as the stranger talked, and rejoiced that the opportunity was given her to hear such sentiments from Southern lips. Her own questionings were fully answered, and she saw clearly, as he felt vaguely, the absurdity of any comparison etween the rebel women of this civil struggle and the

between the rebet women of this civil struggle and the noble martyr mothers, wives and sisters of the period of our country's birth.

Miss Harriet Williams, from the Valley of the Consecticut, and Mrs. Montgomery, from the Valley of the Shenandosh, took leave of each other at the Philadelphia viation, with mutual expressions of regard and earnest hopes of another meeting.

A delay of several days in the departure from home of Miss Harriet and her party had been occasioned by Mrs. Harriet and

gradually, under the influence of the uncounter. At her first tender, genuine words, they bowed their heads and wept, freely.

Yes, Edgar was alive—severely but not dangerously wounded; a small Testament, that Effe dipped into his pochet at parting, received the force of a hall that was on its way to his heart. This Mr. Berkeley had communicated, in a hurried note, to Miss Williams, desiring her to call at once on his mother and alstera. The brave young officer was doing well under the best of care. Of Effe's indirect agency in saving Edgar's life, and of the direct instrumentally of Harry and Huldah, Miss Harriet did not deem is necessary to speak on this occasion. A plan she had to essary to speak on this occasion. A plan she had to propose, however, by which Mrs. Horton could go to her son, if she so desired.

The relatives of Effe in Philadelphia had written argently for her to return to them, for the winter, at least. The young lady was equally anxious to be there, as it seemed to take her nearer the scenes of artife which occupied all her houghts. Miss Harries will have sould not be denied a few months ministration among the sick and wounded soldiers. A capa ble and judicious relative from the neighborhood of Accutney would glady make her home at the Cot-Accutney would glady make her

detail of all that happened and was said, and how the patient looked and seemed—for the benefit of the family, of course! Privately that lady informed the fittle filty for the family of the family o in remaining at their chosen post of duty a sick and wounded until their friend's return, in remaining at their chosen post of July among the sick and wounded until their friend's return, although both he and Mr. Berkeley had strongly urged their accompanying them to Philadelphia. "I shall make that point my first destination," Miss Harriet concluded with saying, "for I cannot rest until I have seen the noble twint."

make a nalessed subsiding thead this, our Thomas we recovered make a making who provide the religionshiphit. We placed the changing was despected to a religiously and the changing who are the provided to the changing of make a place growth in another the provided of the progress of the state, and been stored in the progress of the state, and been stored in the register of the first place of the state, and been stored in the register of the state, and been stored in the state, and the state of the state, and been stored in the state of the state, and been stored in the state of the state, and the state of the stat tion." It "is within" is. It is written by the finger of God in the moral consciousness; and every one who will listen to God's voice in his "soul will know this religion, or, in other words, will know what is right." And wby," says Jesus, "even of yourselves judge ye not, what is right!" Instead of sending his hearers to Moses, he sends them to themselves. Instead of bidding them go to present to getterligion interpreted, be tells them to interpret it for themselves. Instead of making religious truth a mystery, which only the wise and learned can univarie, be thanks, his But a pretended friend is worse."

Away with the charter of any railroad company which denies the colored people the right of travel; or any school which prohibits them instruction therein. Take heed that we are not forced to all this by still greater trials. We must be educated, and may be coin-pelled to fomember that the blood of Crispus Attucks, a colored man, first crimaoned this soil in the struggle for our nationality; and as it was negro blood first, it may be negro blood last, that consecrates the American cause. wered—"It is not a time, my dear, to think too carefully opportant my first destination," Miss Harriet concluding the proposal many in the proposal many i our government will be guity or an unparameters, and will have to suffer still more. It is then the frue religion which has but one rule—and this rule so object to be described in the strongest ties of love for his plots and simple that all know it, and need nothing country, that, in the midst of innovations and great moral revolutions, it may find fits life, strength and be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know how they would be done by; and hence all know has a superficient to the first the first that all know it, and med nothing the first that all know it, and med nothing the first that all know it, and med nothing the first that all know it, and med nothing the first that all know it.

send her sense of thing, the mother timed, insigntly from the child of finite in the child of finite the c

to two reasons. First, I do not believe his character to be as had as you make it. In many an instance slaveholding, does not departe and debase he whole soul. Disconsidences of its criminality and a kindy exercise of its despote power are among the thing suitch heavy room for the growth of self-respect and other high virtues. Second, the Christ-religion we be more clearly seen and more justly judged in his heart life; and ministhers and gully, though the largety noble souts, like the "Stonewall" Jackson, will handen to exchange their miserable theological for it. Nas I reason them. ill hasten to exchange their miserable or it. Nay, I trust, that our Church mis

for it. Nay, I trust, that our Church-misted here at ready begins to see here beauty and precisions is the aimple doctrine of doing as we would be done by than in all the dogmas and prayers and rites of his corrupt and corrupting Church.

But I must stop. I meant only to write a few line. But I must stop. I meant only to write a few line. How long, oh, how long, 'my great-soiled brother, must we still walt for the open enlistment of your large powers against the theologies! I confest that you preach the religion of Jesus, and that you preach the religion of Jesus, and that you preach his rare force and beauty. But, also there is the preaching counterseated by your preaching the throught and the preaching counterseated by your preaching the throught and the counterseated by your preaching the through the counterseated by your preaching the throught and the counterseated by your preaching the through the counterseated by your preaching the transport of the cause of truth cannot afford to have been traditional systems of the wholly, and not but partly on her side.

With great regard, your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

GERRIT SMITH

A NEGRO VOLUNTEER SONG. The following song was written by a prirate la

solored) Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer, and on sent to us for publication by a friend of the rej-

Framont told them, when it first begun,
How to save the Union, and the way it should be done;
But Kentacky swore so hard, and old Abe he had his fran,
Till every hope was jost but the colored volunteen.

CRORUS—O, give us a flag, all free without a size, we'll fight to defeed it, as our Fathers did as layer.
The gallant Comp'ny "A" will make the rebels date.
And we'll stand by the Union if we only have a classe McClellan went to Bichmond with two hundred thousand

Coonus.-O, give us a flag, &c.

Old Jell, says he'll hang us if we dare to meet him armed. A very big thing, but we are not at all alarmed, For he has first got to catch us before the way is clear, And " that is what's the matter with the colored relusies.

Cuonus.-O, give us a flag, &c. So rally, boys, rally, let us never mind the past; We had a hard road to travel, but one don't

For God is for the right, and we have no need to fear,-The Union must be saved by the colored volunteer.

MUNIFICENT GIFT. Mr. Edward Harris, to long identified with the business and prosperity of Woossocket, has given "Harris" Block," and the ground appurtenant, in that town, valued at 570,000 for the cestablishment of a free public library, and externed a celeration, literary and reformatory chancer. The library will be raised and reformatory chancer. The library will be property in it to be called the Harris stitute. Application has been made to the legislature for a chard-stopic property in it to be onlied the Harris of the property of

BARNOTATION PROCLAMATION BY A MILITAL GOVERNOR. Brig. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Loningan, has, by proclamation, dated the lish May, declared inoperative the act of the Legislatus of that State, apprived March 6th, 1857, and entitled "An action prohibit emancipation of slaves" as "never, having been adopted or sanctioned by its military authorities, and as being inconsistent with the principles which control the policy of the government."

the principles which control the policy of the government."

THE BESULT OF DOING SOMETHING.—One of our Major Generals (Fremont) was the first man to preclaim emanerization. Another Butler! took the richard the south, cirilized it, and held it. A third, (Sigel) is an officer who has been in many battles, and never lost one, and whom his soldiers would all follow to the death. All these men, having really done soming, were removed from command, and are till on the inactive list.

THE OLD HANCOCK HOUSE. The Back Bay Land Commissioners have, with the approval of the Gor-

This Old HANCOCK HOUSE. The max has the Gormonian market have, with the appear all of the Gormon of Mass, given a lot of land on the convert Newbury and Caledonian streets, as a size for the O John Hancock House, and the city will defray her pense of removal, the heirs having presented the building to the city. It will be taken down carrelly at rebuilt, and then occupied as a museum—the public have access to it on certain days.

The Dial. A daily afternoon paper, with this title, was commenced, recently, in Philadelphis. A good afternoon paper has long been wanted in Palis delphis, and The Dial seems to bid fair to supply the want. It is neutral in politics, but loyal all over, and should be encouraged by the friends of the Gerenment everywhere.

Hayti, under the rule of President Geffrard, is four ishing. The government is establishing a large foundry, an extensive paper mill, and a line of lon steamers for the coast mail service. The relegacy, also, is one of the government improvement, which will speedily be completed. Everything promises far to place the Kepublia of Hayti high in the list of cirllized powers.

PERSONAL. Among the appointments on the pre-ent board of visitors to West Point are Ralph Waldo Emerson and B. G. Northrop, of Massachusetts.

BEREL LOSSES. The rebels have sought to make it appear that their losses in the recent tattles have been but about 9,000 in killed and wounded. Gerral Hooker resolved to learn the truth, if possible, and with this view has kept one man at his headquarter at work examining the vatious lists of killed and wounded, as published in the Richmond paper. At the last accounts they footed up over 25,000.

Gen. Hooker foots up the official returns of his killed and wounded at the battle of Chancellori-ville at 8,200, not including the missing.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT .SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has ret 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

Where she will attend to all diseases of the liali-She is sure to cours in mine cases out of ten, as she has for man, years made the hair her study, and is sure there for man years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to extend her in producing a new growth of latir. Her Restorative differe from that of any one else, birst Made from the rotes and herbe of the forest: She Champson with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is lightly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from tarning crows.

using the instorative, and will prevent a strong gray. She also has another for restoring gray hair to its pair all color in nearly all enset. She is not afraid to peak of her Restoratives in any part of the restorative in any part of the restorative in the part of the restorative in the part of the restoration in avery site, in the security. The time, encoged is letter to three years, as they often, my they can get achief or three years, as they often, my they can get achief or three years, as they often, my they can get achief or three years, as they often, my they can get achief or three years, as they often, my they can get achief or three years, as they often, my or three years, as they often my

abcord lite them.

MADA ME CARTHRAUX BANNISTES,

No. 51. Winter Street, Boston.