EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

MI WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

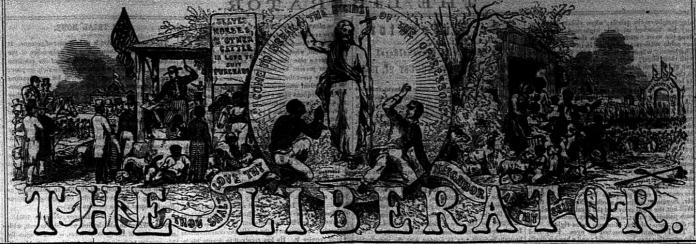
ear copies will be sent to o

ances are to be made, and all let to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be (rest PAID,) to the General Agent.

nents of a square and over in

emeried to receive the following gentlemen constitute the Financias Committee, he are not responsible for any debts of the work, viz.—Werdell, Publish, Edunya Quiscr, Edward Jackson, and William L. Gannison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 34.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

WHOLE NO. 1698.

tictuge of Oppression.

MAINE COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY.

The Copperhead Democracy of Maine met in Con-ention at Portland, on the 6th inst., and adopted assimously the following series of factious and incon-

Best resolutions:

Restred, That we will carnestly supports every conditational measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in sprescration than we have—none desire it more. There are none who will make greater sacrifices or column to the state which is a support of the same and the constitution and the Union, and we have no spathy with the enemies of either: and it is beque of our devotion to the Union and Governsett hat we are compelled to oppose the present daministration, which is pursuing a policy destructer of both as established by our fathers.

Restred, That in the opinion of this Convention, war is being conducted by the present Administration, not for the restoration of the Union but for a bolistion of slavery and the destruction of the soon, and our only assurance of peace and restoration in the success of the Democratic party.

istation, not for the restoration of the destruction of the behind of slavery and the destruction of the Usion, and our only assurance of peace and restoration in the success of the Democratic party.

Boolevel, That, under our form of government, the arcerige power is vested in the people, and the depolitaries of it were established by them, and rest on no ther foundation than their will. The people are the only LAWPUL SOVEMETON in this country. The public functionaries of every description are only their public servants, or agents of the people, cleeked or appointed by the people to transact the basiness of the people, and responsible to the people for the manner in which they perform the dutes of the trusts confided to them; and, in fact, that there is a manifest difference between the administration of the Government, and the Government itself. The Government consists of the civil and political institutions erected by the Constitution, and to it the people over allegiance. The Administration of the people over allegiance.

ment itself. The Government consists of the civil and political institutions erected by the Constitution, and to it the people owe allegiance. The Administration are but the agents of the people, subject to their approal or condemnation, according to the ment of demerit of their acts.

Resolvel, That whenever the people of the second States, on of any one or more of such States, and to resume their obligations to the Constitution and the Union, to be represented in the Congress of the United States, and to resume their obligations to the Constitution and the Union, the Democratic party will hail their mean with joy; and will freely welcome them back table the protecting folds of the National Plag; with all the dignity, equality and rights of the sevenal States uninquired; and we condemn and descence the new and startling doctrine, now for the fat time avowed by the organs of the Republican party, that the extinction of statery in such States should be made a condition of their restoration to the Union, as a violation of the public pledges of the party, and as a wicked attempt to overthrow the Constitution, revolutionize the Government, prolong the var indefinitely, and finally to establish a military depotion on the ruins of our Republican Government.

Resslvel, That under no possible emergency, not

depotum on the runs of our Republican Governet.

And under no possible emergency, not in insurrection or amid the throes of civil war this government justify official interference with freedom of the ballot. The licenticumess of orgue and of the pen is a minor evil, compared the licentiousness of arbitrary power.

Solved, That we declare that the power which evently been assumed by the President of the evently been assumed by the Oresident of the text of the pen in the power which evently been assumed and extended—or asteright to proclaim and extended—or asteright to proclaim and extended—artial law the States where war does not exist, and has sueded the writ of halpeas corpus, is unwarranted be Constitution, and its tendency is to subordicition to military authority, and to subvert our me of free government.

that we unite with the Democracy of Mes in denouncing the arrest and more other States in denouncing the arrest and mock by Coart Martial and banishment of Clement Allandigham, a critizen of Ohio, for no other was than words addressed to a public meeting, in twins of the course of the Administration, and in elemation of a certain military order as a high-decluting upon the rights of the citizens under Constitution of his own State, and that of the distance of the country of the co

States, when the Conscription Law, in the softhe convention, is an unnecessary, unampual and oppressive law—deemed by many rive the Constitution and the rights of the and to be destructive of the liberties of the poor while the Democratic party counsel obedience laws and respect for the constituted authority and depressed all illegal and violent resistance execution of any law, however unjust an exist, we believe that common justice requires

T 1 0 N CHES:

cott.

The Convention has most important duties to perform. It assembles amid the unspeakable horrors of a bloody and desperate civil war. The country is oscillating between despotism and anarchy. The long continuance of the war has stirred the deep passions of men. The voice of reason is almost drowned in the terrific storm that rages around us, and madness rules the hour.

The times and the occasion demand calm deliberation, and the oxercise of the highest wisdom and the noblest patriotism. All mere party views sink into insignificance, and the intensely absorbing question rises, what can be done to save the Republic from impending ruin?

It seems to me that the hope of restoring the gorrenment rests in the united action of all conservative men, in resisting the fanatical spirit, of radicalism largely pervading the land, which now controls with its revolutionary dectrines and pernicious influence, the counsels of the present national administration, and in substituting in its stead an enlarged patriotism and a liberal statesmanship which looks alone to the conservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, with all the rights of the States

the conservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, with all the rights of the States unimpaired.

The Republican party, under its new cognomen, holds the position that it is "the solemn duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to take a firm and unequivocal stand in favor of the national administration," and "to unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy, without qualification or reservation," and "that upon this issue there can be but two parties—patriots in favor, and traitors opposed." I quote the language of the convention which nominated Mr. Cony.

So that the issue tendered by the Republican party of this State, under the self-righteous assumption of all the patriotism extant, is, whether or not the present national administration (throughly parties) is entitled to the unqualified and unreserved support of the people in its entire policy and all its measures.

Now, the support of the present policy and measures of the administration involves the endorsement of the constitutionality and expediency of the constitution of the constitution and of the despote doctrines that there exists "within the Constitution, and the conscription bill; and of the despote doctrines that there exists "within the Constitution, and the conscription bill; and of the despote doctrines that there exists "within the Constitution, and the conscription bill; and of the despote doctrines that there is not a support of the arrest, and imprisonment only judge of that necessity, the Commander-induced the constitution of the United States, without due process of law, "not so much for what has been done as for what probably would be done," and of the despote doctrines what probably would be done," and of the houstful sentiment of the Secretary of State, that "he can ple to approve of the arrest and imprisonment. Si citizens of the United States, without due process of law, "not so much for what has been done as for what probably would be done," and of the boastful sentiment of the Secretary of State, that "he can touch a bell on his right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of New York, and no order the arrest of a citizen of New York, and no power on earth but the President can release them." It demands the sanction of the overthrow of the right to be secure from unreasonable scarches and selectives, of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; of freedom of speech, of freedom of the press, and of the independent exercise of the elective franchise. Besides all this, it would compet the adoption of a policy which proposes to prosecute the war, not for the Union as it came to us from our fathers, but for a mere territorial Union, regardless of State him its or State rights—not for a re-establishment of the government under the present Constitution, but for the purposes of subjugation and the abolition of slavery.

These are not frivolous or captious objections.

Selections.

DOUGH DOWN EAST.

must be confessed that the "Democracy" c state of Maine dies very hard. It seems to see its obdurate heart upon departing this his thing but a smell of sanctity; and now, whe ds Conventions, which must be like a collection

THOSE WHO KNOW, AND THOSE WHO DON'T KNOW.

the very diptin and property comments of any low, the very diptin and property comments of the p

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

THE "MARTYR"

Visit to Vallandigham-How He Looks-His Pro-

NIAGABA FALLS, (CLIPTON HOUSE.)
July 20, 1863.

As I have before remarked, Vallandigham seems much desprointed and cast down. He came here expecting and desiring to be lionized, and he finds few willing to undertake the job. The nobby ratives of this British province, with brief-tailed coats, narrow rimmed, blue banded titles, peer at him through their giasses from a distance, with subline coolness and indifference, or hardly at all. None of them send him a card, or come forward to greet him. This is annoying to the martyr, for he looked for active demonstrative sympathy from the Canadians.

DISPLAYING HIS WOUNDS.

JEFF. DAVIS'S ADDRESS.

ning weight on the rebels; when victory after victory has knocked at their frightened hearts, and flung the word surrender. In their testit; when our noble soldiers are broiling in fron-clads around Charleston; when Western harvest fields are red with their blood; when the broad Mississpir flows free at last from traitor thrashom, and goes singing to the sea its glad song of deliverance, bearing, as its best treasure, that sacred blood, to give it to the broad Gulf, that the Gulf may send it to the broad-er ocean, fill all the world shall find the seeds of freedom scattered broadcast by the restless waves; when now loyal masses of fresh troops, rallying to our standard, might remove all need of further bloodshed, and end the war; is this grand bour, Mr. Seymour stands up, and palters over the constitutionality of the draft! Thus does this great man show his loyalty to our Government, and his love for its defenders. Oh, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Seym free? The oppression of slavery is something terrible?'

The Moravians, in view of the emancipation, feel
fast necessity of having more schools and more native sessistants. It is an encouraging circumstance
that there already is, at Beckhuizen, a Normal
Gehoel for the training of native teachers, which
will, no doubt, be speedily enlarged. Perhaps the
effocts which will be made by the Moravians will be
effocts which will be made by the Moravians will be
effocts which will be made by the Moravians will be
effocts which will be made by the Moravians will as
will attract the attention of other Christian dequoinnations. In their moral and social progress, just at
this sime, the whole Caristian and civilized world
must feel the profoundest interest; for every unfaversable report that, rightly or wrongly, may be
given of their condition, would be received with rejoicings by all the enemies of human freedom in this
country who have bathed this land in blood, or sympathize with those who have done so, that the African race may still be held in hopoless bondage.

A SLAVE-PEN BROKEN UP.

We copy from the Evening Post the following ortion of a deeply interesting letter from Balti

We copy from the Evening Post the following portion of a deeply interesting letter from Baltimore:

"The release of the slaves of the rebel General Stuart from a slave pen in Prast street, in this city, was attended by some interesting incidents. Colonel Birney having applied for authority to visit the place and confiscate Stuart's 'property,' an order to that effect arrived yesterday, and in the anternoon the Colonel proceeded to the prison, showed his order, entered, and locking the doors behind him, entered the court-yard first, and then visited the cells. In this place sixty persons were confined, some of them having been there over three years. To be imprisoned there, without ever being allowed to visit the outer world, to forget almost what trees and flowers and green fields were, to be deprived even of the cool breezes of heaven, was bad enough; but there was worse than this. The ball, the chain, the shackles were not wanting to make the lives of these poor creatures more miserable. Sixteen men were bound together with shackles at the ankles, others were chained two by two, and one old man had, his legs fastened together by shackles connected by chains bound to his waist. The poor wretches were all terribly frightened when called up by the Colonel. They thought he had come to buy them, and take them off South, as it seems they have been kept there by their masters to await either peace and 'the Union as it was, or a good chance for shipment to the South. They were soon reassured, however, and a blacksmith having been sent for, the chains and shackles ofthe old.

"When the chain fell from the ankles of the old."

wore soon reassured, however, and a blacksmith having been sent for, the chains and shackles were speedily removed.

"When the chain fell from the ankles of the old man, he lifted up his eyes and hands, and exclaimed, "Thank God!" The expression was simple, but in its tone revealed the suffering, the despair of months. When told they were to go out and be free, they could not believe it at first, but when assured again and again that it was so, a simultaneous shout of gladness went up, which must have made the angels rejoice, and 'God bless you, massa! God Almighty bless you! The Lord Jesus love you, massa! were the blessings freely showered upon the Colonel, who, scarcely less happy than they, tried to make them understand that they owed their release to the Government. They listened and assented, but still evidently looked upon the Colonel as their deliverer, after all. The scene, he says, he shall never forget. Their joy found vent, with the men, in prayers and ejaculations of praise, with the women in tears and embraces of each other.

"Finally, the Colonel told them they must get ready to go out. Then they fairly flew to their cells for their bags and bundles. And—the Colonel told it with a smile—even in this supreme moment, womanly vanity (shall we so call a laudable self-respect?) showed tiself. He could see them smoothing their hair, putting on little articles of finery, and otherwise "prettying up, before their bits of looking-glass. It was not many minutes, however, before they all came down, and were marched out, men, women and children, into the free—to them doubly free—air.

"They were taken to the recruiting office in "the wore and the tother them."

before they all came down, and were marched out, men, women and children, into the free-to them doubly free-air.

"They were taken to the recruiting office in Camden street, and here another most affecting seens took place. The news of the opening of the prison had spread like wildfare, and the office and pavements in front were crowded with colored people, many of whom now met friends and relatives for the first time for three years. Well, I must not make my letter to long. Soffice it that joy reigned supreme, and when the Colonel asked, "Now, what is to be done with these people for to-night?" the most generous hospitality was liberally tendered. After seeing them thus all provided for, and enlisting sixteen able-bodied men in the service, the Colonel returned to camp, feeling that the blessing of beaven would be upon the work he had that day done.

Mr. Gibbons himself gives the following account of the ruin the mob left behind them:-

done.

"In the evening, one of the lieutenants, talking with the new freedmen, asked them if they knew the person who liberated them. 'No, answered one, 'we don't know him, but we know that God sent him.' 'Yes,' echoed the rest; 'God sent him -God sent him!'
"Thus, you see,' the hand-breadth cloud the sages feared' is spreading. The Columel hopes soon to open every slave-pen in Baltimore, and through God's grace and the strong arm of the Government, they shall never be used as such-again."

The Springheld Republican regrests this act, and

The Springfield Republican regrets this act, an

observes:

"A slave-pen is a monstrous institution, as is slavery, but it is legal in Maryland, and it does not appear by what law, military or other, these United States officers override the laws of Maryland. Such acts ignore the cause of emancipation in the State, and provoke hostility to the general doesn'email."

When Seymour, in his sorry plight, Unfuried his beaner to the sir, He chose the sable skirts of night, And "barred" each ray of glory there. Then from his kennel, mild the scum, He bade his banner-bearer come, And gave into his reckless kind. The sword to stab his native land.

The sword to stab his native land.

Such was the travesty of Drake's "American fing," that rang through our brain when Gov. Seymour's 'emonstrance with and complaints to the President concerning the draft sang over the telegraph wires. What would the wise Governor have? Another mob? Another cruel, fiendish outbreak against the good and noble, against, the defenceless and the weak? Another facty onslaught against forlora children? Another helins head of murders of frightened negroes, who, fancying they had fled from the house of honders.

The Tiberator.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

post, endeavoring to obtain recreation, recuperation and inspiration from the ocean breeze near Plymouth Rock. Letters for his personal attention may be addressed to him, until the last of the month, at Plymouth, Mass.

Most of the readers of the Liberator are probably aware that Dr. Henry I. Bowditch stands in the front rank of Boston physicians for medical skill, and also that he is unsurpassed in practical benevolence. About the middle of 1862, he, with other physicians, was summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of consultation and suggestion in regard to the care of sick and wounded soldiers. In the explorations connected with this wish. he was a suppose of consultation and suggestion in regard to the care of sick and wounded soldiers. system, or rather no system, of ambulances now i use in our army." Failing to arouse the interest, o use in our army.

Annual to be action, of Government officers on the sub-ject, on returning home, he brought it before the Bos ion Society for Medical Improvement, making minut statements of the fearful sufferings of wounded so statements of the fearful sufferings of wounded soldiers, not only of those who were left whole days and
nights without care on the field of battle, but of those,
who, after being taken into ambulance wagons, were
treated with brutal neglect and inhumanity by the drivers of those vehicles, many of whom were drunk, as
well as otherwise utterly incompetent for the work
intrusted to them. The important statement her
inde were published (Oct., 1862.) in a Report made
to the Surgeon General of Massachusetts. Dr. Bowditch has since published letters in various newspapers, and an admirable pamphlet, asking for consideration and action by the public, upon the same subject. And he returns to that subject in a letter to
the Boston Journal of Tuesday, the 18th inst., entitled,
"Have we an Ambulance System 1"—in which is
rehearses the present posture of affairs in relation to York, Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached a sermon, in which he made the following reference to the sacking of the home of James S. Gibbons, Eq.:

"The dwelling was one, the like of which is rare in any city— a dwelling of happiness and peace— a home of the tenderest domestic affections— a home of the tenderest domestic and the outcast. There was no display of wealth there—there was no wealth to display; yet the house was full of things which no wealth could buy. It was crowded with mementoes. The pieces of furniture in the rooms had family histories connected with them; chairs and tables were precious from associations, with noble and rare people who had gone. Fictures on the walls, busts in the parlors, engravings, photographs, books, spoke, of the gratitude or love of some dear giver. One room was sacred to the memory of a noble boy, an only son, who died some years ago. There was his bust in marble, there were his books, there were the prints he liked, the little bits of art he was fond of, and all the dear things that seemed to bring him back. The whole house was a shrine and a sanctuary.

"And who were the immetes? The master, a man whose sympathies were always and completely with the working people, a man of steady and boundless humanity. The mistress, a woman whose name is familiar to all doers of good deeds in the city of New York, and dear to hundreds of the objects of good deeds. To the orphan and friendless and poor, a mother; to the unfortunate, a sister; to the wretched, the deprayed, the sinful, more than a friend. In the city prison, her presence was siter; to the wretched, the deprayed, the sinful, more than a friend. In the city prison, her presence was the presence of an angel of pitying love; at Blackwell's Island, she was welcome

On the 24th of February, 1863, Hon. Henry Wilso Affairs and on the Militia, to whom was referred t a recommendation that it do not pass, c

on presenting a resolution in the Senate in regard to the need of an ambulance corps, said not one work to the need of an ambulance corps, said not one-word in its favor; nor did he utter one word of protest in regard to the refusal of the Military Committee to consent to the admirable bill (so Dr. Bowdlich, judges it) which had just passed the House of Representatives. He represents, however, that he has used his influence privately in favor of the measure in quistion. It will be noticed that while Mr. Summer privately forced, the formation of an effective ambulance

at will be noticed that while Mr. Sumner privately favored the formation of an effective ambilance corps, such as was contemplated in the bill abovementioned, Mr. Wilson characterized it as "impracticable."

Four months after this, however, (namely, on th audience, and made, according to the Journal's repor the following remarkable assertions:—

the following remarkable assertions:—

"Gen. Wilson alluded to the existing compaints in regard to the want of ambulances in the Eederalarmy. He said, we have an ambulance aystem the most perfect the world knows, and the fault found with it is a matter of astonishment to all those knowing saything about the facts. The army of the Potonac had, the other day, when it started from the Rappalanneck, 1100 ambulance wagons, 2800 horses, and 3000 men attached. Every brigade in our army has 120 horses and 380 men; and this is more than can be found in any army in Europe. No drafted man need pay any attention to these reports as to the scarcity of ambulances, when our army has as many as 4000 ambulance wagons, 10,000 horses, and 12,000 men."

of the ruin the mob left behind them:—

"No person was in the house at the time of the assault. Seeing no appearance of the mob in the immediate vicinity, I had walked over to Broadway to get an evening paper. On my return homeward, in about forty minutes, I found that the house had been broken open, and fired in several places, and was already half sacked. It was in the hands of a thousand thieves. I passed in, and up stairs, to see whether anything could be done to clear them out, but found it impossible, and retired. The lower doors and windows were all broken in, and all the interior rooms and closet doors, with two or three exceptions. should be found to be in effective operation only four months after Mr. Wilson had declared the project of its formation to be "impressionable." But pression months after Mr. Wilson had a declared us project of its formation to be "impracticable." But, passing by this, Dr. Bowditch applies himself to the question of fact, and asks—"How, where and by whom was this admirable system established!" He declares that it was certainly not established by Congress, which ad-journed eight days after Mr. Wilson reported; and he Journed eight was alter at was established either by the Secretary of War or Gen. Halleck, neither o whom has been known to the public as particularly in favor of any system, and the latter of whom is reported to have bitterly opposed all action in the premises.

doors and windows were all broken in, and all the interior rooms and closet doors, with two or three exceptions.

Every thing portable was carried off—beds, bedding, all the bureau drawers and the lighter bureaus, tables, and even the grate pans, and, last, kitchen poss. Of twenty-five hundred volumes, the accumulation of thirty years, not a single book was left in the bouse. Of the furniture that was too heavy to carry off, one small piece only was left unmutilated by axes. Nearly all the glass and much of the saish work was destroyed. The stair bannisters and mable mantels were chopped down. All the gas fixtures were twisted off, and most of the water faucets. The Croton pipe was pounded up in the cellar, to cut off the water, that the fire might not be extinguished, and but for the neighbors, who, at the peril of life, brought in buckets from their own houses, the place would have been burned. A piano was broken into fragments, and even sliding doors pulled out and their panels split. The lower parts of several heavy bureaus and portions of several bedsteads and tables were left in the house, and nothing more."

THE TENDER MERCY OF THE MOB.

We published the other day a brief account, by Mr. J. S. Gibbons, of the minner in which his house had been sacked by the mob. The instance is only another proof of the inter blindness of the malinee in which his house had been sacked by the mob. The instance is only another proof of the inter blindness of the maline to the visual of the proposal complete and perfect condition of or well-organized ambulance corps of one statement of Mr. Wilson (above) as to the complete and perfect condition of our ambulance system, to be "totally incorrect," and the declares the statement of Mr. Wilson (above) as to the complete and perfect condition of our ambulance system, to be "totally incorrect," and the declares as follows (in substance) the netted of our ambulance corps of Gealed soldiers. Since then, by the concurrent action of Quartermaster General Meigs and of Surgeon General The event to able has mire bad.

Such was the turnerty of Drake's "American many and the barries of the street of the twenty of Drake's "American many and the barries of the street of Drake's "American many and the barries of the street of

be made to feel that our cause is theirs, and that, in helping our war to a favorable conclusion, they are making the most speedy progress possible towards that liberty and equality which they seek for themselves. The movement now in question for an ambulance corps, for the means of guarding their lives from all beyond the ordinary exposures of war, and for giving them the help due to fellow-citizens and fellow-soldiers, will do much to encourage as well as to help them. And if the Government is tardy and remise in proxiling this help, all the more should the miss in providing this help, all the more should the people, the source of power, declare their will in the premises, and urge their official servants to promp

followed. Let Congress, from the commencement of the next session, be flooded with petitions like the one copied below. And, that it may be so, let each one who reads the petition copy, sign and circulate it.-c. k. w. PETITION

FOR AN AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL CORPS IN THE ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative in Congress assembled:

in Congress assembled:

The undersigned,
the State of
orable body to pass a law providing for a unifor
Ambulance and Hospital. Corps for the armies
the United States.

DR. MASSIE AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE.

Rev. Dr. Massie, whose excellent discourse in-Park Street Church was noticed in the *Liberator* two weeks Street Church was noticed in the Liberator two weeks ago, repeated that discourse in the Tremont Temple on Treedy evening last. This gentlemns is a design and the street of the complete and the street of the clergy and churches of this country, urging the active interposition of these bodies in forwarding, measures for the complete abolition of slavery. He is well fitted to perform this service, being carnest, eloquent and impressive as a speaker, having his heart strongly bent on the accomplishment of the proposed work, and having given assurance that at so momentous a crisis in the nation's existents faithfulness by many years of active anti-slavery labor in his own country.

After Dr. Massie had finished his own very interesting statement, and read the Address sent by his English brethren, a reply to this Address (prepared by the Committee of nice which had been appointed when given a work of an event of the proposed work in the statement, and read the Address sent by his English brethren, a reply to this Address (prepared by the Committee of nice which had been appointed which gave it birth. The cause of liberty and of an which is asserted that discourse in the first of a were which is to extinguish the greater was which gave it birth. The cause of liberty and of an which gave it birth. The cause of liberty and of an extremely a support of the proposed work and had been appointed which gave it birth. The cause of liberty and of an

churches

the sudience on this occasion, though small, was

The sudience on this occasion, though small, was

The plan of Dr. Bowditch is to have Congress, early in its next presion, pass a law directing the President to choose a Commission from his own millitary and medical staff, whose duty shall be forthwith to devise and report a plan that shall be a perfect as possible with our present knowledge, and capable of being adapted to meet the demands of modern civiligation, for the gradual smelioration of the sufferings necessarily consequent upon every battle. He has drawn up a brief form of petition to Congress for this purpose, (hereafter appended.) and he wishes all friends of humanity, and all who have relatives or friends in the army, to copy and sign this petition, or such man that army, to copy and sign this petition, or such man it is to their Senator or Representative in Congress in the part of their Senator or Representative in Congress for it. Medical Inspectors and numerous private in dividuals have written to Dr. Bowditch, arging him to continue an effort as important to the interests of humanity, and present to the public the considerations which require it. He has resolved to devote his labour to this work, and will do what he can. But the whole comminutly is interested in it, since every family has a son, a brother or a husband exposed to me, then, as briefly as may be, to explain my then, as soried, and in place even of a substitute contents the revery help here contemplated. If but half the

from destruction, she has a right to ask why he denies her his body, and in place even of a substitute contents himself with the prescribed payment of money. Allow me, then, as briefly as may be, to explain my position with regard to the Government and the War. The doctrine of the inviolability of human life, which

Third, to bear patiently the penalties for non-conformity to unjust or unenlightened enectments. For, in apite of the excellence of our republican form of government, neither in its theory nor in its practice is conscience exempted from penalties and pains.

Now when in time of peace the government demands of me pecuniary support in the shape of a tax, I doubt if the amount in question would ever compare with the undeniable advantages which I have derived from that system by the mere fact of living under it. with the understable advantages which in are derived from that system by the mere fact of living under it. Scarcely could my tax repay the blessings of educa-tion alone, not to speak of the thousand and one par-ticulars of civil and social economy wherein the organ-ized action of the State is invaluable for health and tree action or in State is invaluate to the happiness. Yet for all that, it may be true that the trifling tribute exacted is augmented by governmental patronage of an institution at which my conscience revolts. The money, in itself considered, is nothing; the principle which it is required to sanction is of the is imposed for the army and navy, I, as a disbelieve is imposed for the army and navy, 1, as a discentive in both, must necessarily object and offer protest. But I am one, while the government (or, what is the same thing, the nation) is millions, and I must submit to a superior force. Against my consent and control, I am deprived of that which voluntarily I could not am deprived on the segment of the uses to which my property thus taken is applied, belongs to the government, and not one.

To-day, the nation is at war and in need of men. It

is not enough for me to reflect that no juster war was ever undertaken by any community. I who cannot take the life of a fellow-being (however infamous) to take the life of a fellow-being (nowever inimons) is save my own, cannot to save others from a like de-struction. Selected impartially by lot for the office of a soldier, I am in conscience prevented from obeying the summons. What I cannot do myself, I cannot do by another, and can therefore hire no substitute. Had the government stopped here, I must have borne what-ever penalty it might have chosen to inflot. But it said: "Either serve yourself, or procure another, I shall exact of you three hundred dollars." Of these

labor in his own country.

After Dr. Massie had flushed his own very intercesting statement, and read the Address sent by his English brethren, a reply to this Address (prepared by the Committee of nine which had been appointed by the committee of nine which had been appointed by the committee of nine which had been appointed by the committee of nine which had been appointed by the committee of nine which had been appointed by the committee of nine which had been a principles which no was dear to me as to any American; and in that cause I s

Josiah P. Mendum, at the office of the Boston In-

LETTER FROM MISS CAROLINE P. PUTMAN.

FARMERSVILLE, Catarangus Co., (N. I.)

Aug. 3, 1863.

DEAR ME. GARRIBOX—You love to bear of every effort for trath and righteousness, and with greatment of soil comprehend how the broad interests of terms, ity are one—whether contended for in hamlet or netronolis.

tropoils.

So a struggle for temperance, and the defeat of as liquor-selling grocory among the beautiful bils of Cattarangus, in Western New York, cannot be automated in the confidence to you. but will make the confidence to you. but will make the confidence to you. but will make the confidence to you. brence to you, but will make your bear sing with the angels, "On earth peace, good will

of them amored pipes, without a word or as a thought of apology. In a few months, rumon; into confirmation that the vice of driaking, or bottles, (which the cunning license law ence was adding its degrading, brettlining work up racter—that twenty minors in this small conwere counted among those who were taking the first glasses of poison from the grocery, then license

I was aurined. Fight and day these terrible has trought in my soul, till the purpose was fully load to do something, everything I could do, to resist the emon that so foully menaced our household sai neighborhood peace.
I appealed to Spiritualists at their gatherings—for

I appeared to Spiritualists at their gainerings—for it was their sons especially who were losing self-aspect, and in danger of moral wreck. It was a pelasenent Spiritualist who had just gone from this toware pecome a wholesale manufacturer and dealer of jum n Buffalo, and who supplied the barrels of pullatin

and death to the grocery.

And here I am compelled to assert, is the interests of truth and humanity, that the working of this doctrine Aere has been to loosen the sense of nonlinear adrift from the safe moorings of principle acrit from the same moorings of principle, to ensea age profanity, and a disregard of pholesom decembs of manners. And if it be a truth of God, it seed (at least in this place of my observation) initial appeties who shall rebuke its perversions and comp-tions as Paul did the Corinthians. A strong woman, of almost giant proportions, ded re

sently, after lying paralytic and imbedie for year, rom excessive smoking, according to the physical andisputed judgment. Her son, the liquor delet from Buffalo, was present at the funeral, and another cery. The husband and other sons had just siped the petition for license this year-all Spiritualistthe assurance that it would be well with them to "by
off the form," and its impediments to virtue. I im

My dear Miss Holley came for a little stay, and I won her to "extraordiary, generous seing" is redeem our town. And for ten months ve he held regular Temperance meetings on alternates, day afternoons at the Baptist meeting-hous. In good providence of God had lent the Baptist church minister of rare moral courage and firmness, who has nobly seconded our work. These meetings have no ided on numbers or popular favor for dignity, as more than the glorious but despised Anti-Sarry more has done. And we had learned is that show of Christ not to falter or yield to discouragement while our hearts were nerved and our arms past with the divine, all-conquering weapons of truth as

have been crowned, let the enclosed slip from the county paper tell. TEMPERANCE IN FARMERSVILLE

[Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman]

FARMERSVILLE, July 3, 1863.

[Correspondence of the Cattaragua Frema.]

FARMERVILLE, July 3, 184.

Our ten months' agitation of this case, so vial the interest of any community, has at last result is No License. God to thanked who givel to wise tory, through his truth! It is a moral trush is rejoiced in—so we felt and expressed at our never on Sunday. David Carpenter, Esq. as the Conrad reported the decision of the Board edition. And to these gentlemen the town is greatly sidely for the utmost faithfulness in urging the reactions before the Commissioners. A copy of Light Sellers' petition was presented at the multiple of the throat faithfulness in urging the reactions before the Commissioners. A copy of Light Sellers' petition was presented at the multiple of the throat faithfulness in urging the reactions. T. T. Cummings, Esq. in remarking two it, take what could so pervert human rates, sheat, brothers and sons, neighbors and citizens, head within, pray for a dram shop a constitution, pray for a dram shop a constitution. And san of those who pitifully figure on the list, had dry a person to ask belief boon of the Commissor, there would have been on bed of our reactions. The present of the constitution of the year." 'That is good news, "repied Mr. Cape Ler (who had gladly signed the remonstrance) was full laws of God as acen in her long life of Tempera — thus keeping her understanding vignous—he moral vision clear to such extreme age. Equally an and grand are the Divine Retributions, a dashed all in the miserable, dying condition at the sall in the miserable, dying condition at the laws of this petition for incense. God is just the Coruwall people haves, atriking proreto, "Be dar rook," We obey God in any case, in the rook," We obey God in any case, in the rook," We obey God in any case, in the rook, "Me he rook," and compelled to his authority. Mass Holley spoke of the great value of any light tion, of its power to call forth the best cample, the moral resistance of the people to wrom. The sall of the moral resistance of the people to wrom. The sall of the moral resistance of the people to wrom. The sall of the weapon in moral warfare, pointed previous affects when we wirtue beers, as in the water of the warpon in moral warfare, pointed previous fath in the power of direct criticism, as an effect warpon in moral warfare, pointed previous fath and the power of direct criticism, as an effect warpon in moral warfare, pointed previous faths and the Kingdom of Parity, Temperase and people according to the town to the control of the sall sall faths and the Kingdom of Parity, Temperase and people who was provided the weapon so traly, and in each less than the sall sall the temperance men and women of Changes and the group shops, astring up to seek the pass, but who exact more than the provided the weapon so traly, and in each less than the provided the weapon so traly, and in the group shops, astring up to seek the pass, but who exact more than the recent of the provided the way of the provided the

Yours &c.

Colourn Purific. Imogen Horard in city modul at the recent examination of a School in this city.

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Draw days, as the arm of the the de the saidon to ghe a second of the the saidon to ghe a second of the two control of the two control of the two control of the second of the two control of the second of the two control of the second of the the second of the the the second of the two control of th

sed as soldiers in the American army, an et and equipped as soldiers in the American army an integral and important part of the grand host battling for the dear old Fatherland. The number is constant; by and rapidly increasing. Nor have we braver sol-diers in the field than they have shown themselves at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, and, indeed, on every field where they have been called to face the ted foe. As I read with a thrilling heart of infuriated foc. As I read with a tribular their noble daring and heroic achievements, I deeply regret that I am not associated with them in their grand work. Heroes of Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, and other well-fought fields—soldiers of my numbers of a wronged but brave and patr -1 thank you for your devoted courage! I of race-I thank you for your devoted conget recognize you as my brothers, and in all respects my computer, fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens! You have not bled or died in vain! You have made sure the salvation of our country; and I thank God for the salvation of our country; and a finance does not the future you have opened for your oppressed race;
Again, this new policy has abolitionized the army. We soldiers have suffered, and toiled, and bled, and died to save our country from the ruin into which the starcholders seek to plunge her. We welcome all loyal men to our ranks in this mighty war. We abler, and deeply, bitterly curse the cowardly traitors would retruited a larger, and sever the nation. who would perpetuate slavery, and sever the nat we receive the armed slaves, and we hail th 5th Massachusetts Regiment, the South Carolina, the Mississippi and the Louisiana Regiments, with therland. Let the copperheads of the North beware when the army return; and let all our people realize that they will find friends, with strong arms and stout

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policy of freedom, we have begun to turn the sgainst the rebels. We have won Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Gettysburg. We have just had our day of thanksgiving and praise, and the rebels are to have of managering and praise, and the redeis are to nave theirs of huntilation, fasting and prayer. We see the dawn of a bright and a glorious day. The death-night is boken, and we feel that our deliverance is at hand. July let this policy be carried out in thorough good faith, and we have passed safely through our peril. On that men could get the sublime faith of a Luther is fig. 1022. The could be sublimeded and the safe of the could get the sublime faith of a Luther in the Great King; and so feel that we need only see to it that we base all our work on his everlasting trath and justice; and then no disaster or overthrow way measures. God grant us the foresight to settle this slavery question now, so that it may no more rise ap to treuble, and waste, and destroy our country!
Truly yours, DANIEL FOSTER,

REBEL BARBARITY.

Boston, August 11, 1863.

DEAR SIM-I received, yesterday, from a cousin in Cincinanti, the accompanying account, which you may deem sqitable, in whole or in part, for your columns. I will only add, that Dr. Hudson's family share his will only add, that Dr. Hudson's family share his lives and spirit. The late Prof. T. B. Hudson, of Oberdia, well known in Ohio as an Anti-Slavery lee-ture, was his oldest son. Another son is the Secre-lary of the Reform Tract and Book Society, of Cin-cinati. Another is a surgeon in our army. A grand-on was taken prisoner in the first Bull Run, and has given in a lecture some, interesting account of his lawes, as far as New Orleans, in his capacity of pris-oner.

With highest regards, ... C. F. Hubson.

[From the Cincinnati Christian Herald, August 6.]

[From the Cincinnati Christian Herald, August 6.]
MURDER OF DR. WM. N. HUDSON.
When the advance guard of Morgan's rebel cavalry
were in the vicinity of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio,
to the receive of Control, Morgania of Control
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daughter, "You are abolitionists here, aren't you?"
The question suggested the probability that a notorious copperhead of that county, who was a willing
guide for Morgan, had pointed out Dr. Hudson as a
suitable person on whom to vent their murderous

suitable person on whom to vent their murderous spleen.

Tr. Hudson was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1789, and when a had of ten years, came with his father to the Western Reserve, to the present town of Hudson, Sunmit county. About 1812 he returned to the East, and took a thorough course of medical study. This profession he successfully pursued during the rest of his life—a perisol of more than fifty years. He was characterized by unimpeachable integrity and firmness of purpose. He knew to fear; opposition and persecution served but to confirm him in the practice of the right, and the advocacy of the truth. Long before the cution served but to confirm him in the practice of the right, and the advocacy of the truth. Long before the origin of the old Liberty Party, he was an abolitionist; and when that party originated, he voted that ticket alone in Manchester, Adams county, O., amid threats of violence to his person and property. Believing in the inalicnable right of human beings to "life, liberty, the inalicinable right of human beings to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," he never failed to befriend the fugitive from bondage, and to guide him toward the North Star. Being thus for a long period a living witness against popular sins in Church and State, it seems not inappropriate that he should providentially suffer martyrdom at the instigation of the ville demon which he had so long fought. His death was peaceful and happy. For months previous, his letters breathed the spirit of one tipe for heaven, and his dying message to his absent sons was, "to meet him there."

Dr. Hudson's will contains one noteworthy pro ion. It is this: that after the death of his v half of the proceeds of his estate shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, provided slavery shall at that time have been abolished in all parts of this

A BALTIMORE SLAVE PEN.

A SPECIMEN OF THE REBEL CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863. The following official report needs no comment. The facts it states speak for themselves:

report needs no comment. The facts it states speak for themselves:

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1863.

To Lieut. Col. William H. Cheesebrough, Assistant Adjutant General:

Sin: I have the honor to report that immediately on the receipt of Special Order No. 202, of this date, I proceeded to Camlin's slave-pen, in Pratt street, accompanied by Lieut. Sykes and Sergeant Southworth. I considered any guard unnecessary. The part of the prison in which slaves are confined incloses a brick paved yard, twenty-five feet in width by forty, in length. The front wall is a high brick one; the other sides are occupied by the cells or prisons. In this yard no tree or shrub grows—no flower or blade of grass can be seen. Here the midday sun pours down its scorching rays, and no breeze comes to temper the summer heat. A few benches, a bydrant, numerous washi-tubs and clothes-lines, covered with drying clothes, were all it contained.

In this place I found 25 men, 1 boy, 20 women and

wash-tubs and clothes-lines, covered win drying clothes, were all it contained. In this place I found 25 men, I boy, 29 women and 3 infants. Sixteen of the men were shackled together by couples, at the ankles, by heavy irons, and one had his legs chained together by togeniously contrived locks, connected by chains suspended to his waist. I sent for a blacksmith, and had the shackles and chains

removed.

The following statement exhibits the names of the prisoners, the names and residences of their owners and the period for which they have been held in confinement.

[Here follows a long list of the captives set free.] These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by rebels or robel sympathizers.

Respectfully submitted.

Ww. Birner, Col. 2d U. S.
Colored troops, Inspector and Mustering Officer.

NEGRO HUNTING IN MISSOURI.

NEGRO HUNTING IN MISSOURI.

Potosi, July 26th, 1863.

Editors Missouri Denocari: Lasi Saturday, we had an example of what it means to have regard for "law and order." I mean one of those old-fashioned negro hunts. Some half a dozen slaves, who had deserted their rebel masters, and were in possession of their regular protection papers, issued by a Provost Marshal, under General Order No. 36, Department of the Missouri, were hunted down like wild deers, handcuffed, and on a wagon insuled to jail in Potosi. This whole section of Washington county was alive. All the law and order men were out and busy. You could see men who never alow their faces, except on an occasion of this kind. "I'may and order men," I understand that class which hold only as law the fugilities slave law, the black laws of the State of Missouri, and the laws of the Confederacy; they don't consider the laws of or Congress as binding on them. It has come to a nice state of affairs in Missouri. Men who, by their true loyalism of the State of Missouri, and the laws of the Confederacy; they don't consider the laws of the Confederacy; t

night, who does not fear that he may be murdered before morning.

A band of about twenty-five bushwhacker is in this county, and they declared only last week that Potosi could not hold a Union man. A Union man, Rev. Wilson Adams, who was worth some \$12,000 to \$15,000, has been shamefully ruined by them—been compelled to take refuge in Potosi with his family? The rebels are in possession of his place. They took all his horses, and in fact everything is at their mercy; and then we see the rebels prowing about the country, and the Union men tremble for their lives, because they don't know how it comes that they are going to run this machine not how, and the Union men tremble for their lives, because they don't know how it comes that these rebels get in power.

Marshal does in the matter. These negroes are promised in their papers the protection of all officers of the United States, but he thinks, perhaps, he don't belong to the United States officers, being in the Missourt State Militia.

After having spent one hundred millions and given in understate Militia.

After having spent one hundred millions and given in understate Militia.

After having spent one hundred millions and given in understate and the state of the saffering and decelution of one homes, we have just come again to the barbarous state of affairs where we were at the beginning; and near the end of the ninteenth excitury, in the midst of a civilized community, we ase creacted before the eyes of our children, scene which make the blood rush to every true man's face. Human beings are treated like beasts; children only five years old separated from their parents, for the barbase proven that we have proven that we have proven that we have regard for law and orders the definition of the propose of keeping them from running away; the prisoners taken were three colored men. At the propose of keeping them from running away; the prisoners taken were three colored men. At the propose of t

Lieut. Cote, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade:

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend, in June last, the Marine Brigade landed soine ten miles below the Bend, and attacked and routed the guerillas which had been repulsed by our troops and the guerous. Major Hibbard's cavalry battalion, of the Marine Brigade, followed the retreating rebeis to Tenass Bayou, and were horrified at the finding of skeletons of white officers commanding regro regiments, who had been captured by the rebeis at Millicen's Bend.

ments, who had been captured by the rebels at Milliken's Bend.

In many cases, these officers had been nailed to the
trees and crueficed: in this situation, a fire was built
around the tree, and they suffered a slow death from
broiling. The charred and partially burned limbs
were still fastened to the stakes. Other instances
were noticed of charred skeletons of officers, which
had been nailed to slabs, and the slabs placed against
a house, which was set on fire by the inhuman
demons, the poor sufferer having been roasted alive
until nothing was left but charred bones.

Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerillas confirmed these facts, which were amply corroborated by
the bodies found, as above described. The negroes
taken were to be re-sold into slavery, while the officers were consumed by fire. Lieutenant Cole holds
himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

Missouri Lemocrat.

arstered.

16th—Rebels defeated again by General Blunt.

17th—Huntwille, Ala. captured.

18th—Wytheville, Va. captured; Potter leaves

Kewbern upon a destructive raid.

20th—Morgan roated at Buffington's Island.

22t—Lee's army in full instruct.

22th—General Buffington's Division.

24th—Rebels severely routed at Front Royal.

25th—Morgan captured.

25th—Brisheer City captured.

25th—Pegram defeated.

COLORED ENLISTMENTS IN CRESTER. On lar fonday evening, Frederick Douglass addressed rowded addience in the National Half in this Bo ugh, to urge the enlistment of colored soldiers in the

THE NEORO REGIMENTS. The negro regiments will soon form a tolerably large addition to the army. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gesets gives a list of those already in active service, and those which we being recruited. The list is as follows:—

re being recruited. The list is as follows:

Two Massachusetts regiments, in the field.

Two South Carolina regiment, in the field.

One North Carolina regiment, in the field.

One Philadelphia regiment, ready for service.

One Washington, (D. C.) regiment, ready for service.

One Kansas regiment, in the field.
Four Mississippi and Tennessee re One Rhode Island artillery company, in the field. In all, fourteen regiments and one battery full, and ther in or ready for active service.

sither in or ready for active service.

The following are being formed:

One Philadelphia regiment, nearly half full.

One Washington, [D. C.] regiment, nearly half full.

One Baltimore egiment.

One North Carolina (Newbern) regiment.

One North Carolina (Newbern) regiment.

Two South Carolina regiments.

One Olito (Camp Delaware) regiment.

One New Orleans regiment.

Sixteen Mississippi and Tennessee regiments.

In all, organizing, and many of them well advanced, twenty-five regiments.

cd, twenty-nee regiments.

23 Col. Birney's 1st Maryland Regiment of colored troops now numbers 800. I shall go out to see it drill and parade this afternoon, and will report progress in my next letter. The 2d Regiment is well under way. This will be made up of a better class of colored men than the first, because of the President's proclamation of protection. It strikes the right key. Remember—there is no bounty given these men. They are volunteering without mercenary motives. What a contrast with the boasted superior white race that waits for 8400 bounty, or to be drafted! We hope to get at least five regiments of colored soldiers from this State to make part of the President's colored army of 200,000 men, which he is resolved to have in the field before the lat of November. Why do not New York colored people wake up and volunteer also! Let them show their ristous and Copperhead persecutors where the manhood of the human race is to be found.

responsible for this state of affairs? We Union men have proven that we have regard for law and order; fused, and has never been granted. Upon the authority of the following is given us upon the authority of Lieut. Cole, of the Mississipi Marine Brigade:

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend, in June last, the Marine Brigade landed some ten miles below the Band and turned the massilism which Band and turned the massilism which Band and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which be made and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which be made and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which bend and turned the massilism which the massilism whic

est retaliation will be exacted:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WARDINGFOR CITT. I
August 8, 1883.
Siz.: Your letter of the 8d inst., calling the attention of this department to the cases of Orin H. Brown, william H. Johnson and William Wilson, three colored men captured on the ganboat Issan Smith, has received consideration. This department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolins, if there he any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody, and held as hostages for Brown. Johnson and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWAN M. STANTON, Sceedary of the Nacy.

a house, which was set on fire by the inhuman demons, the poor sufferer having been roasted alvey the following Weilnesday.

The Hon. Giddon Weille, Secretary of the Naty demonst, the poor sufferer having been roasted alvey the being through the grois and thigh, breaking the bose x the joint. From the wound he died on the following Weilnesday.

Dr. Haddon and no weapon about his person, and in great deep national following weight with the serious resistance had he been head for years kept none. Bent by age and infirmity, the left for could have made no serious resistance had he been he duponed; yet these evident facts secured him no morey at the hands of the murderers.

The Hon. Giddon Weilles, Secretary of the Naty demonstrated by the bodies found, as above described. The region of Thomas Sims, the fuglitive slave, who was taken were to be re-sold into alavery, while the officers were consumed by firs. Lieutenant Cole holds with the first with the secured him no morey at the hands of the murderers.

The Hon. Giddon Weilles, Secretary of the Naty demonstrated by George Law in relation to the exclusion of colored persons from his cars bitterly condemned, and have never part of the fightive slave, who was easy to the head of the murderers.

The Hon. Giddon Weilles, Secretary of the Naty demonstrated by George Law in relation to the exclusion of colored persons from any sent out of that Sinte some years ago with such a solt terry condemned, and have never part of the library, hanging on the wall, a framed autograph of Thomas Sims, the registre slave, who was an early of the first the officers which the seven consumed by firs. Lieutenant Cole holds been an mockery of justice—issering both lim, as he was need to the part of the statement.

Missouri Democrat.

The Hon. Giddon Weilles, Microscope of the Sanger Part of the Sanger Pa

eously stated in all the city paper It has been erroneously stated in all the city papers that warning was given at the Asylum for Colored Orphans of the intention of the mod, in order that the inmates might be removed. This, says a correspondent of the Independent, is a very grave mistake. No notice whatever was given, and nothing aware the children from the flames and from the flaw gaved the children from the flames and from the flaw gaved the demons, except the falcility and coolness of the Superintendent, and the protecting hand of Ord. The Children did not leave the building until the wyterhead were thindering at the front door. A fireman who saved a sick child from being burned, taking it from the bed, was wice knocked down, and another, in endeavoring to direct the fugitives to a place of safety, was pulled away and had his clothes forn from his back for attempting to saeist the "damined nagers."

BURNING COTTON. A letter to the St. LOUIS Republican, from Northern Mississippi, under date of July
27th, says:

"The Confederates are burning cotton far and wide.
The whole country south of the Tallahatchee River,
and between that and Jackson, Mississippi, is one vast
cotton conflagration. The torch is put to every bale
that can be found, and the amoke from the burning
staple hangs like a dense fog over the land. And
while this is being done south of the Tallahatchee,
Chalmers is beginning the work of destruction north
of that stream, and between it and Cold Water Creek.

"Orders have been issued to burn all, and his forces
are out in every direction, carrying them into execution. They sweir not a bale shall be left for Federal
conflication, and we believe that in less than thirty
days, Mississippi—proud, and once prosperous, Mississippi—will be a desolate waste, a vast plain of
smouldering ruins."

THE FREEDMEN ON THE MISSISSIFFI. General Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the freedmen to their bld masters, under proper restrictions and guaranties, wherever it is practicable. In the region back of Natchez, planters having cotton crops have offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it; but in a number of these cases the offers have been relused. The negroes, however, will work for Northern men or for the Government gladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in pro-lavery logic, does not manifest itself in Mississippi any more than in Louislana or Virginia.

n Sinsaspip any more than the Gen. Grain sums up the results of his Vicksburg ampaign as follows:

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson; the cripital of the State of Mississippl, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrisot and mustitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty

se was a gembling hell, and eve

roles present a control of the state of the members of which are represented to be in great dis-tress. That is just the amount that was "inbarriled for the benefit of the widow Jackson, whose husband was killed in Alexandria state he had shot Col. Blis-worth, and yet necessity forced that unfortunate woman to leave Richmond, and she came within our lines, begging bread.

lines, begging bread.

Stra.vvs. Our city papers contain an unual number of applications for colored help-cooks, chambermaids, housekeepers, coachines, waiters, laborers, &c. A number of gestiennes of property and influence theory as controlled by roces, to ride from their controlled the property and influence that are not controlled by roces, and they do this mention as the same that are not controlled by roces, and they do this controlled the same that the controlled by roces, and they do this same that are not controlled by roces, and they do this controlled the same that the controlled by roces, and they do this same that are not controlled by roces, and they do this controlled to some instances is past them to the inconvenience of walking a block or two, or paying as extra five controlled the roces that the controlled that they receive the first for the recent raid upon the rights of an untrustant class of people has created a vast deal of ympathy for them, which seeks for opportunities to their list, for the recent raid upon the rights of an untrustant class of people has created a vast deal of ympathy for them, which seeks for opportunities to their list, for the recent raid upon the rights of an untrustant class of people has created a vast deal of ympathy for them, which seeks for opportunities to their list, for the recent raid upon the rights of any untrustant class of people has created a vast deal of ympathy for them, which seeks for opportunities to their list, and the people of the parties when the controlled in the society of the parties who travel on the Eighth avenue, asy they have heard the course pursued by George Law in relation to the exclusion of colored persons from sink cars bilterity condemned, and have never heard one word of approval of his course from any course whatever.—N. Y. Tribass.

GREAT FIRE AT HAVANA. A great fire took plat Havana about July 21st-saigteen warehouse

he contrabing trans.

ent sale of slaves at Lockville, Md., se
grown, able-bodied 'hands' brought

Mousand of the inhabitants buried in the rains.

About one hundred and fifty refugee Contrabant from Helens, Arkansas, reached Cincinnation Sati day last, and their wants were properly attended to sympathizing friends.

A Carryra Entron. Among the rebel prisone lately brought into Lexington, Ky., was Lieutena Colonel Nixon, formerly editor of the New Orles Crescent.

mittee, at First of August Meeting

C. H. Collins Mrs. Mary May Sam'l May, Jr., R. F. Copeland
Jabez Soule
Jasac H. Cushing
Mrs. Daniel Sha
Mrs. Rogers
Charles Hazeltin
L. McLauthlin
H. B. Clarke
E. H. Bradford
T. W. Hartshor
B. F. Hutchinson
Cash, in variou
aums. d. H. Henshaw

9 00 are omitted, as the collection amounted to \$67.65

THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

We have a photographic likeness of a Louisians slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible securging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and farrows raised or gouged by the lash, running cross-wise and lengthwise—the victim himself presenting a no-ble countenance and fine physique. "This card photo-graph," says the New York Independent, "should be mul-tabled by one hundred thousand, and extitered over the iplied by one numera thousand, and that even Mrs. Stown annot approach, because it tells the story to the eye."

Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp.

THEODORE D. WELD will lecture in Portland

Me.) on Sunday, August 23, afternoon and evening.
The Cost of Reform," and on "The Higher Law."

AARON M. POWELL will speak at Hopedale,

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Holden, Sunday, Aug. 23, at half-past 10, A. M., and 1 and 5, P. M. In Barre, Sunday, Aug. 30, at half-past 10, A. M., and and 5. P. M.

BY MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of comen and Children. References.—Leither Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

FP PROF. NOYES WHEELER has located himsel New York City, and opened Rooms, No. 518 Sixth Aven where he intends to practice Mediches, in connection. Phrenology and Physiology, make phrenological examations, and heal the sick.

BF NOTICE—Letters or papers for THEODORE I. should be directed to West Newton, (Masc.) instead of Porth Amboy. (N. J.) until further notice.

English and Classical School. THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.
For particulars, address July 3L. NATHANIEL T. ALLEN,
West Newton, Mass.

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

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

Total a Winters BTHEST, where the state of the later. This is sure to ware in this cases out of ten, as the has for many years made the last five stanty, and is sure the ware non-to-axeel here in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one size, being under from this roots and herbe of the forest. The Champson with a hark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair formating the Restorative, and will prevent the half from turning groy.

She also has another for extending groy half to list natural cases in our just case of the world, as they are used in every tip in the country. They are also packed for the uniformer to take to harpe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they other may they can get neathing abread like them.

Second Edition, Published This Day, July 31,

SPEECHES, LECTURES,

LETTERS,

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS:

In one volume, Crown Octare, 570 pages; situated in clear new type, and fine littled lines pages; bound, in rich marcon valum cloth; with an libralizated title, and libra-tuated with as excellent potriate of Mr. Phillips, on sized, by H. Wright Smith. Gotton up at the Cambridge University Press, uniform with their adminer attitus of the Wesser.

Price Two Dollars.

This volume has been revised by Mr. Phillips himself, a contains his best Speaches with his last corrections. If the only collection of his Speaches extrat, and will be it only celection of the Speaches extrat, and will be it only esbettem of them permitted by the author. The sistements, recently published, that this volume will be succeeded by a complete selften of Mr. Phillips' word is essentially incorrect, as the project of ruch a public tion has never yet been practically embershed. But whether one, it is excit that he words publication will be issued for some time; and that in the volume just yell island, and in It alone, can the greatest efforts of the publication of the proposed project of the proposed project of the publication of the project of the pr

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The War for the Union.

The Cabinet.

XXI. Letter to the Tribune.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. XXIII.

A Metropolitan Police.

The State of the Country.

MAN XXIV.

This book will be sold by the Publisher and his ling Agents only. A few more Agents wanted in

ling Agents only. A few more Agents wanter, in versions and Maine. Massechuseis, (with, the acception of Berlinkies County,) New Hampshire, Connecticut (with the exception of Parkindi County), and Rholof Jaiond are already given witt. Agents who will plong themselves to carrass their respective districts thoroughly can have the exclusive Agencies for Counties. Agencies for Counties.

The volume will be sent, postage said, to any part of the United States, on receipt of Two Dollers,
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221 Washington Street, BOSTON.

IN PREPARATION! HOSPITAL SKETCHES:

des notes tellessifique)—;

Miss L. M. Alcott.

The Sketches published in The Communicalit, with age additions, and the anthor's last corrections, will be seed, early in August, in a 12mo, volume of about 135 spublication of the new chapters will be permitted in wrone.

JAMES REDPATH, Publisher, 221 Washington Street, BOSTON. 49

NEW VOICES FROM THE CROWD.

NATIONAL SONGS.

PETER BRITANNIA! When Davis first, at hell's con Dug, for a million, bloody graves,
This was the charter of his land.
And women whippers sung the staves: Rule, son-se

Whoever at you raves,

The nations not so blest as we,
Diess sell their daughters not at all,
Breeders of selling babes to be
To any bruises to whom they fall;
Rule, gicl-sellers, Whoever at you rave

Still more atrocious will we rice The more all justice we defy, The more black souls we brutalize,
And call all right and God a lie;
Rule, Jeff Davis, Wheever at you raves, ners ever, over will burn slaves.

Us, God nor man shall ever shame;
All their attempts to put chains down
Shall make us think man-hunting fame,
And held wife-lashing our renown.
Rule, wife-whippers, Whoover at you raves, Southerners ever, over will whip slaves

To us belongs the right to burn
The man who dares a man to be,
The man who dares our chains to spurn,
And be, as God would have him, free Rule, girl-whippers, Whoever at you raves, All vices still with slavery found, Shall to our cursed homes repair; nast—cruelty shall there abound; Torture and murder shall be there;

Rule, child-sellers, Whoever at you raves, sers ever, ever will brood slaves. And while both heaven and earth abhor
Our new-born rule this hames the day,
We'll boast of all they hate the more,
And women's beets their taunts shall pay;
Kule, girls-whippers,
Whoever at you raves,
Southerners ever, ever will have slaves.

SCOTS WHA HAR. DAVISS ADDRESS. Men who have your daughters sold,
Men whose sens have brought you gold,
For your trade in firsh be bold!
On for chains and slavery!

Now's the day, and now's the hour; See the front of battle lower, Bee approach cursed freedom's power; Down with all but slavery!

Who'd not be a Southern knave, Who'll not fill a traitor's grave Who'd not own and lash a slave, Yankee, let him turn and fice !

Who for hell, our rights and law, Slavery's sword will strongly draw, Woman-whipper, stand or fa', Brother, let him on with me! ression's woes and pains,

ppression a mervile chains, By our sons in service coanse,
We will drain our dearest voins
But they shan't—they shan't be free! Lay the vile men-freers low;

Freemen fall in every foe,
Slavery's in every blow,
Forward! let us do or die!

ebuck hugs us to his heart ! Roebuck hugs us to his near !

Tories long to take our part!

Well their Clarkson's ghost may start!

Wilberforce must howl on high!

All the thrice-cursed crew who rant, Freedom's friends, no longer cant: Cotton—cotion's all they want; That, and up with slavery!

On ! that millions yet may groan ! Build your State on wrongs alone; Slavery's its corner-stone; On! "Our Chains!" our battle-cry.

W. C. BENNETT

OF AMERICA. .

TO CHARLES MACKAY, Late Progress Poet, now "Time". Corresp

America

I praise your Jackson and your South!

No, I've no taste at all that way!

Those words and not eweet in my mouth,

Though dear they are to some, you say!

A trick of speech I've somehow caught

From Wilberforce's—Clarkson's graves;

I can't hate freedom as I ought,

or love your barteries of alaves;

In fact, if I the truth must tell,

I think your Jackson and his crew

Accurst of God, are fit for hell,

Though they may fight, and conquer too.

Though they may fight, and conquer too.

Time was when England nobly rose,
And grandly told earth of man's rights;
Elavery and wrong, her ancient foes,
In these, you say, she now delights.
Her voice that once so sternly spoke,
And, speaking, smote slaver fetters of,
That antique utterance is your joke,
A grand-dame's tale, at which you seed.
Your. "Time" has taught as what to say,
That years must change, and so must thought;
Jackson's your Ovenwell of to-day—
Ah! ours for rights, not fetters, fought.
Chap you the hands that wield the water.

An I ours for rights, not felters, fought.

Chap you the hands that wield the whip!

Free you the palms that tiret chains!

My ourse will through my elevelid teeth slip,

Til brand your beroes all as Cains.

For cotton, and through envy, sell

Your mobier nettons if you can;

I will not, and I bold it well,

I toulhe these men who deal in man.

Sooff, meer's riest; let him who like-I will not, and I bold it well,
I loathe there men who deal in man.
Soof, sneer, or jest; let him who likes
Prate of their courage and their worth,
Right and not Might my fancy strikes,
Though Might not Right may rule the earth.

At times God, for his own good will, Gives hell, o'er men and nations, rule;
But Right, though crushed, I hold Right s
Though worldly-wise enes call me fool.
Brute force has Cossacked nations down, Yet Cossaeks I do not adore :

hen Poland's Bashkirs—nay, don't frown, I do not love your Jacksons more. No—Cavaliers that women sell,

To their great nobleness I'm blind;

Heroes who cash their children—well,

They're not exactly to my mind.

One's flesh and blood, you know, are here
Dear to one, not as current gold;
I would not be a Cavalier,
By whom his son or daughter's cold;
Carse those who sell their blood to lust,
Their very flesh to stripes and toil;
I spit at meh—the thought, I trust,
Of each should make my blood to boil. Of such should make my blood to bell, he very meanest thing I see,
A oringing beggar whining here,

Than a girl-soling Garaise.

God wills, and darkly works His will,
His wisdom's hidden from our ayes,
Yet my faith rests upon Him still;
To judge and source He will arise.
Wrong scens to occuper often y—Hight
Scens to be conquered ;—watch and walk;
The years bring seeing to our sight,
Truth's triumph cometh, soon or late.

Blackbeath, (Eng.)

The Biberator.

DRAFTED!

PHILADELPHIA, 8th mo. 8th, 1868.

ERRED FRIEND-I have not received my Lib

ESTERMED FIRSTON—I have not received my zero rotor for last week. Please send a copy.

As I have pen in hand, let me inform you that
I have been handed the formal and legal notifi-cation of my having been drafted for service in the
army of the United States. What response have
I to make? I so full of loyalty; and patriotism
the I have not because the limit is to country. I to make? I, so that of solvary and partnershift I know not where the limit is to country, or the end of affection for mankind, and for whose sake I would cheerfully yield my life. Feeling that I was a conscript the very day I was born—a conscript to serve in the army of the Higher Power—I have but one answer to make :- Dear country, ar good friends all—I cannot serve two masters. My first allegiance is to God. He claims me first and last My country claims me always, in every moral came and course. May I not now unnecessarily embarrass the execution of the law. I regret being dipfied, for the single reason that I fear I may add to the comthe single reason that I fear I may ado to the com-plications of our Government, already painfully en-compassed with trials which I would gladly lessen rather than increase. But I must humbly say—my obligations to our Heavenly Father, the dictates of my conscience, and the sacred love I feel for my coint try and my countryme, leave me no room for hesi

ation as to duty.

I am, therefore, constrained to declare that I co take up carnal weapons, and enter your service in a warlike capacity, under any circumstances whatever; because I have ever held throughout my life, that all wars and fightings are wrong. And while I am the wars and fightings are wrong. And while I am the farthest from reflecting upon our Government, or upon any loyal man who feels it right to accept the aword in the present engrossing cause, with the high blessings they anticipate must result in doing so...-for under the war power they feel they could not act differently,—and while my very heart runs over with the fullest sympathy for the cause of right, justice, freedom and humanity, and cannot but regard the late conscription act as wonderfully wise and humanic, which is the state of the country of the first and highest requisite. ng, however, in that first and highest requisite wanting, however, in that first and nignest requisits, protection to conscience—I cannot for a moment swerre from the divine principle of Non-resistance. I cannot comply with the provision to furnish a substitute, because I hold it wrong to ask a brother to do for us that which we will not do for ourselves. Were It to do so, I should feel myself accessory to the crime of murder, or of an intent to kill, or of "returning evil for evil."

I cannot comply with the provision to pay \$300, or I cannot comply with the provision to pay \$300, or even the hundredth part thereof, as a commutation fee; for it would be bartering my conscience, and purchasing an "indulgence" for the divine right of its enjoyment. It would be giving the means with which to buy flesh and blood to take my place, and

which to buy fiesh and blood to take my place, and
thus be to me the deepest hypocrist.

At the same time, I make no resistance to the
"powers that be," but shall stand-unfaltering to
these pure principles, for the sake of others who bear
the same testimony. I shall present myself at the required time, which has been marked for the lidth inst,
for a special hearing. If I am found it for military duty,
I shall charitably and prayerfully submit to any sacritimes or semiliar, that may be described.

I shall charitably and prayerfully submit to any sacrifices or penalties that may be deserved or demanded, excepting only the sacrifice of those Christ-like principles which I value more than life itself.

I met our friend Robert Purvis, this morning, and he thinks I will have to bear the Non-resistant banner alone. No! no! Indeed, I hope not. I am already strengthened by the firmness of Friends in North Carolina, which I heard of several weeks ago, as follows:

able events of this war have just been communicated ance events or this war have just oven communicated to me. You know that many of the Society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take early stages of the receition, he receip principles, per mitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on, disaster to the rebellion succeeded to disaster; mer were captured, killed, or disabled, to so fearful an exthat every one out of the army must be brough

Early this year, the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood, some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well-known principles, they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to funch this year, the conscription fell upon the forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every concelvable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied-up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally, the muskets were absolutely strapped to their hodies. One of these Friends was singled out as especially

One of these Frencis was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped uninerdifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot, as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a fond voice: Father, forgive them, they know not what they do. Instantly came the order to fire. But, instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

not stil such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked
his victim down in the road, and then stroyo repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet But the animal persistently refused to even step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle, they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early is the action, the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unburt, were taken prisoners, and sent to Fort Delaware. Here, by accident, it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the Society went down captured, and two members of the Society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here."

My testimony has gone before our Provost Mar-shal, and been treated with entire respect—as Indeed, all will be who stand firmly for principle. I know not the verdict. Let the light of the nineteenth cen-ture godyla have tury, and the hope for a pure, perfect and noticed country, anawer.

I have a word of encouragement for all. Many true non-resistants here seek counsel; and while I repudite any assumed conscientious scruples, I have the highest regard for those who austain them in this trial hour.

cline. One colored man came to me, and one who wy you as a true anti-slavery man, and one who will not fight. I come to offer you a substitute. In object to a black man, I will find you a man shite as you are though from the South." Noble is cell. This is a sample of the race. I regret the cell This is a sample of the race. I regret the value of the color of the colo white as you are, shough from the South." Abote indeed! This is a sample of the race. I regret their
salvation has to come; or seems to come, through war.
They are a docile and patient people, and possess the
finest moral ausceptibilities, often surpassing the
Anglo-Saxon race. Their natural impulses are adverse to war, and we should pusse ere we undermain
their spiritual manifestations of right. They may now
socopt war as the price of their freedom, and this will
cause them to regard it as their salvation; and as it
is natural for us to emulate that which benefit us, it
is calculated, should their earnest wish and my prayer
ful aspirations to be free he realized, to make them
wartite. So with the efforts of the day for military
schools and military training of our youth. Oh!
should we not pause? Look to the fact, that war is
taking off our perfect in limb and health. The most
robust and physically perfect are accepted, to be slain
or maimed, whilst the weakly and sickly—the imperfect in sight and limb—are rejected;—they to reter than thome, and perpetuate our race. What an offering unto alavery! And what an offspring! What a
fature for America!

I wish for thee to visit our colored camp here.

I wish for thee to visit our colored camp here with them, I find their translations their own officers—no country, less pay than whi soldiers—there they are, willing, noble men. What has cherry tree in the corner of their camp groun loaded with the best of that fruit, remained unions ioance with the best of that intelligence each a comfield on one side, no fence separating, was not injured in a single hill. An oats field, adjoining was undisturbed. Not a rail gone from any fence from all in creditable contrast to the camp of white

Had I time, I would gladly add to this merited

Thy sincere friend, ALFRED H. LOVE.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE. BY REV. JAMES A. THOME.

The eye of faith, yea, that of common sense even sees in the great rebellion, and the consequent civil war, the sure doom of slavery. Ambitions Southern-ers meant secession for Northern subjugation, but God ers meant secession for Northern sunjugation, but God meant it for abolition. The oppressors, who rushed into disunion with the traitorous cry of "State rights," into disunion with the traitorous cry of "State rights," were judicially blinded to the fatal consequence that ahould befall their favorite institution; their eyes were holden that they should not see this catastrophe. The patriot volunteers, from Northern mountains and from Western prairies, launched their regiments on the flood-tide of popular enthusiasm, not stopping to think of slavery. The Flog, was their rallying-cry. That GOVERNHRIT, was their watchword. DOWN WITH REBELLION; was their battle-shout. Forward they marched. Southward they rushed, through Baltimore to Washington; invaded "the sacred soil of. Virginia;" seized the border States, on the verge of secession; blockaded the Southern ports; imprisoned King Cotton; opened the prisons to the captives, and King Cotton; opened the prisons to the captives, and the camplines to the contrabands; and before the the camp-lines to the contrabands; and before they
were aware what they were doing, they had struck
the deadly blow. Protesting their feality to the compact and the compromises, they rolled forward their
artillery, and charged on "the domestic institution"
with fixed bayonet. With their denunciations of John
Brown's raid still echoing at their homes, they seized
Harper's Ferry, and sang his war-song in the streets
of Charlestown.

Not less than one hundred thousand slaves have Not less than one hundred thousand saves have been freed already; in the District of Columbia slavery has been abolished; from the territories it has been forever debarred; in the border States it has been greatly weakened; while throughout tue seceded States, the slave-power has been paralyzed by the proclamation of emancipation. The millions of human chattels are on the way to freedom. The exodus chattels are on the way to freedom. The exodus has begun. Through the red sea of battle, the people are passing to promised liberty. This is almost the sole certainty that slitnes without a cloud anid the confusions of the struggle. The fate of the Union, of the Federal Government, of New England, of the West, of the parties, of the people, of the Confederate States, of the rebel leaders; of cotton, of commerce, of finance, of foreign powers, is involved in mystery; but the downfall of American slavery is put beyond a peradventure. Out of the crash and chaus of the times emerges the star of hope for the oppressed. We watch it, poised over the land where the negro, born under its auspices to the inheritance of freedom, lies among his lowly kindred, herded with the beasts of among his lowly kindred, herded with the beasts of the stall. Like the star of Bethlehem, it may well coming time. It lights up the prospect of the negree. It invites us, with promised illumination, took inquiringly into THE FUTURE OF THE FERRE PROTES.

look inquiringly into The FUTURE OF THE PERED PROTES.

There is really no theme which is now so attractive as this. The past has no special interest when old establishments and wenerated landmarks are trampled down by armies. The present is black with thunder-clouds, and the future frowns, save in this one direction. All is dark and boding but upon yonder mount, where the freedman stands, uplified in a transfiguration. Now, for the first time, we are favored with this vision of his coming ascension. Hithertowe have seen, not the freedman but the bondman, or the panting fugitive, or the free colored man, of the North, "as one born out of due time," overshadowed by slavery, and victimized by prejudice. Suffering every wrong which man is capable of inflicting or endering, the negro in his chains has enchained our attention, till the spectacle has excited our pity, our indignation, and our profoundest fears. "We have trembled for our country when we have thought that God is just, and that he has no attribute which could take side with the oppressors in a struggle with the oppressed."

avery, which, for a score of years, have been forced pon our vision, and fastened, as frontlets, between upon our vision; and fastened, as frontlets, between our eyes. While some have cherished them in the spirit of humanity, "remembering them who are in bonds as bound with them," others have tried, in vain, to dispel these heart-sickening scenes, having no sympathy with the innocent sufferers. Harrowing, indeed, have been the recitals, to which slavery has been, for thrice ten years, compelling the public attention. Twenty-nine years ago, an eminent jurist in Central New York, on hearing a true statement of the outrages perpetrated on Southern plantations, arose, under overpowering emotions, and said, with utnost emphasis: "The facts we have heard are olorswing facts, aerocutorro facts, APPALLING facts." Society, indeed, they were then; and they have been more and emphasis: "The facts we have hearn as auranay facts, AFPALLING facts." Such, Indeed, they were then; and they have been more and more so, ever alone, being aggrarated by the increasing profits of slaw-labor, and the rapid encreachments of the shave power. Twenty-five years ago, the people throughout the North were aroused from their dreams of the ambale features of the patriarchiel institution, by a terrible book, entitled, "Arrancas Stavrar as 17 Is; on, The Testinony of a Thomas Witnesser," prepared by Theodore D. Weld, the early and eloquent speath by Theodore D. Weld, the early and eloquent speath of emancipation. The horrid disclosures of that book so wrought upon the soul of Airs. Stow, and held her so spell-bound to the factinating pages, and so fired her genius, that, under this inspiration, the conceived her "Undel Tom." Weld's fact. in conceived her "Undel Tom." Weld's fact fathered her fletion. Both did their work; and now, that is to the rebellion, the power and the profits are annihilated; Slavary, smitten with premonitory palsy,

has dropped forever scrip and sceptre from her perve- A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT G. SHAW. BY MRS. CHILD.

has dropped forever serip and sceptre from her nerveless grasp.

We stand at the dawn of a new era. We may now speak of the freed people, and forecast their hopeful horoscope. We may now, not premiurely, reckon all the slaves of the Sonth as virtually free. As we have hitherto properly included among the renlaved all who were on the middle passage from Guinea to the Gulf, so may we now truthfully comprehend among the freed people the millions, who are passing from chattelism to manhood on our iron-clads and gen-carriages. It is in this wide scope that we employ the term. We consider that alavery is, constructively, extinct; that there are no slaves in the proper sense; that is, in the property sense, as legalized and guaranteed, since the Federal Government has withdrawn the constitutional guarantees, forfeited by rebellion, and the slave States have lost the law-making power. We are done with property in man; forever done with this "wild and guilty fantary." American slavery has no tuture. For two years we have been witnessing its dying atruggles. "Hit by the archers." It dies hard, but die it must; its last agonies are upon it. Thank God, we live to see them. Thank God, that over its convulsions we may speak of its four millions of things as freed people. We love the name; we spread it broadcast over the late chattels; we rejoice that we may aprinkle all and each of the new-born humans with the waters of this saptism of liberty. Thanks, ten thousand thanks, for the privilege of officiating at this ceremonial, by authority of Him who "shall sprinkle many nations."

As freed people, they have a future. White slaves, they had no prospects, no hopes; no haberitance, no posterity—were not a people. Freedom makes them men, sets them in families, raises them into a people invests them with rights, statts them on a career, pledges them a future. We may confidently speak of

men, sets them in families, raises them into a people, invests them with rights, starts them on a career, pledges them a future. We may confidently speak of the future of the freed people. It is no Utopia, no illusion of castless in cloud-land, no mirage of the deserts it is a predicted prospect. While it has strong attractions as a problem in etinology, it

not think despondingly of the arduous exertions and the imperceptible movement. We will not count the slow-revolving seasons, nor complain that to us has been set the task of rolling the huge stone of this gravitating mass up the high hill. We will not impa-tionally reckon "the time, and times, and half a time." tiently reckon "the time, and times, and half a time," during which the persecuted woman, flying on the wings of a great eagle, from the face of the serpent, to her place of refuge in the wilderness, shall be nourshed there, and prepared for her final place in the co-clety of Christianized peoples. No! rather let us, with hope's preactest eye, look beyond the intermediate fatters to the ultimate fature of the freed people; as, with much less basis of encouragement, we are accustomed, in youth, to beguile the years of painful discipline by forecasting the period of mature manhood.

painful discriminations Describes of the Ades," a small amphile published by Wilker, Wise & Co., Boston, Ifancer Miller, New York, is the reprint of Mise Cobbe a Proface to the collected works of Theodore Parker, now in course of publication in London. Mise Cobbe evinces a thorough appreciation of the qualities of Mr. Parker a mind, and of the work he as a himself to do. Her analysis of his character will be read with extreme interest by the friends and admirers who

A COLORDY MAY KILLED.—The Providence Josephal says: "Charles Savage, a colored man, who was for some time engineer of tag boats on our river, died it Boator recently from the effect of blows on the head, inflicted by some ruffian on Sunday of last week."

ATT Captain Stowe, son of Mrs. Hardet Beecher Stowe, wounded at Cettysburg, is now at home in Andorer, slowly recovering.

My heart is full of sorrow and sympathy, which seek expression. From the beginning of the war, I have watched tile course of Colonel Bobert G. Shaw with intense and peculiar interest; for I knew his character abounded in those noble and excellent qualities of which the country and the times stand so much in need; and always I have feared that he might be cut off in the morning of his beautiful life. Then that Fifty-fourth Regiment, offering their tires with such cheerful bravery to achieve the free-dom of their cruelly-oppressed race! If only their lives his boan sacrificed, we should have been ead, but exultant withal; for this existence is brief at best, and self-sacrifice is holy and immortal. But to think of those brave, devoted men, after their exhaustion by hunger, fittigue, and the hard labors of battle, sent to Charleston, to be insulted and fortured by ferecious tyrants, and then sold into slavery! Father of Mercies! how this thought agonizes just and humans souls!

As for the mean, vindictive answer to the request for the body of their brave young Colonel, it will produce the effect that all such manifestations do. It will impress more deeply than ever upon the minds of the people how internal the spirit of slavery is. To the pure and heroic soul which had just parted from that beautiful body, it could do no harm; and his immediate family have principles that will lift them above the possibility of feeling degraded by suffering with, and dying with, and being buried with God's despised and persecuted poor. They will not forget the words: "Insanuch as ye did it write the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not be delive and to see the seedless that delive are to seed the seedless the delive area.

unto me.

I was thinking this, as I walked homeward after reading the daily news. I reflected how every inch of freedom had been won for the human race by the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives. There passed before me a long procession of men.

"For God, for Truth, for Freedom's sake, Content the bitter cup to take, And silently, in fearless faith, Bowing their noble souls to death."

special control of the fired people. It is no Uropia no. It is a projection of control of the format in a superpotential reality, peopletic property. While it is a rough attention of causina in a case for a formatily. It is a projection of early, it is not to the sharp. I involves or your part and on the interest of the control of the hope to see outwardly in my gallery above. It was a charming picture; for they were dine specimens of different types of the human family. She of the fairest Anglo-Saxon type, the other with the varialytimed complexion and large, lustrous dark eyes of the Anglo-African.

the Anglo-African.

Young Colonel Shaw had many healthy influences to shield him from the corrupting and weakening effects of worldly prosperity. He inherited from his excellent grandfather that innate honesty of character which is far more valuable than bank shares and broad acres; and, instead of being diminished by transmission through his parents, they confirmed and developed it by the largest and wisest moral culture.

and developed it by the largest and wisest moral culture.

At the outbreak of this war, he stood upon the threshold of life, with the fairest and happiest prospects spread before him. An only son, dearly and deservedly beloved by his parents and by a group of sympathizing sisters, a favorite with a numerous band of relatives and friends, to whom he was andeared by his gentle, refined and conscretions nature, no person who saw him before the war could have imagined that it would be his dealiny to die, word in hand, storming a fort, smild fashes of lightning and rear of artillery. But when the free institutions of the country be loved were brought into peril by traitors, he did not pause to daily with the allurements of life. He marked at once, with the New York Seventh, to the protection of the Capital. As a soldier, his bravery and firmness were only equalled by his knillines. He took the gettiest care of wounded comrades, and ovinced a woman's beautiful leadings in antice jeck of hair from humaniful leadings.

singled out as a desirable officer. When the grat moral influence he could thus exert was urged use him, he did as his noble hearted anot had does what similar suggestion was made to her; he mored to the right immediately. His parents were well award the terrible risks he would incur, but they concurred all personal considerations, and cheerfully admid him to follow the promptings of his own concessor. There was a tie of peculiar tendernes will be sufficiently and him to follow the promptings of his own concessor. There was a tie of peculiar tendernes of distribution of the sufficient form a sense of distribution of his life. I allude to his young bride only to show how much he sarrificed from a sense of distribution of his life. I allude to his young bride only about him to this life. I allude to his young bride only a distribution of his life. I allude to his point reversal speaky I throw a real over the unspeakable agony of that separation. Whether the parting exhortsing of his honored grandfather recurred to his mind, and helped him to form his decision with such work as the sufficiency of the sufficiency had been self-sacrificing heroism, I know not. But he took the dangerous post without any other hesitation has that which srose from a modest distrust of his was experience and ability. In what mannit has that which srose from a modest distrust of his was experience and ability. In what mannit has the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the second heroism of the sum of the

into contact. He seemed to rejoice over al indications of their progress, as a generous heart does over the good luck of a brother who has been kept dony by misfortune. The good character the regiment obtained in the neighborhood of the encamposet was a source of great gratification to him, and in a letter from James Island, received almost simulation of the progress of the progr

"Eyes of light and lips of roses,
Such as Hylas were,
Over all that curtain closes
Which shall rise no more!
Who shall offer youth and beauty
On the wasting shrine
Of a stern and loby duty,
With a faith like thine!"

When I gazed on that remarkable sonset, whis seemed like a gleam of eternal glory beyout the dark curtain. I felt that the young here for what my tears were falling was not a lonely stranger is that realm of light. I seemed to see the hist grandfathen placing his hand in benedition on he head, and gentle cousin Theolore greating him she love. Many of the First, fourth had followed the prave leader through the dark gate, and among the the poor old negro who, years ago, had been swin wission, recognized also his kindred and described they all smilled on each other; and when steary glanced backward to the loved ones in the width they had left so suddenly, the genial patriarch saft "Be not disturbed; the separation is but for a soment, they will follow."

Meanwhile, the voices of mourner or and stringgled with tears while they sang:

"Peace be with three, O our brother, When I gazed on that remarkable sunset, which eemed like a gleam of eternal glory become

"Peace be with three, G our brother,
In the spirit-land!
Yainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.
Unto Truth and Freedom giving
All thy early powers,
Be thy virtue with the living,
And thy spirit ours!"
L M.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THAT To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertise

"No treachery; but want of men and money. Among the soldiers this is muttered.— That here you maintain several factions."

"Were our tears wanting to this funeral, These tidings would call forth her flowing tides Is Taibot slain? Then will I slay mytelf.
For living idly flere, in pomp and case,
While such a worthy leader, wanting sid,
Unto his dastard foeman is betray d."

While the men of the 54th Massachusetts we marching steadily through shot and shell at he lad of the column of assault upon Fort Wagner, before then ever being hunted down and hackel a pieces by a bratal mob.

While their color-bearer, wounded in he jawas dranging himself along on his keres, string a uphold his honored burden,—a crew of traiters we hauling down the flag of their country with case, and trailing it over the pavements of the street our Northern capital.

While their Colonch, mounting the paraget and While their Colonch, mounting the paraget and the street of the street of the first colonch, mounting the paraget and the street of the stree

and trailing it over the parements of be about Northern capital.

While their Colonel, mounting the paraget as urging on his command, fell shot through the test, his father's household were awaiting the visit shand of burglars and murderers.

How it would have unnerved those solienthology of the continuely of the North and the savage than of the South, were leading this forlors hope, and the continuely of the North and the savage than of the South, were leading this forlors hope, and the south of the South and the savage than of the South, were leading this forlors hope, and the south of the South and the savage than of the South with the savage than of the South south of the South and the savage than the south of the South south so the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese substanced to the savaget and the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese substanced to the savaget and the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese substanced to the savaget and the savaget and the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese substanced to the savaget and trampled upon by white chinese savaget and the savaget and t

poor fainting standard-bearer, that the system our power sustained by him with so much low support, was spit and trampled upon by white chief murderers, on its descent, could have whaperd at that young patriot, who, hating father and suffer and write and kindred, had taken ap his cross side borno it bravely to the end, to him, as his thoughts reverted to those he had so loved at reinhald forsaken—that their home was even then the she had forsaken—that their home was even then the she had forsaken—that their home was even the had forsaken—that their home was even the had sheltered him!

And' yet these miscreants, robbers, unredstop had yet the system of the standard of party with them; a Judge ready to sid the exaps. from the hands of justice, a Senator accuse them, and a Governor to acknowledge then a cuss them, and a Governor to acknowledge then a constituents.

We cannot all be soldiers—ane, infirmite, of constances may prevent; few us and soldiers—and so the enough to go forth as did these poor colored sand their brave young officers—but for heads and their brave young officers point for heads and their standard and their brave young officers point for heads and their standard and their provides and their standard december, if from no higher motive, let us who sign and their standard december, if from no higher motive, let us who sign and their standard december, if from no higher motive, let us who sign and the sign and the

Academy, Andover, last week. Over 430 at last water and the last week. Over 430 at last week arrives since the war broke out, and of the graduates who died last year, more has all in battle or from wounds and disease incurred at larmy.