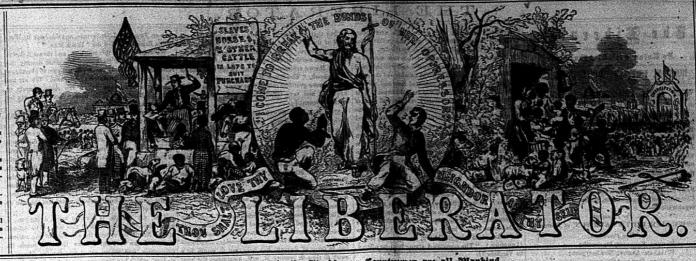
WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6

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te subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. he are not responsible for any debts of the - Westell Phillips, Edward Quincy, Ed



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

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VOL. XXXIII. NO. 32.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1696.

Refuge of Oppression.

WHITE AND BLACK LABOR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

The editor of the Catholic Telegraph is now a conof the Cathotic Teterrapia of the physics of the pwell clap hands on the acquisition of sessant. With his talents and benedic-sistant. With his talents and benedicall strengthen and sanctify their cause to a legree. They have always wanted the catholic Church. Thank God that, be Catholic Church. Thank cook that there had but wretcheds uccess in mak-yor and venerable men the dupes and in of their fanaticism! May our beloved to be so lost to reason as to join rank, e. Phillips, Garrison, and the Beechers an evil; but the Grelleyizing of our

the beso lost to reason as to join ranks lee, Phillips, Garrison, and the Beechers! as an evil; but the Grelleyizing of our add be a greater evil. The grelleyizing of our add be a greater evil. The grelleyizing of our add be a greater evil. The grelleyizing of our art of the great an article from our Western to describe the south experts of abolitionism; and it in dy deficient in logical exactices. Its pure the season of the great from the south ought to be thrown open force white labor, and the negro emancipated, friend. The objection to this, as given by its friend beads and the negro emancipated, friend. The objection to this, as given by its friend beads supplent him; and this objection of the great of his great of his great of his part of his have been established to provide the state of his plan nonsense. It is abound for any ay that the presence of the negro satisfacted by the the snows of Canada and the Northwest." the signification of these propositions? The Kens is plain nonsense. It is abound for any ay that the presence of the negro adds to the middle of the state of his plain nonsense. It is abound for any ay that the presence of the negro adds to the middle of the state of the white man. We suptour contemporary has been impregnated sentiment by the amalgamation doctrine of Phillips. And what do the remaining ones show? This, that negro colonies are; and if the negro will live in the South in the middle of the white man. We suptour contemporary has been impregnated to the his plain and inevitable; in the condition. This is an inevitable infersome the propositions of our friend. But this it fits he negro will remain at the South in the middle of the white man. The thing cannot be done. The charms of the South of the wide haber, his proved himself to be an amalant; is that the negro is unfit for freedom, at the "rich climes of the South by open to the ana

We do not wish to see the black man in competition this the white. We desire to see them far apart, we could to be no partnership between the two text. We have no anxiety to see them intermingled entirely and the second property of the white race split to be carefully preserved." #

And further vet. The Editor asks and answers But what will become of the colored population will be time enough to grapple with that poin a slavery is abolished."

That is to say, first upset the house, and then take the of the inmates. Was there ever anything so kerd? Four millions of unfortunate inmates too! Ore contemporary should not advocate the overther of a great domestic institution, without a wated plan. He should not leave things to chance lie reminds us of Sir Boyle Roach and the prison lie reminds us of Sir Boyle Roach and the prison of the order of the state of the

ation is a very great subject. Are was a saying that the editor of the Telegrap

10

The Galesburg (Illinois) Democrat says that the fol-lowing flagrantly disloyal resolutions were recently passed at a Copperhead meeting in the town of Rio, in that State:—

in that State:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, by the issuing of a Proclamation, freeing the negro slaves of the Southern States, openly set at naught the Constitution of the curry, and arrogated to himself the power to enact and nullify State laws at his pleasure, in deflance of State Constitutions; and

Whereas, He has also, in that Proclamation, ordered and decreed that the Executive Government, including the Military and Naval force, recognize and maintain the freedom of said negro slaves; and

ment, including the Military and Navat torce, recognize and maintain the freedom of said negro slaves; and
Whoreas, He further declares and makes known that such freed negroes are to be received into the service of the United States, thus evidently intendeding to incite the slaves to servile insurrection, that their masters may be murdered, their property destroyed, and, as an inevitable consequence, their wives and daughters violated; therefore,
Resolved, That while we, as loyal citizens of, the State of Illinois, are ever, ready to support this or any other administration in its lawful and constitutional acts, we are unwilling to tender further support or aid to an administration that openly violates the Constitution of the United States, and tramples under foot the Constitutions of the different States.

Resolved, That the President, who has sworn before his God to support and maintain the Constitution of his country, and then wantonly violates it, is not only a dangerous and unfit person to be at the head of the nation, but is foresworn and perjured, and should no longer be permitted to disgrace the chair once occupied by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

Resolved, That we contemplate with horrer the

and should no longer be permitted to dual resistance of the casults which must follow the enforcement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation to the people of the South; that we loathe and abbot the miscreant who would deliberately arm five hundred thousand demi-savages, under the specious pretext of a military necessity, and turn them loses upon our white brethern of the South.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we are forced to the conclusion that the war now waged by the administration against the South is not, and has not been, for the restoration of the Union, but has had for its object the abolition of slavery, the wiping out of lines and the territorializing of the Southern States, or, failing in this, a dissolution of the Union; we here deliberately and firmly pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will permy for the resistance of the states of the death all alterapts to draft any of our citizens into the army; and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made amongst us by the minions of the administration.

Resolved, That while we regard the Emancipation of the state of the state of the second of the same state of the same state of the same state.

arrests to be made amongst us by the minions of the administration.

Resolved, That while we regard the Emancipation of Proclamation as the final blow that has destroyed all hope of the reconstruction of the Union as it was, we also view it as the entering wedge which will ultimately divide the middle and northwestern States from our mischief-making, puritanical, fanatical New England brethren, and, finally, culminate in the formation of a Democratic Republic out of the middle, northwestern and Southern States, and for this we are thankful.

Resolved, That we will resist the introduction of free negroes into the town of Rio, first by lawful means, and when that fails, we will drive them, together with such whites as may be engaged in bringing them in, out of the State, or afford them hospitable graves.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic

friend of the Telegraph desire to make Abolitionists of his readers? His writings attest that he does. He is now quoted approvingly by all the Abolitionism in the country. But his success will be small. He cannot taint his Irish readers. Does hook now that Abolitionism is far more than half the cause of the rebellion is far more than half the cause of the rebellion is fine and well cultivated in the force of his fine and well cultivated in the same pro-slaveryism which he himself advocates every week? We should hope that he is not so blinded by prejudice to the Lincoln Administration as not to be able to perceive the fact. Thus our as not to be able to perceive the fact. Thus our two distinguished contemporaries represent and continue, in all the extent possible for them to command, the whole cause of the resent unhapty conditions of the Republic. For the sake of decency and patriotism, let them desist. They are giving scandal,—they are doing injury. With the Abolitions of the need to the Church will have nothing to do; and at the extremes and subtleties of both, the world is laughing, and sneering, and jibing.—Boston Pilot.

The Galesburg (Illinois) Democrat says that the following the contemporaries are presented as the following the contemporaries and subtleties and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the RESTORERS AND DEFENDERS of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and by that proud title history will salute you.

1 congratulate you upon your nominations. They

LIBERTY, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me argentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public wirtnes—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And every jealousy, I am sure, will now be bushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pagh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a getileman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style,

and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an onen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourselves to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure FIRST the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions, of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surronder these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio?

Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who, for the time, conduct the government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home, to a military prison; thence to mock military trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue; and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free popular government itself. It is the whole question; upon one side, liberty; upon the other, despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law, constitution, and military commissions usury he place of the ordinary courts of the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptrous Burnside—a

constitutional incerty—to try the cause be has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands, now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it.

By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of vicinces and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whensoever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Soffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by

**TALLANDIGHAN O. Conference of the state of the continue of t

Selections.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

We have read Vallandigham's Address to the People of Ohio. It is dated the 15th of July. It contains no allusion to the recent glorious triumphs of the Federal armies, which have sent such a glow of the revery natifotic heart. riotic heart. ord of sympathy with the Union

still opposes the war.

In short, it is the letter of a man whose heart is with the enemies of his country. It is not possible that he should be elected Governor of Ohio.

Vallandigham's address, as a political document, is a very weak affair. It lacks point and pith. It is puerile and declamatory. As a specimen of the stricementally its author would inaugurate, if he had the power, take his statement that he did not find

stitemanship its author would inaugurate, it he had the power, take his statement that he did not find at the South anybody but that was ready, when our armies were withdrawn, to discuss the question of reunion. He says:

"Neither did I meet any one, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased, and intending armies been includence, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argumants I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened."

Now suppose, for a moment, this programme car-

opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened.

Now suppose, for a moment, this programme carried out. "When the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn," he says. Invading armies been withdrawn, and the says. Invading armies withdrawn "from whence? The South claims as a part of the Confederacy every Size State. Withdraw our "invading armies," therefore, from Missouri, from Kentucky, and from Tennessee. Give up Vicksburg once more, with its Gibraltarlike fortifications. Give up Port Hudson—give up New Orlean—give up Baltimore, Port Royal, Harper's Ferry, Noriolk, and every strong and strategic point in the whole South. Withdraw our "invading armies,"—let the South repossess itself of all the territory, all the forts, all the rivers, cites and fortresses which those "invading armies," at the cost of hundreds of thousands of brave men's lives, have I taken and possessed—and then, what return? Does the South propose to remain loyal and faithful to the Union? Will she then, yield the contest, and cease to rebel against the just and bonign government established by our fathers? Not a bit of it. She will then "cossider and discuss the question of reunion." In other words, Mr. Vallandigham proposes to yield all the ground gained during a two years' struggle by our brave armies, at an untold-cost of treasure and life, for the sake of opening a debating school between the North and the South, to see whether the South will consent to allow the American nation yet to exist undivided, and unshorn of more than half its territory!

But suppose, after the debating school is over and closed, the South still decides for disunion, what then? It is tree, Mr. Vallandigham does not doubthesis me of the argument. But his judgment on that matter is a thing of small account. The South will consent to live under the same government with the issue of the argument. But his judgment on that matter i

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD FOR ONE

EXTRA SESSION OF 1861

means of procuring coin to pay interest on the public debt.

July 10. Voted against bill for collection of revenue, and made his famous speech, or philippic, against the President.

Also voted against bill authorizing national loans of \$250,000,000, for pay and subsistence of soldiers then in the field. Yeas 150, nays 5.

NAYS—Mesers. Burnett, Norton, Reid, Vallandigham and Wood,—5.

Mesers. Burnett, Norton and Reid are now in the Rebel army.

July 13.—During discussion of the volunteer bill, (for raising 500,000 men and \$500,000,000,) in the Committee of the Whole, and also after the bill was reported to the House, he refused to sanction it, or vote for it, unless the House would adopt his resolution requiring the President to appoint seven commissioners to accompany the army, to receive and consider any proposition of peace that should come from the robets, (with arms in their hands.) missioners to accompany the army, to receive and consider any proposition of peace that should come from the rebels, (with arms in their hands.)

July 17.—Offered a series of resolutions, which, in substance, are as follows:

1st. That by accepting the services of volunteers, for the suppression of the rebellion, the President violated the Constitution.

2d. That in blockeding.

violated the Constitution.
2d. That in blockading the ports of rebel cities, he did the same.
3d. That by drawing unappropriated money to feed the soldiers, he usurped the powers of Congress

5th. That the suppression of traitorous papers was

also a violation.
6th.-And that the arrest of disloyal persons wa

6th. And that the arrest of disloyal persons was and is the same thing.

He also refused to vote either for or against the bill for the punishment of persons found guilty of conspiring against the Government, or of aiding or abetting such conspiracy. And as the gentleman was always anxious to give reasons for his acts, and as he failed to do so in this instance, we have the right to believe that he did not wish to vote to punish himself for any disloyal act he might commit. And on the same day voted against the following:

Resolved, That the House hereby piedges itself to vote for any amount of money, and any amount of men, which may be necessary to insure a speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And yot his adherents say, "We have given all the actions and the proposition of the results of the results of the "Very and the same and the results of t

everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And yet his adherents say, "We have given all the men and money that were called for."

On the the 18th of July, voted against giving the President authority to use these forces in the field for the subjection of the rebels, and offered the following in the army appropriation bill:

Resolved, That no compensation be allowed to any officer appointed prior to the passage of this act.

July 22.—Refused to vote for the first division of Crittedner's resolutions, which says the present deplorable civil war has been thrust upon the country by the disunionists of the South, &c.

July 25th.—Voted against the amendment to National Loan bill, authorizing the issuing of Treasury notes.

July 25th.—Stated in the aisle of the House (where he was nine tenths of the time) that he objected to the punishment of conspirators against the Government.

July 29th.—Woted against amendments to Internal Revenue bill, to reduce direct taxation one half.

July 29th. P. M.—Voted against Internal Revenue bill, in toto. He found he could not have an opportunity of exciting the populace to violence on the subject of high taxation, he therefore concluded to vote against all taxation of any kind.

August 3d.—Voted against bill for confiscating the property of armed rebels.

August 5th.—Introduced resolution for a convention of States to amend Constitution. A short time after, voted against resolution to appoint committee to consider such amendments to the Constitution as amight be deemed necessary to restore mutual confidence, Sec. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!

Voted against bill requiring heads of departments to team the time after, thereby wishing to give the traitors an opening the property of the p

portently of accretaining the interests of ministration.

During the remarks on the bill for the increase of pay for private soldiers, &c., Mr. V. said: "I should be glad to discuss and DENOUNCE this MONSTROUS proposition as it deserves, but want of time will not permit." And as the yeas and nays were not called on the final passage of the bill, it is reasonable to presume that he voted against it.

ever! They care not how this is accomplished, a that it is done. The fact they desire to see accomplished. Your correspondent took pains to inquire into the matter, and to this end closely questioned every intelligent Canadian or Englishman on the subject of our national difficulties.

"One man, in answer to the question. What would you do if Jeff Davis should come to Quebee? replied: "We would spirif him?" And what would you do if Lincoln came here? to which he responded: "We would spit in his face!" To which we replied, that somebody would get badly threshed if we were on hand when our President was insulted."

COPPERHEAD AXIOMS.

Nobody has a right to be President except a pro-

Nobody has a right to be Present except a five above proporat. We have no government when the people elect from any other party.

Whenever a State becomes dissatisfied with an act of the Federal Government, it can second at will, and it is a violation of the Constitution to coerce it into submission.

Andrew Jackson violated the Constitution when he coerced Calhour and his competrs into submission to Federal Laws in 1832.

Andrew Jackson Violated States and his composits into submission to Federal Laws in 1832.

Wigfall and others had a perfect right to fire on Fort Sumtor. The Federal Government is violating the Constitution in resenting the insult.

The Constitution in resenting the insult.

The Constitution as we interpret it, and the Union as it was when Davis, Toombs, Thompson and Floyd controlled it.

Lincoln is not President of the United States, and we owe no allegiance to his administration.

It is unconstitutional to arrest anybody who is aiding and abetting the Southern Confederacy. Stephen A. Douglas was a fool for asserting "that every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots and traitors."

Jeff. Davis is a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman, and Abe Lincoln a negro worshipper, and low, mean Yankee.

Alt lies Buller is a beast.

pure patriot.

The Union can only be restored through the agency of the glorious old Democratic party.

Abe Lincoln is an imbecile, and ought to be im-

peached.
Slavery must exist, if the Union is dissolved.
It is unconstitutional to vote any other than

It is unconstitutional to vote any other than the Democratic ticket. Everybody is an abolitionist who is in favor of sup-pressing the rebellion.—Ingham Co. (Mich.) News.

JOHN BRIGHT'S REPLY TO ROEBUOK.

One of the London papers, which gives a weekly view of the "Inner Life of the House of Commons," sketches in a very graphic manner the proceedings of the first evening on the proposition of Roebuck for the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the British Government. Here is what it says of John Bright:

The Robbit of was the gry in the lobbies

what it says of John Bright:—

"There's Bright up! was the cry in the lobbies and the outer rooms; and straightway the wandering members scudded into the bouse, as you see the fowls in a farm-yard hurry to the barn door when the farmer appears, with sieve in hand, to throw to them their daily food. And every man inside settled himself down, anxious to listen to the great orator on this his pet subject. Mr. Bright began with Mr. Roebuck; and what a exabing he administered to the member for Sheffield, none can know but those who were present to hear and see. It was not invective, however, nor mere declamatory abuse. "He did not use hard words, nor did he seem to be in the slightest degree vindictive. The weapons of the honorable member for Birmingham were facis well handled—handled as no one but he can handle facts. And as, one by one, these terrible facts fells. handled—handled as no one out in the dark and as, one by one, these terrible upon poor Roebuck's bead, you almost felt the assailed, and an inclination to implore sailant to have mercy. And how the Hous and laughed! There are few members of tion in the House who have not felt the Roebuck's sharp attacks, and hence the control of the roebuck in the roebuck is seen that the roebuck in the roebuc

Noble John Bright!

THE LONDON TIMES AND PRES. LINCOLN

WHAT THE "THUNDERER" THOUGHT THREE YEARS

A correspondent sends to the London Daily Nets the following extracts from the Times on the occasion of the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. They stand in marked contrast with the articles which now appear in that journal:—

stand in marked contrast with the articles which now appear in that journal:—

Times. Nov. 20, 1860.— Mr. Lincoln has been elected the President, and Mr. Hamilin, Vice President, of the great American Confederacy. The event has been long forescen, and will surprise nobody who has paid the least attention to American politics. It is the natural reaction against the outrages and excesses of 1855 and 1856—the protest of the freest and best educated part of the American people against acts of high-handed violence and oppression, which preceded the adverter of Buchanan to power. If the South has, at length, found that is not ommipotent in the councils of the country, that unpleasant discovery is owing to the foolish and intemperate use which the South has made in the normal and perfect state of human society, and the North has been bitterly taunted with its bonest industry, and the coarseness of manners which the fastidious Southern planter traces to that cause. While claiming for itself the monopoly of the Government of the United States, the South has constantly held the language of disaffection, and the United States have been ruled by a party which was perpetually talking of disuniting them.

Times, Nov. 21, 1860.— We rejoice on higher and super grounds that the election has ended in

Times, Nov. 21, 1860.— We rejoice on higher mad surer grounds that the election has ended it he return of Mr. Lincoln; we are glad to think hat the march of slavery, and the domineering tons thick its advocates were beginning to assume over reedom, have been at length arrested and silenced.

Ireedom, have been at length arrested and silenced."

Times, November 26, 1866; "Should South
Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate
themselves permanently from the federation, constituting themselves a new nation, &c., with all the
appendages of independence, then the whole series
of American politicians will have been in the wrong
—and this journal, which has always declared such
an event to be impossible, will have been in the
wrong with them."

Wrong with them."

Times, November 29, 1860.—" Can any sane may believe that England and France will consent, as in ow suggested, to stultify the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade, and the purchase the favor of Charleston and Milledgeville by recognizing what has been called 'the isotherma law which impels African labor towards the tropics on the other side of the Atlantic'?

The same of the Atlantic'?

an event to be it

which probably a century may not heal, and the posterity of some who now hear my voice will look back with ammentation at the course taken when the probable will be considered to the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and such gentlemen as my choose to follow his leading. (Cries of '0h') I suppose the honorable gentleme when ory '0h! are aware of the fact that we softer from some errors of our ancestors, and that there are few people who have it not to say that if their fathers had been wiser, their children had been happier. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) We know the cause of this revoit. We know its purposes and its end. Those who have made it have not left the world in darkness with respect to their intentions. But what the revoit is to accomplish is atill hidden from our sight, and I will abstain now—as I have always abstained—from predicting what is to come. I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I hope for, what I shall rejoice in, but I know what I know a considered in the second the contest is a stranged in the dat, or whether, to use the expression of my honorable friend, it will purify nation steeped in sinces in connection with its conduct to that mee, is known casty to the Supreme. In Illiand are alike the breath of men and the life of State. I am willing to commit to Him the lease of this dread contest; but I limplore Him, and I beacech this House, that I would be a suprementable of the most stup No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863. WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION ANNIVER.

The Twenty-Ninth Anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies was celebrated by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Bociety, and a large number of friends of freedom from various parts of New England, at the beautiful Island Goove in Abington, where for so many years this occasion has been wont to be commemorated, becoming a source of light, imited to many hearts. to be commemorated, becoming a source of light, im-pulse and inspiration to many hearts.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester, who, in behalf of th

For President,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Bost Vice Presidents, BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth; WILLIAM ASHBY, Newburyport; SAMUEL DYER, Ablington; ELMER HEWITT, Weymouth; JOSHUA PERRY, Hanson: BENJ. F. HUTCHINSON, Milford, N. H.; EDWARD M. DAVIS, Philadelphis.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Boston; SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Leicester.
Finance Committee,

ce Committee, Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam, Lewis Ford, Mrs. Caroline R. Pu H. W. Blanchard, Henry H. Brigham. The above were unanimously accepted as the offi-

The above were unanimously accepted as the officers of the meeting.

Mr. Garsson, on taking the chair, spoke-of the
almost literal fulfilment of the prophecies made by Abolltionists of the good working of emancipation in
the British West Indies; and of the storm of repreach
through which the British Abolitionists passed during
the debate which preceded that event. In our own
country, slavery, like a rope of sand, is fast wearing away, and we hope soon to rejoice in its utter extinction. Mr. Garrison read, as eminently appropriate to the occasion, the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and
pointed out how the predictions of the prophet have
been fulfilled to the letter, wherever a loosening of
the bordis of oppression has been practised.

the bodds of oppression has been practised.

Mr. Garrison informed the meeting that, among others present, was the Rev. Dr. Massix of London who, led come for the company. others present, was the nev. Dr. anassas of London, who had come to this country as a representative of various English religious denominations, and as bearer of an Anti-Slavery Address, from British Christians; and he hoped we should hear his voice among us. He and ne noped was also glad to see Hon. HENRY WILSON present, one who never lost an opportunity to attend an and-slavery meeting, and from him also we should hope to hear. As Mr. Wilson came to the platform, he was warmly cheered.

Mr. Garrison then read a portion of a recent state-ment of Mr. Edward S. Philbrick,—formerly of this State, and son of our late Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick,—now manager and proprietor of numerous es tates on the Port Royal islands, showing by numerous and statistics how favorably freed ing for the emancipated people there. Mr. P's lette was published in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Hutchinson family then sang, in their pe

Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, was then inti

on the other side of the Atlantic"?

Times, December 5, 1860.—"In South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, an appeal is to be made to the last powers vested in the State Constitution, with a view to disunion, on no ground whatever that can be discovered, except that they do not like Mr. Lincoln. He has committed himself to declarations against slavery.

""" To all the base of the committed himself to declarations against slavery.

"" To all the committed himself to declarations against elavery.

"" To all the committed himself to declared the violence reported from the Southern States that there would be for the electors of Southwark, refusing to pay assessed taxes, because Lord Palmerston had declared against the ballot." to-day, and in meeting the men, and the women too, who have so long stood together in behalf of the Antiwho have so long stood together in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause in America. I have a deep respect for these friends, and it was long my demestic pleas-ure to act, from year to year, in behalf of the Annual Bezzar held in Boston, to aid in the cause of the total Abolition of Slavery. I was then associated with one who was as truly a member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society as if she had lived within the bounds of your State. This allusion of Dr. M to his wife (since deceased) whose warm heart and active mind had greatly endeared her to many in this country, was had declared against the ballot."

Times, December, 1860.—" Of one thing the Democrats may be well assured, that the character and prestige of the several United States in the eyes of Europe depend on their Federal Union. " All that is noble and venerable in the United States is associated with its Federal Constitution. It is not the demonstrations of Southern roffanism in Congress, or the filliustering aggrandizement of the South, from the Mexican annexations downward, or the Great State of the South, from the Mexican annexations downward, or the Kansas-Nebraska act—it is not these, or any triumph of Democratic insolence during their ascendency of half a century, that has commanded the sympathy and admiration of Europe." had greatly endeared her to many in this country, wa had greatly endeared her to many in this country, was received with sincere emotion. I was one of the workers in behalf of that Emancipation which we to day are met to celebrate. I do not say I was a grea part of that work, but rather that I was one of the least of those workers; but whatever aid I could give travelling, speaking, using my political and persona influence in its behalf, that I did give. We then has influence in its behalf, that I did give. We then had amongst us a class, fully equal in temper and conduct to any "copperheads" or "rattlesnakes" which you know anything about in this country. I am sorry to feel obliged to tell you that the English nation never has been wholly Anti-Slavery. At the time spoken of, the lordlings and aristocracy of England put every possible obstacle in the way of the great measure of Emancipation, and Wilberforce (himself more than a whole bench of Lords and Bishops) was glad, in a Parliament of six hundred; to find forty-five men to atand by him. But the subject was agitated, and an Agency Society was instituted. Then it was that my friend George Thompson (applause) and many others went Times, December 11, 1860.—Without sharing the opinions, much less using the language of the Abolitionists, with respect to slavery, * * we look upon the conduct of South Carolina in this matter as disgraceful in the last degree. Times, December 31, 1860.—"The free commerce which might be opened at Charleston or New Orleans would fail to produce cordial relations with a confederacy which would be pledged to promote the indefinite extension of slavery, even if it were not tempted to revive the slave trade." George Thompson (applause) and many others wen forth to labor, and soon the petitions to Parliamen began to roll in. At this time there was not a Bisho of the church would vote for Emancipation! Hard! ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE NEW YORK

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.

That horrible riot in New York is being slowly crashed out. But, what fiendish work the demons have made! We blush for our common humanity, as we read of the poor, innocent, defenceless blacks. The records of the darkest ages and the most barbarous times will be searched in vain, for a parallel to the savage ferocity displayed towards these poor creatures. Utterly molfensive, completely defenceless, guilty of no crime, these poor wretches are inhumanly beaten, tortured, and burned to death. Is it possible that such horrible atrocities are being perpetrated in the nineteenth century, and in the greatest city in America?

But, while we stand appalled at the unparalleled barbarily and utter fiendishness of this mob, let us not fail to learn the lesson which its awill wicked and ferocious antipathy exists against this poor race? How sit that this mob become more blood-thirsty than wild beasts? What has transformed these men into, not savages, but demons? Such a thing as this is not the growth of a moment, or a day. There can be but one answer. It is the frait of that long, long era of injustice and violence, which has marked our dealings with the negra. It is the same spirit which crops out in those disgraceful exists of professedly Free States, called "Black Laws." This mob is only doing what a great many persons feed.

The appeals to prejudice, to cate, and to race, which, for the basest possible ends, have for years been made to the lower classes of the community. It is the same spirit which crops out in those disgraceful exists and protessed years and protessed years and protessed years and proteased years and outrage to the community. It is the same spirit which crops out in those disgraceful exists and protessed years and protessed years and protessed years and protess forms of injustice and outrage to the community of the protession of the community is the same spirit which crops out in those disgraceful exists.

The appeals to prejudice, to cate, and to race, which the sand and eight ministers of Great Britain signed a atrong and sympathetic reply. On the 3d of June last, a meeting of clergy at Manchester joined in an address to the churches and people of America, and they have now sent it hither by the hands of deputies. That address I have with me to-day. I had the pleasure to read it to an audience of six thousand persons in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. I have read it to large assemblies in Philadelphia, New Haven, and cisewhere in this country. I had also the honor to read it to President Lincoln at Washington, whom I am happy to believe firmly and heartily opposed to slavery. I hope also to present it soon in Boston; and should the reading be desired, I shall be happy to read it here.

immediately is, were, with a few noble exceptions, unfriendly to this country, who more than willing that of the Keglish people generally, of the vant masses of the working people, of the extensive and vell-informed middling classes, as also of great numbers of the most intelligent, gifted, and best educated met and women in the kingdom, his belief was far otherwise. It is their influence, it is a salutary respect and fear of them, which holds back the English Government from an acknowledgment of the Confederacy, and from openly and directly giving them the aid which it now suffers to be given indirectly. In Illustration of modern British "copperheadsm," Mr. May read a paragraph, which had been cut from the London Dispoted of July 11th last, and sent to him by an English fitted. It stated that a large committee of Earls, Lords, and other "Honorables" (the names were read) had been raised to procure a "marble statue, heroic aire," to be executed of the late General Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson) as a recognition of his worth as a hero and a Christian." "It is not intended," says the Dispotch, "that subscriptions to the statue should imply any opinion on the merits of the American struggle "1 Oh, no, not in the least ! (Laughter.). "The completed statue is to be offered to Virginia"!

Roy. Dr. Massix explained that of the names read

to Virginia"!

Rev. Dr. Massin explained that all the names
by Mr. May belonged to the Tory party. Sever
these persons might themselves have given the
pounds needed for the statue, without missing it. Tory party is well known to be always is hostility to every liberal measure. He thought Mr. May had not done full justice to the spirit of many of the English aristocracy. Many of them are widely different from their class. Lord Carlisle, Lord Lyone, the Duke of Argyle and others are noble and excellent persons, whose influence is just what we could desire. The Government is not opposed to the abolition of slayery; and a wast preponderance of the people are strongly in favor of it. I wish not to sever the friendly ties between this country and England, but to bind them more closely. Let nothing be done, let nothing be even said, by any friend of freedom in America or England, to provoke hostility between the two coun-England, to provoke hostility between the two coun

had distinctly spoken of certain honorable exception among the British aristocracy. But when the Rev Dr. Massie had named the Duke of Argyle and the Eart of Carlisle, had he not about exhausted the list of those of that class who had manifested any sympa-thy with the Government and People of the United States in she present war! Far be it from him to do States in she present war? Far be it from him to do aught to excite a hostile feeling between the two countries. We are not doing this, when we point out the violations of a just neutrality which England is continually committing toward this country. We are really the friends of peace and amity in so speaking, for we point out a palpable danger to that peace, we give a friendly warning, we implore that country to desist from the building, equipping, and arming of piratical cruisers against our commerce, in her own ports, before it becomes altogether too late to prevent the war which such a course on England's part must ports, perore it becomes anogene to that a prevent the war which such a course on England's part must bring on. If we would have peace, we must observe the conditions of peace. And it is far more in Eng-land's power than in ours to decide the question of war between the two countries. For the

Mr. GARRISON most cordially responded to the sen ments expressed by Dr. Massie against hostility be tween this country and England. He hoped he should never live to see a war between these two countries never live to see a war been been and population.

But the aim of the Copperhead press and population armity against England. He be lieved the great mass of the English people were in feeling with the North. He had seen the account of

feeling with the North. He had seen the account of but one popular meeting (that at Sheffield) which took the other side. The Government suspends its decision. But it has not recognized the South as a nation, and we may yet hope that it will not do so. Great credit is due to the dissenting clergy of England, (in comparison with those of the Established Church,) for their efforts against slavery. Here, we have no established church, but our clergy have not, as a body, taken the right position on this subject. The special representatives of religion here have continued to favor slavery, and to this fact its long continuance is mainly owing. tinuance is mainly owing.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the noble effort of the Joyal

en of the land, to raise a mill names of women, and as many of men, to petition Congress for the complete and entire abolition of slavery, and informed the audience that they would have an opportunity to sign this petition.

The Hutchinsons now led the assembly in singing the John Brown song, which was given with much enthusiam. After it, the meeting adjourned for dis-ner. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERMOON. Met according to adjournment.
The third hymn on the printed sheet—by GEORGE
S. Bulmarkou—was then sung to the tune of "Old
Hundred," as follows:—

God reaps his judgment-field to-day,
And sifts the darnel from the wheat;
A whirlwind sweeps the chaff away,
And fire the refuge of deceit.

In vain a nation's bloody sweat,
The sob of myriad hearts in vain,
If the scotched make may live to set
Its venom in our flesh again.

m. The lords of treason and the whip
Have called us to the dread appeal,
From the loud cannon's fevered lip,
And the wide flash of briatling steel.

If now the echo of that voice Shake down their prison-ho Shake down their prison-house of They have their own perfidious chol For God is good, and Truth is stre

But fires their own volcanic a God in their vineyard of Revolt Treads out his sacramental w

VI.

of that long, long era of injustice and violence, which has marked our dealings with the negro. It goves primarited. But the negro. It goves primarited to the long and an interest the negro. It goves primarited to the negro. It goves the negro. It WILLIAM WELLS BROWN was then in

to find that the Federal Government has at last got hold of the key to the overthrow of the rebellion and slavery at once. They threaten to arm their slaves! They dare not do it, and never will. Mr. Brown referred, in closing, to the new edition of his book, "The Black Man."

THE LIBERATOR.

They dare not do 1s, and never will.

Mr. Brown referred, in closing, to the new edition of his book, "The Black Man."

(I'w ewer gatified to find that many copies of this credition and the restriction of the book, "The Black Man."

(I'w ewer gatified to find that many copies of this credition and very timely book were called for by beremen present.]

Mrs. J. R. Van Bravnuvan, of Middlebore, do sittle to any a down a sense increduced, and of the present of the sense of the above and the sense of the sense o

forward and these plotters, a post-office was established at Hurricane Bend, called Hurricane Post-office,—all paid for by good easy Uncle Sam, as usual,—and this office was the medium through which these conspirators communicated with the rest of the country. tors communicated with the rest of the country. Their plan was to develop everywhere, to the utmost extent, the resources of the South, to raise themselves everything needed in their own region, and thus make the South entirely independent of the North. In regard to food and clothing, they had no doubt of being ship to effect this; but they were transled greatly gard to food and clothing, they had no doubt of being able to effect this; but they were troubled greatly on the medicine question! What to do for medicine, they couldn't tell, until the hydropathle system came into vogue, and they went in to that enthusiastically, believing that the Yankees could'nt blockade the water out. So they went to taking and giving cold water and hot water, &c., and felt convinced they could do without medicine. They talked splendidly about centralization of power, and the necessity of a strong government. They got it, I think, not long after, under the administration of Gen. Butter. In 1860 (1) the separation of the slaveholding States was fully deter the administration of Gen. Butter: In 1000 (7) lite separation of the slaveholding States was fully determined upon, and believed to be a sure thing,—only a question of time. Those who think that Abraham Lincoln's election caused Secession had better forever abandon that nonsense and delusion. About this time, the fortification of Ship Island, as a protecever abandon that nonsense and delusion. About this time, the fortification of Ship Island, as a protection to New Orleans, was determined upon,—ostensibly against England, in that war with England which the siavcholders always had ready to trot out upon the course when needed,—but in reality against the Yankees; and Jefferson Davis, being at that time Secretary of War under that splendid man, Frank Pierce, obtained of Congress all needful sproportations for the purpose. In the spring of 1858, I went to live is the mountains of Tennessee, not sorry to leave the society of the secressionists, and they not sorry to have me go, for I had no sympathy in their theories and plans. There I passed some years, in the greater set retirement, my husband being with me during the summers, but absent during the greater part of the remainder of the year. After the secession broke out, I found myself watched. I was occasionally visited and catechised. Generally I could talk a great while with them, and say nothing; but sometimes I couldn's wholly restrain myself, and one day was menacingly informed I "couldn't pass muster." Just what that meant I didn't know; but others informed me they regarded me as "no better than a Lincoln spy"—that was intelligible enough. The South was no place for me, and I left. Henceforth my work is here, at the North, and I mean to work for freedom. I have adittle boy, five years old, to whom I must be father and mother both, whom I mean to bring up as a lover of liberty, an uncompromising hater of slavery. If any one here would like my help to talk to the "Copperheads" in their town, and will left me know, I shall be glad to respond to their summons.

The President announced that the Finance Com-

ture on Toussint L'Onverture, and this book by Wm. Wells Brown, entitled the "Black Man."

We must grapple this rebellion, and thrust it down. This is the duly of the hour. We must destroy the recibilion. Thus only can we do our part to overthous off oppression, all aristocracy, all, caste. We are not fighting for ourselves or for the slave, werely or mikinly. The battle of the human race, of liberty for all peoples, is now waring.

ant child would petition the Government against slavery, and for cicaning it thoroughly out of the country. But a more important thing is—every man in this country should sak for THE ENFORCEMENT OF in this country should sak for the ENVIOLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. If this were thoughly enforced, slavery would soon fall in the Borde
States, and we should have Peace, Safety, and Union The loyal leagues in Baltimore have already declared for emancipation in Maryland. The people of Missouri have strongly begun the work of emancipation, though not in what I think the best way. Delaware is on the verge of emancipation.

Mr. Wilson answered a question about the Suprem

Court, by saying that four, and perhaps five, of the Judges were right as to the constitutionality of the Proclamation; but added, if the people are right and resolute, there will be nothing to fear from the Sureme Court. Mr. GARRISON said-The way to sustain the Pr

nation is to ask the President to abolish all slavery

minuous is to sak the President to abolish all slavery.

The greater includes the Jess.

Mr. G. then read a sentiment sent to this imeeting by a man of 86, a veteran friend in Vermont, Jesse Stedman. The Hutchinsons then sang the Contraband song,

Freedom Coming." The audience gave a unanimous and most hearty rote of thanks to our friends Ass B. Hutchinson and family, for the help and pleasure afforded to the meeting, and then Adjourned.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Secretaries.

*She was introduced as a native of South Carolina, daugh er of the late Judge Grimke, of Charleston.

This First of Addors A Anisotox. In economemoration of the anniversary of West India Emandipation never fails to bring together at the beautiful Island Grove in Abington, a large assemblage of the acriliest, most reliable and intelligent friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, who, through the long and desperate struggle of years with popular prejudice and all-abounding pro-slavery hostility, have kept their course steadily onward and upward. Not less than two thousand recoils were present on Saturday. The ke all-abounding pro-slavery hostility, have kept theis course steadily onward and upward. Not less than two thousand people were present on Saturday. The proceedings were, as usual, of a very interesting character. The songs of our Hutchinson friends (Asa B. and family) added much to the inspiration of the occasion. The absence of Mr. Phillips (bodily debility, in this instance, being the cause) always leaves a large vacancy to be filled; but, happly, the presence and specches of Rev. Dr. Massie, of Rogiand, and Hon. Henry Wilson, helped largely to mitigate the general disappointment. A good deal of zest was added to the proceedings by a very racy and telling speech made by Mrs. Van Benthuysen, a native of Middley bore in this State, but a relative of Jefferson Davis by marriage. It was an instructive revelation of the plottings of that arch traitor and his accomplices to dismember the republic, for many years past. Especially gratifying was in the state of the position of the pottings of that arch traitor and his accomplices to dismember the republic, for many years past.

Enwir Thourson being called for, came forward.

He said it was difficult to speak in favor of self-eyident traths. And it was self-eyident that emancipation of slaves would benefit the community in which it took place. Moreover, wherever the experiment has been tried, the facts have accorded with this self-eyident truth.

After a brief but lively speech, fall of amusement, he excused himself from saying more.

Ho. Herrar Wirson was now loudly called for and came forward amidst much applause. He made a very able speech, earnearly appealing to all antislavery people to continue firm, active, and courage costs, and the cause of the United States, and also to present the title of the cause of the Protestant miletres of France, or by no means killed, and in its continued life lay our or only called the continued of the cause of the Protestant mileters of France, or only one thing the lattle."

The Hutchinsons then sung a song—"Then hasted in the Battle."

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Mr. Garrison requested that that early soldler of Freedom, Theodore D. Weld, would speak a word to the undernected that the carry soldler of Freedom, Theodore D. Weld, would speak a word to the undernected that the carry soldler of Freedom, Theodore D. Weld, would speak a word to the thing the platform, Mr. Weld was warmly applauded.

Mr. Warm said—I do not know any one thing should be in perfect sympathy with God and the creatures he has fande. Just at this moment, it is not be the platform, Mr. Weld was warmly applauded.

Mr. Warm said—I do not know any one thing should be in perfect sympathy with God and the creatures he has fande. Just at this moment, it is not be the creatures he has fande. Just at this moment, it is not be a profounder aympathy with what most is, and the said and represent the various religious

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILLOW on of West India MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GEN

the cause of the hopeless bond Republican America. (Apple ways, Sir, concurred with y modes of practical action, but r reed, I am sure, in our at that whatever of influence I might poses should be given against the dark spirit as the proud consciousness that no though, won-of mine has given vitality to that system of bondage, which, in every fibre of its being; to republican institutions, to public of the United States :

our country, now struggling for existence Slaveholders' Rebellion, may not appl Slaveholders' Rebellion, may not appland the memoration of the anniversary of West India I cipation. I am not one of these. In this great of our country, when patriotism demanos dust actions, heroic deeds, and far-seeing tuttens would gladly turn, for inspiration and langual nations and to all the age. On the ritu anniversary, I remembered that it was not mercial Interest of England, not her? E tion. (Applause.) I remembered, what Dr. Kan has told you, that this great deed of freedom was ried over Commercial Interest over the Ed ried over Commercial Interest, over the Endian Church, over Aristocracy, over the Birnes, ris a majority of the British nation, but by the Cheis men and women of England. (Applause) In same minority of Christian men and visual achieved West India Emancipation, have present for United America; and we here this day, by voice of Dr. Massie, and the message he bear b from four thousand ministers of the lying total listened to their brave words of cher. [Apii The corrupting influences of British commens power the seas with piratical steamers; the Brit fablished Church may turn from us in this box, Christian civilization is struggling against the Christian civilization is strugging squast century give barbarism of slavery; the British solding gleefully taunt us with the assumed failured up the anti-Slavery nead a lead are for us and with us; and latenta, Churches, and Nobles, and Ministers mut be

their decree. (Applause.)

Let every loyal American gratefully means
that, in this troubled night of our national pel 2 ast friends of America in England are her the true Anti-Slavery men and women. (Appl Sarely then, loyal patriotism will sanction their v those who are now faithful among the

merica and republican institutions. I am accustomed, Sir, to take hopeful riess of I am accustomed, Sir, to take hopeful view dif-future of my country. Not the shadow of a sade ultimate success has flitted across my brain as slavery raised the banners of treasa. I kiesis the vitality of republican institutions, in the clisis less energies of a free people, in the progress of mi-in the providence of Almighty God; and, durind amild disaster and gloom, I have had undoucher its in the triumph of United Americ. (aprias-Nor and Laccustomed to complain of the side

army, f pouring out their blood to preserve the means of the nation. (Applause.) I see, too, that is ful ident of the United States, in the exercise of the has proclaimed that or ident of the United States, in the exercise powers of the government, has produined than three millions of slares in the relet "thenceforward and forcer FRES," and there of freedom is to be "observed, by forced "by army and navy,—by all the printing. (Applause.) I accept, hall so the deeds of humanity, justice and freedom, God that I have been permitted to have see

God that I have been permitted to an appare in this work of freeing my country from the wicked and treasonable barbarism.

But I confess to you, Sir, that, while I grads and proudly recur to these grand schiercrack, and proudly recur to these grand schiercrack a tioned by humanity and justice, religion as get thought you have been applied to the school of the scho of emasscipation in the rebel States, process
President, in the exercise of war power, as policy, the irrepealable law of the asios, it served, obeyed and enforced "by the substantion, is this day in peril. [Hear, bet']
I report it,—and if I had the power, I was in every loyal ear in America,—that this incree of emancipation, upon which the Pavoked the blessing of Heaven and the general process of the process of the service of the servic

when the series are series as the series as

elentless, inexorable foes, than by the cowardly

reise of the simed that no rebel States and that this i, obeyed and the power of the down, and that we some humbers from this for

hile I grainly and property and party of the future of the

When the President proclaimed, on the 22d of Sep-galer, that, on the lat of January, 1868, "all persons held as slaves" in the rebel States should be "then, bed a slaves "in the robel States should be "then, bed a slaves" in the robel states should be "then, the decorporard and foreyer free "—that the Govern-speat of the United States would " recognize and main-speat of the control freedom of such persons "—robel chiefs avowed unter freedom of such persons "—robel chiefs avowed unter freedom of "hotal the black flag, and proclaim other robel states and proclaim of the decorporation," but these deailliest foee of the repulsary of this decree, and, ere recution," but these deadliest foes of the repub-nor set the fatal effects of this decree, and, ere will be urgently begging for its "with-saler non execution." Rebel sympathizers, con-set Union men, foreign enemies, and doubting mess, saw in this beneficent measure of justice surroism the dire calamities of the war of races, and rapine. To the slave, the proclamation was an ioritation to the feast of blood and rapine, but on an invitation to the least of thood and rapine, out to prayer, faith and hope. Gen. Hamilton, Judge falt, and the noblest and treest men of the South, now naisers will be broken, will alone give permanent to pose to the country, and security to loyal men. (A plane.) In the face of the nations, this immortal pro-

pose to the face of the nations, this immortal proc-imation of freedom rescued the cause of our country from the seeming fiery and bloody struggle for power to the one hand, and independence on the other, and certacl it to the lofty height of a gigantic conteat be-trees Freedom and Slavery, Christian Civilization and bratil Barbarism. (Applause.)

The other day, I called on the President, in com-pany with Mr. John M. Forbes, one of the most prac-cial, agazious, far-seeing business men of Massachu-stit, John has just passed four months in England. Mr. Forbes said to the President, he "was fully con-tricted that his equancipation proclamation had 'pre-

Mr. Forbes said to the President, he "was fully con-ninced that his equancipation proclamation had pre-vented the recognition of the Confederate States by England, and preserved peace between the two coun-tries," (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lincoln promptly replied that he "had no doubt of it." (Applause.) The Government stands pledged to more than three millions of slaves, that hunger and thirst for the pricless boson of pipulsed freedom; to the uncon-ditional loyalists, who are crushed beneath the loof of the robel Slave Power; to the champions of the United States in other lands, who are withholding their Governments from engaging in this bloody centest to dismember our country, and blot United contest to distinction the map of nations, to enforce the America from the map of nations, to enforce the Proclamation of Emanophation in the rebel States. This Proclamation is a Decree of Freedom made in the face of earth and heaven. The peace and secu-This Proclamation is a Decree of Freedom mane to the face of earth and heaven. The peace and accu-lify, the unity and renown of the country demand in enforcement wherever the authority of the na-tion shall extend, as the irrevocable law of the Rejon shall extend, as the irrevocable law of the Acceptable. If the President, if the Cabinet, if the states and recreate to this plighted faith of the nation, they will descre the scorn of carth and the judgments of tren. (Applause.)
have. Sir, undoubting faith in the intentions and

I have, Sir, undoubting sain in the intentions and the purposes of the President of the United States. Dr. Massic told you to-day, that he "believed Presi-dent Lincoln desired the freedom of every slave in America." I believe President Lincoln is a sincere and true anti-slavery man, as sincere and as true as n that treads the soil of the republic. (Hear any man that treads the soil of the republic. (rear, bear.) Expressing to the President, the other day, my apprehensions in regard to the efforts making to theart and defeat the enforcement of the Emancipation preclamation, he said to me that he "should serer withdraw that preclamation." (Enthusiastic applause.) I believe, Sir, that the President firmly applaue.) I believe, Sir, that the President army intends to "observe, obey and enforce" it he proclamation—to withdraw, modify or qualify it, never!. (Applaue.) But I see clearly, as the practical issues involved in it present themselves for solution, that its deadliest foce will resort to every device to thwart and baffle it; that conditional loyalty will wield every se befine it; that condutional toyaty with wheat every so-dentive influence to seduce, or silence, or demoralize the country. I see clearly, too, Sir, that the counsels of the nation, that should now be as inflexible as des-ting, will waver and falter, unless assured and stead-ied by the iron resolution of that intelligent patriotism which sees, with clear and undazzled vision, that slavery now is, and ever must be, the mortal and dead foe to United America and her republican insti-Let the true and the tried men of America se bosoms glow with the sacred fires of that patri m which can never forget, and will never forgive the bloody crimes of slavery against the life of the nation and its heroic defenders, demand, inexorably demand, the unconditional enforcement of the procla mation of emancipation in the States in rebellion.

Slavery, to extend its dominion, to enlarge its sway rics with blood, murdered and maimed her no ung men, and carried into her homes the sun nies of civil war. God Almighty has give ortunity—the President has uttered the d cree—then let this bruised and bleeding people take God's opportunity, enforce the President's decree, and

o resurrection. (Applause.)

Sir, slavery has distinctly pronounced against the untry, its faith, its creed, its institutions for the cul the and elevation of the soiling masses, its spirations and its hopes. Its manifold crimes against the country, its institutions, and its defenders, glare upon as whichsoever way we turn. The time has gone by fewere when any American, who is loyal to his country, who is imbued with the spirit of its institutions. he accepts its subline creed as a living faith, who is spired by its hopes of the future, can favor the long-resistence of slavery in America. (Hear, hear.) He amont be true to his country, who, in the lights of toald perpetuate slavery in the rebel States. The nerican, filled with divine charity, may forgive and his compeers in treason; for is and his compeers in treason; for they are bu instruments of slavery. He may forgive Pierce Vallandigham, Seymour and Wood; for they are the instruments of an analysis of the state brutal flends whose hands were reddened day, in the city of New York, with the block ick men. But he can forgive slavery over, never! (Applause.)

The practical issues before the nation are the sup-

Fahment of its cause by the enforcement of the eman-ization proclamation. These are the vital issues, and they are to meet the sternest resistance—to pass farming that that will test the fidelity and endurance of their supporters, as their fidelity and endurance were sever tested before. (Hear, hear.) I stell you, Sir, and the men who believe it is the conveniental proclamathe men who believe in the emancipation proclam
ion, who mean to make it a practical reality, the irr too, who mean to make it a practical reality, the irre-publish law of the nation, that they must prepare for anglaty conflict—a conflict that will stir the country is in profoundest depths. Beside this transcendant vestion of the enforcement of the proclamation in the risk State, all other questions, growing out of the ex-tence of slavery, sink into utter insignificance; for its succest carries with it everything else—ultimate eman-cipation in Delawer and Maryland, Kentucky and Tenesuce, Fugitive Slave Law and all. (Applause.) Let, then, the anti-slavery men of united America, by boarth yand stad data. Tenessee, Fugitive Slave Law and all. (Applause.) Let then, the anti-slavery men of united America, by bought, word and deed, support the President in supposing the robellion, and is enforcing the proclamator. Let them raise no immaterial issues, no triffing vestions to distract or divide their courses, or to impete their advance to the achievement of the crowning victor; that shall bring along with t unity to a now disamehered country, peace to a wounded and bleed-ing nation, justice to a wronged race, and a future radiant with the clevating and refining inspirations of equal and impartial freedom. (Applause.)

137 A Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Bestee, have for sale the August number of Peter-na's Ladies' National Mogazine, with numerous em-belliaments on steel and wood, fashion plates, &c. &c. Prios 20 to.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL AND THE NEW

FRIEND GARRISON :- When re Friend Garrison:—When reading a noble notice from the Boston Truedler, of the volume of Phillips's works Mr. Redpath is publishing, I was reminded, by way of contrast, of one I saw of the same book in the Boston Daily Journal of this week, Thursday. This Journal ought to be better understood than it is, by not a few intelligent men, and sincere Republicans even. It leaves out a great deal it should insert, and puts in some things that should be left out forever. I have seen in it some of the meanest insinuations puts in some things that should be left out forever. I have seen in it some of the meanest insinuations and unfounded cant that I ever read anywhere. Now and then, it defiantly stabs the cause that sustains it. Remember how this "whirling Boston Journal," as the Liberator apily atyled it, befriended McClellan, and hinted adversely to Fremont; how doubtful of stringent measures it has often been, and apologetic toward inefficiency in our great streggle. Just about the time of the commencement of the lake unutterably infamous and wicked riots in New York, I read an editorial line in the Journal, endorsing the foolish idea that the presentation of the case of the negro, to the extent the N. Y. Tribune and some other papers diff, was one cause of the hadred to the negro. But to the point now before us. The notice, surely rather brief, admitted Mr. Phillips possessed natural eloquence, but charged him, as nearly as I can recollect—I have not the paper before me—substantially with these three things:

The following letter was written with reference to a convention recently held at Poughkeopsie to promote colored enlistments:

Bosrox, July 18, 1868.

red me, and believe me, dear Sir, Very faithfully, yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

EDWARD GILBERT, Esq.

To the Editor of the Liberator :—After an earnest effort of years to establish "The ANOLO-AFRICAN"—a newspaper devoted specially to the best interests of the colored people—we find courselves suddenly deprived of the support which many of them had given us, by reason of their flight from outrage and massacre. Our city circulation, which was our main dependance, has been broken up. In this emergency, we are compelled to appeal to the friends of such an enterprise, and of the wronged and outraged black man, to come forward and help us, either by subscribing for the paand of the wronged and outraged black man, to come forward and help us, either by subscribing for the paper, which is two dollars a year, or by donating such amounts as their generosity may direct.

ROBER HAMILTON, Publisher,

60 Beekman street, New York.

The Barbarism of Slavery. The Young Men's Republican Union of New York have published a new dedition of Charles Summer's Speech in the U. S. Senate, June 4, 1800, entitled "The Barbarism of Slavery," with a dedication by Mr. Summer to the Young Men of the United States. It is a fitting time for the reproduction of this exposure of the true character of Slavery, for with the experiment of the last three years, the facts and arguments it presents will tell with increased force upon the public midd. The pamphlet can be obtained of A. Williams & Co., Boston. THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY. The Young Men's

PROPOSITION TO RAISE FIFTY THOU-SAND COLORED SOLDILES.

The following document is in circulation in this vi-

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by Gov.

Andrew to aid in the enlistment of colored troops, and
aince enlarged by his Excellency's authority, are as-Andrew to aid in the enlatment of colored roops, and since enlarged by his Excelency's authority, are assured that in order to raise Fifty Thousand acclimated coldiers, it is necessary to collect by private subscription the aum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that this sum with the facilities furnished by Government will accomplish the object.

The money to be used for extraordinary expenses by Major Stearns, the general Recruiting Agent of the Government, whose past success in this work ensures the accomplishment of bis pledge to that effect. It seems to us that the prompt enlistment of colored men is all Important to the Union cause.

We therefore sak the loyal cliftens of New England to furnish the sum named, and we firmly believe that for each dollar subscribed, a new soldier will be eurolled under the figs.

Boston, Aug. 4, 1883.

J. M. Forbes.

Thomas Russell,

Boston, Aug. 4, 1803.

J. M. Forbes,
A. A. Lawrence,
R. P. Hallowell,
W. I. Bowditch,
LeBaron Russell,
C. G. Loring,
C. W. Slack,
J. H. Walcott,
S. G. Ward,
J. M. Barnard,
W. F. Weld,
J. Wiley Edmands,
W. Endicott, Jr.,
Francis L. Lee, Thomas Russell,
E. S. Philbrick,
Oliver Ellsworth,
R. W. Hooper,
J. H. Stephenson,
B. H. Silabee,
Glnery Twichell,
J. W. Brooks,
S. Cabot, Jr.,
John Lowell,
Jan T. Fields,
Henry Lee, Jr.,
George S. Hale,
Wm. Dwight,
R. F. Waters,
Avery Flummer,
J.

The clergy throughout the Commonwealth, by giving public notice on Thanksging Day of the great work already commonwealth of the commonwealth of th

THE ATTACK UPON FORT WAGNER.

mote colored enlistments:—

Bosrox, July 18, 1868.

Dear Sir: It will not be in my power to take part in the proposed meeting at Poyghkeepsie. But I am glad that it has been called, and I trust that it will be successful.

To me it has been clear from the beginning that the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way. I never the colored men would be needed in this way.

be successful.

To me it has been clear from the beginning that the colored men would be needed in this war. I never for a moment doubted that they would render good service. And thus far the evidence in their favor is triumphant. Nobody will now question their bravery or their capacity for discipline. All that can be said against them is that they are not white.

But they have a special interest in the suppression of this Rebellion. The enemies of the Union are the union, they defend themselves, even more than other citizens. And in saving the Union, they defend themselves, even more than other citizens. And in saving the Union, they save them selves.

I doubt if in times past our country could have girstly expected from colored men any patriotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now that protection has begun, the service should begin also. Nor should relative rights and duties welfpled with nicety. It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enroll colored men among its defenders.

If my counsels could reach such persons, I would say: Enlist at once. Now is the day and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and in this way you will surely overcome those other enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who will still seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to higgle. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self-sacrifice which will conquer prejun, die and proposed to here the self-sacrifice which will conquer prejun, die and proposed to here the self-sacrifice which will conquer prejun, die and proposed to her proposed to here the self-sacrifice which will conquer prejun, die and proposed to her proposed to her proposed to here p

level."—Boston Transcript.

NRW YORK, July 30. The Tribune's Morris Island correspondence says: "Our loss in the entire Ista assault on Fort Wagner, according to official report, is 1,517. The rebels claim to have buried 650 of them. This extraordinary proportion of Killed could only have been reached by the indiscriminate slaughter of our wounded. One hundred and eight of our wounded. One hundred and eight of our wounded of the state of the s

The loss of the enemy is variously named; some placing the figures as high as 1,600 killed and wound-ed. They have probably 500 killed. 221 of their wounded were in this city last night, including several

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COL. SHAW.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COL. SHAW.

BRAUFORT, S. C., July 27, 1888.

To the colored soldiers and freedgen in this Department: It is fitting that you should pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. Robert Colored Shaw, Choner of the 54th regiment of Mass. Yolunders Hu. commanded the first regiment of colored soldiers from a free State ever mustered into the United States serious for the United States serious for the commanded the first regiment of the United States serious for the property of the States serious for the serious for a state of the States (serious for the States States) for the sake of humanity—another marry; to you cause that death has added, still

no vinucated on the spot where he fell, by the ditch into which his mangled sad bleeding body was thrown, on the soil of South Carolina. I trust that you will honor yourselves and his glorious memory by spiroriating the first proceeds of your labor as freemen towards erecting an enduring monument to the hero, soldier, martyr, Robert Gould Shaw.

R. SARTON, Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

PROTECTION OF COLORED TROOPS. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADV'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, JULY 21.
General Order, No. 233.—The following order of the President is published for the information and overnment of all concerned:—

the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

Executive Mansion, Warnington, July 20.—
It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizen, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of matter, and the usages and customs of war, as curried in the civilized powers, permit no distinction as to colors the residuance of the public service. The service of the treatment of prisoners of war at public ment of his color, is a relapse into production as to colors the civilization of the colors.

The government of the United States will give the same protection all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or ordiner any one because of his color, the offices shall be parabled by retaliation between the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore orderes, and for every soldier of the United States, killed relation of the laws of war, a robel soldier shall be executed, and for every one unslaved by the enemy a prisoner in our possession. It is therefore orderes, that for every soldier of the United States, killed relation of the laws of war, a robel soldier shall be executed, and for every one unslaved by the enemy a road into lavery, a robe soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued as such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

Ansanaya Lincoux.

E. D. Towassana, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Awragonism ov Races. A while ago the faculty of Antioch College admitted a young woman of partial Indian descent to the privileges of the College. The young woman was possessed of an excellent moral character, and stood foremost as a scholar among other young ladies of the institution.

The students—not the young ladies, but the young men—very hastily deserted their college classes, and kicked up a row, on the ground that "a cussed nigger weach" was admitted. The faculty made to reply to their complaints, but promptly kicked them out into the cold, whereupon the Cincionati Inquiery (copperhead) came out in a thundering article on the antagonism of races, justifying the students, and arguing "the right of society to protect itself against the Introduction of disagreeable elements."

After the "fusss" had assumed portentous proportions, the inculty quietly came out in a card, announcing that the young woman was a woman of illustrious aboriginal blood, with an admixture of the white blood, probably of the democratic stripe, and that has should be protected in her rights, &c. On this the student came penitently back, apologized in public, gave written pledges of better behavior in future, togged pardon, and were permitted to return to their classes, taking the ground that, if the girl is of Indian blood, that, of course, puts a different conprelation on her complexion—in short, that the color, though just as dark, and the odor, though just as dorous as ever, has quite a distingte and aristogradic savor, it being well known

inston, a colored man, was draited o, Allegany County. Mr. Johnst Provost Marshal's office in this vi and offered an able-bodied white

THE EMARCIPATION QUESTION AT VICKSBURG. The inevitable slavery question came up at Vicksburg, after the surrender. By the terms of the particle of the surrender of t

"INTERPERENCE FROM WASHINGTON." Whoever was responsible for the neglect to attack Lee before be crossed the Potomac, or while one half of his army was on the Maryland side of the river, it is certain that this responsibility does not rest on the President or General-in-Chief, both of whom gave directions for an attack. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that, during the besitancy to attack Lee, while the latter was escaping. General Meade asternable to General Halleck the divided opipion of his council of war. The following is the substance of General Halleck's reply:

"It is proverbial that councils of war never fight. Attack the enemy at once, and hold your council of war afterwards."

Eg-Among the killed, during the bemberdment of Vicksburg, was a young lady named Miss Holly, re-garded as the belie of Mississippi, whose head was also off by a shot.

NEGRO SOLDIERS. The Raleigh Progress has the

"In the desperate fight on Morris Island on Friday, captured two hundred prisoners, among them some gro soldiers. Now will the tilrest to hang negroes gift in arms be carried out, or will the power that side the threat back down as heretofore? If our a slaves, taken in arms against us, are to be treated prisoners of war by the Coinfederate government, had better give up the contest at once, and so end starce."

Sr. Lorus, July 80. To prevent futher misappre-hension regarding the scope of the act of Congress of March isst, prohibiting officers and soldiers in the service of the United States returning figitive slaves. Gen. Scholfield has issued an order declaring that it extends to all the troops of this Department, including the enrolled militia in active service.

int the following unpartition of the following uniter the following uniter the following uniter following un ops will b

WILDE'S APRICAN BRIGADE.—The New York Yess asserts that Wilde's African Brigade has been redered from Newbern, N. C., to Morris Island. This rigade includes the Mass. 55th.

Adjutant-General Thomas is about to proceed to Memphis and New Orleans, to continue along the Mis-alisappi the work of organizing negro regiments. Cincinvari, July 30. Morgan and several of his officers arrived at Columbus this steernoon, and were lodged in the penitentiary, where they will be confined according to the rules of that institution.

RELEASE OF SLAVES IN BILITINORS. Fifty-six slaves who had been sent to the negro jails in Balti-more by their owners for safe keeping, were set at illberty on Monday, by order of Gen. Schenck. Sub-sequently all the men enlisted in Col. Birney's colored regiment.

argument.

27 Major Alonzo G. Draper, of Lynn, recently in command at Fort Albany, near Washington, has received a commission as Colonel of one of the new colored regiments of Gen. Wild's brigate, now organizing in North Carolina.

ing in North Carolina.

27 Capt. Henry P. Bowditch, First Massachusett
Volunteer Cavalry, was on Monday appointed by th
Governor Major of the 54th regiment, and will leav
immediately for Charleston, to assume its command.

AID FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

The Misses Bradford gratefully schnowledge the following receipts in aid of the colored regiments of Alexandria: Misses Newman \$20, Miss M. A. Wales 15, Mrs. Harriet Blanchard 10, Miss Anna Lowell 3, Mrs. Edward Winslow 5, Miss Margaret Winslow 3, "Substitute" 3, Mrs. B. P. Winslow 2, Mrs. J. P. Blanchard 2, Miss Elias Whilyell 2, Mr. Geo. Winslow 1, Miss Cora L. Clarke 1, Miss H Haliett 27 filled bags, Miss Mary Jane Ellis 54 needle-cases, Mrs. Maj. Benj. Winslow 10 towels, Alice and Edith Bradford 16 pinhalls furnished with pins, Mrs. Chas. Lowell Thayer 2 pra. scotts, Mrs. C. K. Whipple 1 pr. scots and 4 filled needle-cases, Miss Rosa Lee 26 cases of coap, "Friend" 1 pr. scotts, Mrs. Toung a packing box which has been forfilled needle-cases, Miss Rosa Lee 26 cases of soap, "Friend" 1 pr. socks, Mr. Young a packing-box which has been for-warded to Mrs. Jacobs, containing 232 towels, 156 hdkfs., 26 cakes of soap. REBECCA BRADFORD.
Roxbury, Aug. 3.

COLLECTIONS, BY AARON M. POWELL. Valentine Hallack, Dover Plains, N. Y., Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, " Jonathan Carpenter," A friend, David Underhill, Hannah Underhill. N. Tompkins, Man David Britt, Gilbert Britt, Gilbert Britt,
Heary Cornell,
P. P. Stewart, Troy, N. Y.,
David Harvey,
Sarah Harvey,
Martha Harvey,
A friend,
A friend,
Griend,
Grien

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED. THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

We have a photographic likeness of a Louisians slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and farrows raised or googed by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise—the 'rictim himself presenting a noble countenance and fine physique. "This card photograph," say the New York Independent," should be multiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Store States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Store cannot approach, became it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp, Seven copies for one dollar, or \$1,50 per dosen.

Address Editor or The Lebenaros, Boston, Mass.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Dover street. Particular attomen and Children.

-Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Worcester, Sunday

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG

"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE,"

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Treeday, July 7, contains forty-eight columns of mater of unnual interest and variety, enough to make two good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a series of Letters written expressly for The TRIBURS, by "EDMUND KIRKE," anther of "Among the Pines," entitled, "What I saw in Tennessee." Mr. "Kirke" has recently made a tour in the Southwest, and proposes to give in these lotters an inside size of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southern people and their hab lis, and his remarkable fieldily in describing them, eminently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Rebellion with a vividance and portury the enormittee of the Stellien with the state of the steet will be given up to a full account of the Baktles of Gestryburg—the most intelligent, complete, and best written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were sys-witnesses to what

One Copy, one year, (52 issues) - 82.
Three Copies, one year, - \$5.
Two Copies, one year, - \$8.
Ten Copies, one year, - \$8.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subcribers, \$1.50 cash. An extra copy will be sent to every club of

ten.

Twenty Opples, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number as same price. An extra copy will be sent to clash of trenty. Any person who will send us a clash of thirty or over shall receive The Sens-Wesley Tribune gratin.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

English and Classical School. THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863. July 31. NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.

WENDELL PHILLIPS:

Second Edition, Published This Day, July 31 .

SPEECHES, LECTURES,

LETTERS,

CONTENTS ·

The Murder of Lovejoy.

Woman's Rights.

Public Opinion

Surrender of Sime

Sims Anniversary.

Philosophy of the Abolition Movement

Removal of Judge Loring. VIII.

The Pilgrims.

Letter to Judge Shaw and President Walker.

Idols.

XII. Harper's Ferry.

XIII.

XIV.

Burial of John Brown.

Lincoln's Election.

Mobs and Education.

XVI. Distration.

XVII. Progress.

XVIII. Under the Flag.

XIX.

The War for the Union.

XXI. Letter to the Tribune.

Tonssaint L'Ouverture.

XXIII. A Metropolitan Police.

The State of the Country.

This book will be sold by the Publisher e ling Agents only. A few more Agents wan and Maine. Massachusetts, (with the exc shire County,) New Hampshire, Connection shire County) New Hampshire, Connections (with the ex-ception of Farifield County), and Rhoto Jalona are already given out. Agents who will plodge themselves to canvan their respective districts throughly an have the exclusive Agencies for Counties.

The volumes will be sent, postage paid, so any part of the United States, on receipt of Two Dollars.

Agents wanted in every county of the Loyal States. Lib-eral commissions allowed. Address for Circuity,

XXIV.

JAMES REDPATH, Publisher, 221 Washington Street, BOSTON.

IN PREPARATION. HOSPITAL SKETCHES:

Miss L. M. Alcott.

The Stotches published in The Commonwealth, with large additions, and the author's just corrections, will be insued, early in August, in a 12mo-relume of about 126

No regulation of the new chapters will be permit and formal. JAMES REDPATH, Publisher, 221 Washington Stypes, BOSTON. 49

BY JOHN G. WI O thicker, deeper, darker growing, The solemn vista to the tomb The solemn vista to the tomb Must know henceforth another sha And give another cypress room.

In love surpassing that of brothers, We walked, 0 friend, from childhood and looking back e'er, fifty summers, Our foot-prints track a common way.

One in our faith, and one our longing To make the world within our reach Semewhat the better for our living, And gladder for our human speech. Thou heardst with me the far-off voices,

To homely joys and lover and friendship
Thy genial nature fondly dung;
And so the shadow on thy dial
Ran back, and left thee always young.

And who could blame the generous weakness Which, only to thyself unjust, So overprized the worth of others, And dwarfed thy own with self-distrust?

All hearts grow warmer in the presence Of one who, seeking not his own, Gave freely for the love of giving, Nor reaped for self the harrest sown.

Thy greeting smile was pledge and prelude Of generous deeds and kindly words; Open to sunrise and the birds

The task was thine to mould and fashion Life's plastic newness into grace;
To make the boyish heart heroic,
And light with thought the maiden's face O'er all the land, in town and prairie, With bended heads of mourning, stand The living forms that owe their beauty And fitness to thy shaping hand.

Thy call has come in ripened manhood,
The noonday calm of heart and mind;
While I, who dramed of thy remaining
To mourn me, linger still behind;

Live on, to own, with self-upbraiding, A debt of love still due from me,— The vain remembrance of occasions, Forever lost, of serving thee.

It was not mine among thy kindred To join the silent funeral prayers,
But all that long sad day of summer
My tears of mourning dropped with theirs.

All day the sea-waves sobbed with sorrow, The birds forgot their merry trills, All day I heard the pines lamenting With thine upon thy homestead hills.

Green be those hillside pines for ever, And green the meadowy lowlands be, And green the old memorial beeches, Name-carren, in the woods of Lee! Still let them greet thy life-companions
Who thither turn their pilgrim feet,
In every mossy line recalling
A tender memory sadly sweet.

O friend! if thought and sense avail not.
To know thee henceforth as thou art,
That all is well with thee forever.
I trust the instincts of my heart.

Thine be the quiet habitations, Thine the green pastures, bloss

Thou com'st not from the hush and shadow
To meet us, but to thee we come;
With thee we never can be strangers,
And where thou art must still be home!

NOTHING NEW. to large

Tell me not, thou unbeliever,
Mocker of the good and true,
"Time, the changer and uphes" Moker of the good and was,
"Time, the changer and upbeaver,
As he tunnels ages through,
In his ceaseless toil and striving,
Plowing, delving, hewing, riving,
Brings forth ever nething new."

Nothing, as was truly teld us,
Is there new beneath the sun;
Still the olden skies enfeld us,
The old stars their courses run;
As of old the flowers are springing,
As of old the birds are singing,
As they will, till all is done.

As they will, this is Butter.

Kaught is taken, solkling given,
From or to what God has wrought;

Rolls the same old ball through heaven,
Rolling as it first was laught;
As it was in the beginning,
Nothing lessened by our sinning,
Weight and measure lessened not.

Life of man adds nothing to it, Death takes not a drop of dust; Bouls of us alone pass through it,
As they have, and us they must.
All our loss and gain of living, Do not stir the balance just.

But the couls that God created But the coals that fod created Surely gain and surely grew! Upward tending, they are fated To soar higher than we know. Not a cubit to our statures. Can we add, but heavenly andures. Are not tethered here below.

Ever longing and appring.

If for good, or if for ill;
Scoking attl, and still inquiring,
Onnard, outward, upward attll;
Thes we search around about us,
Scarch within us and without us;
Thus we over here and will.

Very wide is God's credition—
We must know it through and through;
Ret to one mas or one nation
Is if given the work to do.
Every day our minds are growing.
Learning comething worthy knowing.
Learning ever something new. True, our souls are not creators, But discoverers are way

But discovered are we;
To our being we are traitors,
If we labor fruitlessly.
Daily we our task are learning,
Daily something new discorning,
Something good for you and me. ERELL

Socking, finding; striving, gaining; Reaching far, and grasping near Still some better end attaining, We are well rewarded here;
Still institute onward pressing,
Every hour brings never blessing,
Life or death to case and cheer.

Almost equal to the legions
Of whose brightness more can tell,
Who in fair-off sharry regions
Ever in God's presence dwell;
Upward tend we toward the golden
Gates of havens, and the olden
Heights from which our spirits fall.

Nothing new? Through countless age
Still the search we may pursue;
Still are hid in Nature's pages

The Tiberator.

TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.

DORONESTER, July 28th, 1868 DORGHEATER, July 28th, 18ch.
The wisdom of ages, tempered for more than eightcen centuries by the peace-breathing spirit of Christianity, could not save us from precipitating ourselves
into all the horrors of this wealth-destroying, soulwasting, life-consuming civil war. At this late period
of the world's history, including that of Christianity,
we find ourselves in the midst of a revolutionary
struggle, in which the earnest, liberty-loving freemen
of our land are called upon to defend once more, by
force and arms, the inalienable rights of man. The
foundations of civil society among us are shaken; its
pillars tremble; and the whole fabric, subjected to the
strain and shock of civil war, reels and quakes as if
t were about to be resolved into its original elements,

it were about to be resolved into its original elements, or tumble into irretrievable ruin.

Such is the catastrophe which patriots so much dread—the loss of national unity. And the question is, will a people who had not the wisdom to avert the storm, taught by reverses, be wise and strong enough to control and master it, and thus save our country and the world from so disastrous a result?

What do we see and hear? The conflict deepens.

and surging, plunging and dashing, and boiling as tossing, in every direction. Confusion rules the hot Indeed, in some localities it could hardly be greater were Pandemonium let loose,

"and at its heels all hell should rise
With blacket insurrection, to confound
Heaven's purest lish." ne localities it could hardly be greate

— "and at its heels all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heaven's purest light;"
or should chaos come again, and rayless darkness
brood once more over the face of the great deep.
Throughout ono-half of the land, with defiant air
and haughty step, Rebellion stalks abroad, and in
her wide sweep with fire and word carries destruction in her path.
Hardly less disastrous, in court and cabinet and
field, discordant counsels neutralize our efforts and
paralyze our strength. For, disguise it as we may, no
small fraction of the great North and West-lean toward rebellion, and, to the extent of their ability, lend
it their aid. First and foremost among the allies of
the confederacy, and enemies of the Republic, stands
the Chief Justice of the United States. To say nothing of the Dred Scott Decision; in the midst of a
tremendous civil war, with the enemy at the gates of
the Capital, and the fate of the republic at stake, he incontinently throws himself across the track of the
Executive, that he may embarrass or checkmaste that
functionary in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and
save the life of the nation. For the same malignant functionary in his efforts to crush the resolution, and save the life of the nation. For the same malignant purpose, the civil authority is arrayed against the mil-itary, and the State courts are to be invoked to sit in judgment upon a law of Congress; a law, too, by which the representatives of the people, in the exer-cise of their discretion, authorize the President to call the able hodied men of the country to take up in its defence; to restore the integrity of the execute the laws; and to maintain rightful jurisdic-tion throughout all the land, among all the inhabi-

Even the commanders of army corps, though holding important trusts, are sometimes cursed with nar-row views and selfish aims; and so far from acting in now views and semest cooperation with their superiors, will, by witholding timely aid, thwart their plans and purposes, and give the victory to the foe; thereby imperilling the country's cause, and the best interests of mankind.

Ex. Presidents and Governors of States, who, of all men, should be the conservators of law and order, so far from denouncing the rebellion or its authors, denounce the government for resisting and attempting to crush them. Instead of upholding the government in the execution of its laws, they denounce Congress as usurpers, the President as a tyrant, and throw as usurpers, the President as a tyrant, and throw themselves, with all their weight and strength, into the arms of the insurgents. Voluntary enlistment they oppose; conscription they resist; for the pur-pose of either is, in brief, to crush the rebellion. And, so far from wishing to crush or even check the re-bellion South, they sitr up sedition, and put them-selves at the head of a northern insurrection, whose end and aim are to stop the draft; in other words, to nullify the conscription law, and thereby put it out of the power of the government to maintain its authori-ty. Professing to be democrats, they are allies and

despotism in its place. Such men as Roger B. Taney, Franklin Pierce, and Suca men as noger 15. 1 mey, reankun receeds and thoratio Seymour, therefore, are, to the measure of their ability, no less criminal than Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stevens, James M. Mason, and Francis Slidell. These are, at least, open in their sublime

sabre-stroke, at Gettysburg slone, twenty thousand loyal men poured out their blood, and died. The car-nage was indeed appalling, but a victory was won. "Cni bone," do we mak? Did they not fall in Liberty's

dom and the redemption of the race, their acrifice is an unspeakable gain. "The blood of the martys," is has been said, "is the seed of the Church." It is no less true, that the blood of these martyrs to freedom it has to seed of a democratic republic. On many a trace in that wast region, where the rankent despois m has most deeply struck its roots, and held triumphan eway, the ground is literally filled with it. Some day it will apring up, and bear fruit; twenty, sixty, or hundred fold. It is thus that God "causeth the wrait of man to praise him; the remainder of wrath he will of man to praise him; the rem

Behind a frowning provideo He hides a smiling face."

and his wisdom guides."

Omniscience is his—knowledge coëxtensive with the universe—with the power that wields and the benevolence that directs it. Yes, God is good as well as great. True, we know but in part. Even the great Newton, "whom God to mortals lent, to trace his boundless works in all philosophy," with all his knowledge said, in his humlity, comparing his acquisitions with the yest unknown, that he seemed to himself "to have gathered only a few pebbles or shells upon the sea-shore."

Said that intellectual predigy, La Place, author of the "Mechanique Celeste," "What I know is finite; what I do not know is ninfinite." The province of faith is coëxtensive with the realms of the unknown. Where we cannot unriddle, we must learn to trust, and in the realm of faith he is wisest and most rational, whose faith is most implicit. For if, so far as God

and in the reason of the first so far as God has unveiled or revealed himself to us, his benevo-lence is conspicuous and unquestionable, the inference is, that it is equally prevalent; and could we but comis, that it is equally prevalent; and could we but comprehend it, would be equally unquestionable throughout the realms of his infinite domain, whether in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath; whether he speaks to us through the material world, or through the souls, the words and deeds of good and holy men, who spake and wrought as they were moved by the holy spirit, in conscious obedience to the will of God. We believe in God. We believe, too, in his well-beloved Son. Let us believe, also, in his providence; in a moral government by which He sways the armies of the heavenly hosts, and through men, willing or otherwise, works out his vast designs among the inhabitants, families, tribes and nations of the earth: earth:

the inhabitants, families, tribes and nations of the earth:

"From seeming evil still educing good,
And better thenoe again, and better still,
In infinite progression."

We must not, therefore, measure our success by the victories we gain upon the battle-field alone. It depends a hundred times more upon the spirit, metive, aim and purpose with which we go into the conflict. If the to restablish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of freedom "through-out all the hand, to all the inhabitants thereof," we are invincible, and might defy the world. The conflict is mainly a moral one, and our business is, if possible, to reconcile this people to the reign of justice in the land, in other words, to establish the kingdom of God on earth. With God upon our side, with earnest hearts and willing hands in such a cause, there is no such thing as fail. Our very defeats are blessings in disguise. The mercies of apparent disaster are beginning to be realized. We have needed, and still need, the discipline of discomflates and loss. If we will not profit by it, we prove ourselveg unworthy of complete success. We shall pass away. Other generations, peoples, races, wiser and more virtuous than we, will take our places in this mighty struggle, and will bear peoples, races, where and more virtuous than we, will take our places in this mighty struggle, and will bear it forward to a triumphant and successful issue. They will have their work and their reward, as we have ours. For generations, peoples, races, like individu-als, have each their appropriate work; and faithful or otherwise, tike individuals, too, they have their appro-

otherwise, tike individuals, too, they have their appropriate recompense or reward.

"Oppression shall not always reign." Slavery has received its death-blow aiready. Its amouldering fires are burning feebler and feebler, and will soon be extinct. Then shall the clang and roar of battle cease; the strife, and aweat, and turmell of war, for lack of stimulus, will die; and in their places will be heard the busy hum of industry, or the plaintire wall of the control of the strip of the control of the the busy hum of industry, or the plaintive wall of chastened joy, at the incoming reign of peace. That joy shall swell and spread from heart to heart, and from mind to mind, till it pervades, and warms, and animates the nation; and where it glows with most intensity, there it will break forth in songs of congrat-ulation, thanksgiving and praise; Glory, glory halle-lujah, to the God of their salvation! "Jehovah has trimmhed! his neon's are frea!"

triumphed, his people are free!"

Then, too, there shall be joy in heaven, and quiring angels may renew the song, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will to men." For a mighty people, checked in their career of wickedness by the storn discipline of war, will have put away by the storn discipline of war, will have put away. their great transgression; and, for their country a least, will have pledged themselves anew to the de-fence of the inalicanable rights of man. With God for their ally, and clothed maw with th

will God for their ally, and clothed anew with the majesty of his strength, may they stand forth a nation without reproach, erect and firm; the champions and exemplars of civil and religious liberty before the nations of the earth; a model republic indeed, throughout whose wide domain the people shall work out for themselves that weight and worth of character, which shall command the respect and admiration of the world!

men in the country; and not think of forming an alliance with them, in the work of building up a republic, would be as consummate folly as to employ State world!

MRS. HATCH AND THEODORE PARKER.

MRS. HATCH AND THEODORE PARKER.

MRS. HATCH AND THEODORE PARKER.

DRAR GARRISON—As a friend to humanity, I feel grived at the unwarrantable use that has been made of the country, our melm with to come; and that their diabolical purposes will thus be overailed for good. Men propose their petty schemes, but God disposes of events. Our trust is in the living God.

With many noble, thoughful, patrictle persons—the battle-fields, though telling of success, has an effect so awful, almost atunning, upon their minds and spirits, that they will not easily recover from them, so dreadful was the loss of life. What matter how By cannon-hall or musket-able, by bayonet-thrustor sabre-stroke, at Gettysburg slone, twenty thousand success. The same statement of the problem of the problem of the problem of the same success. The same success has an effect so awful, almost atunning, upon their minds and spirits, that they will not easily recover from them, so dreadful was the loss of life. What matter how the complete of the public or private character of Cora L. Whatch, or attempt to prove her a medium through which Calhoun, Webster, Douglas, or even Theodore Parker, still speak their thoughts to mundane audiences. She is of age; ask her. The fact that a her many the sabre-stroke, at Gettysburg slone, twenty thousand success. The same success that the same success that weight and world in the same world of the problem and admiration of the same world of the world of the same world of the diences. She is of age; ask her. The fact that she married a man unverly of her, and old enough to he her grandfather, or even married her grandfather himself, or that she publicly disgraced herself while in Lynn, because she failed to solve a certain mathematical problem, is not sufficient proof to me that I am a "detuded manise," and I have sincere doubte shout its house smallest light to the cyse of those benighted

ingo was indeed appalling, but a victory was won.

"Gui lone," do we sak? Did they not fall in Liberty's defence? Were they not freshly invaded, their farms ravaged, houses pillaged, stores and workshops robbed, villages ascked; their wives and children driven from their home? Were they not battling with tyrants and oppressors—the enemies of God and man, and their country's deadliest foca! Did they not, amidst blood, and fire, and smoke, devois themselves a wijling sacrifice, that others might be free!

We can hardly hope, they think, for continued success after such fearful loss of life—not dresming that, in truth, those lives were the price paid even for that measure of success. Say not that they were a fitted with their country were a fresh installment of the debt their country were a fresh installment of the debt their country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country owed to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man; that they were a piedge of more complete success; and that the rest shall be forthered in the country of the fring, and peak through them in the ground: "Eather, brothers sone, sales et decorase est preparation of the fring, and peak through them in the ground: "Eather, brothers sone, sales et decorase est preparation of the fring, and speak t

damentals, that we commence in the next world with precisely the same views and prejudices in which we leave this world." Because Mr. Parker, on leaving his body in Florence, possessed certain views in regard to the transmission of spiritual trath, is it any proof, or does "spiritism" or common sense teach, that he retains them now, and that they must stick to him through all coming time? I think your correspondent claims too much, and then lays it at the door of "spiritism." Suppose Mr. Farker now cases to believe that spirits have nothing to do with the phenomena, but actually knows that they have—that, instead of mediums being self-entranced, they are interested by minds who have passed on to a higher sphere—would it behararsteristic of the man, would it be Theodore Parker-like, to confess his error by telling his earthly friends of his presence to would he refuse to speak to his former friends because he expressed the opinion while here in the body, that a spirite had nothing to do with it?

I looked upon Mr. Parker as the glant intellect of America, as a truly great and good man, but I am extremely unwilling to think that he is infallible or unchanguable, or so bigoted as not to admits truth, because it conflicted with previous expressed opinions, or long established faiths. I know too little of his expacious mind to know that he has changed it, and I cannot but think that your correspondent knows too little to know that he has bot. Changing one's mind is a human, and perhaps spiritual privilege; asses never do. Let him prove that Mr. Parker has not, and he has dealt the "spirit-manial" one deadly hlow.

Again, is your correspondent prepared to allow that he and Theodore Parker, while pursuing their investigations in the year 1850, became perfectly acqualitied with all the facts that are proving existence beyond the grave to millions, and as familiar with the different laws or conditions through which these facts are being developed? If so, was not the publication of a full report a duty they owed the worl

and charity of Theodore Parker, that his minuted to much occupied with other matters to give to Spiritualism a thorough and scientific investigation. Prof. Hare strongly believed it a cheat, but, after a thorough searching into the matter, decided it the work of spirits. Rev. Charles Beccher, of Newark, was some spirits. Rev. Charles Beccher, of Newark, was some cated by the Brooklyn Association of spirits. Act, composited by the Brooklyn Association o Congregational Ministers to investigate and repor upon Spiritualism. The following is a part of his re-port, as condensed by the New York Tribuse:—

upon Spiritualism. The following is a part of his report, as condensed by the New York Tribune:—

1. The idea that these "rappings," or whatever they may be called, are the product of mere juggle, or intentional imposture, is not to be entertained by any one even imperfectly familiar with facts abundantly verified.

2. The hypothesis, that these phenomena have their origin in some hitherto latent action of electricity, magnetism, or any other natural and physical force, creates many more difficulties than it overcomes, and is also inconsistent with some of the best attested facts.

3. In like manner, the idea that these phenomena are caused by some unconscious, involuntary mental action of some person or persons still in the body is equally unphilosophical, equally at odds with the attested facts, and equally open to the objection that it magnifies the marvel it professes to explain. To say that a table which sustains itself on two legs, or one, or none, at the request of some person near it, and responds intelligently to a dozen questions as they are asked, is impelled so to act by electricity, or magnetism, or mental impulse of an individual wholly unconscions of such influence, is to assume as true what is incredible, because contrary to the world's uniform experience, and all the known laws of causation.

4. The assumption, that disembodied apriris common communicate with persons still in the flesh is opposed to the whole tenor, not merely of Hebrew and Christian, but also of Pagan history. The possibility of such intercourse—nay, the fact that it has occurred—has always been believed by the great mass of mankind."

Let us add to this report and Prof. Hare's decision,

Let us add to this report and Prof. Hare's decisio the investigations of the investigations of Adin Ballou, T. W. Hig Robert Dale Owen, S. B. Brittan, Judge Ed Robert Dale Owen, S. B. Britan, sugge Endinous, Gov. Talimadge, Dr. Gardener, William Howiti, with scores of other intelligent minds who have examined into this matter through a series of years, and perhaps it will more than belance the investigations of your correspondent with Theodore Parker during the year 1850. Your correspondent asks, "But what shall be

Your correspondent asks, "But what shall be done to stem the torrent of this manie, when its victims are numbered, not by tens of thousands merely, but by millions!" Could he not induce those Cambridge Professors to give us that report which they promised years ago, which, as we understood, was to unravel this tangled subject, thereby opening the eyes of the blind, and giving understanding to the simple ! If not, let Prof. Grimes and C. C. Burr be hired at a case, to necessale the country, anapoing their toes.

of the blind, and giving understanding to the aimple? If not, let Prof. Grimes and C. C. Burr be hired at once to perambulate the country, snapping their toes and fingers in the faces of honest people: thereby showing to the world their utter incapacity to appreciate fruit, or comprehend a principle. If those notables should not succeed in raising the veil from the eyes of the bewitched millions, I am quite positive that they are yet masters of the art of extraction—extracting dimes from the pockets of the people, and safely depositing them in their own.

If your correspondent thinks the remedy worse than the disease, then let him administer his own medicine, which seems to be this.—"When a man dies, his work is done on this earth." Let him but prove this assertion by science, history, or facts, and I will warrant the torrent effectually stemmed, and the "mania" dispelled forever. The door of the whole spirit-mania swings alone on this one principle, that we have something to do with mortals after leaving the body; and he has but to prove his assertion true, to forever close the door against us; leaving us without, to be starred at as poor deluded maniace by a reasoning world. Will he do it? If so, he shall receive the eternal thanks of one, at least, of those millions, who, at present, are groping their way through error, darkness and gross materiality up to truth, light and immortal life beyond the grave.

East Toledo, O. L. L. BUGGLES. youd the grave.
L. L. RUGGLES.

OBITUARY OF JAMES REEVE.

OBITUARY OF JARLES RELEVAN

To the Editor of the Liberator —

A few weeks ago, I sent you an obituary notice of Rumsy Reeve, which you published in your paper. I now send you a notice of the death of his oldest son, Captain James Reeves. He died in the hospital in Tennessee, on the 25th of June, aged forty six years. He was born in the town of Lyme, Connecticut, and when his parents moved to Ohio in 1821, he came with them. About nine years ago, he moved from Ohio to Franklin county, in Iows. He was the first settler in that county, and by his industry and indominable perseverance has accomplished wonders.

When the war broke out, he was engaged in cultivating between three and four hundred acres of land, raising large quantities of wheat, oats, com, and forth. Being strongly imbaed with the spirit of his father in reference to slavery, and believing the war would ultimately destroy the accurated thing, he wanted to have a share in the glorious struggles, but the pressure of his vanisess deterred him from enlisting.

About a year ago, he felt his time for action was come. He received the sad intelligence that his youngest brother, Harrison Reeve, a young man of twenty-one years, had died from aickness brought on by hardships incident to a soldier's life. With a burning seel for the cause of freedom, Harrison had enlisted under John Brown, Jr. After serving under that noble son of the noble old marryr for ten months, he sicknesd and died. While in the service, Harrison made is his primary object to theretae as many slaves are possible, and he could hoast of having, in connection with his fellow-soldiers of the same company, accongillated a great deal in that direction.

When Harrison died, James determined he would supply his place as well as he could. Not being con-

make in the next world with and prejudices in which we use Mr. Parker, on leaving seased certain views in reason grows and season which we company of brave and liberty-loving men. His company of spiritual truth, is it any of spiritual truth, is infallible or lass not to admit a truth, be shown expressed opinions, or lass not to admit a truth, be shown expressed opinions, or lass to collittle of his supar of the spiritual servers in the support of that rebellion, in danger of losing his commission for alming his blows at the sole foundation and support of that rebellion.

blows at the sole foundation and support of that rebellion!

One of the slaves he liberated begged the privilege
of going to lows to take care of his family until the
war closed, and he should go home. He sent him
there, and says, "The people about there are well satisfied with my Joe darkey, and call him a sensible
man and a real gentlemm. He has done a good deal
to do away the prejudices against the blacks, and I
knew he was the one to do it."

Captain Reeve leaves a wife and eleven children,
two of whom are in the army.

As an example to others who mny be placed in simliar circumstances, I would say that his mother who
has so recently been left a widow in her old age, and
who has to mourn the loss of her two sons in the war,
bears up heroically, feeling proud, even in her sadness, that they have so sobly sacrificed themselves in
behalf of human freedom.

M. BRETTELL.

ORITIOISM ON PSALM OX. Part IL

BY REV. LEICESTER A. SAWTER.

TEN INDEPENDENT TRANSLATIONS. I. SEPTUAGINT VERSION, 150 B. C. Psalm for David.

Kurios said to my Lord, "Sit on my right hand, Ill I make your enemies a stool of your feet."

2. A rod of power shall Kurlos send out to you from Zion; rule in the midst of your enemies.

3. The principality [is] with you in the day of your

ore the morning star.

5. Kurios on your right hand crushed kings in the

he exalt the head. II. CHALDEE TARGUM VERSION-ancient, but date

For the band of David, a Song.

1. Jeva said in his word, that he wo

me a ruler over Israel. But he said to me again, Wait for Saul, who is of the tribe of Benjamin, till he dies, because au associated kingdom is not good; then afterwards I will make your enemies a stool of

your feet.

[Another Targum.] Jeva said in his word, that he would give me dominion, because I applied myself to the beaming of the light of his right hand; wait, [says he,] till I make your enemies a stool of your feet.

feet.

2. Jeva shall send the rod of your strength from Zion, and you shall rule in the midst of your enemies.

3. Your people of the house of Israel shall apply themselves willingly to the light; in the day in which you shall engage in battle, you shall help with them in the splendor of the sanctuary of the mercy of God, and [men] shall hasten to you like the falling of dew; your youth shall sit trustfully.

and [ner] shall sat trustfully.

4. Jeva swore, and will not repent, You shall be set up for a prince for the world to come for your merit, because you have been a pure king.

5. The majesty of Jeva on your right hand crushed kings in the day of his anger. He will judge among nations, he will fill [them] with rules.

5. He will fill [them] with rules.

er the heads of many on the 6. He will dash together the heads of many on the arth. He will drink from the brook in the way;

III. THE PESHITO SYRIAC VERSION; 250 A. D. For David, concerning the throne of the Lord, and his glorious virtue; a prophecy of Christ, and a victory glorious virtue against the ene

1. The Lord said to my Lord, Sit on my right

1. The Lord said to my Lord, Sit on my right hand, till I make your foce a stool of your feet.

2. The Lord sends you a strong sceptre from Zlon, and it shall rule over your foces.

3. Your people shall rule lilustrious on the day of your power with the splendors of sanctity. I begat you from the womb for a son from of old.

4. The Lord swore, and will not lie, You shall be a priest forever like Melchisedek. The Lord is on your right hand.

5. He crushed kingdoms in the day of his wrath. He will judge peoples, and fill [the world with] dead bodies.

bodies.

6. He will cut off the head of many on the earth; he will drink from the torrent in the way; therefore will he lift up the head.

IV. LATIN VULGATE VERSION, 400 A. D. Psalm David.

Peals David.

1. The Lord said to my Lord, Sit on my right hand, till 1 make your enemies a stool of your feel.

2. The Lord will send the rod of your virtue out of Zion; rule in the midst of your enemies.

3. The principality Islail be] with you in the day of your virtue, in splendors of saints; I begat you from the womb before Lucifer.

4. The Lord awore, and it will not repent him, you are a priest forwar, according to the order of

Melchisedek.

5. Dominions are your right hand; crushed kings in the day of his anger; he shall judge among nations, he shall fill (them) with rains.

6. He shall break to pieces the heads of many in the earth; he shall drink from the torrent in the way; therefore shall be exall the head.

ore shall he exalt the head.

V. CATHOLIC VERSION FROM THE DOUAT BIBLE. 1609 A. D. Dixit Dominus; Christ's exalta Priesthood.

A Psalm of David 1 The Lord said to my Lord, Sit thou at my right

1 Inc. Lord said to my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thy enemies thy footstool.

2. The Lord will send forth the sceptre of thy power out of Zion; rule thou in the midst of thy enemies.

3. With thee is the principality in the day of thy strength, in the brightness of the saints; from the womb, before the daystar, I begot thes.

4. The Lord hath sworn, and he will not repent, Thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melechiaedeck.

Melechisedeck.

5. The Lord at thy right hand hath broken kings

5. The Lord at thy right man, and the day of his wrath.
5. He shall judge among nations, he shall fill ruins, he shall crush the heads in the land of many.
7. He shall drink of the torrent in the way; therefore shall be lift up the head.
VI. CORNOW VERSION. 1511 A. D.

A Psalm of David.

The Loun said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool-

AUGUST 7.

2. The LORD shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine ea.

mics.

3. Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power, in the beauties of holiness from the word of the morning: thou hast the dew of thy youth.

4. The Lond hath sworn, and he will not repeat Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Meldia.

5. The Lord at thy right hand shall strike through

kings in the day of his wrath.

6. He shall judge among the heathen; he shall so the places with the dand bodies; he shall would the beads over many countries.

7. He shall drink of the brook in the way: thenfore shall be lift up the head.

VII. PROF. GEORGE R. NOYES'S VERSION, 1846, A.D. A Paulm of David. 1. Jehovah said to my Lord, Sit thou apon my right hand, until I make thy foca thy footstool.

2. Jehovah will extend the sceptre of thy power from Zion. Thou shalt ride in the midst of thise as-

3. Thy people shall be ready when thou must thy forces in holy splendor; thy youth shall cons forth like dew from the womb of the morning.

4. Jehovah has sworn, and he will not repen Thou art a priest forever, after the order of Melchis.

5. The Lord is at thy right hand; he shall crash

 The Loru is at thy right hand; he shall crak kings in the day of his wrath.
 He shall execute justice among the nations; he shall fill them with dead bodies; he shall crack the heads of his enemies over many lands.
 He shall drink of the brook in the way; then-chall be life on the head. fore shall he lift up the head.

VIII. PROF. J. A. ALEXANDER'S VERSION, 1858 AD. By David, a Psalm.

1. Thus saith Jehovah to my Lord, Sit thou at my 1. Thus said beneficial to any Local chapter by right band, till I make thine enemies thy said to 2. The rod of thy strength will Jehovah sed foth from Zion; rule thou in the midst of thine comies.

from Zion; rule thou in the miles of thine careies.

3. Thy people lear lef freewill offerings in the day of thy power, in holy decorations; from the womb of the dawn to thee [is] the dew of thy youth.

4. Sworn bath Jehovah, and will not repet. The day of the dawn to the left of the dawn to the left of the day of the [shalt be] a priest forever, after the order of M.

5. The Lord on thy right hand has smitten in the day of his anger kings.

6. He will judge among the nations; he has filled

[them] with corpses; he has smitten the head over much land [the wide earth]. 7. From the brook in the way he will drink; then-

ore will he raise the head. IX. SAWYER'S VERSION, No. I, 1863 A.D. For David, Psalm.

[Prologue.]
1. Jeva said to my Lord, "Sit on my right had, 2. Jeva sends the rod of your feet."

2. Jeva sends the rod of your power from Zim, [saying,] "Bule in the midst of your foes."

3. Your people [shall be] freewill offering in the

day of your power, on the mountains of the santary; you shall have your youth [like] dew from the your of the morning. [Epilogue.] Jeva swore, and will not change his min,
 You shall be a priest forever on account of my right.

"You shall be a priest interver on account on my right cours king."

2. The Lord on your right hand [Darid] sents kings in the day of his anger. He judges the natus which] he filled with dead bodies.

3. He smote the head over the land of Rabbah from brook : he drinks in the way ; therefore he enh

X .- SAWYER'S VERSION, No. II, 1863 A.D.

For David, Psaim.
[Prologue.]
1. Jeva said to my Lord, "Sit on my right hal, si make your foes a stool of your feet.

2. A rod of your strength sends Jevs from Zim,

[saying,] "Rule in the midst of your foes."

8. With you shall be a nobility in the lity in the day of your host in sacred vestments, [and] you shall have you youth [like] dew from the womb of the morning.

[Epilogue.]

1. Jeva swore, and will not change his purpos.
You shall be a priest forever on account of my right.

ous king."

2. Adonai [David] on your right hand, smote king a brook; he drinks in the way; therefore he calm a brook; he drinks in the way; therefore he calm is

head. The exact translation of other histories; they seen have been translated exactly and perfectly, and seen can be, for two reasons: 1st, Many Hebrew words her can be, for two reasons: 1st, Many Hebrew words her can be, for two reasons: no English representatives which exactly corrupad to them; 2d, Many words are indefinite, and the tract idea of the writer is only indicated proximately by them. The Hebrew language is made less each

than modern languages.

Every independent translation made by a shele of truth and judgment may be studied with groß; and each will have some gems which another will act of very different translations of the same sentect, it is sometimes difficult to decide which is best, or its

whole.

No one translation of the Scriptures is so god as b make all others unprofitable. The Septengin all Vulgate are among the greatest treasure of accident learning, and the Targums are not to be despited. Vingue are along the garden are to be despited.

The ancient translations are monuments bed offer state of the text when they were made, and of the prevailing methods of interpretation. Both the showings are of great consequence. Nothing as the more stupid than the disposition erinced by many to disparage all deviations from the common translations. Many deviations from it are a great positive advantage. Liberal inquirer will fall themselves much interested in a comparison of discent translations of this pealm, and will often rich them with satisfaction and profit in, their Baked studies. Many of the variations which appears as a foregoing versions are different possible maning of the original; some are erroneous.

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