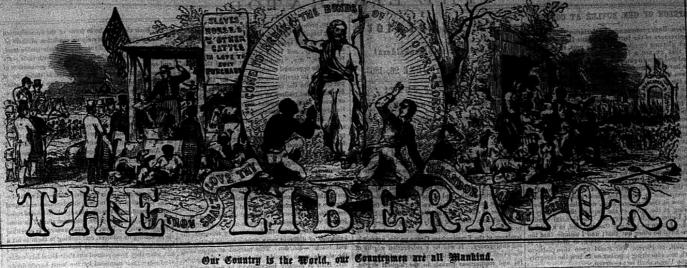
EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

FE LLOYD GABRISON, Editor.



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1690.

Refuge of Oppression.

SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR, . s. POSTMASTER GENERAL.

g is the principal portion of the speech Montgomery Blair, at the loyal mass cons of the Granite State, at Concord,

the state of the bar mide under it as subscrining to make the property of the state of the property of the pro

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gs of slore.

fare of both, and, therefore, impossible.
The advocates of this liybrid policy know this, but they think the negro so essential to the selfah purposes of their political ambition, that, like Calboun, they are willing to make him, as well as those who hold him in durance, the victim of their policy. I advocate the President's plan of saving both, and ministering to their prosperity and to their elevation in their respective spheres to power and greatness.

PREMONT AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Selections.

WILL THE NEGROES FIGHT?

THE "LOYAL" DEMOCRACY.

SPEECE OF HOM. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

men, and are for free speech. They have been for peace and for settling this terrelie war, while they know the rebel leaders will not lay down their arms until their independence, as they care it, is acknowledged and the Union dissolved! They declare they are for the seconstruction of she Union by peaceful means; yet they know that if we lay down our arms and close this war and natch up a peace, we are at the mercy of the most hellish despotism on earth. But, finding that this old idea is pretty much played out, and that they must have a new one, try wint something that will draw. [Applause.] You, will not hear any more about "liberal propositions of peace" in a long while. Now, it is all "free speech!" A noisy, blurting braggart and gassy traitor, named Villindam, froats of langhter and applause.] or Vallandigham, iate a member of Congress from Obio, who has offensively opposed the war and justified the rebellion from the beginning—who has been openly claimed by the rebels as their friend; who strenuously opposed supplies for the war; who was drummed out of a camp of volunteers in his own. State, Isplause.—I dood for him—be ought to be hung. I—who, in his lest race for Congressional honors, was allowed to remain at home by the loyal people of his district; who resides near the borders of Kentacky, has been arrested by General Burnside, in whose military department he is, I good "]—and the moment he is arrested for some alleged offence is that military department he is, I good "]—and the moment he is arrested for some alleged offence is that military department he is, I good "]—and at his own house! as though he ought to have been arrested in someboly's else! Laughter and applause.] He has been tried by court martial—be had the assistance of counsel and the attendance of witnesses in his behalf. The evidence has not been published, nor do we know what it was. It is said he was sentenced by the court to imprisonment in Fort Wafren, but there is no suthority for this declaration. No pation can exist in time of wa

oner. It is from the nature of the case despotic, or war is little else.

Liberty of speech is one thing. Liberty of treating is another. The liberty of speech is served; out this does not include the right to act as a spy and convey intelligence to the enemy, which may deroy thousands of the lives of our soldiers, endanger ur army, and seonard the existence of covernment.

stroy thousands of the lives of our solders, andanger our army, and jeopard the existence of government. [Applanse.] Swords and knives are free, but this gives no one the right to mischer. Fire-arms are free, and exempt from seizure on execution, and yet no one has a right to discharge them at his neighbor. Fire is free; but the one who should employ it to destroy the dwalling of his neighbor would be the subject of an "arbitrary arrest" in his "own house," if he should be found there—"in the presence of his wife and children," if he had them. And these "arbitrary arrests" in crimical law are of daily occurrence, and in hartial law of not unfrequent occurrence in all wars,—especially such a war of rebollion as this, with spice and traitors batching treason and aiding rebellion all along the border. Any lawyer who cannot discriminate between civil law and martial law should be treated for simplicity on the brain. [Shouts of applause and laughter.] The functions of martial law, and the authority upon which it rest, were freely stated by me last fall in a speech made at the Cooper Institute. It is a dangerous power, but its absence would be more dangerous. It is liable to abuse, but no war can be conducted without it—especially such a war as this. Whether it was judiciously exercised in this case, and whether the paltry fellow was worth arresting. I do not know, and do not, for all present purposes, care. All we can inquire of its does the power exist, and if it does, was it exercised in good faith? If it was, even though General Burnside was mataken, be at to be encouraged for his watchfulness and commended for his vigilance.

The great and harty noisy meetings laxe been head, she in New Tork, at which Capitain Mynders and others polye, and even the late Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, preached, (laughter.) and one at this Capital, where his Excellency Governor Seymour Administered upon the wrongs of valundigham by letter. The Governor cony is the family and he had been detected and arrested, it would have bee have given to the Administration, and this be calls a "generoes" one I. They now propose to "pause," as he tells us; and if they will but "pause" in their asseults uson the Administration—ig. their proclaimed sympathy with traitors, and in their encouragement to rebellion—they will confer a faror upon the greenis and coming generations. (Applause.) The people cry "pause," but it is to those engaged in assuits upon the Administration, not to those who are striking death-blows at the rebellion. They cry "pause," but they cry to those who give aid, encouragement and comfort to the rebells. The soldiers are among us here, and they cry "pause," but it is that you pause in atimalating the rebellion. They be as a summer of the striking death-blow at the remement. With beads uncovered and with bosoms bared, they have met the enemies of free institutions upon the battle-field, (veciferous cheering) and they cry "pause" to you who are encouraging this rebellion. The write and the mother cry "pause," to you who, by sympathizing with traitors, enpourage resistance to the Government and its institutions; they conjure you to pause—pause in your mad career; the husband and son have been alair; your particanship gives aid to the rebels. The fatherence is the same "in your encouragement to rebels in arms, "Joseph is not, Sincon is not, and you would take away Benjamm also." There are othere who cry "pause." I adopt the language of his Excellency, the Governor, and cry "pause." Our sons and brothers is seep in death. Tongoes which are silent in death; could they speak, would cry "pause"—they would say you have marched us here "we come to defend our country" flag. "we come to vindicate he holon of miching the "pause"—they would say you have marched us been "they pause "in your release in the holon of our nation." They are come to preserve the holy memories that cluster around the bunner for which our fither forging the pause "it your the feet on figgle will point to, the record of sid you relamble." James "they alle take and kell

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER AT CONCORD.

question is, what shall be one commity—whether the tomb of Washington shall be within the United States, or be wrested from na—shether the fair domain of Louisana and other portions of our country bought by usand paid for by our money shall be taken from ma.? These questions are not to be settled by public discussion, or by the general voice of the people at the ballot-box, but by the cannon's roar and by the bayonet. The issues of the part are of no consequence to us, but the great issue to us to-day is, how at this time and hour, with the enemy thundering at the gates of the capital; the integrity of the Union can be preserved. The General continued,—I have no political thought, and, as a plastics, can have no other but shat; and I assume that the descendants of Langdon, of Stark, of McCleary, of McNeil, of Fierce, will stand upon this platform with me, consulting together as to how the integrity of the Union shall be preserved.

I find two questions are now agitated; on one side the guestion is what shall be done, or what is to be the condition of the negro in regard to slavery, and the other day.

And let me tell you here, in my deliberate judgment and of those associated with me, from observation and experience, the question of negro slavery is to-day as much a idead issue of the past as is the United States bank. Wintever may be the future of this country, that thing is ended, and no man, except those who go back to pick up that which is left behind, need trouble himself upon that issue (Applause.)

What are the issues pressed upon us on the other side? The first issue, so I understand it, is that the sacred writ of habeas corpus, free with the sacred writ of habeas corpus is all not be suspended, except when public safety demands it; in case of war or invasion." It re-cho it as my creed—the writ of habeas corpus is all not be suspended, except in ease of war and invasion, when public safety demands it. The writ of habeas corpus has never been asspended by the new of the past is a pure of the country with whether gunpowder shall be fired off in war tin so as to kill a man. Let my Democratic friends forth with me to put down the rebellion, and the will be no further suspension of the writ of hab

will be no further suspension of the writ of labear corpus.

What is the next issue forced upon us? It is, looking to the platform of the men in Ohio who have nominated a man for Governor who is somewhere between Nassau and Shelby ville, that of arbitrary arrests. Gen. Butler argued that if there were equal earnestness manifested in putting down the rebellion as in caviling at the Government in this particular, the rebellion small bas driven hack, and shere would be no further occasions for these arrests.

Gen. Butler next considered the issue that military law should be subservient to the civil, and said that the arts of peace were of greater consequence than the arts of war, and the time devoted to them was many times that devoted to the arts of war. A military despotism, he said, could never be possible in this country until to be in the army, is better than to be a private citizen. What army, he asked, could overum this great country of ours? We have hardly found a General to deal with 100,000 men in a given place. Where can we find a man, he inquired, with sufficient breadth of intellect and scope of brain to deal with 500,000 men, and bring this nation into subjection? He argued further that our willstare citizens are well their militare.

military chieftains always bave used their military position for the purpose of getting a high position in civil life.

Gen. Butler proceeded to demolish the other copperhead arguments against the Government with remember of the South and the way it should be dealt with, and deduced from his remarks, the duty of overy individual to support the Government and spare no effort to suppress the rebellion. His speech was received with repeated rounds of cheers, and he closed with the happiest effect, amid enthusiasm.

THE TRAITOR VALLANDIGHAM.

Those who think that Vallandigham is a "good the following. The Those who think that Yallandigham is a "good Union man," had better read the following. The Copperheads may see good loyalty (to the Southern Confederacy) in it. It shows, too, how "free speech" is suppressed in the North! The following is a specimen of his "free speech," and shows conclusively his "good Unionian!" The "Lincoln Government" could not have been very "tyrannical" when it allowed him to make this speech:—

cal" when it allowed him to make this speech:—

"Shall the Democratic party be induced, for one moment, to strike hands with those who desire to change the purposes of the administration, and bring it back sgain to a war for the Union, when the whole people united cannot accomplish anything before the 4th of March, 1865! Will the war continue during that time! ("Never never," from all parts of the room.) Will you send your sons again to the bettle-field? (Overwhelming, enthusiastic and unanimous cries of "No, no, never, never," "God forbid," "No if: I know myself.") Shall they be conscripted to carrie on this saw two years soor, and for the negro! (Tremendous outbursts, yells, cleers. Cries to," No, never." "Let yells, cheers. Cries of "No, never." "Let it." "See them d-d first." "We defy

them.")

If there ever was anything in Jeff. Davis's measure that contains more treason in it than this does, we have never seen it. In fact, there wants nothing more than this one speech to convince any person, even one who has never before beard of Vellandinham's political character, to convince him that he is a traitor to his country. But this is not all. He boddly argues in favor of the South marching into his own State, (the State which has entrusted him as their representative in Congress,) with fire and sword! We clip the following from the same traitorous speech:

"It has been proclaimed that it never was their purpose to flavade the Northern States. It is very true that, if this war is kept up, battles fought, no releasing spirit no prospect of peace, no connound to reach their ears, they sught to be induced to make that increason."

Of course, the present rebel invasion of Pennsylvania must be highly pleasing to this renegade!

FREE SPEECH. The recent New York meeting based its opposition to the arrest of Vallandigham and mainly upon the ground that it was a violation of the right of free speech. Yet the meeting was very been relied upon in times past to repress free speech in anti-slavery meetings. Some currous incidents illustrating the regard of these Vallandigham sympathicers for the right of free speech occurred at the meeting. Capl. Hynders, in his speech occurred at the meeting. Capl. Hynders, in his appech, described his successes a few pears since in breaking up abolition meetings and "kicking Wendell Phillips out of the Tabernacks." At another time, an aged citizen timing the crowd, having expressed his disapprobation of the ribald abuse of President Lincoln, was immediately attacked by some of the ardent, peace men, and anticred considerable injury at their sands.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULY!

The Tiberator

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', 60 cents for

Cordaville, Southboro', and Westboro', 69 cents for adults, 80 cents for children; from Natick, Holliston and Ashland, adults, 45 cents, children, 25 cents.

Returning, leave the Grove for Boston, Milford and Worcester, at 6, P. M. For Way Stations above Framingham, (except Westboro',) 4.45. For Northboro' Branch, at 5.00 P. M.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for

those not coming by the cars, adults, 15 cents, children, 10 cents. Those who come by railroad admit-

ed free.

No Fireworks allowed in the enclosure of the Grove
The House at the Grove will be open for Refresh

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waverley Hall, opposite the Railroad Depot at South

SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

On the 17th of June, an immense gathering of the On the 11th of June, as instance, and the Concord, to give expression to their sentiments in support
of the Government, and in exceration of the Southern
rebellion for the overthrow of the Union. It is estimated that at least twenty thousand were drawn togather from every part of the State, the procession
having been nearly two miles long. Of this number, as ortion came expressly to see and to hear John nt, who was announced to be among the spe vania, to be ready at a moment's notice to obey any summons of the Government, in case his services, should be needed. There was also a strong desire to hear. Gen. Butler, who has so thoroughly sunk the partisan in the patriot, whose military administration

But the principal speaker on the occasion was the Hon. Montgomery Blair, the present Postmaster Gen-eral of the United States. Instead of making a eral of the United States. Instead of making a speech such as the day, the occasion, the state of the country, the spirit of patriotism demanded, and thus to energize and inspire the vast assembly that waited for the quickening appeals from his lips, he grossly abused the opportunity, insulted the general intelliabused the opportunity, insulted the general intelli-gence and moral feeling of his hearers, indulged in a vulgar exhibition of senseless colorphobia, and oc-cupied nearly all his time in a tirade against Wendell Phillips (finding in him the counterpart of John C. Calhoun!) and the Abolitionists as visionaries, fansthe leadership of Jeff. Davis! Think of a member o Tresident Lincoln's Cabinet coming all the way frou Washington to New Hampshire, on such a day, to del litter such a personal distribe! Was ever epeceh still-timed, in such bad taste, and so utterly uncalled for! The courtesy and forbearance of the multitude, taxed, and that he was not hissed down was a proof of xtraordinary self-control. What this official libelier said of men, the latchets

what this official libeller said of men, the latchets of whose shoes he is not worthy to loose, and of a race who are his equals by birth and immortality, may be seen by the extracts we have made from his speech, and placed in the proper department on our first page. It is discreditable alike to his head and narked by a total lack of discrim disregard for the truth. We propose to this charge by a brief examination of son

Mr. Blair first speaks of "two knots, of conspiring Mr. Blair first speaks of "two knots of conspiring politicians, at opposite ends of the Union, that make alavery a fulcrum, on which they would play see-saw with the Government, and willingly break it in the middle"—"the Calhoun and Wendell, Phillips Junia"!11 There is a cluster of absurdities about a statement like this. In the first place, the Union is already dissolved, the "Government broken in the middle," (of which fact this sagacious member of the Cabinet appears to be oblivious, though the rebel army is as this hour thundering at the gates of the Capital!) and, therefore, there is no occasion to "play sec-saw" in order to effect what has for more than ment the this. In the first place, the Union is already dissolved, the "Government broken in the mind." (of which fact this agaington member of the Cabbiet appears to the bodietons, though they robe as the control of the Cabbiet appears to the bodietons, though they robe as the control of t

and black "—&c., &c. This method of suppressing the simple truth reveals the political desingogue. Mr. Blair is morally incompetent to understand ei-ther the principles or the purposes of what he chooses to call the "Phillips school." The son of an old staveloider, and prubably a slavehidder himself—an aspiring politician, bent on accomplishing his own sel-flah designs—infected in his blood and bonvs, in his education and habits he she does Worcester, WM. WELLS BROWN, CHARLES LENGY.

REMOND, A. T. FOSS, E. H. HEWOOD, CHARLES C.

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SCHOOL C. H. S. pressed and outcast race, or of fair-dealing towards those who dare to advocate their cause in the face of universal proscription? Is it for auch a man to assume to sit in judgment upon one of the noblest men to whom the human race has given birth, and pronounce sentence against him as a visionary and factionist? No—his own doom is announced and so-cured in the unchanging declaration, "The memory of the wicked shall rot"; whilst to the object of his malevolence may be safely applied the glorious assurance." But this is neither the place nor the time of the safety and the safety and the safety are membrance." gellect, his unsurpassed eloquence, his statesmanlike capacity, his philosophic acumen, his power of popular appeal, all placing within his easy grasp any official station to which he might aspire in the gift of the people, yet all generously offered upon the altar of bleeding humanity, made subservient to the rescue and elevation of the most despised of mankind, and devoted to the general welfare, and the giory and stability of the republic—there is no parallel to the case of Mr. Phillips in American history. No man has had at once such powerful temptations to seek popular acclaim, and such qualifications to win it, and yet has given such proof of entire self-abnegation in his efforts to lift up a down-trodden race from a bru-tal condition to a humane civilization, as himself. And tal condition to a humane civilization, as bimself. And what parade has he ever made of his services ? What what parade has he ever made of his services? What claim advanced for public consideration or reward? Whose fidelity to an unpopular but, fighteous cause, in every emergency, has been more uncompromising than his own? Who has ever surpassed him for political party, or religious sect, has he failed to con-mend or denounce, according to his conviction as to their actual deserts ? To "remember those in bonds as bound with them," though it may seem a very vul-gar and fanatical thing to Mr. Montgomery Blair, is nevertheless the purset patriotism, the surset test of reverence for God and regard for man, the highest love

reverence for God and regard for man, the highest love of county.

Mr. Riair is cursed with a vulgar concelt of the superiority of race—his race, of course—as if he or they were of any more account before God, or in the sublime destiny of a common humanity, than the most degraded negoo slaves at the South! Hence he extituded to the country of the co repudiate, the idea of equality and fraternity in regard to citizenship that tends to produce that amalgamation, personal and political, which would make our govern-ment one of mongrel races." How is it that a slave-holder, or the son of a slaveholder, in attacking aboas rare as that of a white blackbird—we know nothing as rare as that of a white blackbird—we know nothing of his early history or habits—but it is no defamation to say that, from buy hood to mature age, slaveholders are steeped to their lips in licentious anialgamation, and revel in uncleanness of the flesh. What is their slave system, on the score of purity, better than was Sodom or Gonorrah? Why does it recognize no marriage, no parental or fillal ties, no human relationship, among its victims? Why may not a slave mother, wife or daughter raise her hand in defence of her chattity, except at the peril of her life? Whence can be such multitudes of mulattoes—slaves with blue cames uch mutatures of the fairest complexion? All of the search of the

uenomening Adolitionitis, now would put an end to such proflipacy forever.

Mr. Blair speaks contemptuously of "mongrel races." Those races constitute but one human race, creaked by the same God, amenable to the same di-vine tribunal, under the same cternal law, and enpression on the one name, or to abstement and servitude on the other? "We that are strong should bear the burdens of the week," and not make those burdens heavier. In the mutualions of ages, races ascend and descend in the scale of existence,—as if to pour the infinite contempt of a common Father upon the infinite contempt of a common Father upon of this parent or guardian, except on the contract of this rayin or guardian, except on the contract of the parent or guardian, except on the contract of the parent or guardian, except on the contract of the parent or guardian, except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except on the contract of the parent or guardian except or periosity over another :-

them among its soldlers, and looking to them to act as brave and patriotic part to prevent its overthrow; but, after they have poured out their blood like water, vindicated their manhood by the most heroic deeds, and helped to save the libertles of their native land, then—in accordance with the scheme of Mr. Blair—they are to be banished therefrom as a measure of beneficince and safety! It is Mr. Montgomery Blair who ought to be banished, if any body.

THE "CLAIM" TO SERVICE OR LABOR.

When the phrascology of the Constitution of the United States was under debate, and in process of formation, a few of the persons concerned in framing that instrument were resolutely determined that the words slore and slarery should have no place there. The persistency of these persons compelled their associates to choose circultous forms of expression whenever these things were apoken of. Thus is came to pass that the Constitution speaks of certain persons as "held to service or labor," and declares that these, when they ran away, "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor.

up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The unit-skwery persons in the body that framed
this Constitution were well content with the phrases in
question, because they expected slavery soon to die a
natural death, and because they saw that these phrases,
being accurately descriptive of opprentices, and properly applicable to them, might continue to have significance and use after the cessation of slavery, without any appearance of holding compileity with that
wickedness. The pro-slavery persons in the same
body were content with them for a very different reason, namely: because their "claim" to slaves would
thus be put on a par with the just and valid claim of thus be put on a par with the just and valid claim of a master to the labor and service of his indentured a master to the infor and service of this intentitive apprentice; and because the labor extorted by unjust force from the slave, without the pretence of any contract on the part, would thus be ranked as equally "due" with the labor of the apprentice, whose father or guardian had made a bargain in his name, and for his benefit.

The notion that slavery would disappear of itself The notion that slavery would disappear of itself proved to be erropeous, and so the good intent of those Abolitonists who had devised this double-barreled phraseology bore no fruit; wherear, on the other hand, the ill-intent of those who had admitted the phrasea in question for the benefit of slavery bore fruit a thousand fold, corrupting the nation as much as it

wise and just, their perception of the fact that it wa wise and just, their perception of the fact that it was intended to favor slavery by putting it on a par with apprenticeshly, and their habit of seeing slavery treat-ch by the Government and the nation as a fixed, nor-mal, legitimate institution, that they long since came to regard the slave's labor as really "due" to the master, and the "claim" of the master as just and valid over the slave. And this injurious influence oversites not merely upon the ancellared and unretelligence. Even in the excellent article of Robert Dale Owen, in the July number of the Atlankie Monthly, on this subject, though the admission is once incidentally made that slaveholding is "always a moral wrong," the writer speaks directly, in half-a-dozen places, of the "just compensation" properly due to the slaveholder when a third party helps the slave to his natural freedom. As if the slaveholder's claim were any other than that of a robbee! As if the assumption of owning a slave in consequence of header seed here.

resemblance between the condition of the apprentice and that of the slave, both of them being "bound to

though less comprehensive than that of ownership in his body and soul, is no less unjust, no less impudent

has injured the slaves.

Corrupting the nation! The great mass of our people have received such detriment, intellectual as well as moral, from their veneration for the Constitution as

a thousand dollars for him, was different from the claim to any other article that had been bought and paid for, the purchaser knowing it to be stolen, and knowing that the seller was the thief!

Mr. Owen, by an ingenious process of argumentation upon the phraseology of the Constitution, has satisfied himself that that instrument does not recognize the ownership of human beings, but only the ownership of the slave's labor, for life, by the slaveholder. Having premised this, he goes on, throughout the article, to speak of the slaveholder property in his slave, and of a just compensation to be paid him if the slave is made free without his consent, and of a resemblance between the condition of the apprentice

MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEWBERN, N. O.

A large and enthinstantic meeting of the third people of Newbern, North Carolina, was held u. to. African Church in Newbern, on Monday, such 1863, commencing at 2, P. M. Joseph W. Santa was unanimously elected President of the more property of the commenced of Francis aboors and C. Builer, Vice Preiden, al A. T. Fisher, Secretary, Addresses were not by Brig. Gen. Wild, Dr. Mann, Assistat Supra le N. C. (colored) Regiment, frient. Backet, Jose E. Williams, Thomas Felton, and others. To epi-cra were frequently interrupted by speams. The following resolutions were then introduced a

Resolved, That it becomes the pe to see and acknowledge the hand of to see and acknowledge the hand of God in the put events which are now taking place. His laws meet the put the

ple of this land, are now cancel by the signs of the providence to take courage, to lift up our bead, is the day of our deliverance has come. The fold the oppressed has fulfilled his promise; He can den the proud; He exaits the humble; He break to the proud; He exaits the humble; He break to

the oay the oppressed has fulfilled his promise; He break a the oppressed has fulfilled his promise; He break a bow of the mighty; He leads forth his people sign bow of the mighty; He leads forth his people sign at the control of t our friends who have come to help us, that they shall are no reason to be assumed of us; that we neworthy of freedom; that we do belong to the leads shood of mankind, and have God for our Father.

Resolved, That the hour has come, and sho than and we welcome the brave leader whose biner is a guaranty of victory. Let us respond with such care than and voice to the call of Brig-Gen. Edward L. Wald. Let avery man among as who have

heart and voice to the call of Brig-Gen. Edward A. Wigl. Let every man among us who has a time arm and brave heart join Wild's Africas Bright. Let those who are weak or fearful—our old one, so women, and our children—work for us and pay as us. And let us all bear in mind that the well a ooking on; that it is better to die as hen cooking on; that it is better to die as heroes that for cowards; that we must not disappoint on fised as disgrace ourselves; and that the time has now one to teach tyrants a lesson which, like that of Plaras, shall last thousands of years, while or climes children shall rise up, and love and bless our man

Resolved, That our old men, and the and perpetuate the organization of the Colord Land perpetuate the organization of Newbern, for the benefit of Wild's Colored Brigade. We will aid these ble women in the laudable duty they have unde taken, and contribute to their association, for the pasioned in the struggle for liberty against tyransy and

sioned in the struggle for liberty against tyranyal arbitrary power.

Resolved, That we, the colored people of Nath Carolina, will hereafter celebrate this day, the 84 of June, A. D. 1963, as the anniversary of the freedom of North Carolina; this era to be continued as the

8th of June, every year henceforward.

Resolved. That we believe in God our Father, he
Ruler of the destinies of nations, and entrat or ause to his favor and protection.

Resolved, That we will for ever honor the illustrius name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the great founder of freedom is are race, by his grand Proclamation, and through his isvincible soldiers of liberty.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives to minimal through his isvincible soldiers.

ne Proclamation of January 1, 1863.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded for

the benefit of our rising generation. he benefit of our rising generation.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings less to the editor of the Christian Recorder, to be published.

JOSEPH E. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the American Reform Tract and Book So lety, 28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, we have

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PROPER. By Ret. James A. Thome. pp. 47.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLORED PROPER. By Rev.

B. P. Aydelott. pp. 21.

These timely tracts will lend efficient aid to be present revolution of public sentiment in behalf of the negro, and are worthy of extensive circulation. Natural causes may in great measure be left to selle the question, What shall be done with the freedment but there is no doubt that we shall need rast organization of effort to educate the new-made chizes u zation of effort to educate the new-mace causes when the requirements of republicanism and critizata. This work, toilsome as it may seem, and subj of fulfilment, is the penance of submitting so long blackbariam, and must have a salutary effect upon select as well as pupil. The first-named tract is sold in book form, neat paper covers, 5 cents single, or 80 per bundred. "In tract form, \$200 per hundred." In tract form, \$200 per hundred. second may be had at 3 cents single, and \$2.00 hundred, or \$0 cents per hundred, in tract form.

The Ema presence of Bed with it Bed with it Bed with it Bed with it was excluded by the cream its emission and the about all this but a

sere preserved to the segment of the

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, commerce in twelfth volume, and has reached its sixty eighth sub-er-sustaining throughout the highest repation for ciple. All the best known writers in American invalue are among its contributors. The preveil sub-er is very readable. Contents :—1. Doing of the Sunbeam is to Oliver Wendell Holmes. 2 The THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, com of that parent or guardian, made in his name and Sunbeam; by Oliver Wendell Holmes. 2. The his benefit. And the only compensation really due, on a forced dissolution of slavery, is that which is expressed in the spirited words of Mr. Emerson:

"Give the owner compensation; Etil up the bag, to the brim."

"Bill up the bag, to the

places of the New York Evening Post.] MANCHESTER, June 4, 1803.

Fre-Trade Hall is already an historic place creted in combenioration of the passage of irm havs, and took the place of the original berein had occurred the discussions which led s the a wide gallery, running around three sides building, while the other end is occupied by a of the building, while the other end is occupied by a law organ, a speaker's desk, and a platform for the set of maticins at concerts. When filled, as it was insight, by a large and excited audience, the scene is tone grand had singular.

ADDRESSES IN RELATION TO AMERICAN SLAVERY.

During the day, there had been convened in Man paring the day, there had been convened in Man-delite a Conference of anti-slavery elergymen, met to receive the riport of a Committee who had the reply to the address forwarded by the clerky of France to their English brethren in regard to American alavery? This ketter of the French pastors—chiefly Protes-nial—had seven hundred and fifty signatures, and was addressed to the ministers of all evangedical de-nominations in England, Scotland and Freland, uriging then to "take the lead in a great and peaceful mani-feation of sympathy for the colored race." In secondance with this document, the Conference peared in address "to the ministers, and pastors of all Christian denominations throughout the States of the colored which with with support in full in the American

of America," which will appear in full in the American of America, which will appear in fail in the American paper. It is rather a verbose document, and begins by stating the facts to which I have just alluded. It by stating the facts to which I have just alruded. It ther gives a statistical review of the condition of starry in America; releases some of the enormities of the institution; gives a tribute to the enterprise of the American nation, whose only blot is that of sizely quest the authority of Confederate Vice President Suphers to prove that the Confederate government is unbishingly based on the perpetuation and exten-tion of human slavery; congratulates the stateamen and Christians of America on the abolition of slavery a the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the slave trade, and, in conclusion, thus protests giast any reaction of the emancipation movement

he size 1820, and, a toncharacteristic trace of the size of the si Erranse handered of thousands of negroes, when Mr Lindon first occupied the presiden-sis an not only freedmen, but also servants studied and the presiden-th of the property of the property of the property of the pro-line and service couptry. They are Americans, as the couptry of the property of the pro-ting of the property of the property of the pro-ting of the property of the property of the pro-ting of the property of the property of the pro-ting of the property of the property of the pro-ting of the pro-ting of the property of the pro-ting of the proting of the pro-ting riem nations, when associated with the ambasfingerial sovereigns, need not fear to recoge
fingerial sovereigns, need not fear to recoge
shalled people, at the capital of the American
Let the rulers and statesmen of the North
rel sauch policy, pursue the course of equidom and universal liberty, and especially entorquite the African people by a godilike bece for the ten thousand wrongs which have
fated on them, and they will find it both more
t and more safe and easy to do justice, to love
t oundo the leavy burdens, and let the oppressfree, than it is to do evil with both bands,
that renovated energy, with what moral power,
at hallowed consistency and honorable courthe whole nation then be able to rise to their
destiny! Then will the work of righteousness 4, and will have established for its leaders a to the admiration of all enlightened men, as excelectors of a long oppressed, and injured. It is the day of American statesmen and ina ministers (which all these considerations in the control of the

- RICHARD SLATE, Chairman ncipation Society of this place thought the presence of so many clergymen of influence, identi-fed with the Anti-Slavery cause, could be turned to int, and so organized the great public meet-

THE WESTING

Hamiltoner Epitaph.
by Nathan
the Biver.
or Agasiz.
lower and
an Officer
15. The
le Owenentaining a
Congress,
cent Publi-

cond aumr at hand.
Harrison's
an Family
p to these.
Flowers
Cheesebro.
T. Trows
and The
Prof. Dratimes. and

It was currently reported through Manchester during the day, that a disturbance would take place in
the evening. The Southern Club and the seccession
is emissaries openly boasted of the coming "frow,"
to all this talk did not prevent the six thousand peo

ie, an orator of considerable fire and eloquence, the first speech. He enunciated the boldest ments about slavery, and the Co. seederacy as al-to it. He said that he and his fellow-laborers was present to night in the name of God—in the mase of Him who had, as he believed, permitted a type to kelp him carry His cross to Calvary; and in the mass he stood forward to sak, his audience to dennee American slavery, and brand. Its crime van the anathema of the people of God. He stated the same than the same of the people of God. He stated had always the daddress to the American paators. This decuesat he asked permission to read, but the unnity element iff the audience objected, and hisses and puss interrupted the reading. to-night in the name of God-in th terrupted the mad

Rer. Marmaduke Miller, the next speaker, quoted Rer. Marmaduke Miller, the next speaker, quoted Rer. Marmaduke Miller, thorona Fuller, Horis Saith and others, on the evils of slavery. He detuned the London Times as "infamous"—a verdict think addience heartily supported.

Let D. V. Grandone

Let Dr. King urged the advantages of emancipa-ine. He defined the negro as one in the image of God, with the image and superscription trampled on, but to trampled on.

as to trampled out.

Ber. Dr. McMichael, a Professor of Ecclesiastical

Ber. Dr. McMichael, a Professor of Ecclesiastical Dr. McMichael, a Professor of Ecclesiastical liner, from Dunfermline, Scotland, brought for the state of arguments against slavery, which so benilar in America to demand rehearsal here-bring his remarks, the secession element became of more now, and at times the speaker was insudilate, but the disgraceful tunult was somewhat calmed the Mr. Baptist Noel was announced.

The Han, and Han Dunits Noel who at public

the Has, and Rev. Baptist Nocl, who at public beings is always announced with these prelimity flies, is one of the leading dissenters of England Noclet and received the Conduct and became one of its most noted clergymen, the same tent represent,—instead of justice, fraternity, equality, liberty,—slavery, massacre, assassination, of the War—both valuable anti-slavery documents from the atlonal printing-house.

Be is now about fifty years old, something

bissing and a by word to return a second printing from the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report of the Report on the Conduct and the Charles Summer for the Report of the Report o

like Lord Epimeraton in personal appearance. As a specific regular and surceastic, rather than noisy appearance was noted that single The Southern and properly was noted that single The Southern and that the result heard, they would tell opposite anothern, and thus they tried their heat to droven him. They give chever for bell Park visible indicate the specific properly curred to account by akting his sundence to account the most genuine confineds and, above the sure was the most point in two rentineds and, above the sure was the most point in two rentineds and independence of his South. Be suffered by the sure of the sundence were also experienced by Fox, where described in the shope of Pox's "reply " "You when described in the shope of Pox's "reply " "You when described in the shope of Pox's "reply " "You when described in the shope of Pox's "reply " "You when described in the House of Commons the mitchies of above," and heart when he can put from the writing of account readers, and giving a wealthing recommendation, reunion and piece.

Mr. J. H. Plance, a young main from London—neurosts, noisy, attractive speaker, as animated as fresh from Pox's. He concluded by unity in the County of Pox's "reply " "You when he can in from Confidence as a Manchester was, too, "I be suited by a supplication, and the when he can, in from Common the mitchies of above," and because of the suited of Southern capital to see history, and the secondarily state of the suited of Southern capital to see history, and the secondarily state of the point,—and good point it was, too,—it address the loborers, and not let these contract at all with the copital and another the suite of Southern capital to see history, and the secondarily state of the copital of the suite of Southern capital to see history, and the secondarily state of the copital of the suite of Southern capital to see history, and the second

Southern opponents by attempting.

AMORAL OF THE MEETING.

It should be borne in mind, that this monster meeting was an expression of public feeling on the emancipation movement, and had a philanthropic rather than a political aspect. Loud cheers were given for the public of the months of the mo

in Lancashire—and I can say it after pretty extensive travels through the cotton districts—maintain through all their troubles, in spite of all the artful representaher generals that he praises. The character of Stone-wall Jackson was one that could not but inspire admiration in a pluck-loving people; and this pluck and dash and energy of certain Southern leaders make some people overlook the wickedness of the cause for which they fight. But the moment some bold Northern military leader wins genuine successes, and not merely drawn battles, this same minority will transfer their admiration to the winning side, and with double zeal, for they can then, unreservedly, appland both men and measures.

W. F. W.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party of the United States is sy-The Democratic party of the United States is sy-nonymous with the despotic party of Europe, and has stolen the appellation "Democratic," to allure and be-guile a class, mostly emigrants, that, with righteous Indignation against every thing monarchical and aris-tocratic, is not sufficiently cultured to distinguish tocratic, is not sufficiently cultured to distinguish names from principles, and is therefore made a prey to a party whose real principles it heartily abjures. It is the party of massacre, assassination, desperation and crime, combining every shade of vice and intolerance, every thing loathsome, nauseous and digusting in its flithy and fetild nest. Who fill your Northern jails and penitentiaries? Men calling themselves, the combine imposents, of all ing in its flithy and fetid nest. Who fill your Northern jails and pentientiaries? Men calling them selves Democrats. Who commit nine-tenths of all your morders? Men calling themselves by a name which indicates justice, equality and freedom. Who whost trade is to sell all the chatches he can, assassinate in cold blood a man who ventures to average from veryings to adults of life. your marders? Men calling themselves by a name which indicates justice, equality and freedom. Who assassinate in cold blood a man who ventures to express an opinion differing from theirs? Med who claim the right for themselves to advocate treason, disunion, slavery, and every thing, and curse all men who dissent! Who day alive, burn, hang, and quarter men—brand, whip, torment men in every conceivable devilish way for seeking their God-given right of personal liberty! Professed Democrati' men who profess to believe in tiberty, equality, justice! Who profess to believe in tiberty, equality, justice! Who are your traitors, conspiring against the inalienable rights of men! Men, for shame, calling themselves to betray the cause of liberty, and drive humanity back to the barbarous ages!—practising that which is a negation of everything democratic, and upholding principles which, if imbibed by all, would reenact the accursed reigns of Nero, Caligula and Commodess? Who were so elated when the sacred rights of man were spit upon, and an armed bully in Congress at tempted to assassinate a United States Sevantor for attering his honest convictions as became him? "Democrats"! Who grimned so horribly the other side of the mouth, and had so much holy can't about "the right of speech," when the miterable Vallandigh him was sent home among his own class, unto his own place, without insult or danger? "Democrats"! Be cautious, or you make the word "Democrats" a hissing and a by-word to future generations, if that name must represent—instead of justice, Traternity, equality, liberty,—slavery, massacre, assassination, or including the full indicate the firm to have a sent home among his own class, unto his own place, without insult or danger? "Democrats"!

Be cautious, or you make the word "Democrats" a hissing and a by-word to future generations, if that name must represent—instead of justice, Traternity, equality, liberty,—slavery, massacre, assassination, or in the proper sallege that three

And the bright bayons,
Dristing and firmly set,
Flashed with a purpose grand
Long ere the sharp columned
Told them their time had come,
Told them what work was sent
For the black regiment."

Peace to the heroes! They did not die in vain. Their blood will wash out the prejudices so long existing against their oppressed race. The noble offering of their lives for freedom which they never enjoyed will vindicate the right of their brothers and bloomes to the contract of the co

than a political aspect. Loud cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, as an apostle of emancipation more than as the President of the United States, while the cause of the North was warmly espoused, because it is the cause identified with anti-slavery. The Emancipation Society here is very active. Immense placards hide the walls, giving choice extracts from previous speeches of secession leaders against withdrawing Georgia from the Union, delivered at the Georgia State Convention in January, 1861, has been pleus its appended thereto, the plum from the London Times is appended thereto, the plum from the London Times is appended thereto, the plum from the London Times is of Treedom, the South is for slavery. The North is for freedom of discussion with the tar brash and the pine faggot.—Times, January 7, 1861.

THE WORKING CLASSES Nor is it at Port Hudson alone that negroes, during this war, have proved themselves to possess the highest qualilies of warriors and of men. On sea and land, in fortress and on plain, on the stream and in the forest, their record is the same—faithful, bold and true. As sailor and soldier, as scout, pilot, guide or laborer, they have shown themselves high-minded men. Daniel Webster said to New England, "Conquer your prejudices!" and he said it in behalf of slavery. Now let the same watchword sound out over the land, and let it ring for justice and for freedom. No more let the mean pride of color obscure worth the land, and let it ring for justice and for freedom. No more let the mean pride of color obscure worth and trample merit under foot. If it is a Christian land, and Christians believe their own Bible, let them remember "God has created of one blood all nations of the earth," and let them tremble in view of the wrongs they have heaped upon their brethren. The black man "must and shall" have his rights, and let the white man take care lest, in the career of honor, devotion to country, heroic bravery, and a courage that turns not back at the cannon's mouth, he finds the negro not merely his compeer, but this superior.

Washington, D. C., 16th June, 1863.

SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW: or Morality and Religion in their Relation to Life: An Essay upon the Phys-ics of Creation. By Henry James. Boston: Tick-

nor and Fields. 1803.

A careful reading is necessary to a proper notice of this elegantly printed volume, which must accordingly be deferred to a later day.

THE HOUSE THAT JEFF BUILT " is a graphic on, the shackles for the slaves, the slave buyers, th slave-breeder parting with his own fiesh, the lash, the

LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT

SECOND DAY IN REAR OF VICKSBURG.
JUNE 9th, 1868.

Twestrescond Day in Rear or Vicksburg,
June 9th, 1863.

Two gentlemen from the Yazoo have given me the following particulars of the fight at Milkens Bend, in which negro troops played so consplicuous a part.

My informant ratare that a force of about one thousand negroes, and 200 men of the 23d Jowa belonging to the 26d brigade, Carré division, (the 23d Jowa had been up the river with prisoners, and was on its way back to this place,) was surprised in camp by a rebel force of about 2,000 men. The first intimation that the commanding officer received was from one of the black men, who went into the colonel's tent and said:

"Massa, the secesh are in camp." The colonel ordered him to have the men load their guns at once. He instantly replied: "We have done did dat now massa." Before the colonel was ready, the men were in line, ready for action. As before stated, the rebels drove our force towards the gunboats, taking colored men prisoners and murdering them. This so enraged them that they rallied, and charged the enemy more heroically and desperately than has been recorded during the war. It was a genuine bayonet charge, a hand to hand fight, that has never occurred to any extent during this prolonged conflict. Upon both sides men were killed with the butts of muskets. White and black men were lying side by side, pierced by bayonets, and in some instances transfixed to the earth. In one instance, two men—one white and the onter back—were found dead, side by side, each having the other's beyone the war. Broken limbs, broken heads, the mangling of bodies, all prove that it was a gentice between enraged men; on the one side from harred to a race, and on the other, dearer for self properticular, that his own negroes should not be placed over him as a guard. Dane fortune is capricious His request was not granted. Their mode of warfare does not entitle them to any privileges. If any are granted, it is from magnadmity to a fellow foe.

The rebels lost five cannon, 200 men killed, 400 to 500 wounded; and about 200 priso

THEN AND NOW. The Boston Transcript has this comment upon the reception and departure of the 54th colored regiment:—

THEN AND NOW. The BOSON Transper ass this comment upon the reception and departure of the 64th colored regiment.—

"Since Massachusetts first began to send her brave troops into the field, no single regiment has attracted larger crowfs into the streets than the 54th. The comment between the present and a few years since could not fail to be noticed. It requires only a small reflort of memory to revert to the time when the power of the city. State and country, united to force back a forforn and almost friendless bondman to the fetters he had broken. Now a thousand men of the same race march proadly through our avenues, to fight under the protection of the State and nation, against the defenders of the institution which has imbrated so many of their own blood, and now threatens the very existence of the government.

In view of the splended reception of this regiment, today, in Boston, and the different treatment is would have met a few brief months ago, who shall aver that the community has not made sufficient progress, in a short time, to allow the conductat here for the sufficient time, to allow the conductat here of the propersy in a short time, to allow the conductat here of the milianthropist will speedly be attained, in regard to a formerly despised and oppersed epople 1.

merly despised and oppressed people 1 "

The Resection of Coloren Theorie, We regret very much that General Couch did not, could not legally, it is and, accept the services of the company of colored men which volunteered for the defence of the Siste. It was composed of eighty of the best colored eithern of Philadelphia, who answered at once the urgent call of the Governor. They armed themselves, elected white officers, and asked no favors. All they which was no popurturity to aid in the defence of their State. They even paid their own way to Harrisburg, not being able to obtain transportation, and when they reached that city, their services were declined. When brave means thus tied up with red tage, something must be constant to the company when the control of the company was the control of the company of the control of the control of the control of the company of the control of

COLORED TROOPS IN THE FIELD. The number of tegro soldiers aircady raised and in the field is recorded as follows: General Thomas's recruit on the Mississippi, 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; in Kontas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 6,000; unler General Schoffeld, 2,000; Massachusetts regiment 1,000; in the District of Columbia, 800—total re are also 5,000 colo red men in the navy.

The Rebel accoupts of the destruction of Darien, Ga., on the 11th innt, by Col. Monigomery's megroregiments, state that "all the charches, the market house, court house, jail, private houses, attract house, court house, jail, private houses, attract and even stables were burnt, the soldlers putting turpen tine on the floors, and setting fire to it. The soldiers engaged in this outrage were negroes, officered by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men. A Jetter say. They have left nothing but the chimneys standing in all Darien. They took every negro that was in the place, forcing some to go with their guas pointed at them all the time."

them all the time."

How far the copperhead movement in the North invited and encouraged the present rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, it is impossible to say, but there can be no doubt that the speeches of Vallandigham and Wood have encouraged the rebels with the idea that they have friends in the North who would offer them sympathy if not substantial sid. The doctrines of these men tend most directly to weaken the Government in its efforts to subdue the rebellion by force of arms, and of course tend to the same extent to strengthen the robels in their attempt to achieve independence by the same instrumentalities.

JOHN A. JACKSON—the American sculptor whose bests of Lyman Beecher, Wendell Phillips, and Win. Lloyd Garrison have been so generally admit and win. Incorrect, engaged on three post busts of private seculerace, and on an obtained to the total of Ever and the Dead Abels on the Secular Se

HORRINGS. On Sunday last, a black man in the Grange County (N. N.) juil at Newburg, on suspicion of raise, was foreigly taken from his prison by a mob of Irishmen, who pounded him almost to death, and then hung him on a tree until he was finished.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to the prison by a mob of Irishmen, who pounded him almost to death, and then hung him on a tree until he was finished.

Efformer.—Leiber Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. 154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

and chyoy the besents of the Southern conscription.

THE REBEL GENERAL FOREEST REPORTED KILLED. A special dispatch to the Missouri Republicas, dated Franklin, Tenn., June 10, says:

"Two prisoners just brought up to Col. Baird's headquarters state that rebel Gen, Forrest mas shot on Saturday by Lieut. Goald, rebel. Forrest having accused him of cowarder, he resented it. Forrest struck Goald several times with a bowle knife, inflicting very severe wounds. Goald then tarned on Forrest, and shot him. They believe the wound mortal." JEFF. DAVIS'S PLANTATION PILLAGED. The Mur freesboro' correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer

THE KILLED AND WOUNDER: The Cincinnet papers come to us with nearly four solid columns, in mail, solid type, of the killed and wounded before vickaburg. The victum appear to be, for the most part, from Illinois, Indians, Ohlo, Jowa, and other

Admiral Porter reports officially the loss of the gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the Rebei fire. The killed and wounded were 25, and 15 are missing.

The Ex-Governor Robert C. Wickliffe, was taken prisoner at his residence in Bayou Sara by some of General Banks's forces. He was Governor of Louisian previous to the election of Thomas Overlon Moore, the present incumbent.

the present incumbent.

The Capt. Senames has destroyed seventy-four American vessels. Had proper measures been taken, his ship would have been destroyed six months ago.

27 Two spunky Usion ladies, revolvers in hand trrested a guerrilla in Andrew county. Mo., a few lays since, and marched him to prison.

lays since, and marched aim to prison.

37 The robel conscription law exempts from all lary service every owner of a negro. In Georgia hi aw has been interpreted to include even overseer and in the Baker County courts a man so employe has been discharged from arrest on this ground.

nas ocen uschanged from arrest on this ground.

23 The yarn from Port Royal about a multiy among black soldiers is a fiction; the immense multiy consisted of a temporary luss made by one man only, during which a muset-was accidentally fired, and one person thereby killed—this man was not a relative of the officer in command.

The Ohio State election takes place in October. Those who fancy that Vallandigham stands a chance of being chosen Governor, must take into their calculation the fact that all Ohio sodiers in the army are allowed to vote. There are eighty thousand of them, and the extinguished copperhead will get very lew of their votes.

THE BLACK FLAG. Col. Mower, in command at Milliken's Bend, made an expedition to Richmond, La., and drove the rebels from intatesceion. He burst the town, and brought the women and children to Milliken's Bend. He states positively that the rebels carried the black flag with skull and cross-bones in the recent attack on Milliken's Bend.

the recent attack on Milliken's Bend.

The New York Tribune's Washington letter of
the 22d says—"Senator Sumner is to present to the
President, to morrow, a memorial from respected cit
zens of Massachusetts, asking from the governmen
an authoritative declaration of purpose to protect the
colored soldiers, and a letter from Governor Andrew
heartily endorses the prayer."

A "NIOGE HATEN BANISHED. Secretary Chassupon being informed that a certain cierk in the Sixul Adultor's Office had expressed the hope that if Leddid come into Washington, he would kill every "nigger and every man who helped in the organization o nigger regiments," summarily dismissed him.

PRESENTATION TO A COLORD CHAPLAIN. Rev. J. N. Mars, a colored Chaplain in Gen. Wild's brigade, was the recipient, from a bruber of friends who gathered, at the Zoo's Heridd office on Monday, of a complete outli for his rank in the army, besides a purse containing a liberal sum of money. Interesting speeches were made on the occasion.

Recent foreign papers give the particulars of a

for the necessaries of life.

By an explosion of a magazine in Fort Lyon, noar Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, 20 men of the 3d N.Y. Battery were killed, and as many more wounded.

EF "NOSES"—Them Scourreaves.—Illustrated with engravings of Roman, Greelan, Indian, Negre, Colestian, Aqueline, Tarn-up, and Pug Noses, with the Character revealed by each. Even—blue, black, or gray. Lira—thin and pale, or full and red, prim or posting, seedling or lorge. MOTHIN-large or small. Hain—light or dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. CHERKS—thin or plump, pale or colored. TERH—Begular or irregular. Exan—large or small. NECK—long or short. SKIN—rough or smooth. All to be amply illustrated with engravings. The walk, talk, laugh and voice, all indeest otheracter. We may know an honest face from a dishenset one, and we volume commences July ist. A bandsome quaric menta-ly, at only \$1 50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 center Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED. We have a photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave) back, taken five or six meeths after a terrible scourging and exhibiting from the shoulders to the water great well and furrows raised or gouged by the lash, running crosswine and lengthwise—the victim himself presenting as rule counterance and fine physique. "This eard photograph," says the New York Independent, "though be muitiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Stormannet approach, because it tells the story to the system opinion of the story of the story to the system opinion of the story in the story to the system opinion of the story to the system opinion opinion

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

A PIOTURE FOR THE TIMES.

For sale by R. F. WALLCET, at the Anti-Slavery Office221 Washington Street, a well-executed photograph of remarkable drawing by Mr. Cantrox, one of our resides artists, called "Watch-Meeting, Dec. 31, 1862—Wattinfor the Hour"—representing a shone "way down South iDixia," on hast New Year's Bre, where some thirty or fortslaves seem to be waiting with great anxiety the hose
which, by President Lincoln's prodamation of the 22d x1
September, shall make them "homoglorth and for averfree." Large size, mitable for framing, \$2.00. Seconsize, \$1.00. Ourd photograph, 25 cents.

EF AGENTS WANTED in every county in the Fre-State for the sale of Wendell Phillips's Speciates and Lec-tures. Large commissions allowed. The book will be is used June 15. Price \$2. Sent by mall on receipt of retail price. Address JAMES REDPATH, 221 Washington st. Boston.

103

"The blessing of her quiet life
Fell pause like the dow;
And good thoughts, where her footsteps press
Like fairy blossens grew
Sweet promptings unto kindest deeds
Weet with her very look;

Sweet pramptings unto kindest deeds
Were in her vary look;
Wa read her face as one who reads
A true and hely book."

Believing that, though "goots," she is no at though changed, her relation to us is still to be a series and wreet sympath, untiling with year that the series and weet sympath, untiling with year that the precedent he was a series and received the series and the series and the series and the series of love between
Our human hearts and Thes.

Still let her mild rabuking stand

Still let her mild rebuking etand
Between us and the wrong.
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in Goodness strong."
A. M. P.

The MEMORIAM To the state of th

Though on the other shore she walk, A spirit robed in light, Though endiess day hath broke for her We're shrouded in the night.

And by our hearth a vacant place.
Stands when the day by day;
We know our dear one nevermore.
Shall cheer our earthly ray.

Only in spirit shall we feel
An angel hover near—
Strange precious thoughts will come to-day,
To check the rising tear We still must shed—though, Father God,
We give her up to Thee—
A human blossom plucked from earth
For immortality.

ANNA ALDRI

DIED-In Boston, on the 23d inst. Groung A. Oris.

TWO DAYS MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS AT FARMINGTON, MICH.,

TURBAY and SUNDAY, June 27 and 28, (in a Grove or Church.) head deller if ubjects of Reform, Freedom and Spiritual Life will be poken of. The Remailton will claim attention. H. C. Wright, G. B. Stebbins and others will be present. Homes for strangers provided.

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

East Dennis, Friday, June 76.

Dennis, Sunday, 28.

SABBATH NOTICE Rev. L. A. BAWYER, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach next Sunday, at Mercantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4, at half peat 10 colock, A. M., on Pasim 110; its age, authorship, trans-

WM. LLOYD GARRIFON will address the Twen-y-Eighth Congregational Society, at the Melodeon, on Sunday forenoon, June 28.

EDWARD M. DAVIS. STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, WCOND PHOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1 (SECOND PLOOR).

HAVE this day opposed an office for the transaction of a general EXCHANGE and BANKING-BUSINESS, and the nais of Bonds and other Securities on Commission. Particular attention will be given to Government Securities, as the most reliable investments.

Bonds and Stocks in general will be bought and sold.

Dividends, Interests and Coppons will be collected and remitted.

Railroad, City, County and Township Bonds negotified.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Yearly Certificates bought.

hfully. B. M. DAVIS,
SECOND FLOOR, 39 SOUTH TRIED ST.,
Philodophia, Penn.
phia, April 1st, 1863.—6m

5-20'S The principal on these Bonds can be claid of the Government and the Government any time after April 30th, 1881, but in payable at option of the Government any time after April 30th, 181 They draw interest in Gold, semi-annually, at the rate 6 per coat. per annum, payable May list and November of each very, as the Mint in Philadelphin. The priod

printed on the face "Payable on Demand." They were issued 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.

My business is exclusively on Commission. All orders entrasted to me will be attended to promptly and faithfully.

R. M. DAVIS.



Poetry.

TO SOJOURNER TRUTH.

THE "LITATION PRINC."

gives there juy, may soble friend and true,
Then who, but yesterday a sectoral riare—
Bearing the creas within they great, hrave h
rest occurged and recolled at by the heartless
and only pitted by the Christ-like her
Who seek! Ills Christ, the corresting to my
To-day, forevermore embrised in art!

To-day, forevermore embrised in art.!

(Me work grows just at lest, for who like them

Wer wore an survole on a living brow?)

So thy wronged race, long trodden beneath the feet

Of tyrant lords, and wearing the brand of shame,

Shall yet for unshood's unlayet, complete,

Shand proudly in the moved halfs of Fame!

Wisconzio, May, 1863.

C. L. Monaxy.

IN WAR-TIME.

before the Alumni of the Friends' Yearly Meet, soi, at the annual meeting at Newport, H. I., 15th 1963. T

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Once more, dear friends, you meet beneath
A clouded sky:
Nor yet the sword has found its sheath,
And, on the sweet spring airs, the breath
Of war floats by.

Yet trouble springs not from the ground, Nor pain from chance; The Eternal order circles round, And wave and storm find mete and bound a

Full long our feet the flowery ways Of peace have trod, Content with creedand garb and phrase : A harder path in earlier days Led up to God.

Too cheaply truths, once purchased dear, Are made our ewn; Too long the world has smiled to hear Our boast of full corn in the ear;

To see us stir the martyr fires Of long ago,

And wrap our satisfied desires

In the singed mantles that our sires

Have dropped below.

But now the cross our worthice bore On us is haid; sion's quiet sleep is o'er, And in the scale of truth once more
Our faith is weighed.

The cry of impocent blood at last Is calling down An answer in the whirlwind black, The thunder and the shadow cast From Heaven's dark frown.

The land is red with judgments. Who Stands guilties forth? Have we been faithful as we know, the God and to our besther true, To Heaven and Basth?

How faint, through din of merchandis And count of gain, Have seemed to us the captives' cries! How far away the tears and sighs

This day the fearful reckoning comes
To each and all;
We hear amidst our peaceful homes
The summons of the conscript drams, The summons of the eo The bugie's call

The bugges can.

Our path is plain: the wor-net draws Round us in vain,

White, faithful to the Higher Canne,

We keep our feathy to the laws

Through patient pain.

The levelled gan, the hattle brand

We may not lake;

But, catchy laysa, we can stand

And, sefler with our suffering land.

For consecteous cake.

Why set for once where all is pain?
Shall we alone
Be left to said our gain to gain,
When over Armageddon's plain

The tramp is blown? To suffer well is well to serve;
Ests in our Lord,
The rigid lines of law shall curre
To spare us; fromgour heads shall swerre
Its smiting everd.

And light is mingled with the gloom, and joy with grief; Divinest compensations came, Through thoras of judgment mercies bloom In sweet relief.

Thanks for our privilege to bless,
By word and deed,
The widow in her keen distress,
The childless and the fatheriess,
The childless and the fatheriess,

Ours by traditions dear and old,
Which make the race
Our wards to cherish and uphold,
And out their freedom in the mo

And we may treat the sink-hed flows
Where sixon men pine;
And down the greating corridors,
Pour freely from our illieral stores
The oil and wine.

Who murrours that in these dark days His lot is east?' God's hand within the shadow lays The stones whereon His gates of praises

Nor stint, nor stay;
The years have never dropped their sand
On mortal issue vast and grand
As ours to-day.

Already, on the sable ground Of man's despair, Is Freedom's glorious picture found, With all its dusky hands unbound, Upraised in prayer.

Oh, small shall seem all sacrifice,
And pain and loss,
When God shall stipe the weeping eyes,
For sullaring give the victor's price,
The crossis for cross!

Byring breathed its farewell to the opening flower. The shooping down-drop and the growing moon; Left its risk isgary of budding howers,
To smile a welcome to the leafy June?
The vice of springing heating all in tune,
Wingod with new life the fragrames conside also,
And sofily blowed the shadows star-lit moon,
With the revest income of their nightly praye?
He wonder, then, the making summer magnitude of the starting that the brightness mouth of all the fleeling year.
The brightness mouth of all the fleeling year.
The pure, haptimant gift of Lovert own tene.
The married integer of the restored shows.
This introduced image of its rainbow kins.
This harvest itself means very, very near,
(Indiducing the earth with centery of blin!)
And June is here—with all its recotters here, JUNE.

The grainful sunhinose of its blessed calm!
And yet it is the calm of bury life,
Such calm as woot to rest the panting rea,
With its own music staying all its strife.
To lail itself to sleep with child-like gies!
Ta mar the peace no discord course to me,
The grating jars of boisterous life ne'er come;
But birds instead, in careis wild and free,
Mingle their music with the wild bleef hum!

Mingle their music with the wild beer ham I Beauty and song now keep their bridal dayy.— Long like an angel's gushing melody 'Mid buds and blessoms therming time away, And beauty glowing all lie bright for me; Twould seem as if the hosts of heaven, on free Unfottered pinious, with a skilful hand Had pencilied earth with kieng thus, to see It wear reflections of their own bright hand!

It wear reflections of their own bright hand!
And gladdened by it all, still comes the thought.
A crown of blossome seath not always wears;
Not always with the beauty June has wrought,
It lives on sweets, and meells the belong sirs;
So life, with golden morn, not always shares
A June of ropes! With its years are given
Many a darkening shadow, and a bost of caree
Till sometimes trembling souls lose sight of hea Till sometimes trembling souls lose sight of newer And as this dreamy brightness greats as now, Awakening in the heart joy's summer bloom; As aring-winged breezes for the waiting brew, And flower-away consers breath a newet perfust O may see nerve ourselves for hours of gloom, When winter winds are shricking out of tune. That whon Life's treatures flod an earthly tomb, Its love may find in heaven eternal June!

A SUMMER NIGHT.

We sat together, you and I,
That evening in the month of June,
Beneath the porch; the deep blue sky
Held the sharp crescent of the moon o mildly shone her silvery light, On the smooth lawn it seemed to sleep; weet odors filled the summer night, From fragrant gardens ankle deep.

The honeysuckle, wet with dew; Scattered her perfume on the air; Soft gales from spicy woodlands blew, And toyed each moment with your hair.

And now and then the drowey herd, From meader pastures far and near, Lowed dreamily; the startled bird Twittered the while; and sweet and clea

The murmur of the cool, dark stream,
That woo'd with song the heart of Night;
And through the vines a tream beam
Of moonlight kissed your neck so white. I held your tender hand—we talked

Gilding the thin clouds as she went; And on the lawn the shades increased, Till all in doubtful dusk was blent. When suddenly upon the night,

Kindled a strange, mysterious light, Behind the ragged mountain's crest. And up the glittering arch of blue, And far across the billowy plain, As through the air the meteor flew, A ball of fire with streaming mane

How wildly gleated your startled eye, How tight your fingers clasped my hand, As slowly in the western sky It faded, leaving all the land

To darkners and the silent stars !— That night, upon my restless bed I tossed, in dreams of cruel wars, And field of battle strewn with dead.

The Liberator.

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

CHAPTER XIX.

disastrous in present results to the cause of the military of the second of the second

action, xicoriously, who is in the far rear of opinion and faith? New is the watchword of conquerors, as of God, whose agents they are. George B. McClellan, the man of talent and scientific culture, merely, knew no sone; in thought, he was of yesterday; in action, he evermore watted for to-morrow.

Of all the Peninsuls battles, the most flercely contested was that of Malvern Hill. Subordinate commanders and the soldiery performed feats of almost miraculous valor, in the absence of their General in commond, that bloody day. The Hill was gloriously won; the next step was easy to Richmond. Weary and tolly worn as they are, how inspiriting the thought of that forward step! Is it taken? Even the height they have so a reducually worn from the now flying for they are not permitted to hold. Backward, not forward, is the order from headquarters! Not Richmond, brively entered with the ordinary heatte and are not permitted to hold. Backsoard, not forward, is the order from headquarters! Not Richmond, brevely entered with the ordinary perils and hardships of war, but Harrison's Bar, as a safe streat, if the enemy should rally! O, what heroic cheek, although that of woman, has not glowed with shame over the petbulletin of this indecisive era—"The army of the Potomac is sofe!" Great God! where are thy principles, meantime, for whose defence and malptenance these armies are organized! Sofe! Go, read at the head of your embetted columns the inspiring proclamation of Him, who, although the Prince of Peace, accepts the sword until the permanent peace is secure—"For whosever will save his life shall lose it.

Twilight was closing around that memorable first Twilight was closing around that memorate first July, and still the contest raged upon the Hill. Again and again the rebels railled, with desperate endeavor. That point gained, the open door to Richmond was gained, as they fully believed; not doubting, for instant, that such advantage would be followed up, at all hazards, by the victorious Federals. A kindred all hazards, by the victorious Federals. A kindred conviction secured to inspire the latter; so near, they must gain the goal. Not in vain the eyes of the coun-try and of Christendom were turned upon them? Blood and wounds and death, even, were incidental trifles; to accomptish was the one thought. If they fell, their bodies should be the triumphant pathway of omrades' entrance, and their names should be sistoric with the fall of Richmond! Magnas come historic with the fall of Hickmond! Angusan-mous heroism to meet such inglorious reward! In valu were rebel assault, dering and prowess. The in-spired Federals were invincible; and, under the light of beaming stars, they paused, at length, resting upon victorious arms and heaps of slain and wounded

rictorious arms smid hcaps or search officer of infe-from both sides.

In the thickest of the fight, a Federal-officer of infe-rior grade was remarked by all for signal daring and intrepidity. A rebel life ebbed forth with every strong of his dauntless blade, which flamed in the sunlight, then gleamed under the stars like a meteor ones of doom. Some one its formidable relieder seemed to seck, dealing death on his right hand and on his left as he mowed a pathway to his mark. Yes, he sees him, through all the smoke and dust of carnage! Sees the handsome, hated rider of that well-known horse! He is, that instant, within rifle-range. Seizing a ride from a wounded soldier of his command, he takes aim, but too low. The noble animal falls to rise no more. Ere the unhorsed rebel can extricate himself from the attrup, a sword flashes; above his prostrate form, and a familiar volce demands his surrender.

TO MORROW.

"For four months, the great marine avenue to the capital of the nation was blockaded, and that capital kept in a partial state of siege by a greatly inferior enomy, in face of a movable army of 160,000 men "while the General in command waited for to morrow.

For eight months that army lay along the Potomac, sunning itself in the good-natured smile of the accomplished Engineer, basking in the splendors that sere to encircle his name, easy and happy under a scientific discipline and drill which was the initiative, to their minds, of glorious schlevements to be—there they lay, supinely, despite the earnest urging of country, Congress, Cabinet, Commander-in-Chief, while the General in command waited for to-morrow.

For an entire month our brave boys toiled in the trenches, and sunk, sunk, sunk by thousands in the maiarits marshes of Waywick, while, under pretence of conomy of human life, (is it invidious to ask what life was saved thereby?) the General in command waited for to-morrow.

The bloody battle of Williamsburg was lost to us, with all its priceless sacrifice, because fought to unknown ground, the needed reconnoissance having been put off to to-morrow.

But why dwell upon details of that disastrous campigu—so fearfully disastrous to the cause of the native of the part of the part of the country of the part of the

whole his first appearance on the field when, who has obtained only the first appearance on the field when, who has obtained only the field when it has obtained to the field when, who has obtained to the field when, who has obtained to the field when, who has obtained the field when the field when it has obtained to enter it. This the supect of the army, while the General in command stands helples, be whethered, airment in the mainter, or may be the field when the mainter of the choos, like a xchool-boy could in the mice, or present the fields whiching by the side of the choos, like a xchool-boy could in the mice, or present the fields whethered it is simple, opportunity, or armies, nother the fields whethered it is simple, opportunity, or armies, nother the fields whethered it is simple, opportunity, or armies, nother the fields whethered it is simple, opportunity, or armies, nother the fields, but seemen.

In a former chapter, we defined "loyal promised district of see the most-proceed dimmanters of eight for the simple district of the seemen competent of the fields when the province district of the capture of the fields of the complete of the fields of the constitution what of the constitution what of the constitution what one of the complete of the constitution what one of the complete of the constitution what of the con

touch religion and inmortality, and revelation and god," and that the namber of "these men" in every likely be the series of the saumed contempt in question, situate a single soft concerning him as the foundation upon which to write him the letter now under consideration, and proceeds to build upon that foundation a vast structure of hypothesis and assumption.

The single fact which is stated in regard to the assumed infidelity of the intelligent mechanic, Mr. Jones, is in these words:—"You told a friend of mine, the other day, that you had not put your foot inside of a church for ten years. You made the statement, he informed me, in a tone which indicated contempt not only for the church itself and the religion which it represents, but for all the men and women who attend it."

Mr. Ty friend seems as ready at the manufacture of the service where the service is served to the manufacture of the service where the service of the service where the service where the service of the service where the service where

the abuses of society, and to inculcate obedience to God's higher law; and perhaps, flastly, he stays away because the parson's prayer does not help him to pray, nor accord with his idea of what prayer should be, and because he agrees in opinion with a very different teacher, one who warned his disciples against those who "love to pray, standing in the synagogues," and counselled that their prayers should be "in secret". In the closet—with the door shut. Until we know more of Jones, it is at least as fair to guess these to be his motives for avoiding the church as to make the illogical guesses offered by Mr. Timothy, and impadently offered as facts.

Next come Mr. Timothy's advice to Jones, and his reasons for it. Whether Jones believes in Christianity or not, he had better go to church regularly on Sandays, T. T. thinks, because—

1. It is a good thing for a man to wash his face, and put on his best clothes, and go among his fellow men who have polished themselves in like manner, at least as often as once a week; and if he does not do this on Sunday, he is unlikely to do't at all.

2. A man needs intellectual nourishment and stimulus, which he can get only at church. He must go to church on Sunday and hear the preaching, or he will be an intellectual nourishment and stimulus, which he can get only at church. He must go to church on Sunday and hear the preaching, or he will be an intellectual starvaling. The adviser, T. Server with the davantage of being a literary man, Nacy or the preaching, or he will be an intellectual starvaling. The adviser, T. Server with the davantage of being a literary man, Nacy or the majority of servence as an indecense of the pulpit its eacher and or part of a person who was that the two virtues in giving an account of meeting at Longwood, reversable and highly-est of course of supplications of faischood, quiet takings-for granted of things which he seemed on the contribution of suppliers and the course of suppliers and the course of suppliers and the course of suppliers and the cou

Mr. Timothy Titcomb has been writing a letter to Benjamia Franklin Jones, Mechanic, concerning his half of staying away from church. This letter is instructive (is a different way from what Mr. Titcomb supposed) and sine somewhat amuning, and it is worth while to analyze it. Whether B. F. J. be a real or an ideal personage does not appear, nor is it is worth while to analyze it. Whether B. F. J. be a real or an ideal personage does not appear, nor is it is matter of consequence. What we are concerned with is to see haw much of Mr. Timothy's case is fact, and how much assumption; of the inferences had makes, to see which are authorized and which unaw thorized; and, fastly, to see if more plausible and more correct inferences may, perchance, be drawn from the state of things which gave rise to the letter.

Mr. Timothy Titcomb has been writing a manifered and which unaw thorized; and, fastly, to see if more plausible and the state of things which gave rise to the letter.

Mr. Timothy artis with this rather strong assumption; that there seems to be something in the constitution of the mechanical mind, or in the future of mechanical parsule, which tends to infidelity; and mind that it is notorious that, as a class, the mechanics of this country are given to umbelief.

The terms "infidelity" and "unbelief" are somewhat vague; but Mr. T. proceeds to make it plain that (in his judgment) mechanics generally are, and God," and that the number of "these men" in every New England community is very large.

Mr. Tipose on to state (what may very likely be true) that, throughout New England, not more than one third of the people go to church, or have any thing to do with its support; and, jumping to the conduction that this proceeds from contempt for religion, he singles out Mr. Jones as a specimen of the meanue. In the letter now under consideration, and proceeds of the Christian Sabbath"; and content in the letter now under consideration, and proceeds the him the letter now under consideration, and proceeds the him the lette

more that of the people go in cinter's, we have been provided by the people go in cinter's, we have been provided by the people go in cinter's, we have been provided by the people go in cinter's, and proceed from complete for the people go in the people go in cinter's, and proceed from complete for the people go in the people go in cinter's and proceed from complete for the people go in the peo

No war! The pulpit has always upheld the right and the duty of making war when the Government close to make it. An elaborate defence of war haben, made every year for a century past, in a serons by some popular elergyman before the "Accisat and Honorable Artillery Company" (so called) of Bosson. And most of these have been printed and circulated, without a syllable of dissent from their clerked been rem. The Pence Societies that have exhited the country and Great Britain, for thirty years past, hay not only found the pulpit in general opposed to them.

B All sailing for the country for the country former of the countr

V

BARBAI

From the cela space of Day

We has a common of the relation of the rel

collable.

As to Mr. Timothy's last point, the welfare of Jones's children, all that is necessary to be said it, that systematic deception in religion, and the pertursion of religion in aid of popular vice, are so better for children than for men. It is to be hoped that Joses does something better for his children than for that them to church, as he easily may do. But, stay rate, by not going there with them, he avoids ose dangerous trap for the mind, the conscience and he soul, into which Mr. Timothy has fallen. Praised be god, meny people have at length made the discovery that what He requires of them is mercy, and so the crifice; boddelence in daily life, seven days in the week, not an allowance of sin six days, and an attempt at ritual purification on the seventh; a making of their bodies meet temples for His habitation at it into anota weekly resort to that workshop of the parson, which he impudently calls "the bone of God;" and many carnets souls have begun to realize that, under the Christian system, not caly is there no such thing as a specially holy day, a specially holy place, or a divinely appointed order of clergy, but that this better thing has been assured to us, the free access of every individual soul, at all times, to its Heavenly Father.—C. K. W.

LONGWOOD ANNUAL MEETING.

BART, Lancaster Co., Pa., June 15, 1863.

FRIRND W. L. G.: It was my privilege to be at the last Longwood annual meeting. Whatever the occasion may have been to others, it was encouraging to me. Two fresh hands, Mrs. Wilhelm and Mn. to me. I wo freen name, and, wherem are an an Re. Rollins, gave evidence of that which will not long be denied; namely, that women can think—can tell the thoughts before an audience—that there is no importety in it, and that, impelled by proper influence, it is their duty to speak. Theodore D. Well was there, and some of us were glad to hear that his long there, and some of us were glad to bear that his leag-silence was attributable to sensitiveness of the voal chords. To speak of his oratorical capabilities would be as superfluous as to say that the sun shines on a cloudless day. Present with us was that blessed we man, Frances D. Gage. Blessed must they be who, pe-sessing enlightened, refined minds, voluntarily forgo-the advantages and the pleasures of cultivated society and wall amongst an improvant descraded hard and the advantages and the pleasures of cultivated society to dwell amongst an ignorant, degraded, hard, and, consequently, depraced people. This, P.D.G. has done in an effort to elevate, the best she can, a portian of a peculiarly abused race; and she will succeed. If feel at liberty to speak with a degree of confidence at this subject, having been many years a night and Sunday school teacher of this class, and the only white stockholder in one line of underground mitted, they holding the balance of the stock, and doing the most of the work, except some engineering which devolved upon me. And they did the work will-conductors, firemen and brakemen all at their post; they never ran off the track, or suffered the fright to be damaged. Baggage-masters were not oppressed.

they never ran off the track, or suffered the freight to be damaged. Baggage-masters were not opported. This noble woman did the best that could have hear done for the audience by giving the character of he population where her lot is cast. I appreciate, as none can do who have not had experience, her inti the management of a people who have almost every thing to learn, subsequent to a wearisome process of unlearning. She illustrated, effectively, by a retail of special cases, the necessity of begianing the work of elevation on their own pikin of intelligener and morals. Every lover of liberty rejoices that sixes through the come "Freedmen," but the thoughtful phise thropist recognizes a great after-work to be done the own feels relieved when the yoke is, takes feel. The ox feels relieved when the yoke is take fees his neck; but this is not enough, he must be fed. It is well for the slave when his chain is broker; and though it is impossible to liquidate a constantly accumulating debt, (to his race.) through centuries, we may do something toward it by raising him to crown, too low, plain of civilization. This mach we as do; bhis is our duty as well as our interest to do, and if we necessarily and the slave does do the slave of the own, too low, plain of civilization. This much we as do; this is our duty as well as our interest to do, and if we neglect it, we shall one day find it was our se cessity to do it. It is very pleasing to believe that many minds are beginning to see the great impe-tance of the work, and though forewarned of its set unique, and the time many minds are beginning to see me gran assistance of the work, and though forevared of in any nitude, and the time and means which will be required to accomplish the desired end, feel it important to identify themselves with the case, in some way. It was truly encouraging to see the interest evined by hundreds of upturned faces, while the hecoine of the cotton island spread out before then a graphile representation of the case. It did not real with looking, listening and admiring; for when it as improposed to do something in pecuniary aid of the cause, the expert Secretary was hurried sinest to confusion to register the donations as they were hundred in, and, what decided the question of modification in the Cosh family kept throwing in their contribution.

through the hands of agents. I trust that many who convened on the occasion will not soon forget they were at Longwood in June, 1863.

I thought Non-Resistant Abolitionists felt that their path was a narrow one—bound to rejoice at paridi (forerunner as they hope of universal) emanipation, yet distressed at the fearful means by which it is being effected. Some were perplexed in decising whether to join in the chorus of the hymn dedicated to the memory of the marry hero of Harper's Ferry, and some were in the position an ingenious physicis and some were in the position an ingenious principle of the period of the period of the period of the modern breed) to that part of a person who was bitten by a rabid sainal, that the two viruses might neutralize each other Whata remedy!

AMOS GILBERT.

A correspondent of the Anti-Slavery State in giving an account of the Progressive Friends meeting at Longwood, relates an incident which are venerable and highly-estremed friend Gilbert onits, of course and highly-estremed friend Gilbert onits, of course and highly-estremed friend Gilbert onits, of course and highly-estremed friend Gilbert onits, or course and highly-estremed friend Gilbert onits, or course the course of course, to mention. He states that contribute of \$150 was made for the support of Mr. Gag's daughter as a teacher and laborer among the freedom of Paris Island, and adds:—

daughter as a teacher and laborer amose of Paris Island, and adds:—

"When the contribution was proposed, American beet, a man upwards of eighty years old, task Friends, you know I have neither houses nor much money; but I feet that I must combine something to this good, object. Here is a which I have carried for many years, and for side of feet of the side of the