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The fellowing gentlemen constitute the Finance following continued constraints of the ba are not responsible for any debts of the -- WESELL PHILLIPS, EDEUND QUINCY, ED1508, and WILLIAN L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 30. Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

J. B. YERRINTON & 80, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1694.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

We charge it plainly upon the radical journals of hasiry that they, and chiefly they, have educated by reple of New York to the pitch of passion and he extreme of desperate feeting which have gleam-dent so laridly and so terribly upon us in these

not so luridly and so terribis upon us in these
said days.

The have ward these people again and again of
danger with which they were madly triflinghave called upon them, if not for the sake of
trey and truth and common justice, if not for the
of public order and of peace, for the sake at
ortheir own persons and property, upon which,
he last-reiort, the tempest they were striving
y nerve to evoke must assuredly and overiningly descend, to join with us in meeting this
ardeal of the nation as Americans and patriots,
have appealed to them to reflect that a people's
can only be successfully waged in obedience to
ople's will.

can only be successfully waged in obedience to open will. It have set it before them in every possible light the how must come when men born to freedom fit to maintain it would weary of being insulted their equals for the exercise of the s.mplest so freemen speech and thought. When edded men are called "traitors," and "enemies of rountry," and "Copperheads," because they how themselves, and say what they think, their mal vespen against assaults at once so silly and he is contempt for the assailants. But when eterms are hurled for months on months against a masses of the people, all history bids us exithat, soner or later, these masses will rise and up the sinushs out in the heart's blood of the in-

what is that differences the obëdient soldier and le insensite mob? Let the tenant of the White ose, asswer. The poor day-laborer, whose fellow as years ago shouldered a musket, and who has great as no interior the government as he. Nothing in his charric, his passions, or his interests could or should be justified us in counting less on the strength of a plat arm, or the sincerety of his attachment to government, than on those of his fellow. Yet berday, a mob spontaneously uprising in the draft-site, though without organization or leaders, and yet york, and nothing but the rais, from the midd beavens, which, during the midnight hours, were men to their homes, and quenched the fires high his mob had lighted, saved it, if indeed, we aved, from growing into organized and conded last lessness.

Will the insensate men at Washington now at

red, from growing into organizes and several lawlessness, the insensate men at Washington now at Isten to our voice? Will they now give ear warnings and adjurations? Will they now that Defance of Law in the rulers breeds or Jaw in the people? Does the doctrine imed from the Capitol, that in war laws are please them.put in practice in the streets of lork? Will they continue to stop their cars ut their eyes to the voice and will of a loyal which for three long years has told them by act and every word that this war must be nother than the constitution?

ng par-

grooms of rash-agh the ale-dags

None should tolerate them. Anarchy is no state from injustice or wrong. I car resistance is ill-timed and unlawful. The ment sail exist in the State of New York. Law at the protection of law is measured out to the tablest titizen. The Governor of the State will fift to law to be disobered, whether by mobs or stepider rolers. The first man whom the conscription of the state will show that the modern state of the first post of the first post of the state will be unfailed in the decision of the courts at the state with the state of the

Selections.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

THE CONSORIPTION.

The "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces" was framed to be more efficient for war purposes than were the existing militia laws, less burdensome upon the treasury and the people, and more human to the poor, who have the aged, and infirm and helpless dependent upon their labor for support. These objects, sanctioned by patriotism, economy, justice, and humanity, have been attained as nearly as the unequal lot of mankind will permit. This law, enthusiastically welcomed by the armies of the Republic, referred to by other nations as the highest evidence of the determined purposes of the United States Government, dreaded by armed traitors, and denounced by rebel sympathizers at the North, bears in every section and in every line evi-

the Republic, referred to by other nations, as the highest evidence of the determified purposes of the United States Government, dreaded by armed traitors, and denounced by rebel sympathizers at the North, bears in every section and in every line evidence of the patriotism, justice, and humanity of Congress.

Contrast the provisions of this denounced act with the provisions of the existing militia laws of the United States, and of the militia laws of the States, and of the militia laws of the States, and of the militia laws of the United States, the President is authorized to call into the service of the National Government the militia of the several States. By the sales, and by the laws of the States, certain classes of persons are excepted and exempted from military duty—from being drafted into the service of the United States. These exempts are not the poor, who have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless and motherless young brothers and sisters dependent on their labor for support. No, not these! Neither the national laws nor the laws of any State in the Union exempt the poor, who have the aged, the infirm, the helpless dependent upon them. At the call of the Government under these laws, they must leave widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, fatherless and motherless sisters and brothers, and motherless infant children who are dependent on their daily toil for support, and be hastened away to the camp and the battle-field. Who, then, are exempted by the existing militia laws of the United States, and of the several States of the Union? Not the poor, the dependent sons of toil, but the most fortunate and favored of the people—members of Congress, custom-house officers and clerks, otherwise conscientious scruples againstlbearing arms, members of the gospel, judicial officers and other officials, Quakers, Shakers, and persons who may profess conscientious scruples againstlbearing arms, members of the gospel, judicial officers and other officials, Quakers, Shaker

MOTHER, SAA EMPT.

Fifth. The only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, and dependent upon his labor for support.

Sigh. The father of motherless children not not support.

This authority conferred upon the Secretary to fix any sum less than \$300 was purposely given to check speculations, to keep down the price of substitutes, and it must inevitably do so.

Partisan malignity, in its blindness and madness, would pervert a measure framed to protect the very interests of those who most need protection into a redistinction in favor of the rich and against the poor.

This act for knowledge and the protection into a redistinction in favor of the rich and against the poor.

This act for knowledge and the provision of the redistinction of the red

SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS.

SUSPENDING THE HABEAS CORPUS.

We hear a great deal from the opposition press about the use of "despotic power" by the President or military officers in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, all such suspensions by these authorities being declared to be "unconstitutional," and an unwarranted use of "arbitrary power." Now, all these charges come to naught before the fact that Congress passed an act at the last session, authorizing the President to suspend the writ. The Constitution provides that the writ may be suspended "when in case of rebellion or insarrection the public safety may require it." The power to decide when safety does require it rests, say the Democrats, in Congress, and not in the President. Very well: Congress, has decided that noie is a proper time for that suspension, it being a time of "rebellion or invasion," and has delegated the President to suspend it, as the executive are therefore the acts of Congress.

The "Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases," was approved March 3d, 1863. The first section of the act is in the following words:

"That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, chencer, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other offices halving of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue."

Section four of the same act provides that "any order of the President or under his authority, made

remain in force, and said rebellion continue."

Section four of the same act provides that "any order of the President or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of this rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action in prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted or to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress, and such defence may be by special plea, or under the general issue." No plainer language than this could be employed to grant to the President or military authorities acting under his orders, the right to suspend the writ of

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

for laying in ashes "the richest and most populous of the Northern cities" from Cincinnati to Boston. If they are not, they should at once repudiate the representations of their leaders. They can easily set that the belief in these representations is giving the rebels great encouragement to hold out in their rebellion against the Government. It is the "myriach at the North," that they are sedulously taught to believe would "tatke refige in their ranks from the storm of 'despotism," (which simply means the Fedral Government), that add to their strength and hope, and urge them to persevere in their wicked and causeless rebellion. They are taught this, and thus aided and strengthened by those editors and deniagogues who are writing and spouting about the demise of freedom of the press, and the curtail meet of the right of free speech.

Horewarned is to be forearmed. We may yet have occasion to thank this Rebel editor for his outspolen braggadocio.—Kenoska Telegraph.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

EX-PRISIDENT PIEROE.

Next to old Mr. Buchanan, the guilt and blood of the sisting wicked rebellion may justly be charged in largest proportion upon Franklin Pierce. Under his administration, the incipient measures for this awful civil was were taken with his approval, and carried into active operation by his official power. The national tranquillity was disturbed and fierce sectional hostilities incited by the repeal of the time-honored Missouri Comprombe under Pierce's administration, and with the aid of arbitrary Executive influence. This precipitated the Kansas contest, with its invasion of personal rights, its murderous atrocities, and the first armed collision between the North and South. From this Pandora's box, opened upon the land by Franklin Pierce, we may easily trace the origin of all our national woes. Not content with the perpetration of the original wrong in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—ast the Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, Mr. Pierce made was upon the free people of Kansas, and attempted by armed force to reduce them to subjection to the edicts of an infamous "black code" that visited the penaltics of five years imprisonment upon any man that dared to express an opinion against slavery in Kansas, and death for helping a fugitive to escape from his declared master. In every possible way, Mr. Pierce used the power of his administration to sanction and uphold frauds upon the ballot-box, and to "grush out" the opinions of the majority who had deliberately determined, according to the law itself, that Kansas should be free, just as the repealed Missouri Compromise had pledged the honor of the nation.

This was really the beginning of the rebellion.

opinions of the majority who had deliberately determined, according to the law itself, that Kanasa should be free, just as the repealed Missouri Compromish had pledged the honor of the nation. This was really the beginning of the rebellion. But in the contest, the people finally triumphed, and Kanasa was made a free State. Yet, blood had had been spiled in a sectional war inaugurated by Franklin Pierce: Emmittes have been excited that could not be pacified. Vanquished in their efforts to subdul a free people, supported, too, by the exercise of ulconstitutional powers by the national authorities, Southern statesmen then determined to avail thehaselves of the first opportunity promising success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union itself, and destroy to a success, to rebel against the Union and the success to rebellom. They managed to divide the Democratic of the Government. It was an incussant plotting of trason during the four years of his administration. They managed to divide the Democratic party, and thus secure the triumph of the Republican party, that a pretext might be furnished for the rebellion. And before the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, they commenced the war, and not a thing was done by Buchanan to repel or defeat them. And so the terrible civil war was inaugurated.

But, netwithstanding these palapable truths of history, the guilty Franklin Pierce had the audacity to stand up-before a partisan audience at Concord, N. H., on the 4th of July, and make the assertion:

"Do

is specimen of the moderation of the Richmond philanthropist:

"Gen. Lee's magnificent victory at Gettysburg has, doubtless, cost us very dear, as many of us will know too well when the said details come in. At present we have only the great and glorious result—the greatest army of the Yankee nation swept away, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated upon its own soil to be a sufficient of the yankee and a second city on the continent open to our armies, and already reckoning up the number of millions it must pay to ransom it from pillage and confagration; our own city of Baltimore waiting its deliveryance with a passionate but described the property of the

call rebels!"

All this would seem to be a sufficient revenge fo Southern wrongs. But the Enquirer most frank! tells us that this is only our first lesson. As a measure of proper retributive justice, the West is to be made to feel the full horrors of war; and in the fo

Professor Tayler Lewis, of Union College, in an idmirable article with the above title, uses the following language:— We venture to say that, odious and deform

And the bit labelunes occasion. More miss with a particular control of the particular control of

A SHORT CATECHISM.

When Major Pitcairu, of the British marines, leaped on the redoubt of Bunker Hill, shouting. The day is ours," and striking terror into the colonial troops, who sealed those lips, and laid the invader in the dust? Puter Salem, a Negro.

When the struggling colonies were contending for American freedom at Bunker Hill, who stood side by side with our fathers? The Negro.

For whom did the principal officers in that fight petition the General Court for some special token of approbation, describing him as "a brave and gallant soldier."? Salem Foor; a Negro.

Whom did Sanuel Lawrence, of Groton, one of one nothe patriot ancestors, lead to the fight of Bunket Hill? A company of Negroes.

What makes his grandson so zealous a friend of the Negro? Because he is true to the sacred memories of his ancestor, who was rescued from extreme peril by the determined bravery of this same company of Negroes.

Who, before our degenerate times, in the days of true patriotism, was admitted to stand in the ranks with the white man? The Negro.

What Søsthern State, in 1775, passed an order for eurolling slaves as military laborer? South Carolina.

Who first promised freedom to all slaves who

What Somthern State, in 1775, passed an order for curolling slaves as military laborers? South Carolina.

Who first promised freedom to all slaves who would join the British army? A British nobleman, Lord Donmore. Governor of Virginia.

Was the proclamation of Lord Donmore a brutum fulmen? It aroused the whole colony, and led the masters to promise freedom to every slave who could fight, that would stand by his master.

Who seized Major-General Prescott, chief of the royal army of Newport? Prince, a valiant Negro, who knocked the door of the chamber open with his bead, and then seized his victim in bed.

Which is pronounced the best fought battle of the Revolution? The battle of Rhode Island. But it was saved to us by a Negro regiment that three times repelled the Hessians with a desolating fire.

When was Colonel Greene murdered at Point's Bridge? Not until the enemy had laid his Negroe guard all dead at his side.

Why were vigorous efforts made to enlist Negroes in Georgia and South Carolina? Because there was not patriotism enough in the whites to make an army to resist the enemy.

What did General Jackson say to the free Negroes of Louisana in Suptember, 1814? "Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessings." In December, 1814, in another, proclamation, he says: "I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which made you so formidable to an invading for. But you surpass my hopes. I have found united in you those qualities, that noble entitusiasm, which impels to great deeds."

What does General Saxton think of the Negroes as soldiers, laborers, and men? That they show "as much aptitude as the white soldier; and properly led, they will do as efficient service in battle."

Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., in Boston Recorder.

LETTER FROM COL. E. E. QROSS, Who was Killed in the Battle at Gettysburg-Giving his Experience at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

List Experience at the Battle of Fredericksoury.

[We publish the following extract of a private letter from Col. E. E. Cross, because it contains a vivid description of a remarkable experience on the hardle-field, and in it can be seen the lustre of the heroic spirit now departed. Colonel Cross served his country heartily, hopefully, heroically. He had been hit by the missiles of the enemy, in the various skirmishes and battles in which he had participated before the battle of Fredericksburg, no less than eleven times, receiving three serious wounds.]—Cincinnati Commercial.

forty-nine of my regiment, one hundred and eighty were killed and wounded. Captain Perry and Cap-tain Murray were shot with the colors in their hands, Major Shubrant and Captain Moore sell within theirly or forty yards of that stone wall at the foot of she kill. But I have no heart to go over the de-late. The scenes of that battle added ten years to

when the scenes of that oathe angel ten years to be appeared.

I suppose we are now in summer quarters.

I suppose we are now in summer quarters.

When are the conscripts coming? The enemy are very strong in the front of us. I want to fight this thing out. My life—all I have—is at the service of the country, but let me tell you it is hard fighting against stupidity, foolishness and treason at home.

I shall always be glad to see any of my Cincinnatificands, come when they may. I have often been recommended for promotions, and by no less than treelve generals. Tel—so it goes. iends, come when testiends, and by the commended for promotion, and by the commended for promotion, and by the commended for promotion, and by the commended for the commended

SPEECH OF PREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Delivered at a Mass Meeting held at National Hall, Philadelphia, July 6, 1863, for the promotion of

Delivered at a Mass Meeting held at National Hall, Philadelphia, July 6, 1863, for the promotion of Colored Enlistments.

Mr. President And Fallow Citizens—I shall not attempt to follow Judge Kelley and Miss Dickinson in their eloquent and thrilling appeals to colored men to enlist in the service of the United States. They have left nothing to be desired on that point. I propose to look at the subject in a plain and practical common-sense light. There are obviously two views to be taken of such enlistments—a broad view and a narrow view. I am willing to take both and consider both. The narrow view of this subject is that which respects the matter of dollars and cents. There are those among us who say they are in favor of taking a hand in this tremondous war, but they add they wish to do so outerns of equality with white men. They say if they enter the service, endure all the hardships, perila and suffering—if they make bare their breasts, and with strong arms and courageous hearts confront rebel cannons, and wring victory from the jaws of death, they should have the same favy the same rations, the same bounty, and the same favorable conditions every way afforded to other, men.

I shall not oppose this view. There is something deep down in the soul of severy man present which assents to the justice of the claim thus made, and honors the manhood and self-respect which insist upon it. [Applause.] I say at once, in peace and war, I am content with nothing, for the black man short of equal and exact justice. The only question I have, and the point at which I differ from those who refuse to enlist, is whether the colored man is more likely to obtain justice and equality while refusing to assist in putting down this tremendous rebellion than he would be if he should promptly, generously and carnestly give his hand and heart to the salvation of the country in this day of calamity and peril. Nothing can be more plain, nothing more certain than that the specifiest and best possible way open to us to manhood, equal rights

upon ourselves, it would be the wisest and best thing for us to enlist. [Applause.] There is something emobling in the possession of arms, and we of all other people in the world stand in need of their emobling influence.

The case presented in the present war, and the light in which every colored man is bound to view it, may be stated thus. There are two governments struggling now for the possession of and endeavoring to bear rule over the United States—one has its capital in Richmond, and is represented by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and, the other has its capital at Washington, and is represented by "Honest Old Abe." [Cheers and long-continued applause.]—These two governments are to-day face to face, confronting each other with vast armies, and grappling each other with vast armies and armies towards the rights and liberties of the colored race in this country? Which is for us, and which against us? [Cries of That's the question.]

Nos., I think there can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Richmond or confederate government. Wherever elge there has been concealment, here all is frank, open, and diabolically straightforward. Jefferson Davis and his government make no secret as to the cause of this war, and they do not conceal the purpose of the war. That purpose is nothing more nor less than to make the slavery of the Affican race universal and perpetual on this continent. It is not only evident from the history and logic of events, but the declared purpose of the war. That purpose is nothing more nor less than to make the slavery has anything to do

brifore this bloody rebellion broke out. I do not ask what was its disposition when it was controlled by the very men who are now fighting to destroy it, when they could no longer control it. I do not even ask what it was two years ago, when McClellan shamelessly gave out that in a war between loyal slaves and disloyal masters, he would take the side of the masters against the slaves—when he openly proclaimed his purpose to put down slave insurrection with an iron hand—when glorious Ben Butter [cheers and applause], now stunned into a conversion to anti-slavery principles (which I have every reason to believe sincere), proffered his services to the Governor of Maryland to suppress a lave insurrection, while treason van riot in that State, and the warm, red blood of Massachusetts soldiers still stained the pavements of Baltimore.

I do not ask what was the attitude of this government when many of the officers and men who had undertaken to defend it, openly threatened to throw down their arms and leave the service, if men of color should step forward to defend it, and be invested with the dignity of soldiers. Moreover, I do not ask what was the position of this government when our loyal camps were made slave-hunting grounds, and United States officers performed the digniting day of slave dogs to hunt down slaves for rebol masters. These were all dark and terrible days for the republic. I do not ask you about the dead past. I bring rou to the living present.—Events more nighty than men, eternal Providence, all-wise, and all-controlling, have placed us in new relations to the government and the government to us. What it will be tecnorow, is made avident by a very few facts. Look at them, colored men! Slavery in the District of Columbia as abolished forever; the foreign slaver the night is to follow the same fate as the night is to follow the same fate as the night is to follow the day: I the independence of Hayti is recognized;

her minister sits beside our Prime Minister, Mr. Seward, and dines at his table in Washington, while colored men are excluded from the ears in Philadelphia; showing that a black man's complexion in Washington, in the presence of the Federal government, is less offensive than in the city of brotherly love. Citizenship is no longer denied us under this government.

love. Utilizenship is no longer denied us under government.

Under theinterpretation of our rights by Attors General Bates, we are American citizens. We import goods, own and sail ships, and travel in eign countries with American passports in our peter; and now, so far from there being any opp tion, so far from excluding us from the army as diers, the President at Washington, the Cabi and the Congress the generals commanding, and whole army of the nation.

tence or syllable of the Constitution need t It was purposely so framed as to give no sanction to the claim of property in man.

slave, no slaveholder, but all are citizens who are of Asserican birth.

Such is the Government, fellow-citizens, you are now delled upon to uphold with your arms. Such is the Government that you are called upon to cooperate with in birrying rebellion and slavery in a common grave. [Applause.] Never since the world began was a better chance offered to a long enslaved a and oppressed people. The opportunity is given us to be men. With one courageous resolution we may blot out the hand-writing of ages against us. Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters U. S.; let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on the earth or under the ters U. S.; let nim get an earlie and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on the earth or under the earth which can deny that he has earned the right of citizenship in the United States. [Laughter and applause.] I say again, this is our chance, and woe betide the if we fail to embrace it! The immorta

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Whiel, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

Do not flatter yourselves, my friends, that you are more important to the Government than the Government is to you. You stand but as the plank to the ship. This rebellion can be put down without your help. Slavery can be abolished by white men: but liberty so won for the black man, while it may leave him an object of pity, can never make him an object of respect.

Depend upon it, this is no time for besitation. Do you say you want the same pay that white men get? I believe that the justice and magnanimity of your country will speedily grant it. But will you be over-nice about this matter? Do you get as good wages now as white men get by staying out of the service? Don't you work for less every day than white men get? You know you do. Do! hear you say you want black officers? Very well, and I have not the slightest doubt that, in the progress of this war, we shall see black officers, black colonels, and generals even. But is it not ridiculous in us in all at once refusing to be commanded by white men in time of war, when we are everywhere commanded by white men in time of war, when we are everywhere commanded by white men in time of or your about and want your sister secured against want? I honor you for your solicitude. Your mothers, your wives and your sisters ought to be cared for, and an association of gentlemen, composed of responsible white and colored men, is now being organized in this city for this very purpose.

ciation of gentlemen, composed of responsible white and colored men, is now being organized in this city for this very purpose.

Do I hear you say you offered your services to Pennsylvania, and were refused? I know it. But what of that? The State is no more that the ration. The greater includes the lesser. Because the State refuses, you should all the more readily turn it to the United States. [Applause.] When the children fall out, they should refer their quarrel to the parent. "You came unto your own, and your own received you not." But, the broad gates of the United States stand open night and day. Citizenship in the United States will, in the end, secure your citizenship in the State.

Young men of Philadelphia, you are without extense. The hour has arrived, and your pface is in the Union army. Remember that the musket—the United States musket with its bayonet of steel—is the tert than all mere parchment gusrantees of liberty. In your hands that musket means liberty; and should your constitutional right at the close of this war be denied, which, in the nature of things, it cannot be, your brethern are safe while you have a Constitution which proclaims your right to keep and bear arms. [Immense cheering.]

HOW THE REBELS REGARD VALLANDIG-

HAM.

In a national sense, he is an enemy to the Confederacy; but it cannot be denied that his personal symcarracy; but it cannot be denied that his personal sympathies are with a people, struggling against the same tyranny that has trampted upon liberty in his own country, and that has laid its hand upon him for the purpose of crushing him out as a champion of that liberty. His own views of his position were exposed in a brief address to the people, of Ohio, dated the 5th ultimo, and written from the Military Prison in Cincinnati.

5th ultimo, and written from the Multary Prison in Cincinnati.

The Confederate press agree, without dissent, that the misfortunes of the distinguished exile command respect and kind treatment at the hands of our people. They oppose, with equal unanimity, the policy and propriety of any public demonstration, or of any course of action to alter his status, as an exiled citizen of the United Stotes, and as a candidate for GOVERNOR IN ONE OF THE MOST PROMI-

date for Governor in one of the most reomi-next States of the old Union.

The majority of the press agree with us that Mr. V.'s best course is to get out of the country as soon

not maintain discipline if outside interference pre-vail.

This is no ordinary case of war, where the ne-cessity for martial law limits it to narrow confines.

The antecedent relations of the two sections scat-tered the brands of disaffection all over the North-Treason, like a citameous disease, has apread over the population the virulent pastales of disloyalty, and many he so hidden beneath the surface that the most vigilant scrutiny cannot detect their presence.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

FIRST OF AUGUST!

pation the only Safe and Just Policy.

The 29th Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Massa Anti-Slavery Society, at ISLAND GROVE, ABINGTON,

FUEDAY, August 1st; to which all are invited sire that, hereafter, it may be in our power to te the anniversary of a day which shall see alaye in the United States emancipated, and

and at the Grove.
RETURNING, leave the Grove at 54, P. M.
FARES—Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quincy and Braintree, to the Grove and back, for dulls, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, and Hallfax, to the Grove and back, half the usual rates.

Excursion tickets good on other trains.

meeting will be held in Abi In case of rain, the

Town Hall, near the Grove By order of the Managers EDMUND QUINCY, Preside R. F. WALLOUT, Rec. Sec.

THE LATE FIENDISH RIOTS.

Whoever attempts to charge upon the conscription to the origin of the late fiendish riots in New York s not only constitutional beyond all doubt, but burst forth like a whi Hence, the hellish deeds which have been perpetrated in the "commercial emporium," as the focal point of Northern disloyalty and foreign degradatio. The draft simply furnished the occasion to infime the passions of the dangerous classes, under thegoles of realisting a tyrannical edict; but the determination to invoke the aid of incendiarism and assussination, in the last resort, was coeval with the act of Southern seccession. As alavery is "the sum of all villanies," there is nothing so cruel or diabolical in purpose or action that its confederate upholders are not capable of perpetrating. Their instrumentalities are manifold.

wear any garb and assume any aspect.

The peculiarity of these riots is, that the m those who participate in them are the lowest and most brutal of the Irish population. These are cru elly made use of because there is no other class a

Primarily, then, the awful guilt a bility of all these riots rest upon those Southern tra fickers in human flesh who have broken the natio fickers in human fiesh who have broken the nation as under, and brought upon it immeasurable wbe, for the sole purpose of preserving and extending peter slavery. Already, their fiendish exultation is begin ning to break forth in characteristic strains. "Riot murder and conflagration," says the Richmond Enquirer, "have begun in New York." It deems I "a world's wonder that this good work tild not com

overthrene of the Black Republican Government which rules at Washinghan, to the disgrace of civilization and humanity. If he remains, he loses his power, and plays into the cunning hands of Lincoln and Seward. If he returns, he may yet become the liberator of his country. Another course has been suggested. It is for him to repair to New York, and claim the protection of Gov. Seymour, and of the State which boasts that it is free. Mr. V. is himself the only proper judge of the policy of such a step. He knows better than we do the hopes and the period it. As his personal scell-wisher, we should heisitate to addies it. As a Confederate, we should heisitate to addies it has been seen to be brought to the bar of justice, and held diversion to the Government and articular powerly of the power here. The purpose of the body was a construction of the power here were an addition of the power here were the come; and he cannot conquer without you will be the cannot conquer without an army. He cannot con

or arms be can b

THE COLORED SAILORS' HOME.

wyself and defenceless family by a lawless, infused by a mobile of the colored Sailors' Home, No. 2 Dover street, readed by a mob of half-grown boys: At this H, stablished under the direction of the Americanna's Friend Society, boarded the fast electrons four hundred and fifty colored seam and the colored seam of the colored

established under the direction of the American Seamon's Friend Society, boarded the fast eleven months four hundred and fify colored seamon. Founded on the strict principles of temperance, and the moral and religious elevation of my brethrea of the sea, it was the only refuge where they could rest secure, when in port, from the sares and temptations which unhappily beset them on shore.

More than thirteen years ago, the auniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was mobbed, and driven out of the Broadway Tabernacle and other public buildings, by the notorious Capt. Bynders and his hellish crew. That was an outrage for which it was hoped New York had condoued for by confession, contrition and astisfaction, and had received absolution and remission of their sins, from the ghastly hands of our down-trodden humanity.

Dear Garrison, throughout the course of your eventfullife, as the unfinching advocate, of the suffering dumb of our enalsaved race, in which you have never faltered, and have, from timp to time, been mobbed, imprisoned, bruised, beaten, and dragged through the streets of Puritan Boaton as a malesteor, you can well enter into my feelings. As a man of peace, if

streets of Puritan Boston as a malefactor, you can well enter into my feelings. As a man of peace, I have religiously, and upon principles eternal as the heavens, never armed myself with deadly weapons of defence, and thus have been at the mercy of the blood-thirsty Vandals. It was the wisdom of one insignificant man that once saved a besieged city. I thank God who has given me the victory—to rely wholly upon His sill-protecting arm. It was better that all my property should be destroyed, as it has been, and my family stripped of everything except the clothing in which they escaped with their lives, than that one drop of blood should be shed in defence of their lives.

ues. My family, including my invalid daughter, a entirely helpless,) took refuge on the roof of xt house. I remained till the mob broke in, and

augner under mis protection.

Treatment from the control of the co

sees, my oldest son is now serving my country as a urgeon in the United States army, and myself had ust received a commission in the naval service. What more could I do! What further evidence was What more count a column wanting to prove my allegiance in the exigencies of our unfortunate country! I am now an old many arripped of everything which I none possessed, of all the comforts of life; but I thank God that He has yet pared my life, which I am ready to yield in the de-

ence of my country.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

WM. P. POWELL. New Bedford, July 18, 1868.

THE RIOTOUS OUTBREAK IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 20th, 1868.

Among the most cruct and narrarous acts of the motowas the slaughter of the colored people. In the evening, on Clarkson street, I saw a poor negro hanging by the neck on a tree. He was entirely naked, and a slow fire burning under hin! His feet were partially rosated; his body scorched in several places, and lifetess! A crowd of low people,—men, women and children,—were looking on; rude boys were poking the poor corpse with sticks; while others of the crowd were making derision of their victim.

A day or two afterwards, the mob hung another colored man on a tree, in Thisty-accound street, not far from my office. It took place about six o'clock, at the place of the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome looking crowd, jeering at the mangied corpse as though the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome looking crowd, jeering at the mangied corpse as though the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome looking crowd, jeering at the mangied corpse as though the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome looking crowd, jeering at the mangied corpse as though the horrible scene, and saw a most loathsome looking man stepped forward, with knife in hand, and went to cutting open all the pockets of the deab body, to ascertain what he could find.

There were no pollicemen, nor soldiers, on the ground. At last, the military had left, the scene, the rioters retarned, and an envel their depredations. They hung up the dead carcass again, and the cheers of hoveing demons. They then put an old cloth cap on the victim's head and turned him round so as to froat the crowd, and enable them to see his bruikes face and bloody he conditions that they had beat and bruised the poor that they had beat and bruised the poor the reversal places. They combine the cunning of the fox, the freccity of the tiger, the self-concelt of the ass, the condition of the horrible scene, the rioters retarned, and the record of the conditions of the c

infortunate negro, and dragged him in the street, be free they hung him up; for his clothing was covered ith mud, and his face and head were herribly man sled, which gave the corpe a frightful appearance the house in which he resided being opposite, the

are obliged to curtail this letter for lack of room.
Yours, truly, NOYES WHEELER.

EMANOIPATION.

Slavery in North America "is doomed," is the of Abolitionists, and the prediction is reschoed by the voices of thousands. The emancipation of so many slaves by the President's proclamation, the discovery, that they may be made valiant soldiers and useful citiens, have impressed the ple with the expectation that the day of ent in this land is not far distant.

in this land is not far distant.

But there is no rationalily in the belief, that it can as certainly be brought about by any of the events which may precede it; and the opinions of those who anxiously desire it are different as to the method by which it is to be effected. This difference renders it uncertain whether slavery is yet to die, as an error in the method of abolishing it would of course make a To the sariegats for freedom. the method of abolishing it would of course make a failure in the attempt. To the aspirants for freedom, this is therefore the most important question that can be presented; and it is the one now proposed to be

atost persons believe that general emancipation is to be the consequence of this present war of seces-sion, and would not have occurred withdut it; but it is plain that this will depend on the way in which the war will terminate; which, therefore, is to be con-

can be closed, viz:—

1. By conquest and subjugation of the second States, holding them as conquered provinces, by Slates, anomaly an injury force.

2. By the restoration of the Union under the pre-

States may consent.

8. By recognition of their separation, as an independent of their separation.

8. By recognition of their separation, as an independent power, and a treaty of peace with them. The first of these methods is one to which the majority of the people would not consent. It would, to contrary to the principles on which our Governmen is built; would be attended with too burdensome at expense; would be destructive of the liberty and me raility of the nation; and no intelligent man coul wish or expect it to be permanent; though maintain. wish or expect it to be permanent; rough manufactured for a time, from necessity, it would soon be exchanged for one of the two other conditions; and the slavery which it would undoubtedly suppress might again be restored when the Federal armies withdrawn, which could not be prevented by the Government. It may therefore be put out of the

property in slaves, however they may be reduced power; but should the expectations of the Feder Government be fulfilled, and the Union be restore Federal Government cannot prevent; even the slaves now emancipated in the free States will be subject to declare that the Union shall not be restored with slavery in it, might be gratified with its exclusion, but could not prevent its resumption when the Union

but could not prevent its resumption when me Union
was restablished.

We now come to the third and only remaining supposition—viz., that the independence of the secedical
States should be recognized, and a peace made with
them. In this case, it is true the free States cannot
stipulate with the slave States for the abolition of
slavery, but may exempt themselves from all participation in and responsibility for it, and from all the
evils and disgrace arising from it. Slavery at the
South will be no more to the North than it is in Brazil
or Cuba; the sympathies with it, of somb parties at
the North and in Europe, will be gone; and all obligation to the return of fugitive slaves will cease; and
this fact, known to the slaves, will cause escapes by
hundreds; and Northern opposition to insurrection this fact, known to the save, who can be handred; and Northern opposition to insurrection will be no longer feared. Slavery, thus menaced and effectually circumscribed, cannot long continue; and the slaveholders, compelled to resort to free labor, would soon find it more profitable, more safe, and more activities of the saveholders. would soon find it more prolitable, more sate, and mor humane, and in time would voluntarily move fo emancipation; especially if the greatest sufferers b it should be compensated. This is the true path of freedom. Every sincere and practical Abolitionis should strive for separation. J. P. B.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

We received a letter from our venerable friend JESSE STEDMAN, of Springfield, [Vt.] dated July 1s In which, after expressing his regret that he should not be able to attend the Anti-Slavery celebration of the 4th at Framingham, he embodied the following patriotic sentiments for the occasion:—

PROGRESSIVE MEETING AT LOCKPORT ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) July 10th, 1862.

My friend, I sent you a word touching the warloo Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human PrograThe next week, Friday, June 12th, commenced its
lar meeting for three days, at Lockyot, at
ence was made up, for the first two days, making

tastefully decorated with evergreen. Woven input statefully decorated with evergreen. Woven input wreaths along the wall, over the platform, was the word PROGRESSION. Vases on the stand, is videore, and every fit niche, bloomed out in a tid wealth of roses and flowers.

J. A. Fox, of Orland, Indiana—a true man and a state of the state of the

ploneer in Anti-Slavery—was made President, it.
Jacobs, of Sturgis, Secretary. A Complier va chosen to offer subjects, arrange for speakers, and a plan that freedom and order should aid each with "Human Progress," "Immortality," "Bleaton, physical, mental, and spiritual," and "The Eigel Hom "were the subjects. Sample, and three long sessions, closing at 10 P. M., the house wa white anowers forced an out-door meeting. 0 bilind friend, Mr. Holsington, spoke with much er estness. J. T. Rouse, of Indiana, a bilind man al-gave a noble address. H. C. Wright and others spo st thorough utterances for liberty and and the most thorough utterances for liber tice gained most earnest response. It wa great value.

great value. Sunday morning, for an hour or two, was a con-ence for alort talks, full of interest, and the case speeches,—each one left to talk on what topic the chose. Whatever the subject, came up from not the good word for Liberty and Union.

Through the three days were held nine H. C. Wright, Mr. Jameison, Mrs. Kutz, Mr. Prib. J. T. Rouse, Mr. Holsington, and other specing The petitions of the "Women's Loyal League" is ty names of women taken, money collected for then, and several petitions taken home by women from

other towns.

Sunday avening, Mrs. Josephine S. Griffin solv at the close, with deep feeling and a persuaire powe, that held all in quiet attention. Mr. Wrightsidet few words, and at 10½ P. M., the people left, savin The next week, Saturday, the 27th, we met at Fu-

The next week, Saturday, the 27th, we met a fa-mington, twenty miles northwest of Detroit, in less-tiful grove, some three hundred person. The bay haymakers waited until the next day, but the hon were well filled by those present. Sunday brought a multitude. I spoke for one has on The Rebellion, when there came a sudden point

on The Rebellion, when there came a studen pours of rain for half an hour. Such grotesque seranking! What a subject for a Hogarth! At 2 P. M. thou third met again, in a church in the village, filing! well. Mr. Wright spoke on the war and the "opperhead." schemes, and at the close read a seried most. "radical." resolves, which were adopted by rising vote of almost every person present. Note standing the rain, the meeting was so encoungi ee was chosen to plan for a three de Yours, truly,

G. B. STEBBINS.

permanent perman

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

HAYTI, June 30, 1861 Bro. Garrison-Your criticism of Blais is em lent, but do you not know that Blair is the rele of Lincoln? Are you not aware that he is speaking by authority? Look at his speech in Circuind, are ce, and see how oracular he is in spelin of the intention of the Government as to tion of the races. I can assure you, my old fix that nothing is further from the design of Linc emancipation without colonization,—and Mos Blair is his chosen medium, through which the worse than brutal hatred among the Though the Blairs came into the Republica parts strongly inimical to Weed and Seward, they are later fellows well met now, and are all in sweet committee with the President in their hatted of the colored many than the colored many control of the colored many c to be the best-meaning men in the world, here more to give Lincoln character than any or light men living. Now, my brother, see if he does not tire from office the least possible fragment of house land speech of Blair's, and see the effort the noble Fremont, who had publicly six the construction of the newly freed men in the construction of its in-offic Railroad. I behold in that speech the company of the Blairs, Weeds and Sewards.

W. O. DUVALL

MRS. HATCH AND HER ASSAILANT.

A nondescript writer, addressing "Dear Garriet, A nondescript and claiming to know not only what Theodore believed when in this world, but presumptionly to believed when in this world, but presumptionly believed when in this suming to tiell us what Theodore larker's being, as the present time, in the world of spirits, as mind, and the present time, in the world of spirits, as mind the present time, in the world of spirits, as mind the present of the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments he entertained shift here on ordinary in the sentiments he entertained shift here on ordinary in the sentiments, in Heaven's name, did Mr. Hush he tend that he had repudiated! In the discars, at variance with the writings of Theoder Pale when on earth! Not one word. What, then Mr. Anonymous mean, excepting to results it spirits also make the sentiments of the sentiments had the discars, at variance with the writings of Theoder Pale when on earth! Not one word. What, then Mr. Anonymous mean, excepting to results it spirits also make the sentiments of the ing to tell us what Theodore l'a

at Tr ha

TITEIT IN INCUSED IT.

There of the Fifty-fifth regiment (colored abnounced to take place early next week

Setterday forencon, formally presente

and State colors, and also two banners par

dered warmen (blin, which is largely

the regiment. The attendance of friend

bet comprised, many who haves the

Mr. Commander, in behalf of the olored women of Ohio, this splendid ner, bearing upon a blue field with apic, the cape of the Republic. Take olor, and wherever our eag e soars, let 65th with equal flight bear its honord, and victorious way. In behalf, also, Ohio, I present to the 55th regiment patients, secressionists, rebeis, slaveholders, secressionists, rebeis, slaveholders, sist everywhere, to be forever one and

leman from Ohio alluded to above is John m, a colored lawyer. At the conclusion of ation speeches, the regiment passed in re-ng a very creditable appearance.

DEPARTURE OF THE 55th REGIMENT.

Interest the 55th of our volunteer regiments, left leadylls on Tuesday, and came direct to this city, to emback for Newbern, N.-C. This regiment was remarked under the direction of Col. Hallowell, formerly Lectenant Colonel of the 5th regiment, and is compared of a young, healthy, and vigorous class of men. The time at Readyllle has been well employed, and he men have improved rapidly in drill, and in a lawledge of military duties.

The regiment broke camp at Readyllle, about mine clock, and came direct to this city. They were met to the depot by hosts of friends, who gave them a leary greeing.

The regiment, escorted and flanked by the police, the one took up the line of march through Boyiston, Termont and Beacon to Charles street, where a brief last was made for the purpose of reating.

Resuming the march to Battery Wharf, the regiment person of the court, State and Commercial streets.

The frond in State street cheered the regiment heavily.

The regiment marched to the music of the regiment heavily.

The rowal in State street cheered the regiment bearily.

The regiment marched to the music of the regiment all and, relieved at intervals by a dram corps. There were no dependent of the state of the s

STATION OF COLORS TO THE FIF-TY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplication and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchasfe to the army and navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories as signal and so efficitive as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently secured. But these victories have been accorded not without ascrifices of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyed al citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of those fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand, equally in those triumphs and those sorrors. Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart. Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be easiered as a day of National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer; and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customery faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the forms approved by Divine Microstry faces of worship, and in the faces of the country faces of marches, vogeness and crue visit with tender care and consolation, through subured to so great a national energency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, through subured to so great a national energency, and to visit wit

seried you. (Cheers, and cries of "Never." With my tongue and pen I have stood by you in years past. I am not a runsway bishop. (Laughter.) It perhaps is caismity, but I have never been conscious of fear it in the danger was over. I could not fight for you will you just I could stand by you, and die with you will you just I could stand by you, and die with you will you just I could stand by you, and die with a you could not have not had their grievances. ("That's so.") A campe is not an improvement, necessarily.

When I cast my eyes back to the land of my nativity, and when I think of its oppressions, when I see the fertile west and south of Ireland depopulated, and cattle browsing on the ruins of the cottages of the notice provided by the country where no such oppression exists. (Cheerk) If you are Irishmen, as your enemies say the rioters are, I am an Irishman, but, not a rioter. (Laughter.) If you are Catholics, as they have reported, probably to hort my feelings, then I-am a Catholic too. (Cheers.) I know, under misguidance of real or imaginary evils, the people will get anvant of the country where my troubles, too—but I think with the poet, it is better to bear our slight inconveniences than to rash on evils that we have not yet witnessed. (Cheers.) In Europe, where the countries can then to rash on evils that we have not yet witnessed. (Cheers.) In Europe, where the countries can then one constitutional, a fool or a wise man ust occupy the throne. (Laughter.) There is nothing for an oppressed populace, there but revolution. Naw revolution is a terrible thing. In this country, the Constitution gives the right to the people to make a revolution every four years. You know what they do. They fire paper bullets.

More you ever in Rome! Walking toward the Corse, the pople tere every four years to correct or anned, as the printers any the superstructure. But it them preserve the foundation, and let the American yeek good of the people there say the superstructure every four years. I can be one of the propose yea

which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by the tempedox, and, sank in shallow water. She will be the process and, sank in shallow water. She will be the theory of the process of t

Mrs. Cowing, pin-panel.
Mrs. Joslin, scoks.
Mrs. Joslin, scoks.
Mrs. Franklin King, 9 pair scoks.
Mrs. Cornelius Cowing, ration bags.
Misses McFarland, 3 pair scoks.
Nash, Spaulding & Co., 1 bbl. Molasses.
The expenses of the Band for the 55th Regiment will be about \$3.50, of which your the Committee have received

EF Special thanks are due to J. H. Stephenson, Es or his disinterested and efficient services as Treasurer total of the 54th and 55th Regiments. We are request to inform the friends and well-withers of those Reg

THE "PERCULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

We have a photographic likeness of a Lonisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible securing, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and furrows raised or goaged by the lash, ranning cross-wise and lengthwise—the victim bimself presenting a notation of the state of the state

EF PROF. NOYES WHEELER has located bimbelf in New York City, and opened Rooms, No. 513 Sixth Avenue, where he littends to practice Medicine, in connection with Parenology and Physiology, make phrenological examin-ations, and heal the sick.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG

"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE,"

BY EBOUND KIRKE.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of
Tuedday, July 7, contains forty-sight columns of matter of unusual interest and variety, enough to make two
good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a
good-sized volumes. Among these articles TRIBUNE by

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

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

Wolld inform the public that she has removed from
233 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STREET,
there the will stiend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to care in nine cases out of sun, as the sha ar many years made the hair her study, and that the she is many years made the hair her study, and that the she is re mone to excel her in producing a new one size, being sade from the excel her in producing a new one size, being sade from the excel her hair of the forest.

She Champendhi is highly beneficial to the hair before size, all study and she had a she

Hatch, the kable rimonatron come lock as reputing it. What latch pretended in the pre
tended in the pre
tend

The Tiberator.

A SHORT TRIP ON THE UNDERGROUND RATLROAD.

On the 25th of November, I called to see my handsome young friend John, and found him in a quandary, and somewhat excited, owing to his having learned, a short time previously, that a family of ingitive
alayes, who had recently escaped from Maryland, and
were todged in the city, were in danger of capture,
the kidnaspers having discovered their whereabouts.
John is one of a thousand, a boy full of generous
sympathies, especially in behalf of the poor and oppreased, and c theroughgoing abolitionist. He had
already been in search of an intelligent and abrewd
colored man, to get his advice as to what should be
done, he having had much experience in conducting
passengers over the underground ralisoad, but had not
succeeded in finding him. No time was to be lost;
if the fuglitives were not placed out of danger that
night, to-morrow they would be explured and returned to slavery, and doubtless severely punished for
their andacity in preferring freedom, and taking it,
without stopping to ask any questions.

It was then about eight o'clock in the evening. I
at once volunteered my services, and we determined
to do what we could to defeat the evil intentions of
the kidnappers. . We were joined by an elder brother
of John, and we three started on the expedition. The
night was cloudy, and therefore favorable. We went
first to the house of the colored man above mentioned,
knowing that he, better than any, could direct us.

We rang the bell forcibly several times, but only suc-

first to the house of the concern man now in the knowing that he, better than any, could direct us. /We rang the bell forcibly several times, but only suc-ceeded in arousing the ire of a huge dog, and a little dog in the yard, who barked and yelped at us furiousdog in the yard, who barked and yelped at us furiously. We inquired of one of the neighbors, who suggested that he might have gone to a church meeting. Off to the church we posted, towards the outskirts of the city, plunging into unknown mud-holes and stumbling order rocks and posts, in the darkness, two of us coming down on our hands during the walk. If one travels at night in Washington anywhere off the principal streets, he does it at his own risk, and may count himself lucky if he gets through safe and whole—not reckoning mud and water as anything in the account. We saw the glimmer of the church-lights at last, and presently reached the door hing in the account. We saw the gammer of the where-lights at last, and presently reached the door of the vestry, where a festival was in progress, the clored people enjoying themselves much after the nanner of white people on similar occasions. Our riend was not there, whereupon we made known the object we had in view to one or two of the elderly prethere, running the risk of their being true, and not we the man of whom we were in search. us or the man of whom we were We then returned to our friend's ho done? Our desire to see him was chiefly id be done! Our desire uses it is in secreting fugitives in a secure place, until they could be North, and we knew of no such place ourselves. sent North, and we knew of no such place ourselves. It was getting late, and it was quite uncertain when he might return, perhaps not at all that night, his family being away, as we knew. So we left the dogs to quiet themselves again, debating whether it would do to go and get the fuglitives, who were one or two miles away, and bring them there, taking the chance of finding him on our return. This was not considered prudent. Just then the thought flashed into our mind that we might learn ammething to the point from mind that we might learn ammething to the point from mind that we might learn something to the point from Dr. B.—an ardent abolitionist, and an old resident of and well known for his efforts in behal Washington, and well known for his entoria in benaic, of the colored people. We hastened to his residence and fortunately found him at home. We stated the case, and he and his wife were at once fired with en thusiasm. After they had consulted a little about ways and means, he put on his coat and hat, and proways and means, he put on his coat and hat, and pro-ceeded with us to the house of an excellent colored family, whom he knew. The good woman at the head of the family and she would do all she could—that her house was full, she having harbored for some time other fugitives from Maryland; there was a stable back in the yard, however, and a loft overhead, and they could go there. She explained to us the ence at the gate, and the windings of the passage t

trance at the gate, and the windings of the passage to the stable, so that we might go in understandingly when, we should come again. The doctor advised us how to proceed, and bade us good night.

We then started for the Contraband Camp, away to the North of the city. After we quitted the gaslights, we had to depend on our instincts and familiarity with the read, rather than upon our eyes, in order to keep the track. A few drops came pattering down, and as we reached the entrance, it commenced to rain steady. The Superintendent of the Camp was not aware of our intentions, and we did not wish him to be, as we did not wish to involve him unnecessarily, as it might bring him into trouble, in case he should be questioned afterwards. Maryland slave-owners who are professedly loyal have a legal right to search for their escaped slaves, and those who aid them in any way during their flight, or harbor them afterwards, are liable to certain penalties under the Fugitive Slave are liable to certain penalties under the Fugitive Slave law. The Superintendent grants military protection to all who apply to him; but if the contrabands are to all who apply to him; but it the contratants of from a loyal State, the life allows the owner, or his agent, the kidnapper, a warrant to search for them and to take them back, unless the disloyalty of the owner can be distinctly shown at the time; and th ower over-rides the military protection granted by ne Superintendent. Dr. B—entertains the theory down, that his master was a secessionist. His e siasm on this point, and his emphatic gestures in trating it, during the walk above mentioned, as un; and while we were not quite ready, perhaps, io a cept his logic, we shared his feeling that slave owner have no, rights in slaves which white or black me are bound to respect, the law and the Government if the contrary, notwithstanding.

are bound to represent the contrary, notwithstanding.

To return to our story. A friendly soldier, on guard, conducted us to the room in the long line of barracks occupied by those of whom we were in search. We knocked at the door, which was opened a little at first, and then more widely for our adult the soldier, who start the soldier who start the soldier, who start the soldier who start the soldier, who start the soldier tance, as soon as they recognized the soldier, who as sared them some friendly persons had come to see them. A smoky stove, with the fire shining through the cracks, stood in the middle of the little room, and the sides were occupied with two beds and various bundles and bags of luggage. Two men and two wo-men attood near the stove or sat upon the side of the beds, whereon and wherein were bestowed, as we were assured, nine children. We could see but dimly beds, whereon and wherein were bestoved, as we were assured, nine children. We could see but dimly as first, until a candle was lighted, showing us more plainly the occupants and general features of the apartment. The fugitives seemed to be of the better class; their dress, though humble enough, indicated neatures, and their faces intelligence. Their story was soon told. They were all from the same neighborhood, in the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland. Thomas Green Dorsey and Rachel Dorsey were husband and wife, the furnier owned by a rebel, the latter a free woman, and their nine children variously owned by four sisters, to whom they had fallen by inheritance? George Brooks and Ann Brooks, brother and sister, were owned by another rebel, and Riss Carr by still another. They stoully asserted the seccasion prodictities of their masters and mistresses, and their harred of Yankwes. A friendly Union woman, living in the vicinity, had slided them in their escape. They assembled at 12 o'clock at night, took a wagon owned by one of themselves, a hove from one of the masters, and another which they particularized as a "secost horse," piled in their effects, such as could be transported, and themselves, fourteen in number, and drove away, and the met effects, such as could be transported, and themselves, fourteen in number, and drove away, and the met effects, such as could be transported, and themselves, fourteen in number, and drove away, and the next day, at noon, safely reached the Contraband Camp. Just as they were extering the enclosure, they recognized one of their masters, and just overtook them at that moment. They, as constrabands, were safe for the time belong, and he

could not gain admittance without the customary le-gal form, and left to come again and enforce his claim. Shortly after, Thomas G. Dorsey was induced by one of the guard to drive the horse and wagon down into the city for the purpose of selling them, the guard on horseback accompanying—a most injudicious move-ment. Thomas was arrested, and committed to jail on the charge of stealing the horses, and the guard desert-

itient way of getting him back, as the Governor of the State could send a requisition for his return for "trial," wifereas, if he master arrested him as fugitive slave, the case would come into court here, and he might find it difficult to prove his loyalty, without which proof he could not reclaim his "property," and take it back."

The question now was, how to transport the women and children in asfety to the hidding place which we had secured for them. It had been proposed that each of us three should take one-third of the number in charge, and the parties should start at different times, and, favored by the darkness and the lateness of the children, who were now being aroused and dressed, and the quantity of luggage which the fugitives were possessed of, and of course desirous of taking with them, this plan was deemed impracticable. I then went to sessed of, and of course desirous of taking with mean, this plan was deemed impracticable. I then went to the office of the Superintendent, whom I was so fortunate as to find up, and asked him to lend me his large army wagon and horses for a short time, and to sak no questions. He had the good sense to comply with my request, and ordered it to be got ready at once. I my request, and ordered it to be got ready at once. I returned to the cabin, and found the preparation of the children in active progress. The beby was being done up like a bundle, and was wrapped, and tied, and pinned, and turned over and over many times, all of which it endured in the most exemplary manner, never indicating the least dissent. Indeed, the quietness of all the children on being roused from their elumbers was most assonibiling; not a cry nor a mumur escaped from one of them. I doubt if the same slumbers was most astonishing; not a cry nor a mur-mur eccaped from one of them. I doubt if the same could be said of any nine white children under similar conditions. The soldest was apparently not over ten years. It reminded one of the old story in the New England Primer, of John Rogers's wife and her "nine small children, one at the breast." I believe it has never been satisfactority settled to this day, whether the one last named made the ninth or tenth. As the father of that interesting family seffered maryrdom on account of his religious convictions, so in these days the father of these nine little contrabands is likely to prove a marty to the love of liberty for himself and to prove a martyr to the love of liberty for himself and his dear ones, he having been returned to bondage, all efforts to save him having proved unavailing under

on the bed, each of the other children un nal and hasty wrapping up in a large blanket or shawl or was tied about the neck with a comforter or hand or was tied about the neck with a comforter or hand-kerchief. Albertis Dorsey seemed quite proud of his blanket, and walked about like an Indian chief, the end of it trailing on the ground. I asked one little fellow, in jacket and pladd trowsers, what his name was, and he said, "Mary Ann Dorsey." It appears that boys' garments were more plentiful than girls', and Mary Ann had been dressed accordingly. Ann Mary Dorsey were a boy's can having no bonnet. and Mary Ann had been dressed accordingly. Ann Mary Dorsey wore a boy's cap, having no bonnet John Thomas Dorsey distinguished himself by holding a candle in the middle of the room, and nearly setting everybody on fire. Martha Jane Dorsey, and Summerfield Dorsey, and Charles Wesley Dorsey and Charles Wesley Dorsey. and Greenbay Singleton Dorsey, stood meekly by, word unless questioned by one of us. Ann Brown, word unless questioned by one of us. Ann Brown, word unless questioned by one of the other woman, made herself, useful in tying up the other woman, made herself, useful in the other woman, made of things into a huge coffee word unless questioned by one or us. Ann Drown the other woman, made herself useful in tying us bags, and stuffing all sorts of things into a huge cost pot, including a brush, broom and a pair of gloves, ar she capped the climax by arraying herself in a se-dier's blue coat and a calico sun-bonnet. The wags came to the door, and the last preparations for remo came to the door, and the last preparations or remov-al, were hurriedly made. It was a scene I shall never forget, and if it could be faithfully pictured on canvas, I should prize it more than a Madonna by Raphsel, or a landscape by Claude Lorraine. The household goods were piled in, bags, bundles, feather-bed, coffee-pot and all, and then the children and the women, and lastly ourselves and the black driver, making a very lastly ourselves and the black driver, making a very good load for the two horses. They seemed, however, equal to the task, and did their part most faithfully. It had been arranged that the two men should remain at the cabin over night, and at daylight the next morning be sent to one of the forts in the vicinity, where they could work for the Government, and be directly within the military lines, and, therefore, secure. We were to let them know when an arrangement should be made for the restriction of ment should be made for the transportation of the party to Philadelphia, where they have friends. As we his master's when he took French leave of that wor thy gentleman, he had doubtless earned the value o it so many times, without any recompense, that he had about as good a right to it as the master, especially as the latter was a rebel.

The good byes were said, and we drove out of the

The good byes were said, and we drove out of the camp, extinguishing the candle as we left, the gate. The driver began to wonder where the little bridge was, crossing a ditch on the grounds. We begged him not to overturn us into the mod and water, and offered to get out and explore. He trusted to the horses, who could see better than we, and presently their beef struck the clark. Becard that the sead their hoofs struck the planks. Beyond that the road ever since we started. We turned one corne now and then, as we thought we saw a darker spot for the wagon to stand in, and once when we heard a stir in the soldiers' camp in the square near by. Finally, the explorer returned, and told us to go on, and stop directly at the gate, which we did s mony stove, with the fire shaining irrough to, stood it the middle of the little room, and a special control of the control

one of the stalls, and John laid the children across it close to each other, like so many sticks of wood. Their quietness and submission throughout the whole were satohishing. Only one little girl offered to cry at the last, but instantly aubsided on heigh presented with an apple which one of the party happened to have After making them all as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, we retired from the scene just after the clock had struck midnight, well astisfee with our work thus far. Our only fear was, that wingth have been watched by some of the kidnappers and that the fugitives would, after all, be captured This for afterwards proved groundless. The nex day and on subsequent days, the masters and mis treases went to the contraband camp, but the bird had flown, the Superintendent knew not whither; an though the ladies wept tears of vezation and indignation for the loss of their "little niggers," it was of a small. If they could have got hold of them, doubtless wall. If they could have got hold of them, doubtless wall.

virtuous, to hold a respectable place in society, an perhaps to become ornaments to their race and to the land they live in—in short, to participate in all those benefits of freedom and civilization which slavery denies to them, but which, according to the nature of man and in the eyes of God, are the equal and in allenable rights of all.

Thank Heaven! the day seems to dawn when the barbarism of slavery shall terminate; and though it comes in blood, and the amoke of battle fills the air, and the whole land mourns its thousands and tens of thousands of the state of the state of thousands of the state of thousands of the state of the s

shall say that the terrible price which we are upon to pay for having tolerated this ugly monster long in the land, and worshipped him instead of long in the land, and worshipped nim instead of the true God of earth and heaven, is too great? I Having sown the wind, shall we not reap the whirlwind Of old it was written, "Bighteousness exalient nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." I America, the "helr of all the nations, fairest born of time," to add another to the long line of States. which, through their own wickedness, have sunk down into irretrievable ruin, never to rise, never to hope again ! Time will determine. A few day perchance settle the momentous question of the of our country. Meanwhile, we wait in hope I have waited to add-something concerning

imate fate of the fugitives, before pages. We looked in upon them the next mafter the rescue, and several times thereafter. man who had them in charge furnished them with stove and a carpet, and attended to their food, fun having been provided for that purpose. For the weeks they have lived in this place; and to see the sitting, or rather squatting round the stove, eating their breakfast, of a morning, the big coffee-pot in ther preakast, or a morning, the ob-the centre, was a scene for a painter, a a painter with human sympathies mig The military authorities have finally s proper guard to Philadelphia, and in a day or tw they will go on their way rejoicing, and befor n the city of the Quakers, and directly under

ORITIOISM ON PSALM OX. No. III. BY REV. LEICESTER A. SAWTER.

I. PROLOGUE I Jeva said; literally, said Jeva, the words being in the reverse order, the verb preceding the flour Naum, with the u subscribed as a point by the verb, and answers the purposes of a verb signifying h said. It primarily signifies to mutter, to speak low, t

Oracles are an Egyptian institution commanded the respect of the world. The early Christians gave them full credit, and Christendom has only renounced all faith in them within the last 200 only renounced all faith in them within the years. They figure largely in ancient history

etry.

Psalm 110 is oracular. It reports a which Jeva bears a leading and prominent part. The place is not specified, and the manner of God's spealing is not indicated; it is not said that he spoke and ly, or that his speaking was anyth from what he said: his communi-

ble, and particular attention is called to it.

Had God actually spoken by the utterant
it outht to have been indicated. Expla rincates would have been called by to access a menon so extraordinary; but nothing of the pears, and God's speaking, so far as the fact is reed, is passed by with as little attention as i d been a man, and excites as little surprise.

might be represented by this imagery; he both ruled with a rod, and made his fees stools of his feet; but Christ is a minister of reason, and Christianity ra-

tonalism.

2. Rule in the midst of your fors.

This may be rendered, Rule the midst of your fore, the thickest of them, execute your will on them, subjugate them, and tread them down. The word for rule does not signify peaceful and benignant rule, but subjugation and violent mastery. Is this the prerogative of a son of Jeva? Even the son of Zeus perogative of a son of Jeva I. Even the son of with his club expended much of his violence on monsters, and spared men; the glory of the Lord of this palm is not that of a beneficent conqueror, but of a resistless and mercless destroyer.

3. You goes willingly your people in the day of your power on the mountains of the sanctuary. You shall not something the sanctuary.

power on the mountains of the sanctuary. You shall have your pouts its deer from the sounds of the morning. Or, your people [shall be] free-will offerings in the day of your power on the mountains of the sanctuary. The first of these renderings rejects the Masorette pronunciation of nelaboth, and makes the word adabath. The introduction

letter has been exchanged for a similar letter casi-ly mistaken for it in the text, than that a greatly inferior and inappropriate the couplet from a synthesis to an antithesis, and gives it additional force and beauty. I conclude, therefore, that the emendation of the Masorites is to be ac-

cepted.

Giving the people willingly on the mountains of the sanctuary was leading them to battle and to death in fighting for the sanctuary; and receiving his youth like dew from the womb of the morning is having

like dew from the womb of the morning is having their place supplied by a numerous rising generation. This completes the prologue or first part of the ode. It is a perfect poem, and wants no addition to make it complete. It treats of the poet's Lord, and tells what Jeva said to him, and then what Jeva sends him. The said to perfect and past, the sends is imperfect, as if going forward at the time of the writing, and yet unfinished. What he said gave imperfect, as if going forward at the time of the writing, and yet unfinished. What he said gave the poet's Lord his seat of honor and office, and what he sends gives him power to subdue and destroy his foes. No part of this symbolism refers us to a peaceful Savior. An unarmed prophet, and a teacher warring with words which are irresistible appeals to reason, is the farthest possible from the poet's con-ception. His Lord holds massery by the rod; and his nistry is one of vengeance and subjugation

II. THE EPILOGUE.

4. Jeva score; literally, swore Jeva. This is a vic large in Part I, and is a Hermeneutical inquiry o great importance. It requires to be resolved on prin-ciples that admit neither of doubt nor debate; and ciples that admit netturer of odust nor uccess, as such a solution is believed to be proposed in Part I. The full settlement of the question in regard to it is necessary to the correct determination of other Her-meneutical questions, and is within the range of ordinary abilities. It is not a mystery which only the most learned can solve; it is a patent fact which can-not be hid. It has been covered up for a time, but it cannot be permanently concealed or mystified. Truths

nals, and their darkest nights are preludes of a bright and endless day. God must be known.

The prologue is the leading part, and makes a declaration concerning the poet's Lord; the epilogue responds with similar but stronger declarations. It is common in the Hebrew odes to have a declaration and response. Bealm 148 is an example of this. Its prologue priases God in the heights—verses 1–0; and its epilogue in the deeps—verse 7–14. Such pleces were adapted to be performed by responding choirs; one singing the prologue, and another responding with

The expression, "Jeva swore," is a perfect tense nd fixes the time in the past. The same is true o and fixes the time in the past. The same is true of the verb at the commencement of the prologue; and this would have been unequivocal, if the Masorites had allowed it to retain its regular form of naum, in-stead of interpolating it with u. But the tense of "awore" is the subject of no ambiguity, and admits of no debate.

Jeva's oath in the epilogue is not a repetition of

his saying in the prologue, but an addition to it. His saying relates to the person spoken of simply as a ruler and military despot, his oath recognizes him as a priest or sacred prince, and promises him that he ount of God's right-

mentary of the poet.

The author has heretofore taken choh sense of prince, as being most suitable to the context; but further consideration has led him to return to the our unther consideration has led him to return to the more usual signification of priest, as being liver indicated. The same person is evidently referred to in the oracular saying of the prologue, and the swearing of the epilogue. The Lord of the prologue, on Jeva's right hand, receiving a rod of power sent by Jeva from Zion, and destined to rule in the mists of his feat as the Priest of the Sallorment of the Priest of the Sallorment of the right hand, receiving a rod of power sent by Jeva from Zion, and destined to rule in the midst of his foes, is the Priest of the epilogue, who is so hold his office forever. Chohen, as explained elsewhere in the nuthor's works, signifies (1) a priest, and (2) a prince. Its common meaning is priest, and this is never to be departed from without necessity. Both the prologue and epilogue describe the person to whom this title is applied as a ruler and conqueror of the most absolute kind, and refer to no priestly function—no offering of services. Burning of increase, or prayers: the into kind, and refer to no priestly function—no offer-ing of sacrifices, burning of inceuse, or prayers; the works are judgments and alaughters. These consid-erations led the author in his Biblical parts to inter-pret "chohen" in the sense of prince, as autable to the context, while that of priest did not appear so. On further consideration, he judges that priest may be retained, though in the modified sense of a sacred On further consideration, he judges that priest may be retained, though in the modified sense of a sacred prince. The Maccabecs were priests, and assumed no royal titles; but their priestly functions were thrown so entirely into the shade by their civil and spiken of as kings, and not as priests. The oath is as follows.—"You shall be a priest forever, as count of my righteous king." This implies, of course, that he should be such a priest as he then was, with the supreme civil and military power, sitting on the right hand of Jeva, and subjugating and abasing his mightest fees. We suppose Judas, the Maccabee, to be the person meant. (See Part 1) How can this oath be spilicable to Judas? How can Java be represented as swearing that he should be priest forever on account of his righteous king? and who is his righteous king? and who is his righteous king on whose accounts he confers such a benefit. It yas a common salutation to say, "Let the king live forever," and "King, live forever"; not that any such expectation was seriously entertained, but the prayer expressed the loyalty and affection of the diffusubject. So in this case, the declaration, "Jeva swore, and will not change his mind; you shall be a priest forever," may be explained as a poetic exaggeration smalogous it the greeting noted above; or it may signify than his hierarchy was expected to be primanent; or, more probably still, it is conformable to a view then prevalent, that pious and good rulers pass on in the next world to corresponding offices of attill greater extient and polyer. Thus Christ makes the servant who gains ten pounds rule over the cities in the next world, and the servant who gains for pounds.

Tours, in behalf of her sex, A WOMAN.

have your power on the mountains of the morning.

Or, your people [shall be] free-will offerings in the day of your power on the mountains of the sanctuary.

The first of these renderings rejects the Masoretic produnciation of needaboth, and makes the word nadabbth. The introduction of mountains is found and the first of these renderings rejects the Masoretic produnciation of needaboth, and makes the word nadabbth. The introduction of mountains is found on the Kerit, the written text. It accepts an emendation by which the Hebrew letter dabtha is exchanged for resh, r, on the assumption that it was introduced by a mistake. The two letters are externely similar, and either may be written in a way to make it scarcely distinguishable from the other. The principle of emendation, according to which this change is made, is, that it is more probable that a letter has been exchanged for a similar letter easily mistaken for it in the text, than that a greatly inferior and inappropriate sense was expressed. The natural use is to denote a res which case, it is rendered on

A WORD ON "THEODORE PARKER." ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) July 11th, 1868.

My friend, I have just read, in yesterday's Libere

My friend, I have just read, in yesterday's Liberator, an anonymous article, headed "Theodorn Park-ray",—a criticism on a discourse by Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, as a medium, purporting to be from Mr. Parker, and advertised in the Banner of Light.

So far as the criticism is fair, I care not how sharp it may be. I am not a subscriber to the Banner. That journal—if it deems best—must take care of its share of this matter. I have never seen a discourse of Mrs. Hatch that seemed to me at all like Theodore Parker, and, of course, do not believe it came from him. But it does not, therefore, follow that Mrs. Hatch is dishonest.

honest.
If my friend, reading an article in the says it is from Mr. Garrison, and I see clearly his take, shall I, therefore, call him a knave? It is a grave charge this anonymous correspon brings against Mrs. Hatch and the Banner. L

brings against Mrs. Hatch and the Bonner. Let an amme be given, and the charge followed up with atill clearer proof, and I shall not regret the exposure. Truth is but the more purely golden as the chaff sifts ondent's talk about "spirit-mania,"-

Your correspondent's talk about "spirit-mania,""persons bewitched with the idea of spirits," &c.,—
what attracted my attention. It is but poorly calcuwhat attracted my attention. It is out proofy caucillated, let me suggest, to give weight to his charges. He writes like a warm friend of Theodore Parker. But a few years ago, a large majority of Boston people talked of the "mania" of "Parkerism," much as he now talks of "spirit-mania," and with as little proof to the candid mind.

to the candid mind.

The multitude of thoughtful and intelligent persons in this country, in England and Europe, who are spiritualists, including names eminent in literature, powerful in influence, and foremost in reform, as well as many in private life of the finest culture and noblest excellence, make such expressions injure most the presence, who nees them.

excellence, make such expressions injure most the persons who uses them.

I knew Mr. Parker for years, and know he had no faith in "manifestations," as of spirit origin. But I remember well an extract from one of his discourses, giving, in his rich language, an eminently fair and impartial statement of the leading views of spiritualists, Often have I heard it commended as just and eloquent by those whose views it stated.

That noble man did not stop to babble of "mania" in connection with the autiput. He had too high a respect for the opinions of a large class of persons, among whom were some of his best friends, and no inconsiderable part of his excellent congregation at Music Hall.

Music Hall. Any help to sift out whatever may be crude, imper

Any help to sit our wanterer may be crue, imper-fect, or erroneous, from the wide and rich range of thought and investigation opened by this great ques-tion of the relations between spirits clad in the perish-able flesh, and other spirits robed in more beaution and imperishable vesture, should be, and would be, I think, welcomed, when tendered in suitable mood. think, welcomed, when tendered in suitable mood.

But this talk of being "bewitched with the idea of
spirits" makes manifest the fact that the mood of the
writer, his own spiritual state, must be changed before
any aid of value can be rendered by him.

I object not to the scalepel, even though the nerves
quiver with anguish beneath its keen strokes. But I
must feel that a kind and saithful hand guides the in-

must feel that a kind and saithful hand guides the in-strument, for my good. Let use detect, in voice or eye of the surgeon, a shade of malice or bitterness, and he is banished from my presence. So of criticiam. I shrink not from its keen faithful-ness, but a shade of unfairness or prejudice takes away

ness, but a shade of unfairness or prejutice traces of all its power.

The morale of the mediumship of Mrs. Hatch, or the course of the Banner, is a question personal, limited, individual. I have no objection to it. Let the truth come, and whoever its false beware.

It may be "that the attempt of the Banner of Light to make money by the sale of 'spiritual literature's under false pretences like those here exposed, is neither than the same of the

"It is an offence against any one but a spiritualist would be ashamed."
I would be brief, and, therefore, pass over points of minor consequence. Less I could not say. More might provoke conserversy, for which I do not care.

G. B. STEBBINS.

Mr. Editor—Please allow me, through your col-umns, to say's word in regard to an anonymous article, headed "TREODORE PARKER," which appeared in your last is

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CONTENTS:

The Murder of Lovejoy.

Woman's Rights.

III. Public Opinion.

Surrender of Sims.

Sims Anniversary. VI.

Philosophy of the Abolition Movement.

Removal of Judge Loring. VIII.

The Boston Mob. IX.

The Pilgrims.

Letter to Judge Shaw and President

Walker. Idols.

. XII.

Harper's Ferry. XIII.

Burial of John Brown.

Lincoln's Election.

Mobs and Education.

XVI. Disunion.

Progress.

XVIII. Under the Flag.

XIX.

The War for the Union.

XX. The Cabinet.

Letter to the Tribune.

XXII. Toussaint L'Ouverture.

XXIII. A Metropolitan Police.

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XXI.

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