

"Proplaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers

TE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1691.

Refuge of Oppression. MEBAROUS FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 27.

From the N. Y. Tribune, the paper which some wis 20 announced the inauguration of the reign wis 20 announced the inauguration of the reign wis 20 announced in the department lately under General funds, and which is the recognized organ of abolt most of the following account of the burn most of the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the burn most or in the following account of the following ac

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place, and return to glory over the ulternore.

name of humanity, is this the way America at? It this the elucation of the "poor nea agidier and a citizen? Is this the way Unida? Is this the way to perpetuate of "the most beneficent government" on Is the President of the United States will the state of Georgia?

as for our country, our name, our cause was for our country, our name, our cause

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Selections.

ONE-SIDED AND WRONG-SIDED SYMPA-

The Journal of Commerce, this morning, shricks with furious rage at the destruction of the village of Darien by Col. Montgomery. It calls this act the barbarous fruits of abolitionism?; speaks of the inauguration of the reign of blood, though not a soul was killed or wounded at Darien, and draws a comically horrible picture of Col. Montgomery's movements, at the contemplation of which, says the Journal, "we are more and more impressed with horror." And no wonder. Every reader must be horrified with the story, as dramatically paraphrased by the able writer of fine English in the Journal. See how skilfully he depicts the successive stages of the journey, and its accumulating agonies:—"When we read this account over, we are more and more impressed with its horror. The negro regiments are placed on gunboats. They go up a river, firing shot and shell into the country on both sides. They fare a storm of shot and shell into the unarmed village of Darien, inhabited by women and children, as they approach the wharf? They land, rob and burn the place, and return to glory over the 'bold' adventure."

After this, let no one talk about the Feejees, or

They fire a storm of shot and shell into the unarmed village of Darien, inhabited by women and children, as they opproach the schorf? They land, rob and burn the place, and return to glory over the 'bold' adventure."

After this, let no one talk about the Feejees, or the king of Dahomey; let Col. Montgomery be named whenever the Journal of Commerce wants to make its readers shudder. Just think of it! the mouster actually put his black soldiers on board of a gunboat—was there ever anything more savagely brutal than this? Then this miscreant steamed up the narrow river; and though he knew that several hundreds of chivalrous rebel guerrillas were hid at favorable points along the banks, eagerly waiting to pick off the Union soldiers as the boat passed, and even to destroy her. If opportunity should, offer, with a shot from a field piece, this monster in human form and in United States uniform actually "fired shot and shell into the country on both sides!" Having in this way deprived the guerrillas of their opportunity, Montgomery and his—"myrmidons," we suppose they will, have to be called, no other title, except perhaps "base caitiffs," would answer, "myour a storm of shot and shell into the unarmed village, inhabited by women and children, as they approached the wharf makes this diance more hatfull in the sight of the Christian wold; though why, precisely, we cannot tell. Exhausted by this picture of horrors, the Journal forgets to tell its readers that not a single person was killed or hart in the village; that Col. Montgomery's firing, on his way up, had caused the people to leave the place; and that if any women and children remained, not one was in the slightest manner injured in person, or insulted; that, in fact, what Colonel Montgomery did was not a grain worse than what Captain Semmes has done iffy times without cliciting a scream of horror from the Journal. The distressed writer, however, hasting the property of the optical states to make an example of the officer officers immediately responsible for th

Act, whereof the following is one section:

Be it further exacted, That in the event that a smillcient number of free persons of color to meet the
wants of the State shall not tender their services, then
the Governor is empowered, through the Sheriffs of
the different counties, to impress such persons until
the required number is obtained. In doing so, he will
have regard to the population of such persons in the
several counties, and shall direct the Sheriffs to determine by lots those that are required to serve.

In nearly or quite every robal State approximants.

To the same effect, Gen. Robert Patterson, in assuming command of the Union forces on the Upper Potomac, issued (June 3) a Proclamation to his soldiers, wherein he said:

3, which reads:

"It has been represented that important information respecting the numbers and condition of our forces
is conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves
who are admitted within our lines. In order to remedy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be here
edy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be the

WHAT THE DEMOGRATIO POLITICIANS

"The object of the democratic party is to get the present Administration out of power. When that is accomplished the time will have come for the declaration of an affirmative policy, but not until theo. The opposition must all unite against the common enemy, and then settle its own differences afterwards."

necompanies, the time with nave come for the declaration of an affirmative policy, but not until thee. The opposition must all unite against the common enemy, and then settle its own differences afterwards.

That is to say, while the nation is doing its utmost to crush an enemy who threatens its life, the politicians who call themselves the Democratic party, and who manage that organization for their own profit, are only laboring to "get the present Administration out of power." The object of our soldiers in the field is to put down the rebellion—but "the object of the Democratic party," according to the World, is something untirely different; this to secure office to the friends of James Buchanan and John B. Floyd. The object of Grant, and his Illinois, low and Missouri troops, is to reopen the Mississippi—but the object of the hack politicians for whom the World speaks is to get back the Government into the hands of those whose imbecility or halting particism enabled the rebels to close that river. The object of Riverrans and his gallant army is to redemi loyal East Tennessee from the tyranny of the inches, but the object of the 'democratic party," is seems, its only to get the spoils of office for men who harve encouraged these rebels. The object of Hooker and his army is to crush the rebel power in Virginia; but the object of Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham and Rynders is, it seems, quite different. They are not anxious to put down the rebellion, if we may believe the World; they do not gare about the dangers which beset the country; their "object is to get the present Administration out of power." What a noble ambition first the souls of these pure patriots!

But how do they propose to achieve this end? By showing themselves more devoted to the Union than the Administration and its supporters? By displaying a more uncompromising hostility to traitors and rebels? By the greater and more ready sacrifice of themselves and their goods for the cause of the Union? Do they mean to define the man of all remarks? Not a

"ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC, CONSEQUENTLY

*ALWAYS DEMOURATIC, CONSEQUENTLY ALWAYS LOYAL."

The Copperheads of Chicago, in calling a public meeting to denounce General Burnside for suppressing the Times, a disloyal sheet published in that city, speak of it, and appear like it, as "always demicratic, consequently always loyal." The meanness and malignity of these Copperheads are only equalled by their impudence.

It is not true, in fact, that Twe democracy even, and loyally, are always so related that the latter is a consequent of the former. True democracy, in the past history of the world, has very frequently been disloyal to "the powers that be," and has been rebellious and revolutionary. It was so with our own fore-fathers; it has been so with the democracies of Europe, and it will always be so when democracy makes the final appeal to force, between itself and despotism. Democracy means power with the people. The democrat, in the days of the American Revolution, was disloyal to George III.; in Poland, he is to-day disloyal to the rights of the people. The democracy is only loyal to the rights of the people. Hence, in our present struggle, in which a free government, based on popular rights, is assuited by armid rebols endeavoring to overthrow it, and to establish a despotism where the few shall make merchandiss of the many, and where the "rights of the people" shall be only a myth and a delasion,—meaning the so-called rights of the oppressor over his victim; hence, we say, in this struggle, true democracy is and must be on the side of loyalty. But, unfortunately, it is not this kind of democracy that these traitors at Chicago mean. Their "democracy" is that sham, bogus, base affair, which, for so long a time, has brought the very term itself into reproach. It is that counterfeit "democracy" which in this country, for the last thirty years, has played into the hands of tyranny. It is that impolu "democracy" which in this country, for the last thirty years, has played into the hands of tyranny. It is that impolu "democracy" which in this country, for t

THE REASON WHY.

The recent suppression of the Chicago Times by a life-long Demoratic General has occasioned considerable fluttering among the sympathizers, but the reasons for such summary action has probably not been fully understood. We have never seen any account of any new demonstration on the part of the

A NEW EMANCIPATION PLAN.

The Atlantic Monthly, for July, contains an elab

ision expressed it, for the Su-rtake to inquire into the degree could be to pass the line which

serious to judicians to congruity or relevancy or must, of course, be congruity or relevancy or must, of course, be congruity or relevancy on the power to be enforced, and the means and to enforce it. While Congress is to judge uses not be such as to be devoid of obvious tion with the object, to be attained, his case, the object to be attained is the enent, in the insurrectionary States, of laws to which no government can exist, and the supnin these lates of an insurrection of which ject is the dismemberment of the Union.

nt which so government of the Union.

on in these States of an insurrection on the States of the Union.

t these laws are resisted, and this insurrection its, in those States, and in those States only, the the life-long claims to the service or labor errons of African descent are held under State.

In States where slaves are comparatively as in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, disaffection prevails; while in States where the number of estates are suppressed on the Carolina, Alabama. Georgia, insurrection insultantly allowed the states of these States being avorbased on the allegation that slavery is not asforder the present constitutionally elected President, deep the present constitutionally elected President, deep the present constitutionally elected President, deep the present constitutionally elected President, and preservation can be insared.

and that is perment constitutionally elected President and that is permenent preservation can be instreo by the disruption of the national unity alone.

All this is matter of history. And there would be as much propriety in denying the connection between the sun and the light of day, as that between Slavery and the Rebellions.

very and the Rebellion.

There, is a goestion upon which men dif: namely, whether emancipation is the most
ident or the most effectual means to enforce vioid law, and suppress the insurrectionary movenit.

redesit or the most effectual means to encode violated law, and suppress the insurrectionary movement.

It is my opinion that a majority of the people of
the loyal States believe, at this moment, that emaninjation is the necessary and proper means to effect
the above objects. But whether this opinion be
well founded or not, is immaterial to the present
question. According to Chief-Justice Marshall's decision, when it is the right and duty of the Government to perform an act, (as here to enforce law and
suppress insurrection,) it "must, according to the
dictates of reason, be silowed to select the means."

If Congress believes that, in order to enforce law
and suppress insurrection, it is necessary and proper
to take and cancel all claims to life-long service or
labor held in the Slave States, and if claims to service or labor, whether for years or for life, held by
one inhabitant of the United States against another,
be a species of property not specially exempted by
the Constitution from seizure for public use, then an
Act of Enancipation is strictly constitutional.

Congress is to be allowed to select the means;
Congress is to be the Judge of the necessity and
propriety of these means; Congress, not the Supreme Court; not even the People in their primary
meetings; but the People constitutionally represented in their National Legislature; the People,
speaking by the voice of those whom their votes
have elected to that Legislature, there to act for
them.

If Congress believes that emancipation is no

them.

If Congress believes that emancipation is no longer a question of sectional interference, but o If Congress believes that emancipance. If Congress believes that emancipance a question of sectional interference, but of national preservation, it has the right to judge, and the constitutional right to act upon that judgment. And if Congress can properly allege, as motive for taking and cancelling a multitude of life-long claims to service, the preservation of the national existence, can a consideration of greater magnitude be imagined for any legislative act?

ned for any legislative act?

In proceeding, however, to consummate such a measure, it is evidently most fitting and proper that, in the preamble to an Act of Emancipation, there should be set forth, locally and succincily, the causes and considerations which impelled to so sol-

causes and considerations which impelled to so solemn and momentous an act.

As to the just compensation provided by the Constitution to be paid, when private property is taken for public use, it is here to be remarked,—

1. If, when a minor is drafted, a father or an ap-

If, when a minor is drafted, a lather or an ap-tice-master has no claim against the Govern-tforservice lost, it may be argued with some plaus-y, that, under similar circumstances of public ex-cy, a slave-owner has no claim when his slave is 2. But the argument fairly applies only in sin which a slave is drafted for military service, cases in which a slave is drafted for military service and returned, to slavery when that service ter minates. In case of wholesale taking and cancelling of life-long claims to service, a fair construction or the Constitution may be held torsequire, as a general rule; that just compensation should be made to the claimants.

claimants.

2. But to Congress, by the Constitution, is expressly given the power to declare the punishment of treason, without any limitation as to the confiscation of personal property, including, of course, claims in the nature of choses in action. Congress may, therefore, take and cancel claims to service owned by Rebel slave-owners without any compensation whatever. Under the feudal law, a serf, owners were to a noble guilty of treason, became, because of his master's guilt, released from such service.

S.— If, because of the present insurrection, set on bot by claimants of service or labor, such claims, from precariousness of tenure or otherwise, have di-minished in market-value, that diminution may be

on.

e various considerations converge to this,—
Preamble and Act of Emancipation, somethe terms following, may be constitutionally

A Bill to Emancipate persons of African Descent held ice or Labor in certain of the United States.

Whereas, there is now flagrant, in certain of the inited States, an insurrection of proportions so gigan, c that there has been required, to hold it in check, n increase of the army and many of the United tates to an extent seldom paralleled in the history of

States to an extent seldom paralleled in the instory of the world;
And whereas, because of the said insurrection, the execution of the laws for collecting taxes, and of various other laws of the United States, hereofore enacted by the Congress in the just exercise of their constitutional powers, has been, for more than-two years past, and still is, obstructed and defeated throughout the insurrectionary States;
And whereas, it is the right and duty of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the said constitutional powers:

insurrectionists, laboring for their behoof on their fortifications, and for the supply of their commissariat, and otherwise giving strength and support to various insurrectionary sets;

And whereas, in an emergency so urgent as that which is now patent to the world, it is the duty of the Congress to place at the disposal of the Executive branch of the Government, for the common defence, the atmost power, civil and military, of the country, and to employ every means not forbidden by the usages of divilized warrarc, and not in violation of the Constitution, that is placed within their reach, in other to express and to bring to aspectly termination the prevent protracted and desolating insurrection;

And whereas, it appears from the above rectinis, that the existence, throughout certain of the United States, of a labor-system which recognizes the claims of one race of non-to-the involuntary services of another race, clawys a moral wrong, has now shown itself to be destructive of the supremency of the laws, and a contant meaner to the Government, and that the contanuance of such labor-system limitently lopardizes the latenty of the Union, and has become incompatible with the domestic tranquillity of the country;

The Secondary Ordinance passed the Convention of Scool Carolina December 20, 1860. The next day, December 21, 18th Convention stopped the "Decimals 21, 18th Convention stopped the "Decimals 21, 18th Convention stopped the "Decimals of Casses" while led to that secondary. This document decimans, as to the non-thresholding States, that they have decimand as idinit his secondary of abovey." that they have decimand as idinitial the institution of abovey." The they have decimaled the statistics of above these opinions of the public winds of the statistics of above whose opinions of the public mired med reve in the helicit these statistics are the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up with the course of ultimate activation." And it winds up a vital this assertion; "All loops of recordy it rendered win by the fact, that the public opinion of the North has investigated a great political error with the assertions of a more error recoverable of the state of the state

e entitled thereto, no trainfalled; therefore,
The it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that from and all the — they of — next, all claims to the series of labor of persons of African descent, who shi then be held to involuntary service or labor in any training the States of the Union under the laws thereof, shall, on the said — day of — next, be to involuntary service or subor, except for co of which the party shall have been legally convicional shall be released and emancipated from such clin as full and complete a manner as if the same never existed; the said release and emaneipatio take effect from and after the said — day of thenceforth and forevermore.

[Here should follow pravisions in reg ner of application, the mode and rate of etc.]

It will probably be found that the number It will probably be found that the number of slaves for the remneration of whose lost services applications will be made by loyal claimants, under such an act, will scarcely reach the number emancipated in 1834 by Great Britain, which was about seven hundred and seventy thousand; and that the sum paid by England to colonial slave-owners, namely, about a hundred millions of dollars, (the probable cost of eight weeks' war,) will suffice as just compensation for all the services due to loyal claimants thus taken and cancelled.*

An act couched in the terms here proposed could not be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, without a shameless encreachment on legislative ground, nor without a reckless reversal of principles as well established, and of as high authority, as any which form the basis of constitutional law.

legislative ground, nor without a reckless reversal of principles as well catablished, and of as high authority, as any which form the basis of constitutional law. Those who demur to the passage of, an act which meets the great difficulty before as broadly, effectually, honestly, and in accordance with the dictates of Christianity, and civilization, would do well, to consider whether, in the progress of this insurrectionary upheaval, we have not reached a point at which there is no prudent alternative left. By the President's Proclamation, some three millions of slaves have been already declared free. Sundry laws of Congress have emancipated several hundred thousands more. There remain legally enslaved probably less than three quariers of a million,—chiefly scattered along a narrow border-strip that is coterminous, North and South, with Freedom or Emancipation,—parily dotted in icolated parishes or counties, surrounded by enfranchised slaves. Can we maintain in perpetuity so anomalous a condition of things? Clearly not. At every step, embarassments innumerable obstruct our progress. No industry, no human sagacity, would suffice to determine the ten thousand conflicting questions that must arise out of such a choos. Must the history of each negro be followed back, so as to determine his status, whether slave or free? If negroes emancipated in insurrectionary States are sold as slaves into Border States, or into excepted parishes or counties, can we expect to trace the transaction? If slaves owned in Border States, or in excepted

into Border States, or into excepted parishes or counties, can we expect to trace the transaction? If slaves owned in Border States, or in excepted parishes or counties, are sold to loyal men in insurrectionary States, are they still slaves? or do they become free? Are we to admit, or to deny, the constitutionality of Border-State laws, which arrest, and imprison as vagrants, and sell into slavery to pay expenses of arrest and imprisonment, free negro emigrains from, incurrectionary. States? † But why multiply instances? The longer this twilight of groping transition lasts, it will be only confusion the worse confounded.

of groping transition lasts, it will be only continuous the worse confounded.

We cannot stand still. Shall we recede? We break faith solemnly plighted; we submit, before the world, to base humiliation; we bow down to a system which the voice of all Christendom codemns; we abandon the strongle for nationality, and consent, for ages, perhaps, to a dismembered country. Shall we advance? There is but one path—the plain, truth-lighted, onward path—to victory and to peace.

*The exact number of slaves emancipated in the Britisl colonies was 770,390; and the total amount of indemnity was £19,950,066 sterling.

† If, bereafter, Attorney-General Bates's decision, that a free negro is a citizen, be shatained by the Sepreme Court, then, should the question come up before it, the State laws above referred to will be declared unconstituent. But, meanwhile, they have not been so declared, the state of t and are in force.

The negro-excluding laws of Indiana and Illinois ar in the same category.

A PEACE DEMOCRAT'S CREED.

A peace Democrat is one who believes in the doctrine of State Rights, as interpreted at the South—that is, that Southern States have rights, while Northern States have none. South Carolina has a right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts, but Massachusetts has no right to remonstrate. A Southern State has a right to array her citizens in arms against the Government of the United States, but the Northern States may not call upon her sons to defend it.

against the Government of the United States, but the Northern States may not call upon her sons to defend it.

He believes in the rights of man, but the most sacred of these rights—indeed, the only one worth mentioning—is the right to take from other men their rights.

He believes in maintaining the Constitution as it is interpreted by rebels in arms to destroy it.

He believes all men to be equal before the law—especially be believes the poor man to be the equal of the rich man, the laborer to be as good as the capitalist; yet he actively and cordially sympathizes with those who deluge his country in blood, because they are too good gentlemen to submit to the election of a rail-splitter.

He believes the Democratic party to have a divine right to govern the country, whether it has a

the question, which is the "Democratic" party of the country at the present criss, is absolutely determined by the name which itself has assumed. Call as a horse "Spry," and you can safely bet upon him for speed.

He calls it fair play to go to an election, and refuse to shole by its clear result. He likes the view of a two-fixed countrymen of Rob Roy, who played cards with rome Hebrews, and lost his money. He at once seized the "ple," and shook his fair the short is fellow-gamblers, saying, "Dom me, ye are all tenemies of our Lord!"

He thinks the United States have a right to steal Cubs, and ho right to prevent Kentucky from being at sloin from us.

These several points on belief show of what a colid basis of consistent intelligence the faith of the peace Democrat rests.—Boston Transcript.

SEAMELISES REBELS PREACHING PRACE TO THE NORTH. The Tray Times says there were men on the standard Wood's meeting, in New York, whose bones and citizenship are in seceeded States. They are not refugees and loyalists, but supporters of the dogma of dissonion and defenders of rebellion. Black with the iniquity of treason—fresh from husting down their neighbors who cling to the old fag their hands, perhaps, stained with the blood of Northern patricts, who have fallen in the fore-front of battle-these infamous wretches had the unperhaps and declars that the nation has no right, so cavesence; that for the Government to battle infits behalf is a trime. And shame to such as the wave to record the commercial metropolis of the country, and declars that the nation has no right, so cavesence; that for the Government to battle infits behalf is a trime. And shame to such as we have to record the country, and declars that the nation has no right, so cavesence; there were Northern men by hundreds and thousand, who not only tamely listened to this more than the nation of trail to such the results of the country, and declars that the nations has no right, so cavesence; there were Northern men by hundreds and thousand, who not only tamely l

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULYA ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

ANTI-SLAVER I CARRENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at the Grove in Franingham, SATURDAY, July 5th, 1803. This sunual gathering of the tried and unfaltering friends of universal emancipation,—and, consequently, the truest and most reliable friends of our common country in every hour of peril and suffering,—has never failed to bring a host together from all parts of the Commonwealth; and in such a crisis as the present, while the struggle between the forces of freedom commemorates, and worthy of this event mentous period, in the highest degree meeting is a consecrated one, and hal

Rallroad, and Branches, as follows:—Leave Socton at 9.16, and Worcester at 9.40 A. M., stopping at Way Stations; Millbury, regular train; Millord, at 7.10 and 9,46: Northboro' at 7; Mariboro' at 7.15. Fare to the Groce and back:—From Boston, Wor-cester and Millbury, 80 cents for adults, 40 cents for children; from Gratton, adults, 70 cents, children, 85 cents; from Millord, Millfurd Branch, (except Bollis-cents; from Millord, Millfurd Branch, (except Bollis-

No Fireworks allowed in the enclosure of the Grave

The House at the Grove will be open for Refres

nents.

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

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELS.

It is known to our readers, that the Rev. Moncur D. Conway, late editor of The Commonwealth,—an e-oquent and courageous son of the Old Dominion, but mising opposition to slavery,-is now in Eng

ate States will immediat

WHO IS IT?

Mason, in London, to it that he (Mr. Conway) he anti-slavery

be question of alavery 1 I do not known to of them.

If Abolitionists, have serious ground or gainst President Lincoln's administration

when the

only way of dealing with men like them is that both sides, North and South, shall fall and pe ransh men would be stiary. And any sm

But I have war to make such a proposition ?- c. K. W.

WHAT HE OUGHT TO DO.

We have news from Newbern that, in order to se cure the families of colored troops in that region from

the people of New York and Boston, to enable them to erect a steam saw and grist mill, and to obtain other materials needful for the colony.

This is one case out of many in which subordinates have done, in their special localities, and with their moderate means, a work which should long ago have been done by the Government in every place occu-pied by its armies. No one thing is so important to

grat to them, and make a practical recognition of them as men and fellow-citizens, having rights equal with our own. And by the very doing of this act of justice, we can gain an ally abolutely indispensable to our success in the existing war. Does not every consideration urge, is there any good reason that oppose, the taking of a course like this?

But the President chooses, for some 'reason or unreason, to take a different course. He yields to solicitation so far as to commence the formation of negative regiments by the usual slow methods of recruiting, instead of speaking those few words of cordial greeting and official assurance to the race which would immediately produce for him hundreds of thousands of volunteers, and inspire those volunteers with a high enthusiasm to meet even the special and preminent dangers which the war threatens to them. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be on the side of the blacks. Not a word yet, from him, shows the United States to be stated to word yet and the side of the state of th

Executive authority, and whenever black cities throughout the land shall be lavited to join the art in defence of their country and their government, i scale will be turned in favor of the United State If a Proclamation to that effect were made now, it act alone would compel the retirement of Lee's art from Pennyivania. When will the President ta this obviously needful step? When will the penument to require it of him !—c. x. w.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER IS ABROAD.

on of the other border Free States, has had the mis-rtune to be corrupted by its neighborhood to slave. Perhaps the bulk of its inhabitants belong to the ed? Attack is not synonymous with victory, no in the second can we infer the first. Until, there

or as a threatening neighbor and rival, is the system

A LETTER OF THANKS

To the Donors of the Relief sent to the starving Operatives of Lancashire, by the George Griscold and other Ships from the United States.

The Committee of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emanci pation Society wish to add their tribute of gratitude to that of others in Britain, for the liberal and gene-rous aid sent from the Northern States of America,

sathy.

We have heard the pleading voices of thousands of solored refugees from Southern slavery, who have

THE BENEDIOT ARNOLDS OF THE HORTE.

DEAR GARRISON—I left Boston Thursday, Jus. 4. Since then, have travelled over one thousand sein, and attribude three three-days' Conventions—see at Waterloo, one at Lockport. (N. Y.) and one in Stagis, (Michigan.) The last Convention began Fridy morning, at 10 o'clock, and continued till 11 last sight three sessions per day. After the adjournmost. morning, at 10 o clock, and continued till 11 hat night, three assistions per day. After the adjournment of the Convention last night at 11, 1 took the care at 15 for this place—160 miles; and reached here about 6. At 8, 1 take a stage to Farmington, 20 miles, to alred another Convention; that is to close next Sunday, the 28th. By Tuesday morning, June 10th, I am take in Pekin, Niggara Co., N. Y., 300 miles cant of the Thomac I shall work now. hence I shall work my way to Bos clebration of July 4th, at Framingh he day that, for the first time in the ace, saw the principle of Human Eq.

and in all the nation who is on, and who is claimed by the slave-tading trains is an alder and abettor.

These things have been brought out and made ma-

ifest to all in our Conventions. As usual, the kidner of the traitors—the Benedict Arnolds—have resorted to

oduced by the organized resistance to the ent by the Knights of the Golden Circlethe are handed as corsairs, solely to make over this nent and the entire North into the hands of heir fellow-traitors and pirates of the South. But all has Humanity had so much reason to rejoice over the

ects of Liberty.

discussion is now going on in the bar-room in A discussion is now going on in the barroom which I write, between some soldiers and some Coperhead Democrats—the Copperhead loudly and doggedly asserting that the responsibility rest so the contract of the soldiers are resistant as and Republicans. The soldiers are resistant of the soldiers are resistant or soldiers. Abolitionists and Republicans. The soldiers are res-ing to them the speech of Stephens, which I have just handed them, and it is a rifled cannon, to blow the Ben edict Arnolds to atoms. But they only grow more In their wrath, and the soldiers coolly tel them to beware, for there is a limit beyond which their murderous treason will not be allowed to go.

The negro regiments are vasily popular. My soil awells with gratitude to see the tide turning in favor of the abolition of slavery in all the States, and the establishment of the Republic on the principle of equal liberty and justice. God speed the right! With all that is sad and sorrowful, it is heaven to live to see Cashri

A PRI

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and hear what I do see and hear every day.

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

"An Historical Research respecting the Opin One of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers," is the title of a pamphlet of about 200 octavo pages, by George Live more. This production was originally prepare paper to, be read before the Massachusetts Hist Society. In that body it received marked committee iton from Edward Everett. Mr. Livermore of print it at his own expense, and the New England Loyal Publication Society has adopted it as one of its publications, for whom it is issued by A. Williams & Co. The work is a patient and t of the whole subject, and is filled with

to a reprint from the London edition of the foreign letter of Prof. A. D. White of Michigan University, to Mr. Russell, the correspondent to Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London on passages in his well-known "Diary." Mr. handles his sold. Fields, and Crosby & Nichols.

THE REBELLION RECORD, Part XXXII; is co Davis. [G. P. Putnam, Publishe

FRATERNITY SUMMER EXCURSION. The Frater PRATERITY SUMMER EXCURSION. The Printrality advertise their annual summer excursion is another column, in this week's issue. These paries are always pleasant and profitable to those particular. The friends of the Society and all progression issue are invited to join in the excursion. It is a noad delightful way of spending a day in the country.

The Confederate authorities, who have used the services of negroes and half-breed Indians, hare been notified by Col. Ludlow that the U. S. Goren-ment will throw its protection around all their officers and men, without regard to color, and will promptly retailate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and useage of war. Why don't the President speak and usages of war. Why don't the President spe

Gen. Taylor is said to have hung all the Federal prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend. Retaliatory mea-sures will probably follow.

We conclude, this week, the well written, instructive and spheresting tale, entitled "The CONSECTICHT AND SHENANDOAM," the author of which is
an accomplished lady of this city, whose synghty
for like oppressed the rebellion has powerfully helped
to evoke. We thank her for her favors, personally,
and in behalf of all our readers.

Gen. Hooker has been superseded Meade in command of the Army of the Pot

HALL SUCH THINGS BE!

residually penetrate the Interior

leaving child out is

or unbeck, allowing the hands to leave without reporting them. for being slow getting for not having the colse out of horses' trough, for not 'etching the salt e before 'ving it to the for getting behind with hi

Jim for Study
Anna, Jo, Hannah, Sarah, Jim and
Jane, for not thinning our right.
Clem for being too long thinning
one row, of coin.
Isaac for not setting up the corn.
Wallis for leaving suckers on corn.
Esther for not being out of quartime of the compth. ters quick enough.

being last one out with row. it for leaving pusley in cotto drill.
Jim for being behind with row.
Eather for leaving grass in cotton.
Peggy for not hoeing as much
cane as she ought to, last week.
Jack for letting his horse run
away.

away.
Polly for not hoeing faster.
Martha, Esther, and Sarah, for jawing about row, while I was Polly for not handling her ho

FRESH REVELATION OF HORRORS! rating the degree of brutality which ped among the whites in the South, lowing extract from a letter in the recounting what was told by the rs. Gillespie's estate on the Black

oing the derivative of the control o

ttle at Major C. H.

rater on the same of the same

with a leather strap on the naked body is against study with a handaw un-mass of, blisters, and then breaking the tech of the saw. They have seen slaves stretched out upon the olds and feet held down by fellow that the study of the saw they have did so for your hands are then light-ing embers are whipped cold with a lis is continued until the rictim is cov-s. If, in his writings of tortere the is writhings of torture the

hands free to brush off the fire, the li sopplied to them. ethod of punishment, which is inflicted roder of erime, such as running away, tectory conduct, is to dig a hole in the enough for the slave to squart or lie when the stripped naked and hole, and a covering or grating of green over the opening. Upon this a quick fid the live embers slited though upon the of the slave-runti his body is bilatered limost to bursting. With just enough of him to crawl, the slave is then allowed on his wounds if he can, or to end his suf-sth.

iging on the widow Gillespie's plan a witness of or knowing to severa int by the burning process. Two o is belonging to the widow G. in New others occurred on her "island plan derest to American Stand was weakly, and Margar dirs. G. told her that sh the next Monday, and, she would punish her s ind would punish her s the would punish her s that day Ma theen "broaches"—spoo At night, the promise at the breast of Margar of the in challenge for

the continue of the most present present present of the set of the most plane and the continue of the continue

HORRIBLE BARBARITY OF HINDMAN.

The stated among the men, based on the antiburity of some of the men who have deserted, that some of the men negative who were made prisoners in the first fight were tied up, and the rebel will be a support of the state of

HANG THE DUTCH SOLDIERS!

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national odor of Dutchmen, sad distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to Heaven, has distended the nostriks of the negro, is as unmistakable as that yeculiar to a pole-cat, an old pipe, or a lager-beer-assoon. Crimes, thefits, and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated sport-krowt. Roccerans, himself, it is an unmixed Dutchman, an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country of the Northwest. ** It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odiferous Dutchman, who can have in possible interest in this revolution. ** Why not hang every Dutchman captured the sent that is not not on the property of the Northern armies than for an odiferous Dutchman, who can have in possible interest in this revolution. ** Why not hang every Dutchman captured the sent taken in command of ageroes, and endage the segrees themselves. This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then, should we not hang a Dutchman, who deserces inflatile itse of our sympathy than Sambo! The live masses of beer, krountobacco and rotten cheese, which, on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowing through the South, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillaides of Alabama. Tennesse and Georgia. ** Whenever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgusted.—Knoxville Register, June 12.

THE CURIOSITES OF SLAVERY.

THE CURIOSITIES OF SLAVERY.

THE CURIOSITIES OF SLAVERY.

The present "cruel war" is opening up to the world a knowledge of the interior of the South and its institutions. To thousands of people in the North, the interior of the Southern States is as much a terra lucognita as the interior of unexplored Africa. We are learning, just own, its social features, at a rapid rate. There is a Southern slave in this city, whose character and history are interesting, and who, to night, will delive like manne is Oneda E. Dubois. She is a French "Zembo," and was the bond-thrail of her upru nucle in Southern Alabama. She excaped from bondage, and was educated at Juberlin, Ohlo, and for three years part has been in Hayti.

The subject of her lecture will be a description of its and the subject of her lecture will be a description of war. It is not one to do the subject of her lecture will be a description of war. It is not one to do the subject of her between the subject of her lecture will be a description of war. It is not one to do the subject of her between the subject of her lecture will be a description of war. It is not one to the subject of her between the world select for their homes. Miss Dubois is, beyond all question, a telented woman. She was to cetablish a girls' school in Gonalves, Hayti, and has just commenced a lecturing tour for that purpose. We are inclined to believe she will appropriate the money she gains to its avowed purpose. At any technical subject of admittance. The amount of "knocking down" including in by philanthrepic lecturers is an extensive, that people are growing distructed of all such enterprise. We are of opinion that this female African is a conscientious woman. —Philadelphia Dial.

A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE. Several days since three negroes—a man and his wife and her brother—made their escape from Shelby county, and arriving in this city, crossed the river and entered Milnois, intending to make their way to Quincy. When about ten miles

A FRARFUL RECORD. An army officer

DERS, No. 7.—1. The 2d U. S. V., occurries

only have a body of sources said set in sighting her battles, but she will also have the proud satisfaction of knowing that she has, at least, taken a practical step toward the elevation of a hitherto degraded and oppressed race.

III. The General Commanding learns that the malignant enemies of the Union and the people of the United States are busily engaged in endeavoring the persuade the colored population of the South, that if they recruit as soldiers in the armies of the Republic, and the state of the war, be returned to alayer.

atural rebellion, togeth-nd sympathisers, who their lips and treason in

their hearts, should, to sustain themselves, resort to every device which the arch enemy of mankind suggests to their willing minds.

This is one of those devices.

Let not the colored men of the South be deceived by anything that: may be said by those who are at once their and the Union's foes.

The General Commanding, therefore, directs his officers, of all grades, to assure every colored man whom they recruit, that if he shall, by virtue of the authority delegated to the General, be regularly enhilisted into the service of the United States, and shall bear himself as a true and faithful soldier until the end of the term of his enlistment, he has the sacred honor of the United States pledged, that the whole power of this Government, moral and physical, shall be exerted to secure to him and his posterity for ever, the inestimable blessings of freedom.

It is not in the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to remand a single human being once freed, to slavery, "otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Bisides, this war, in its consequences, has reached a point beyond the power of man. The first gan that was fired at Fort Sunter sounded the death-knell of a point beyond the power of man. The first gan that is a state of the content of the different was fired at Fort Sunter sounded the death-knell of a slavery. They who fired it were the greatest practical decree went forth from that hour, that slavery should equickly cesse po exist on this North American continent.

quickly cease to exist on this North American connent.

Come, then, colored men of the South, enlist in the
armies of the United States! Your brethren at Port
Hudson have shown to the world that they can and
will fight, and have displayed as danntless courage as
ever illuminated a battle-field. Emulate their noble example, and fight under the glorious banner of the Republic, which will be to you, in the great fature, as it
has been in the past to millions of the white race, the
supplying dever temporal blessing.

By command of DANIEL ULLMAN, Brig.-Gen.

Means C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General.

Meass C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A meeting of colored people was held at Franklin
Hall to commence the formation of a negro regiment.
The meeting was very full, the hall crowded. The
members behaved with dignity and decorum, and
were enthusiastic to a degree. The morning papers
give reports of the proceedings. What they do not
state, however, is that at the close of the meeting the
negroes moved to their Institute, in Lombard street,
in a body. There they were joined by their band of
brass instruments, and with reinforcements amounting
to a thousand men, with dram and fife, they marched
out to West Locust street, where they serended Mins
Annie Dickinson, their female advocate, Rev. J. Wakter Jackson, and Judge Kelly, who had spoken at the
meeting. Next they went to the house of the Mayor,
then to that of the poet-paritol, Mr. George H. Boker;
lastly, to that of Capt. Babe, who took the colored
ompany to Harrisburg. To each they expressed their
gratitude for past kipuness by a serenade.

The concourse was orderly, yet enthusiastic. They
appeared to appreciate what the speakers of the evening had told them—that unless they now took up

He chused occurse as in gas, and can read and write three or four of them. His French is quite Parisian and his Italian correct. He gives an entertaining description of his native region, the employment of is inhabitants, and their maners and customs. They are enerally Mohammedians. Were it not for his color and position, Salb would pass anywhere for a person of no arnall acquisitions. As It is, no one can see or talk with him without being most favorably impressed one with him without being most favorably impressed with his deportment and intelligence. He is one, but not the only one, of the 'persons of African descent' in camp at Readville, whose acquisitions and behavior go far to dispel ignorant and vulgar prejudices against the colored race."

the colored race."

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE. The illness of Rear-Admiral Foote, in which the public have taken so deep an interest for more than a week past, was brought to a fatal termination or Priday evening. June 23, at the Astor House, in New York. The tue of the Admiral Du Font in the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was preparing for his departure on that service when he was attacked with the illness which has enedd his valuable life. Few officers, either in the navy or army of the United States, have signalized themselves by such a stern and uncompromising devotion to duty, such ardent patriotism, such heroic courage, and such an admirable combination of the host beautiful virtues of private life. His loss will be deeply and painfully felt in the prevent crisis of our national affairs, while it has sent a pang of unusual grief throughout a wide circle of devoted relatives and friends.

Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote. was born in New-Haven, Conn., September 12, 1806, having nearly completed his fifty-seventh year at the time of his death. He was the son of the late Hon. Samuel A Foote, formerly Governor of Connectious, and a Senator in Congress, where in 1830 he offered the resolution on the Public Lands, which gave rise to the celebrated debate on Nullification between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne.

THE ATTACK AT CHARLESTON. The evidence multiplies that we came very near taking. Fort Sumter in the attack in April. Intelligence has been received from one who has been in the fort since the attack. He says that the wall on the north-eastern face is cracked from top to bottom; that the last shots went through the wall, clear across the area to the opposite valls; that on the morning after the fight, pleces of canvas were placed over the breaches to hide them from our sight; that the officer in command telegraphed to Beaurepard during the engagement that he would be commelled its aurrenders. A nortice of

THE GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT. In the great cavaly fight on the Rappahannock, the Federal Jose foot p 931 killed, wounded and missing. The number of liled does not exceed 300, and less than 100 are miss

scrape, for the purpose of

BALTIMORE, June 23. The American has the lowing from York, Pa. :-

BALTIMOSE, June 23. The American has the following from York, Pa. —

"The rebels were in full occupation yesterday. It is estimated that the full force in the county was not less than 10,000. Gen. Early had his headquarters in York, with 3000 men and 7 pieces of artillery. Gen. Gordon was encamped outside of the town yesterday, with 2500 men and 7 pieces of artillery. The rebels yesterday demanded of the town authorities the following contributions: —\$100,000 in United States Treasury notes, 250 barrels of floor, 40,000 pounds fresh beef, 30,000 bushels com, 1000 pairs of stockings, and 1000 coats and caps, besides various other articles amounting in value ton ties than \$150,000. The delivery of the money and these stores were required at noon to-day, or in case of failure the rebels would help themselves, and

HARRIABURO, June 28, 8 P. M. The bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, is in flames.

the Susquehanns, at Columbia, is in flames.

BAITIMORE, June 27. Information was received at about 5 o'clock this afternoon from Glen Rock that the rebels were then at Hanover Junction, tearing up the railroad track.

PHILADEEPHIA, June 28. The excitement in this city is Intense. Third street is thronged with people, awaiting the news. The merchants have resolved to close their stores and recentit a regiment immediately. The Union League have also started in the matter. The Corn Exchange Guard have a recruiting party marching through the streets.

Nonstrows, Pa., June 23. The manufacturers have determined to dose their works until the rebels are driven from the State, and have raised \$10,000 to pay the wages of all who volunteer, during their absence Five hundred men will leave for Harrisburg, in the norning.

norning.

New York, June 28. A special despatch to to a special despatch to the special form Harrisburg says:—At 9 this morning the special despatch to the special despatch to the special despatch to the special despatch to the special special despatch to the special special despatch to the special sp l order, cas fig., and raised the rebel cotors, cas fig., and raised the rebel cotors, the enemy captured several thousand dollar rith of property belonging to the government, ragston. The enemy's cavalry were abreast room, at noon.

black, or gray. Larsvolume commences July 1st. A handsome quarto ly, at only \$1 50 a year. Sample numbers, 1 Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Br

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" LLJUSTRATED.

We have a photographic liteness of a Louisians slave's back, taken fivor six months after a tarrible sconning, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great wells and furrows raised or googed by the lanh, running cross-wise and lengthwise—the victim himself presenting a noble scontenance and fine physique. "This care photograph," any the New York Independent, "should be simi-tiplied by one hundred thousand, and sexitered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Storeconnot approach, because it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by encoding postage stamp. Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Address Editor of the Liberator, Boston, Mass.

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

For sale by K. Wallacer, at the Anti-carety of the 21 Washington Street, a well-executed photograph of a remarkable drawing by Mr. Cantron, one of our resident nutristic, called "Watch-Meeting, Dec. 31, 1882—Walting for the Hour"—representing a some "way down South in Dirie," on last New Year's Eve, where some thirty or forty slave's seem to be walting with great anxiety the hear which, by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d of September, shall make them "henceforth and for ever free." Large size, suitable for framing, \$2.00. Second size \$1.00. Card photograph, 25 cents.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

The PARKER FRATERITY and the TWENT-RIGHTE CORREGATIONAL SOCIETY will make their Annual Summer.

Knorrion on Weddenbar, July 3, visiting Rescret's

Grove, Reading. Cars will leave the Maine Railroad Stat'on, Haymarket Square, at 9 colock, reterring at 6 1-3

o'slock. Accommodation trains will also leave at

o'slock. Tekets—sadils, 50 cents, children, 35 cents—

may be had at the dept on the morning of the excursion,

or previously of the Committee of Arrangements of the

Fraternity.

All (riends of them Scalable and State of the Committee of Arrangements of the raternity.
All friends of these Societies, and of Progress and Free

m, are invited to join in the excursion

BY MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has 13 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Women and Children. Reference.—Lauther Clark, M. D.; David Th Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. -Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

AARON M. POWELL will speak in Ch.

DIED-In this city, June 16th, Rosenr Caune, aged June 21st, Lonenzo P. Chuckendale, aged 16 ye

EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
SECOND PLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PA. (SECOND FLOOR,) HAVE this day opened an office for the transaction of general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS, a general EXCHANUS and BARRING
of the mile of Bonds and other Securities or
Particular attention will be given to Gove
tities, as the most reliable investments.
Bonds and Stocks in general will be bough
Dividends, Interests and Coupons will be

emitted.

Railroad, City, County and Township Bonds neg
Quartermaster's Youthers and Yearly Certificates
nd isold. est allowed on Deposits, and Loans n

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863.—8m

5-20'S The principal on these Bonds can be classed and april 30th, 1882, but is payable at

o Mercus

Poetry.

OQLUMBIA'S BONDMEN MUST BE FREE.

Chil BBIA's Bother of the se-called Con The modern Pharach! Traitor King! A seaming to the throne I bring! Robal to neave gainst God's deeres; Columbia's Rondmen must be free!

His promises to the oppressed,
Throughout His mered word expressed,
"Precious to Him shall their blood by " (Pa. 72 : 14.)
Columbia's Bondmen must be free!,

mise God to Issuel gave, And all alike oppress'd he'll save, "With judgments great I'll ranson. Columbia's Bondmen must be free

Like Pharach, ye have God denied,
And the avenging red defied,
"And bleed throughout the land ye ore: " (Ex. 7: 19.)
Columbia's Bondmen must be free!

And if your hearts ye harden still, Hope not to escape the greater ill; "Een though thy first-born ceare to be, Columbia's Bondmen must be free! cease to be." (Ex. 7: 29-30. The wail of this down-trodden race

Ascended to the Throne of Grace;
"PU hear when he crieth unto me:" (Ex. 22: 27.)
Columbia's Bondmen must be free!

Lot all who groan in chains trust Him; His promises he will redeem—
"Peace, then, the Lord will fight for thee:" (Ex. 14: 14.
Columbia's Bondinen must be free! Rabellious man ! turn back, before

God's wrath deny thee either shore;
"To right and left flows the Red Sea"; (Ex. xiv. 22, 23.
Columbia's Bondmen must be free! " To mortal arm God giveth power :

Turn, ere the avenging rod shall lower, To bid the fetal tide whelm thee : " (Ez. 14 : 26-27.) bla's Bondmen must be free!

LINES-IN MEMORIAM.

Another star whose rays
Made glad our way, has vanished from our gase;
Another heart that beat Another heart that deal
With love for us can love no more repeat;
Another friend has passed on at the call
Of Him who keeps the destinies of all.

Another noble soul
That never yielded to the world's control,
But sought the path of right,
And made it with rare hindness ever light,
Has left the places that have known him dim,
With only Memory's voice to speak of him.

But, while we yield him up, Our hearts will question, why
In his full promise he was called to die:
Why, when the future seemed to be so c
Was he arrested in his bright career?

Why should his valiant hand,
Just raised for Freedom and his native land,
Be smitten at a breath,
And his devoted heart be stilled in death?
But valuly do we sak; the sole reply
Youchasfed us is the mouraful echo, "Why?"

Lone are the paths he left, And yet we surely know
It, was the time most meet for him to go: when the unseen angel whispers " Come ! The waiting soul is ready to go home.

Up to the promised land, The country of the beautiful, the grand, Are now transferred those powers That gave such token in this world of ours; And there unclouded by the dust of earth, They are unfolding in the heavenly birth.

How beautiful the faith That makes the undiscovered land of death The region of the blest, Where the freed spirit finds eternal rest, And, with a loftier aim and higher powers Drinks in the fragrance of immortal flowers

PEAGE. Beautiful Peace ! Long hast thou stayed from our borders afar : Long have the thunderous guns
Of bloody Rebellion in murderous War
Dealt death to America's sons.

When is thy dawning? We sigh for thine advent, thou type of sweet Love Shalt thou come with the sum Where hovers the wing of the messenger-dove With the Word our worn hearts that shall cheer?

"Father in heaven, Thy will still be done !" God never can will That peace shall approach us through shame: He never can will that the tidings that thrill Through the patriot heart all affame;

Heralding Peace,

Shall say to it: "Freeman, I give ye your dream!

Here on the debris of your honor. I plant the white flag ! I establish in shame For America, Peace's fair banner ! I give to ye Peace! With the traiter again
Ye shall dwell in a heartlest good-will.
Go! restors the slave-wilp !—dos/be-rivet the chain
On the bondsman !—your country's curse still!"

Oh, Americans!
Countryben! dare ye have Peace at this price?
Your banner dishonced and torn!
Your proid prestige vanished—your promises lies!
To all nations a hissing and scorn!

This the black end? This the black end?

No, newel? No, newer? Ob, point not that way,
In thine infinite goodness, our God!

Teach us, through darkness to march into day?

OS TO, FRACE, BY THE RED BAY OF BLOOD!

WILLIAM WINT SIKES.

MAGNA EST VERITAS, ET PREVALERIT! Hath lived and flo labed in this w

When, Prophet, when ?—In History's long narration Oft hath Oppression crushed a helpless throng, Oblivion's unters whelmed a righteous nation, Or Virtue snak 'neath violence and wrong.

When, Prophet, when?—We hear the bitter wa Of trampted men upon the staughtering plair Hear the hourse echo of the manmon-hailing, And grouns of grief and penury—all in vain

When, Prophel, when ?—for tyrants wear a crown, And might is right, and strength on weakness pre Wolves in green pastures tear the lambkins down, And practised guilt simplicity betrayeth.

"Mopa at series!" our soul believeth, For God is Truth and Power, enthroned in biles; But "preselebt,"—this perchance He leaveth To some more pure and perfect sphere than this.

Yet still hold on, O upright heart, that bindeth Thine issuest hope to Heaven's pavilion fast; For Truth, though prisoned in our planet, findeth Its natural contre, and provide at least Mas. L. H. Sesou

THE STAR OF HOPE The rainbow shines upon the darkers stond;
The white foun dances on the blacker wave;
With rose and aglantine we dook the shroad,
And wild flowers blueson on the longly grave.

'Tie so in life! Our joyous hours may be "Like angels' visits, few and far between," Yet 'mid the clouds of care we often see The Star of Hope in mellow instre beam.

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHEWANDOAH.
A TALE OF TO-DAY.

pening of this narrative of individual and na rents as the Rev. Hugh Berkeley standing reasont pulpit of the deceased Mr. Horoor pit is still vacant; the elements which see one in contact, whenever the choice of a parthat point, or even approximate justment, as yet. The convulsi-

since the corner per exacts to on the repectar point of Deacon Sleeper's diagonal glances—it is said those glances fall directly and unvaryingly on the gentes, although rather stiff figure of Miss Henrietta Horton, as it follows her mother's, regularly and dutifully, up the sisle past his door, with Sunday pace. Mischievous people say the Deacon takes his seat earlier than was his the side past his door, with Sunday pace. Mischievous people say the Descon takes his seat earlier than was his wont, lest he should lose the view. Of course, this is all gossip! People in small towns are so given to talk, you know! It is said, moreover, that, notwith-standing Deacon Sleeper's apprehensions respecting the advance in cotton, by reason of the war, he has made a feature out of recognition or any material and

the thrilling words of Story, so significantly spoken of Greece, never be true of this land I so deeply love— "She was conquered by her own factions. She fell by the hands of her own people. The men of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments and dissensions."

"Romans betrayed Rome"—he says again, in allu sion to the downfall of that mighty empire. Shall that he true of my country? Alas! When I see how cupidity, in so many cases, swallows up every other consideration; how men strive and wrangle for the chaff of the present, heedless, in their belittling lust, head of that country when saved; yes, when I see men, communities, powers, virtually preferring a con tinuance of the present almost fabulous expenditures the wholly unparalleled bloodshed, the desolation of choose our civil rulers in the increasing joy and light of that hour!

f that hour i

But the course of opinion and events is onward, although slowly, and my hope strengthens and my faith grows firmer. The Rev. Hugh Berkeley stood in that pulpit, in the autumn of 1862, the land shaking with the earthquake tread of war, under far more enafter another of those drawn games on the sa-board, which, but for the deferring unti and goings of the day, and for varied talk when that day and others had found an end—were two young ladics dressed in deep black, whom the minister at tended on their way to and from church, and who occupied seats in the corner pew with the Misses Williams. Very pale, not from ill health, now, but end the Herman is the grave of Clark Hamilton. All that dark past, which is associated with the name by which we first knew her—all possibility of its return, is buried here, to night. Yes, and was a fulness of satisfaction, an air of meck majest, which the statose of Truth and Justice might wear in their noblest triumphs for the race. Yer, sand was the countenance of the younger and less lovely, but exceedingly interesting sister—as dress and lineaments announced her to be. Some great personal sorrow seemed brooding at her heart, isolating her in the midst of the otherwise congenial circumstances of her present position, and surrounding her with an at, mosphere of touching sacredness as the other seemed surrounded with a halo of inefiable dignity.

Yes, events had progressed, slowly but certainly; here was the first viable demonstration of that provoked them vasity, according to their words, when the same hand that drive the surrounded with a halo of inefiable dignity.

Yes, events had progressed, slowly but certainly; here was the first viable demonstration of that provoked them vasity, according to their words, the provoked them vasity, according to their words, the provoked them vasity, according to their words.

conviction, all his enthusians of wish and will, he accopied gratefully every worthy result of the tardier
administration of affairs never doubting, for an instant, that God's plans would be finally accomplished—that we should come out from this furnace of trial
purged from all our dross, refined from every atom of
alloy; that we should stand before nations and celestial bests a wholly united, because a wholly free and
wholly sanctified, people. He aimed to make every
one feel that they had a part in the marvellous drama,
and that their failure, however insignificant the part,
would put back the progress of the whole. Was the
mission simply to watch and wait? This demands of tentimes, the highest elements of heroism; watch,
cheerfully and unfinchingly, whatever may meet the
form wait hone faily and persistently, anto the end. mission simply to watch and wait? This demanded, oftentimes, the highest elements of heroism; watch, ebeerfully and unflinchingly, whatever may meet the view—wait, hopefully and persistently, unto the end. Are you called to speak or write? Penetrate the magraines of Elemal Truth for wisdom and for words, and dare-not be false or flippant—you are speaking for God and his infinities. Is your part to buy and sell in the cause? Every pound of bread that you obtain by extortion or unholy appropriation shall change to a stone in your hands, every fast to a scorpion; and the sholdy garments in which you have invested or sought to invest others, shall be your robes of judgment, in the presence of the defrauded, before the har of the Elernat. Have you girded on the armor of doss and Humanity! Lead in this name, and you are invincible. Or is your summons to give, outside of yourself, or from your imnost vital self! Give! as the heavens pour down their largess—emptying themselves, if need be, for the priceless sell. Give, as the might river pours its breath and depth into the sea. Give, as the mine yields up the gems that made the light and worth of its treasures. Give, with the procinced man! Of course, he would have it stop the moment it turned the channels of pecuniary gain away from his coffers—not a moment sooner.

In vision I have looked over the shoulder of the Recording Angel, as he classified on the columns of his record the actors in this era; and I have seen no other place so low in infamy as that occupied by their names who have hoarded present wealth from the spoil of patriotism, honor, manliness; who have sold the life-blood of heroes, the cheer and comfort of households, the hope of the perishing, for their own pitiful pecuniary gains; who have bartered a country's vital energies, its indispensable resources, its probabilities of existence, even, for transient personal aggrandizement. O, Thou, who hearest the prayer of thy children, ever, when that prayer comes from the heart, hear this of mine, I bereech Thee! Let Truth's invincible blade, delving to the very root of evil, and tearing up its fough orancies, antiogeneral inch of soil is overturned in the struggle—solving but this soil same us. Every hand to the work, of what ever craft or hue; every energy bent to one purpose from whatever direction it comes; every force ap from whatever direction it comes; plied, even though the aggregate sho dred-fold more than was needed. It is not a time to economise men, or money, or any physical agencies; the only righteous economy, at this juncture, is that of principles and TIME—trifle with them, daily with them, aquander them no more. There is but one question for patriot lip and ear—Is my country to live, or die? There is but one answer for patriot heart and will—Live! the highest, purest, noblest Life! the immortal, resurrection Life, bursting from the mutilated body, crucified in such agony, for Sin. We pass, in silence, over the remainder of 1862, to reach the point at which our little tributary pours tirelf into the great aurging sea of present influences, dred-fold more than was needed. It is not a time

> Abraham Lincoln has fulfilled, so far as the writte and printed word can fulfill, his promise of ninet days before, to an anxious, waiting nation. He ha

> nel of Freedom, help clarify the springs of Patriotism or raise one ripple that shall hold and reflect th

grace to complete the work!

The Williams cottage looks like a beacon, in the winter night, so brilliantly is it illuminated from within. Not far distant, the stateller dwelling of the within. Not far distant, the stateller dwelling of the Misses Kent presents a similar aspect. There is an inser character to the brilliacy, as if it meant something more than an outward display, in recognition of the President's initiatory act of justice. The cottage door opens, and a Federal officer, judging from the dress, enters. Yes, it is our hero—Edgar Horton. We will follow, and learn the significance of all this. What a fairy scene! The little parlor is converted into a grotto of living fragrance and beauty, the presiding genil two nymphs, radiant with happiness. The fair young creatures are arranging the choice hot-house flowers, which aurround them, in every form for graceful display. At the entrance, we pause from the two absorbed, unconscious girls, so busy with their flowers that they have not noted his en-

her sister should be established in her permanenhome, vould rumain an inmete of the cottage.

And so, friendly reader, with hearts full of faith
hope, love, our champions of Equal Rights for all
went forth from the lowly cottage into the limitless
harvest-fields of the future. Graffeully I, too, take
my leave of you, and hasten to bind my sheaves.

BIBLICAL ORITICISM.

I. Hermeneutical Introduction II. Independent Translations. III. Critical Commentaries.

IV. Notes of Interpretation This publication is aggressive and revolutionary; it discards long accepted and traditionary theories, reconsiders fundamental questions in history and theology, and proposes new ideas. It is meant to be a religious Monitor, and is hanched on the seas in the expectation of its commanding them, and doing services in the great war of fact against fletion, reality against phantasy, truth against faisebood, and spiritual liberty and enlighterment against prejudices, delarice in the great of actions and spiritual liberty and enlightenment against prejudices, delastions, despotsions, follies and sins. The coperation of acholars and others is respectfully solicited in the service of the truth. We can do nothing against it; we may do much for it. It is a child of God, and asks no leave of us to pursue its way and perform its mission; but accepts plous offerings and generous sympathics, and makes them useful.

HERMENEUTICAL INTRODUCTION

 Hermeneutics.
 eutics is the science of interpretation, and Sacred Hermeneutics the science of the interpretation of the Sacred books. Like most sciences, Sacred Herof the Sacred books. Like most sciences, Sacred Her-meneutics is of modern date, and is yet in its infan-cy, but it is a child of promise, and is having a vigor-ous and healthy growth. It is destined to put an end to the principal controversies which thave arisen over the Sacred books, and to unite the divided and contending millions of Christendom and of the world in one homogeneous empire of discipleship and subjec-tion to truth, righteousness and God. The present treatise is Hermeneutic, and is designed to be an ap-plication of the principles of Hermeneutics, to the pasim in question, and to conduct inquirers to definite and certain results. It will require to be read repeatedly in order to answer its purpose, and its main posi-tions and conclusions demand to be carefully tested

The Douay Bible makes it an account of "Christ' exaltation and everlasting priesthood;" the common

Bible, an account of "the kingdom, priesthood, and ing to Prof. J. A. Alexander, "this pealm is the counterpart of the second pealm, completing the prophetic picture of the conquering Messiah." He also tells us "that the application of it to Christ is so far also tells us "that the application of it to Cirist is so far from being arbitrary, or at variance with its obvious import, that any other application is ridiculous." He fails, however, to show this in his commentary, and affirms it without any other proof than that of New Testament authority. Special reliance is placed on Mark 12: 37; "David himself calls him Lord; and whence is he his Son!" This is repeated in Matt. 22: 46; and is supposed to prove that David is the author of the psalm, and that Christ is a greater than David. If the New Testament, is infallfule, this is an end of controversy, but (16% authors were likely to missake if the New Assumence intuition, this is an end of controversy; but if it is authors were liable to mistakes like other men, and are actually mistaken in some cases, then the subject is open for further evidence. The infallible verify of the New Testament is dealed.

Dr. Noyes gives three principal modes of interpr ing the psalm: first, making Christ the person ad-dressted; second, a future conquering Messiah, accord-ing to the Jewish notion: third, David, or some other Jewish king. He does not decide between these

ypotheses. It is a historic ode. It has the historic form, and It is a historic ode. It has the historic form, and must, on that account, be taken as historic, unless evidence appears to the contrary. It tells of a speaking and awearing in the then past, and of a lord and priest to whom this speaking and awearing were addressed. The Hebrew ode says nothing about the birth or parentage of this lord and priest, but promises him splendid fortunes and an eternal priesthood. The Septuarity represents a sense of the sense o sible, if the context admitted it, but it does not; and, therefore, this rendering is inadmissible. We are not authorized by the Hebrew ode to suppose that the ford and priest introduced, was either begotten by God, or begotten from eternity, or before the morning star. He appears simply at the poet's lord and priest, who was destined to hold his office forever, and either escape death or continue his priestly office after it.

The psalm contains no prediction that such a person should arise, nor does it announce him as one previously unknown; it simply recognises him as one well outly unknown; it simply recognises him as one well

ise and oath reach into the future, and the latter ex-tends to eternity; but the occasion is in the past, and the narrative is entirely historic, and not prophetic, except as it is the history of a transaction in which Jeva promised an eternal priesthood, and corre-sponding blessings. Prophetic odes occur in the Scriptures, but this is not one of them; except with the limitations above excressed. the limitations above expressed.

There is another insuperable objection to ascribing any psalm to David, as its author. David reigned 40 years from 1055 to 1015 B. C., and was 30 years old when he began to reign, making his birth in 1085 B. C. He was 35 years old in 1050 B. C. Writers generally form their style by the time they reach the age of 30 or 35. The period of Haggal is 520 B. C., and that of Malachi, 420. The language of these and other later books is essentially the same as that of the psalms. From 1050 B. C. when David was 35 years old to 550, the time of Haggal, is 530 years, and to Malachi 530.

the pains. From 1050 B. C. when David was 35 years old to 500, the time of Haggal, is 530 years, and to Malachi 530.

If we go back in English literature 530 years to the time of Wickliffe, or 630 to that of Roger Bacon, Duns Scotts and Marco Polo, we find the English language a different language from what it now is. Not a time of poetry written 530 years ago can by any possibility be mistaken for a modern production, nor a line written in these times be mistaken for a production of 530 years ago, unless it is a designed imitation of old poetry, by one of the very few scholars who understand its methods. It is so in other countries. There's not a language is Europe that has not been radically changed in 630 years, so that the change will show itself in every line, and compel recognition. The same law applies to the languages of Western-Asia, which equally with those of Europe have been radically changed in the last 530 years. In India the same law of change prevails. It prevails also in respect to the Hebrew since the time of Malachi. In the time of Malachi, the Hebrew was of the form and variety exhibited in the pages of that prophet; at the birth of Chief 420 years liter, it was changed into the time of manon, the freeward was on the sound warely exhibited in the pages of that prophet; at the birth of Christ, 420 years later, it was changed into the Chaldee of the oldest Targums, and is accounted another language.

It is as suitable and as essential to the nature of liv-

ing languages to be changed by use, as it is to that of rivers to flow in their channels; and this, so far from rivers to flow in their channels; and this, so far from being an evil to be resisted and opposed, and only submitted to from necessity, is a good to be promoted, and to be accepted, and used thankfully. It is one of the great scale and attestations of history; and with all the uncertainties history now has, it would be in-

all the uncertainties history now has, it would be in-comparably more uncertain without this help. We may be well assured, therefore, that if we had the genuine psalms of David, we should have an Ar-chaic form of Hebrew, as different from the Hebrew of Malachi, at least, as the New Testament of Wick-liffs is from that of King James. The interval be-tween them is 230 years.

If David is the author of any of the psalms, the

If David is the author of any of the psaims, the Hebrew language of his time must have stood still 580 years during all the changes, convulsions, and progress of the Hebrews under their kings, and also during their separation and dispersion in Babylon, and after their return, and the reconstruction of their polity in their own land. Assumptions so extrava

gant are not to be admitted, and any suppositions that require them must be false.

The psalms in the Hebrew Bible are divided into five books, as follows:—Book I, 41 psalms; Book II, 51; Book III, 16; Book IV, 17; Book V, 42. Psalm 110 makes it appearance in the fifth and last book. The books bear marks of being successive, and belonging to different ages. They are monuments of great progress; the fifth and last book is later than any that preceded, and each succeeding book is later than its predecessor. The third book contains odes of the Babylonian exile, as psalms 74, 79, 80, and 89; and psalm 85 celebrates the return 530, B. C. salm 85 celebrates the return 586, B. C.

psaim 85 celebrates the return 535, B. C.

Book four appears to be still later by the different character of its compositious, and Book five later still.

Psaim 132 cannot be earlier than 166 B. C., the time of Judas, and is probably as late as 107 B. C., the time of the accession of Aristobulus, or that of his greater and more fortunate brother Alexander Jannesus, 105 B. C., showing clearly that this book is as later as 166 B. ate as 166 B. C.

5. Its analysis and structure.

It consists of two parts, a prologue and epilogue, or a leading part and response. The leading part begins with Jeva said, and the response with Jeva swore; the former relates his saying with accompaniments by the poet; and the latter his oath with similar accompaniments.

companiments.

The prologue consists of three couplets, and the pilogue of three; both similarly constructed, and capable of being sung in similar tunes or chants. By the manufacture of the star makes the an improper division, the Mosoretic text makes the epilogue consist of four couplets and a half. This is manifestly incorrect; the piece ought to have per-fect couplets. It certainly ought to be reduced to four couplets, and probably to three.

four couplets, and propany to turee.

7. Its occasion, and the person to inhom it relates.

Does Judale history inform us of any person to whom this ode can apply? If so, who is he?

It does; it can apply to any one of the Asmonsan princes, till they assumed their title of Kings, and is

particularly appropriate to Judas the first. Matta-thias, great grandson of Asmonwans, raised the stand-ard of revolt in behalf of the national religion, which ard of revolt in behalf of the national religion, which was attempted to be suppressed by the Syrian King, 167 B. C. He died the next year, and was succeeded by Judas, who managed the national cause with great-skill and address, and fought the enemy with the utmost bravery. Judas expelled the Syrians from Jenualem, recovered the temple, and therated the country from the Syrian yoke, 166 B. C., when he immediately purified the temple, and established the national worship. His purification of the temple was celebrated by an annual featival ever after. (Mac. 4: 36-61.)

Mattahlias was a priest of the Samuel Vision of the Samuel Vision

Mattathias was a priest of the Sons of Joarib, and on his death this office devolved on his oldest son; several of his sons succeeded him in order, each being in the way to and from church, and who cocapited east in the course prew with the Misses were of this son succeeded plus to the theory the thirty which the states of Torth and Justice might wear in
their mobilest triumphs for the rese. Yerz, and with the misses were as fall as the misses with the Misses with the Misses were as fall as the misses with the Misses were as fall as the misses were as fall as the misses with the Misses were as fall as the misses with the Misses with the Misses were as fall as the misses with t

3. He was not a civil ruler, still less a military depot with his feet on prostrate foes.

4. His supposed priesthood in the spirit world had
attented by any valid evidence, and is therefore as

This pealm is not Messianic, in the proper sense of fant word; its Lord is not an anoisted king, for a appointed priest and milliary despot. He is his, arch, and is distinguished from God's righteous king on, his right, hand. This is not the Messianic detries of Fealm 2, nor the later Messianic dottine of Jew and Christians; it is a hierarchic doctrine not form

A STORY OF PATRIOTISM.

A STORY OF PATRIOTISM.

There lies before us a brief manuscript with a natures, of which the following is the story:

A gentleman of Massachusetts went to Newben when Gen. Wide went thitter with a comunison or raise negro troops. Two days before Gen. Wide and Col. Bescher were to open their reruising office, an acquaintance invited this gentlema, M. X., we will say, to ride a little way up the coustry where a force of black men was at work for Gormenat, cutting timber. When they got then, the acquaintance told Mr. X. he must make then a speech; adding that they knew about the stread, and had been waiting and praying for him. So M. X. took the stump; began with an account of the recent baptism of a negro child in Plymouth churt; proceeded in such an address as he thought lied adapted to move his hearrs toward a dispossible to do their duty in the war; and wlosed by leaving with them Gen. Wilde's address on a card, puting it into the hands of a great, fine-looking black man a minister among them. And having finished to visit, he went about his business. The next for moon Mr. X. met Gen. Wilde's address on a card, puting it into the hands of a great, fine-looking black man a minister among them. And having finished to visit, he went about his business. The next for moon Mr. X. met Gen. Wilde and Col. Beecker and they. "Did we not tell you we were not going to open until to-morrow?"

open until to-morrow?"

"What's the matter?" said X.

"Why, here has been a colored man this morning, before we were ready to do anything at all, and brought a hundred men with him, and they here all entilisted?"

That was the gang of Government wood-rotter.

That is the spirit of the colored citizens of the Tar

That was the gang of Government wood-cutten. That is the spirit of the colored citizens of the Its State.

—Well; when X. was coming away, be espected black woman trying to get past a line of gandto him. After some delay, he caused her to be pased through, as well as a negro minister with her, and she proceeded to hand him a brown paper push that jingled. And she said this was some money subscribed by the colored ladies of Newbern, to et a standard for the 1st Regiment of North Jardisa. Volunteers. It was a hundred dollars, she said; and they wanted a first-rate standard. "But you will need the money." The Government will supply the regimental colors." This quite distressed both the woman and the minister, and they insisted, wit tears in their eyes, that it was their privilege and right to get the flag. And X., responding wis some warmth to her enthusiasm, nawered. "Mam, you shall have the very handsomest flag that the city of Boston can supply." This contribute, whose unprecedented jingle would at first indicat almost anything but money, was almost all in sall silver—three-cent pieces, half-dines, and dimer-from the scanty savings of the slave subscribes. And the manuscript which we have alloded to some of the subscription papers; the first subscribism made by slave women in the United State & a flag for colored soldiers. Mark the brief, strog simplicity—even heroic in breadth, truth and phinness—and the perfect choice of arguments, of the ill-spelled and unpunctuated appeal. It was writer by Marian, a cook. The hand-writing, which we are sorry that we cannot give, though rugged sin puniful, as if the work of hands stiff with labor, as unused to elegant literature, is singularly fall of charactor, and as clear and strong as its sentimest. It is a significant and remarkable document: as epochal utternance from a race to whom, far new truly than to the whites of the United States Laboulayo's title belongs—"The Uprising of a Great People." Here it is:

People." Here it is:

Sob Scription List

Ladays old and yong one and all I call on yea is
this time of our graf Strugle for Libaty
We a potion of us so in tend to go forward and ty
and Collect Money Enough to Purchase a deest fag
for our Colarl Solgers and Jentlemen for it is
to Jourj good and the good of our Daughten that our
husbands and Sons do in List to fight our Butles all
gain our Libatys therefore there Remans a work for us
to do and Let us rise and do our parte Cheerfall
Please giv me Som thing to aid us in this matter.
Signed by Marian Hargit and others.

We know no white person who could hare put

We know no white person who could have put that case so powerfully.—N. Y. Independent.

READ AND CIRCULATE

The Richmond Examiner of May 30 contains the following statement of Southern principles:

"If the Confederacy is at a premium, showes it to herself. And so much the better, We shall be all the more free to run the grand career which open before us, and grasp our own lofty destiny. Would that all of us, understood and laid to beant the true nature of that career and that destiny, and the responsibility it imposes! The establishment of the Confederacy is, verily, a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. And this is the true reason why we have kere left without the sympathy of the nations until stage. And this is the true reason why we have kere left without the sympathy of the nations until stage. And this is the true reason why we have kere left without the sympathy of the nations until stage. And this is the true reason why we have left our word. For 'liberty, guality, range, thought and political problems which rack and tester modern society, we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, and upon our own principles. That among 'quality is right,' among those who are naturally unequal, equality, among that there' are shave races born to serve, master races born to govern. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient work which we lifted up in the face of a perverse gearn tion that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers; if those principles we lives and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die. Reversally wifeld that our Confederacy is a God-sent missionary. "If the Confederacy is at a premium, she owesit to perself. And so much the better. We shall be all



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

LIFE OF CAPT, JOHN BROWN.

THE Life and Letters of Capiain John Brown, who may be a carcented at Charles fown, Virginia, Dec. 34, 185, 57 an Armond Atlant upon American Glavery; with leading some of the Confederates. Belled by Riccard D. Tegs Capia, and Smith, Elfer & Co. 1861.

A small Forth supply of this interesting work, chick is prefixed by a fine photograph likeness, wherein the farmers and purposes of John Brown are set bork with a site of the property of the confederation of the confed