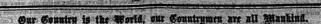
ERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

opies will be sent to one syment is made in advance. enniary concerns of the pa

For The following gratiemen constitute the Financias Camiltee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the property of the Westman Post of the Post of

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

WHOLE NO. 1700.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 36.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

Refuge of Oppression.

JEFF. DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are among the letters which were found among the private papers of Jefferson Davis at Vickburg. They are printed precisely as written, and twent the embryotic workings of secession at the period of their several dates.

Letter from Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Ill.

DEAL FRIENDS—I write to you because I can not ell avoid it. I am, in heart and soul, for the outh, as they are right in the principles, and pos-

well avoid it. I am, in nearly and soon, or the scott, as they are right in the principles, and posses the Constitution.

If the pablic mind wilk bear it, the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and say; ought to remain with the South, and the Constitution. I have been promutgating the above sentiment, although it is rather revolutionary. A-Prosional Government should be established at Washington to receive the power of the outgoing President, and for the President-elect to take the outh of effect out of slave territory.

Now I come to the point. All the slave States must apparate from the North and come together. The Free States will not concede an atom, but are best on the destruction of Slavery. Why, in God's same cannot the Northern slave States see this fact, as clear as noon-day before their eyes?

The general Secssion ought to be accomplished before the 4th of March. Mr. Buchanan deserves immetal bonor for keeping down bloodshed. In one hear, by telegraph, he could order Fort Moultre to fire or Charleston, and the war would rage over the Union. I am, in heart and soul, against war; to the best way to keep peace is to be able to defend yourselves.

If the slave States would unite and form a Con-

end yourselves.

If the slave States would unite and form a Con

If the stare States would all the retains, they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so so to protect slavery more efficiently.

You will pardon this letter, as it proceeds from friendly motives, from your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the Hon. Jeff. Davis, and ex-Gov. Smith. Letter from Prof. Hackley, of New York.

COLUMNIA COLLEGE, New YORK, Dec. 26, 1860 My Dear Sin: My sympathies are entirely with the South. This declaration will, I trust, lead you the South. This declaration will, I trust, lead you to listen without prejudice to a suggestion in fayor one mode of compromise to which I think the Republicans would accede, and, which would secure, in effect, everything which the Southern States de-inc. Let the Territories remain free from slavery while Territories. This would satisfy, literally, the dogma on which Mr. Lincoln's election was based. When the Territories become States, let them then, or at any future time, have the privilege of introducing slavery at their own election. Those, regions whose climate and productions require it would inertiably become slave States, and afford abundant rom for the necessary expansion of your domestic institution.

stitution.

The objection to this is the intrigues which the obtionists would practise when a Territory has to admitted a State. But the whole energy of the such backed by the conservatism of the North, only construct this. It would be troublesome the construction of the object of the construction of the object of the considerations may have been already presented, but I have not seen them.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HACKLEY.

Letter from Price Williams, of Mobile.

MOBILE, Dec. 14, 1860.

Bear Sir: You may not recollect me. I was some introduced to you in your city by Gen. C. J. McRea; bot, my dear Sir, we all know you, and in this criss we look with deep interest to your every action. Our State, Alabama, Mississippi, and others adjoining, are becoming more and more united every day in the sentiment of speedy Secession.

Isbould look upon any delay to attempt any compresses as fraught with the most deadly hostility to our section. MOBILE, Dec. 14, 1860.

sentiment from almost every direction.

ser Southern friends will not allow us to smised, in any delay, nor in the enterstay proposition for compromise, tour friends to be as the needle to the

t should be regarded as an indignity to the South t Corwin was made chairman of the special com-tee. I hope no Southern man will dishonor self by even meeting the chairman in the com-tee room.

e room.

Typhe, the great disturber here, is this morncolining the use of his name for the State Conmining the use of his name for the State Conmining the use of his name for the State Conthe ticket, has also declined. See Mobile Regof the 14th of December, 1360. This is very
attre. Yangev's speech here last week had

and see what tem of proper emissaries to cut respecting ghting for the g to stand se

And see that

2. A right to exclude any candidate from the

2. A right to exclude any candidate from the Presidency.

There are many ways in which this could be effected in substance.

1. By increasing the representation from the South, either according to actual population, which would be temporary or.

2. By increasing the representation according to area, which would be permanent.

3. By making a two-thirds vote necessary to pass laws in Senate or House, or both.

So far as I gather the sentiment in this region, it is as above expressed, that we have a right, and it is expedient, to demand additional guarantees against the acts of a mere majority of the North, and not a majority of the whole country; but that the accidental victory of a party which is so largely in the minority does not afford ground of itself and alone for our secession.

minority does not allord ground of itself and some for our secession.

In Maryland the indignation at the election of Lincoln is greater than I had expected, and I am sure the State will be with you in every step to scure guarantees in the Union, and the concession by the North to us of a sufficient political power to protect ourselves (not to be protected) in the Union.

Yours respectfully, John D. McPherson.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN 11th Jany 1861

Dr S Petition are now in circulation in time or without distinction of parties Dr. S Petition are now in circulation in the convention of stinction of parties requesting Congress to adopt the Crittenden Resolutions hoping that it might induce the abilitanest republican to the South their constitutional rights I think it will require a few more details added to the Crittan resolutions to make them acceptable to the South. The fine 36-39 should be run through to the Pacific and the Northern States should be compelled to prohibit negrounds from interfearing with rendition of runaway slaves. But I need not advise as you know much better than myself what measures should be adopted for the security of the South.

The democrats here stand up manfully for the rights of the South we have many firey arguments in our humble way and sometimes blows and bloody noses.

HAZLEHURST, 17th Der 1860.

APPEAL OF SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN

y protest.
What shall sound Christianity say to that one-idea
What shall sound Christianity say to that one-idea
Milanthropy which, in the name of an imaginary
cood, in blind fury, rushes upon a thousand unques

Implied to the composition of the control of the co

Have , Ord , Let

in its practical operations, source us.

understanding at an attack. Word, having had perfect
we speak, we may surely claim Repet verific, which
loss and statements. Most of os have grown by
from childhood among the slaves; all of us have
preached to and taught them the word of life; have
administered to them the ordinances of the Christian
Church; sincerely love them as souls for whom
Christ died; we go among them freely, and know
them in health and sickness, in labor and rest, from
infancy to old age. We are familiar with their physiCall and moral condition, and alive to all their intercets; and we testify in the sight of God, that the relation of master, and slave among us, however we
may deplore abuses in this, as in other relations of
maskind, is not incompatible with our holy Christianity, and that the presence of the Africans in our
land is an occasion of grattude in their behalf, before
God; seeing that thereby Divine Providence has
brought them where missionaries of the cross may
freely proclaim to them the word of salvation, and
the work is not interrupted by agitating faraticism.
The South has done more than any people on earth
for the Christianization of the African race. The

Selections.

THE CONFEDERATE CLERGY.

priests of some nameless Baal in the Cities of the Plain!

They "have put forth this address after much prayer, solemnly invoking the blessing of"—Hat! friend. We have gone far enough.

Was it the incest, the murder, or the robbery, they particularly wished to recommend to the attention of the Power they tempt, by running on the thick bosses of his buckler?

Dr. Livingstone reports that slave-hunting for European supply is on the increase in Africa. What a pity it would be to interfere with the scheme of They "have no rearro the management of the subject, it days the same properties of the subject, it are reported to the subject, it are reported to the subject, it

The time is come when men must either deciary themselves, or lie down under foul imputation. The general public has long believed there was nothing too bad to be attempted against laymen. We must at least know who are on the other side. The leathsome document is signed by close upon a hundred of cassocked men, or men in some way or other bearing about with them the insignia of being set apart to teach.

I grieve to see the signatures of twenty who call themselves Methodists. You have Methodists at the Bradford; I mean no incivility to the rock whence I was hewn, by counselling you to stop them man

villance."

They do not propose to discuss the cruses of the war. Novertholess they say. "The war is forced upon us." There is an old rule in good society, which is to be very moderate in rebuking the mistakes of the clerical. But did not they rise in armed rebellion on the more whiff and likelihood of constitutional restraint on their abominations? And soize by violence the arsenals, navy yards, and mints of the Government?

ondage; the Emancipati resident, by which about of slaves in this nation 'e portions of whom are n don; the proposition ion Pro amattor millions the four millions to the four millions to the freedom; the prospective to the freedom; the two the two the freedom; all who oppose that relie advernment to destroy all who oppose that relie of barbarism, and approve the Golden Rule. Moreover, the success which the Lord of Hosts and Green Arbitre of human events has given, and appears to promise to give, to our arms, should warken the most ardent praise. The capture of Vickaburg and Port Hadson, with all their military force and arms, thus opening the Mississipp River to commerce, and promising to suppress the rebellion in several States; the retreat of the strongest robel army from Pennsylvania, after a decided defeat at Gettynburg; the flight of the army under Gen. Bragg in Taemessee; the defeat of Gen. Johnston; the capture of Gen. Morgan and his large band of marauders on free soil; the investment of Charleston and Mobile; the evident disheartening of the rebels and the brightneing prospect of success to the armies of the nation, together with the general recognition by the people of all these successes as the result of the divine blessing, ought to unite the hearts of all philanthropists and Christians together in devott thankserings for Almstans together in devott faces.

the armies of the nation, together with the general recognition by the people of all these successes as the result of the divina blessing, ought to units the hearts of all philanthropists and Christians together in devout thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Since these things are so, the friends of good government and of peace regret that the representatives of American rebels, who have no national organization recognized at home or abroad, and no accredited ambassadors, should receive so much attention and be allowed to exert so much influence among the, people of Great Britain and France. They must regret that, by the perversion of commercial freedom, our enemies have been supplied with muthe people of Great Britain and France. They must regret that, by the pervention of commercial freedom, our enemies have been supplied with munifions of war, and that even armed ships have been launched from the docks and satisfed from the ports of England, and, manned by British seamen, without visiting the ports of any other nation, but under the unrecognized flag which the rebels have chosen, have preyed upon our commerce, plundering our property, and destroying our ships. If these things loadly call for complaint, he it ours, as disciples the Prince of Peace, now and ever to discourage warfare, and to exert all our powers to bring about such a common apprehension of the truth, and such a general respect for authority, and such an ardent desire for the coming kingdom of heaven on earth, as shall leap over national lines, bind our hearts in union, and preserve our respective countries from unboly strife.

unholy strife.

Again we thank you for your fraternal sympathy, and especially for the expression of your abhorrence of alavery; and, praying that your country may never again be called to suffer the ravages of civil your or our national institutions may be brought about gradually and harmoniously, under the benign influences of the Gospel, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may rest upon you and the the honor to be,

Your friends and co-laborers in the gradual of the control of the contro Your friends and co-laborers in the cause of Chris

EDWARD N. KIRK, EDWARD N. KIRK, EDWARD S. RAND, JOSEPH W. PARKER, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, ISRAEL P. WARREN, JOSEPH S. ROPES, JACOB SLEEPER, THOMAS N. HASKELL, CHARLES STODDARD.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Ground Only as been rare in all area of the country, in the course of a hundred years, has known—how many? James Otis; Patrick Henry; Henry Clay; Bergeant S. Prentis; Wendell Phillips—have there been any others? Daniel Webster's was one of the largest, brightest intellects; he spoke forcibly, because he thought deeply, saw clearly, and reasoned cogentry; but was never thrilled by the magic of his voice, and would nearly as soon read one of his great speeches as bear him make it. John C. Calhoun's was a subtle brain; he was rather a metaphysician than an orator; he argued tereely, compactly; if you granted his premises, he would almost compel you to adopt his conclusion; but Clay's charm was in his manner, his utterance; he wielded audiences and moided senates, but did not, even in life, greatly influence those who never met and did not personally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely read at all since those who never met and did not personally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely read at all since those who never met and did not personally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely read at all since those who never met and did not personally hear him, while his speeches are scarcely read at all since those who never met and distuments, that few even of his happiest efforts bear separation from their immediate impulses and occasions; he spoke warmly and nobly in behalf of South American independence, of the development and diversification of American industry, and of the genarics, Webster and Calhoun, continue of his reputation as a speaker,—while his less popular contemporaries, Webster and Calhoun, continue to be reed and admired. Prentics spent his maturity mainly at the bar in a comparatively rude section, and was excluded by his political affinities from all but a mere glimpse of public ifte but the testimony of those who often heard him places him very high on the roll of American orators, and cleaves little room for doubt that, with the opportunity of either of the great triumv

at triumvirate, he would have achieved a wide enduring renown. Vendell Phillips has been for a little more than narter of a century known as a public speaker, erican oratory is so preponderantly boisterous convulsive—so disfigured by controttions and anic fervor of manner, for which the matter ted affords no adequate excuse—that he has a us good service in the eyes of the judicious by a us good service in the eyes of the judicious by a caractriess desoid of vehenence, and fervor affording a straking example of eloquence without arrant, caracturess desoid of whemeence, and ferror without oscentation. While the self-proclaimed antagonists of "fanaticism" have habitually indulged in a style of public discussion which inevitably suggested the yugarisms "spread-cagio" and sulurge, this arch "fanatie" has persisted in talking to audiences as quietly, naturally, equably, as though to work conversing with a few chosen friends at his own dinner table, and were commending the most obvious truths, instead of the monstrous and startlingly novel assumption that a man who requires and receives another's ishor ought to pay him a stipulated price for it, and that no man should be the absolute owner of another's wife and children. Silver-tongued "as he has justly been characterized, we think the first impression of almost every boy who hears him is, that cratory is a far easier and simpler achievement than he has been ted to suppose it. His words are so happily chosen and cannicated that they hardly seem to have been chosen at all.

supjose it. His words are supposed to the councided that they hardly seem to have been chosen at all.

But Mr. Phillips is far more than a great orator. He is the eminent apostle of a great renovation. In the fulness of his youthful manhood, with a propercious and brilliant career opening brightly before him, he deliberately put aside ambition, and devoted his whole energies to the upfilling of the most despised and abused class of his countrymen from the mirror into which they had been tracklen, and into which millions of ruckless feet were farcely trampling them dispers and desper. He was a popular member of a proud and powerful party which stood ready to honor and elevate him; he was the oranment of a social circle more attractive, refined, and exclusive than that of any other American city; the har, the forum the senate, proferred him eminence and wealth; he spurned them all, and gave all he had and was to

cause of the loathed and powerless slave. He cast away popularity wit it, he excluded himself i

and vithout ceremony! Such I understate the tast to the moles and the bats this and without ceremony! Such I understate the essence of Garrisonism.

That this heroic treatment has been effective, I do not doubt. And yet I do not that it has been so effective as its devotees and assert. Here is the radical mistake whis vades the inculcations of this school, and which colors the fair volume now before me. I provide the provided that there was a work for the provided that there was a work for the provided true. effective, I do not doubt. And yet I do not realize that it has been so effective as its devotes believe and assert. Here is the radical mistake which pervades the inculcations of this school, and which discolors the fair volume now before me. I readily admit that there was a work for this school, and that they have done it at least faithfully. But, it is not true—it is very far otherwise—though Mr. Phillips constantly assumes its self-evident verity, that the great Anti-Slavery revolution of our age and clime owes its existence wholly or mainly to Mr. Garrison and his school. I am not here contending that they were vitally wrong in their views and methods—let those who will discuss this point—I am only asserting that, whether they, were right or wrong the revolution would have occurred without them—more slowly, less thoroughly, if you will; but it would at all events have occurred. The seizure of Texas; the war in Mexico; the quarrel over the division of the booty; the Nebraska iniquity; the Kansas strugge; the brutal maining of Sumner; the John Brown raid; the Democratic quarrel and split at Charleston, are not the sole work of Mr. Garrison and his Liberator, and Mr. Phillips overestimates the importance of the part played by himself and his little band in the great drama now approaching its consumation. These sworn foce of Phariseseism have a most Pharisaic conceit of their own work and its consequences, which misleads and undally inflate them. They assail or else condescendingly patronize men who have been as faithful to their light and as useful in their sphere as themselves. This conceit often distorts and exhibits them to disadvantage. Which your wagon to a star, 'its wholesome advice; but if you should happen to get the notion into your

ceit often distorts and exhibits them to disadvantage. Hitch, your wagen to a star," is wholesome advice; but if you should happen to get the notion into your head that you are drawing the star, instead of being drawn by it, you will probably be led into mischievous phantasies and pernicious eccentricities.

But enough. Mr. Phillips'a Speeches and Lectures were well worth collecting; they form a chapter of the history of our age; they seem to have been well edited, and they are very tastefully and handsomely printed. Mr. Redpath has done the reading public a service for which they will doubtless amply recompense him. I doubt that any other living layman's collected speeches would sell so extensively as these. "New York Indeendent."

Speeches, Lectures and Letters. By Wendell Phillip Boston: James Redpath.

Boston: James Bedpath.

Whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the idoas to the advancement of which Wendell Philips has devoted his life, or the temper which he has brought to their discussion, we believe no one ever-called in question the remarkable brilliancy, eloquence, and fervid power of his oardory. In all these particulars, he is unequalled by any one of his generation. He has spoken with a frequency which would have exhausted the mind of almost any other man, and almost always upon a single theme; yet there is a freakness and variety in each new treatment of his subject which is truly wonderful, and affords in itself an indication of rare genius. We know of notified in the control of the control o

that ever man embraced, will bonor him as its sur-passingly eloquent apostle.

The book, as published, is one of the most eloquent rolumes that the American press has yet furnished. It is printed on the finest laid paper, in large, clear type, and bound in vellum.

We are glad to observe that, in a note in its pre-face, Mr. Phillips pays a high compliment to the phonographic skill of our early friend, Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, who has laid so many public men under obligation by the skill with which be has reported their public addresses.—Norfolk County Journal.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.

General Hamilton, of Texas, lately sent a letter to the President in favor of the full enforcement of the Emancipation Act in the Southern States. The following are the closing paragraphs:

I know that there are those who, while they de-sire the freedom of the slaves, are greatly troubled

SLAYES TO BE ESCONTED OUT OF MISSOURL. Gen. Ewing, commanding the Department of Kan-sas, issued an order on the 18th ult., directing that the slaves of disloyal men in the commitee of Missou-ri in his district should, if they wish to leave the State, have a military escort into Kansas. A negro regiment is also to be raised in Kansas.

The Tiberator

Ho Union with Slaveholders!

near tester Like

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 180

And v

AN UNAUTHORIZED INFERENCE.

rites interesting letters from Germany, has lately re orted some decidedly republican, almost revolution ry demonstrations, in the city of Mannheim (Granc weby of Baden). The following current expression Away with the clergy! Down with

ifested, regrets " to see the of hatred to Christianity." sweeping for the premises. Opposition to an order clergy who have always combined with the aristocr ment against them may be prompted by an ed desire to vindicate the religion of Jesus from

the grossness of the falsehood. The love of true Christianity, that is to say, of the principles and the system of living taught by Jeaus, implies the desire for both civil and religious liberty, since oppression, in either department, obstructs the service of God at well as the rights of man. There is no necessary, or natural, or probable connection between liberty and irreligion.—C. X. W.

THE DRAFT.

The Draft has proved a very sure test of the loya mity, so the Draft, on touching the opperhead, has revealed him to be s eady a disposition on the part of those who are with

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEYOND THE LINES: Or, A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie. By Captain J. J. Geer, late of General Buckland's Staff. With an Introduction by Rev Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W. Daugha

This is a most instructive and thrilling narrative every page of it being replete with interest, and the whole expressed in a terse, straightforward manner. The author was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 1st, 1833. Before entering the army of the It know that there are those who, while they desire the freedom of the slaves, are greatly trouble to determine what shall be done with them afterward. And I have also observed that most frequently those who know least of the slave of the South, are most anxious in mind upon the subject. In three words, the proper policy can be stated:—

Let them alone.

There is no rightful power in the Government to force them from its territory:—besides, it will be found that the last masters in the South, and others, will clamor more loudly against their speedy deportation than they now do against their repedy deportation than they now do against their feedom. They will need, and must have, their labor, (not forced, but paid,) until time and a change of population in the South shall furnish an adequate supply of white labor. When this arrives, it is most probable—nay, it is certain—that the black race will begin to desire a home and a government exclusively their own. And then I shall be glad, if living, to see this Government extend a strong and generous hand to assist them. If we will, to-day, take care of the rebellion and its cause, as against domestic and force growth the stream of the first of the street of the rebellion and its cause, as against domestic and force growth the stream of the stream of the first of the stream of the s

Hospital, Skriches. By L. M. Alcott. Boston:
James Redpath, Publisher, 221 Washington Street.
1863. Price, 50 cents.
These Sketches, by Miss Alcott, are deservedly and
"respectfully dedicated to her friend, Miss Hannah
Stavenson," of Boston—a noble and good woman.
They are overflowing with genus, wit, humor, pathos, and womanly compassion and tenderness. All
who read them will greatly relish them.

MORE ABOUT AMBULANCES.

Committee, sgainst the new Ambulanthe House. He says that that Confrom the fearful responsibility of breat and corp committee and sended sended committee had considered the subject more than two months, consulting with the most eminent military and medical gentlemen, official and private, from all paris of the country; and that they concluded the ambulance system to be practically well organized and daily im-

proving.

At the close of his statement of the Co At the close of his statement of the Committee's doings, Mr. Wilesor repeats that it would be entinently hazardous to destroy the system thus established. "for the sole purpose of organizing an ambulance corps of rise recruits." He then gives portions of the General Order issued by Gen. McClellan for the organization of an Ambulance Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and states that Generals Foster, Grant, and other commanders of armies have issued similar orders.

Mr. Wilsort then offers testimony from Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Alvord of the Tract Society, and others, that, as far as their observation went, the present arrangements work well, and are constantly improving; and he gives his own opinion that the system can be sufficiently improved "without legislation," and that the Commanding Generals and Medical Directors will willingly remedy any defects that may be pointed out

Dr. Bowditch, in reply, repeats his Congress should enact, by law, the provisions in re-gard to this subject, which now depend altogether too much on individual will, and that the separate individmuch on Bullyloust with a constitute what is called "the unit orders which now constitute what is called "the ambulance system" should be united and made per

wounded on muskets and blankets, not being able t get any of the ambulance department near him. And another speaks of the extra dangers to wounded mon the extra dangers to wound

rough drivers, over a corduroy road."
Fully admitting the improvement wrought for the
wounded in the army of the Potomac by the arrange
ments of Gen. McCiellan, Dr. Bowditch fortifies him mens of ten. Accients, Dr. Bowdien increase him self with the express testimony of Gen. McClellan since given, respecting the further improvement needed; namely, that the system of taking men tem porarily from the ranks for ambulance duty is not a good one—that men should be enlisted specially fo

can never attain the desired end while Congress fails of its duty. The blame, he says, lies chiefly with the Senate, which has twice really defeated a good bill; and unfortunately for Mr. Wilson, he has been the sgent by whom this error has been brought before the people.

Another divinessance nouced by Dr. Bowditch is the discrepancy between the positions taken in Mr. Wilson's Senatorial Report and in his letter. The first calls the proposed plan "impracticable," without attempting to show it undesirable or needless. The second attempts to show it meetirs, by the represen-tation that a system better than the one naked for already exists. In both these diverse points, Mr. Wil-son is at issue with the House of Representatives, which voted the new bill, with Mr. Sumner, his colleague, who privately gave it his support, and with Gen. McClellan, who thought it preferable to his own special arrangement.

In closing his rejoinder, Dr. Bowditch touches light ly upon the slight thrown by the Senator upon petitions and petitioners to Congress, and urges anew a trial of the power of petitions, requesting that every lover and friend of the soldiers should sign the formula already published (in the Liberator and claewhere) for this purpose.—c. x. w.

Naw Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just issued the following arrange ments for the piano: La Dame Blanche. From Beyer's Bouquet de Mel-

Odies.

Within the Consent Gorden. (Die Nonne von Uhland.) Muste by S. Thalberg.

Echo Idglie By Theodore Oesten.

Ls Forzo del Destino. (The Force of Destiny.)

Am Opera by Verdi.

Fenice Quadrille. By Charles Q'Albert.

Now Thou art Mine. Ballad by Luigi Arditi.

When first the Bells. Ballad by George Perren.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

ECTURE BY THE REV. DR. ROE.

Coapet. Arr. Noe nao much interesting, to give them. He had been a chapitaln in ern army, he had been taken prisoner by the crates, and as his address would be one of east, he would not take up their time with marks, but simply introduce the lecturer.

est, he would not take up their time vinmarks, but simply introduce the lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Roe, on coming forward, experienced
a very cordial reception. He prefaced his address by
expressing his pleasure at renewing his acquaintance
with the Birmingham people. He left Birmingham
loaded with gifts and kindocesses, and followed by the
good wishes and prayers of a large circle of acquaintances, and he came back with the same emotions of
affection and gratitude to Birmingham and the people
of Birmingham. He was not going to give them a
successor are a lecture, but something in the shape of a

It night perhaps be asked why he had left his flock in America to come over here, and before proceeding further he would tell them. He had left, fearing there might be the possibility of the kindling of a war between the old fatherland and the land of his adoption, and that his children might be engaged in heatile conflict with their sons, their blood relations. He came over to do all he could to prevent this. There were delicate silken ties between the two countries, and he wanted to strengthen them.

After observing that he had for your proceedings and the state of the

After conceving that he made of the connected with some of the leading men, both Northerners and Southerners, and had had repeated opportunities of making himself theroughly familiar with the opinions of both sides, the Reverend tecturer said he had come over to tell the people of England what he had learned, and he believed this would tend to consider the control of the control he had learned, and he believed into wone tend to co-ment the union between the nations. Unlike his friend, the chairman, he had been in the wars. In the Shenandosh Valley he had an opportunity of making acquaintance with the rebels. All their ministers had fled, and he preached to them every day. They contheir objections to the Union. At Harper's Ferry, he was taken prisoner by Jackson's army—not sold, but basely betrayed and given up by that traitor, Colonel Myers, who, if the providence of God had not killed him by the last shell that fell within their lines on that day, some of the Union troops would have done it, so incensed were they at his treachery and baseness. He had to speak to two classes, the lovers of freedom and the lovers of peace, and he greatly misunderstood the congregation before him if it was not made up of these two classes. They in Birmingham were lovers of freedom and lovers of peace. He wanted to appeal to both parties; and, ob, if the lovers of freedom could but have ridden down beside him on

ed to appeal to both parties; and, ob, it the lovers of freedom could but have ridden down beside him on the morning they rode out of Harper's Ferry, when between 800 and 700 poor slaves were driven through the country of the country of the country of the country of the to their masters, who had come in to claim them when

upon the country. (Hear, hear.)

He had been on the battle-field of Shiloh, in Ten neesee, where that dreadful battle was fought, which lasted through the Sunday and Monday; and had the friends of peace accompanied him over that terrible field, several miles in extent, seeing those long lines of the graves of their noble Northern boys, and have heard the dying cry of the brave hearts whose life-

ains, that having thrown it in the teeth of North-nen and Northern Christians until they had hurl-back into their faithless and unchristian throats nomination of Lincoln—before he was politically born
—Georgia had voted £300,000 to arm that State for
this war; when twelve-months before, Alabama had

Georgia had voted £200,000 to arm that State for this war; when twelve months before, Alabama had yoted £150,000 to arm for that war; when the Secretary of War had ordered every musket that was to be found in the Northern arsenals to be turned into a rille, and placed 115,000 of them in Southern hands-forced on them by the North—when the Mobile Journals encouraged secession, asying we have already atored in different convenient parts of this Southern Confederacy 700,000 small arms and 200,000 revolvers—a million of arms actually prepared long before a single State seceded!

It might be asked, how did he know that they had been thus preparing thirty years before! Why, by their very words, their public speakers, and their boasting. The war was not only got up by the South in the laterest of slavery, but it was precipitated. The North was entirely unprepared. The Southerners were ready, we were unpeady; they were armed, we had no arms; they had scattered our facets to the ends of the ocean and our troops were in remote thrittories; they had got ready, they tell us bere in this pamphiet that the war was thrust upon them. They had determination and strength, we had none but what God had given us—our hearts which loved freedom, our sonls which sympathized with the oppressed, our own Teutonic Anglo Saxon blood, our determination to be free and to free others, our ambition to stand high in the midst of our fatheriand as nee in whose veins, out yonder in that free and great parise country of ours, the blood of the old fatheriand was still flowing. (Loud cheers.)

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ignal Love a signal Love a signal Love a signal Love a signal control of the signal cont

A North mean race of the second man for the second

of cotton was being rapidly preparation. As to the blockade, the I President Lincoln was not the cause of the var, is the occasion of it. In answer to the inquire that we would not only agent of Gen. Butler's name was the signal for a stone disapprobation. Gen. Butler was too old shell brun against the chivalrous feeling which every America. they persist in it, treat them as we treat the disworse than the men. In conclusion, the lecturer state

hopes with reference to the termination of the ray gle. His hope was, that "Father John" roali is his hands off a little longer. (Hear, hear.) We show then have plenty of cotton and everyt want, and the whole of the crew of the Their Generals, he thought also might be compose with some of the greatest Generals that alerdind. One thing he wished to give a word of size see, and that was the building of priate resets in the country for the rebels. It did not injust them merco of the United States to a great extent—it of World and Herald, papers published on Norther but supported by Southern agents.

The Rev. Dr. Roe concluded a lecture, which

ability to compress all his facts into the limit of a single lecture, and promised to give a series of lecture n the same subject at some future da

The proceedings were brought to a close with onmentary votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the

BRITISH ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.

On Thursday evening, the 25th of June, as Ast Slavery soirce and concretarions took piece it has Athenseum, Bristol. Mr. Handel Coshan praide, and opened the meeting with a speech in favor of as North. Mr. George Thomas moved the first resis-tion:—

public, desires to record its approval of the prisciple public, desires to record its approval of the proviof non-intervention, and to express those that or
representatives in Parliament will support to 6se
ernment in opposing Mr. Roebuck's moise for
the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederay.
Mr. A. Warren seconded the resolution, which us
carried unanimously. Mr. Robert Charlian ment
in 'That this meeting rejoices in the development
and growth of Anti Slavery feeling in the Norter
Sintes of the American Republic, as indicated by its
admission of colored representatives from Libera &
domission of colored representatives from Libera &

Sames of the American admission of colored representatives from Libris Washington, the abolition of Slavery in the Dieter Columbia, the entire suppression of the African san trade, and the treaty with our Government for join affect to that object; the offer to purchase the same affect to that object; the offer to purchase the same abolition of the abountable Fagitire Slave Lav, ite permission of colored children to attend the subcole; and also in the election of a Praiskei and Government distinctly piedged to the hone-result of the system of Slavery in the territories of the Union."

The Rev. J. Burder secon supported the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Davey proposed the third resolution:

"That a petition to Parliament praying for the succession."

Contemp. Conferred.

recognition, at present, of the Southern Conscients be signed by the chairman on behalf of this needs and be forwarded to our representatives in Pais-tient, and that they be respectfully requested in ap-port its present.

ment, and that they be respectively live port its prayer."

The Rev. R. Morris responded, and Mr. H. Toess aupported the motion, which, with the petities, returns the property of the petities, returns the property of the same evening, a large and enthesian set ing was held at Brierfield, Marsden, for the purpose discussing the great American struggle. After its and eloquent address by — Davis, Esq., of Bigdel, it was unanimously resolved to send apetition by liament against recognizing the slaveholder (see the property of the property of the period of the

youder in that free and great prairie country of ours, the blood of the old fatherland was still flowing. (Loud therra.)

The leaders of that rebellion were Buchanan's Cabinet Ministers. Their officers were all elected by perjury and treason, and they did all they could to

A HINT TO CONSCIENTIOUS FRIENDS.

A HIST TO UNBOUND PRIVATE THE REPORT OF THE PRIVATE OF THE PRIVATE

The sender column of the same number, an article speech, besided "Justice and Homanity to Soiliers," prings a commany of the exertions made by Dr. Boy-dieh to improve the condition of the Ambulance system in dur armives, and suggesting that every effort sold be made by humane citizens, and friends of the solder, both white and colered, to carry this admirble and necessary reform anto effect.

Here, then, it would seem is just the field for the large, residity and benevolous body of "Friends," and for all isolated sincers lovers of peace, to enter upon with personal activity, with the influence of the most and that raised be appropriated to the pay of a worthy and thillful ambulance corps, ander, perhaps, the specialists of the seem of the solder and the raised be appropriated to the pay of a worthy and skillful ambulance corps, ander, perhaps, the specialists of the sold animals, comfortable wagons in route order for the provided with able animals, comfortable wagons in sold order for the sold animals, comfortable wagons in

by and stimula amperiated to the noble Sanitary Commission, and speciated even the animals, comfortable wagons in standance, and sanitary stores in good order for the institute relief of the wounded.

Such private munificence, accompanied by the estriction of personal energy in carrying out the details of this plan, would surely atimulate or assume the clicial regulators of our present ambulance system to adopt more efficient measures in regard to the prompt relief of the wounded. Perflaps Government might reliminately be induced to adopt and maintain as its eyn, the private corps thus organized.

At all events, "Friends" might, with entire consistency, adopt such a body themselves; and, with

At all events, "Friends" might, with entire consistency, adopt such a body themselves; and, with all due deference and respect, we trust your Christian correspondent will carry his "loyalty and patioitism" iste offect by some such effort as is suggested in your paper; and that "Friends" in Philadelphis and claswhere may lend their aid and counternance thereto.

A FRIEND OF PRACE AND LOYALITY.

COLORED CITIZENS OF BEAUFORT.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Beaufor held at that place June 22d, 1868 North Carolina, held at that place buse 23, 1000, for the purpose of taking into consideration, certain measures for bettering the condition of the African race in that State and county, the following resolves

were unanimously passed :—

Resolved, That by the laws of this and other South Resolved, That by the laws of min and where the subjects of the ment states of the Union, we have been subjects of the ment abject slavery, have long been a down-trodden people, have been used and bartered as chattels, and farthermore, denied all rights of citizenship whatever. forthermore, denied an rights of the rights of hu and all social interests pertaining to the rights of hu man teings—have been denied all knowledge of let man beings-nave been durined an another the tirt, that we might the more easily be made subject to the vill of the dastardly slaveholders.

Resolved, That by the Proclamation of Abrahan Licoln, President of these United States, we are

and that we will ever endeavor to maintain or om by word, deed and act, at all hazards; and freedom of word, occur and that, as opportunity is now offered to us to become soldiers, and take up arms in defence of our rights and for our liberty, we will do so to the extent of our

bility.

Resolved, That we will call for the sympathy of the resured, has of the North and of foreign powers—that as it regards them, should any interference ever be made, it may be in our behalf, and so redound to the liberation of the whole African race of these United

States.

Resolved, That we will tender our heartfelt grati Resolved, That we'm tenuer on relatively state and sincere thanks to Messrs. Garrison, Phillips Sumner, Wilson and others, who have these many year pleaded in behalf of our race, with that unnipstable sympathy which becomes the philanthropis whose heart beats for his countrymen in bonds, a bound with them.
Resolved, That a copy of these Resolution

presented to the Liberator or other newspaper published in the city of Boston, Mass., for publication. Resolved, further, That copies of the same be sen

to the people of England and France, requesting the sympathy for us and our whole race in this our preent political and very critical crisis.

COLORED REGIMENT OF OHIO.

EMENTS.

freedom; the ave Law; the nd the public President and non-extension tories of the

Mr. J. Foster unanimously. g for the non-Confederacy this meeting. es in Parlia-rested to sup-

e. H. Thomas petition, was marks to the

On the 4th day of August, a large number of colored proposed of holo met in convention at Xenia. Many of the most distinguished and influential men among them were in attendance. The proceedings of the Convention were in all respects harmonious. At 12 o'dock on the day the Convention met, a procession, sid to be a mile long, formed in the County Fair Grounds, (where the Convention field its sittings.) and marched to the depot to meet John M. Langston, Eq., who was to addréss the meeting, in the after-toon, on "The Hour and the Duty of Colored Men to the Government". On account of sickness, Mr. the Government." On account of sickness, Mr.

Lagation did not speak until the following afternoon. Be vas listened to with marked attention for over two bours. And as he spoke of the duty of the colored-men of Ohio-to come forward, and fill up the regi-ment ow rendesvousing at Camp Delaware, he was leard with demonstrations of the liveliest interest. The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at this meeting, utter in unmistakable terms the senti-ment of the colored men of Ohio, as to their duty towards the Government, and their determination to meet it:—

Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Ohio, this day standard x, the colored crizens of Ohio, this way sambled x Kenia, in view of what has already been done by the President of the United States, and the seneral Government, in behalf of the Africo-America, have unhaken and increasing confidence in Abraham Lincoln, our President, in his administration and the General Government; therefore,

Resolved That were well as the vide of the

tolved; That we stand as ever on the side of the Resolved! That we stand as ever on the side of the Government, and pledge to it "our lives, our property, and our sacred honor," in its efforts to subduce for rebellion of the slave oligarchy of the country, in indetermination to emancipate the slaves of all rebels, to establish freedom in the District of Columbia and the National Territories, to welcome Hayti and Liberia to the great family of nations, to recognize the editorship of the native-born colored American, and to moter the currently of the native-born colored and the Amer-tan masket and bayonet, have gone forth at the call of their country to do and die for the Government and the University to do and die for the Government and

Resolved. That we are proud of the heroic conduct of the colored soldiers who fought at Milliken's Bend and Morris Island, vindicating as they did, by their notic and manly behavior, their claim to the admira-

and Morris I pland, vindicating as they did, by their boole and many behavior, their claim to the admiration and respect of their countrymen.

Besolved, That it is the duty of the Colored People of Ohio to fill up at once, by volunteering, the clored regiment now being formed at Camp Delaware. We understand seven companies of able bodied colored men have been mustered into the service at Camp Delaware. The regiment is filling up quite middly. Every day brings new accessions to fix numbers. We also understand that Mr. Langaton, agent of the State of Ohio, for Major G. L. Stearns, is sparing no effort to fill up the regiment as soon as possible. Mr. Langaton feels that his efforts in connection with this regiment will prove altogether successful, and that he will be able to present to the Government argingent of valiant negro soldiers.

The men are well pleased with their officers, as far a they have been appointed, and well satisfied with their teatment in camp.

GOSPEL PREACHING

GOSPEL PREACHING.

Be. Garrisos.—A week or two since, a young minister from Hill, N. H., exchanged deaks with the clergy man of Andover, N. H., and he, thinking to draw his inspiration from above, instead of descending to the pews for it, took the Christian liberty to denounce. American sins, instead of preaching every Sunday as many do against the sins of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, and Judes, at which efforatery, a pro-lavery man, of some wealth, arose and said that this house being dedicated to religious services, and not to the preaching of politics, the minister must atoy, or else he should give but five minutes for the minister and coopregation to clear the hall; at the expiration of which fime he should lock the door. The minister said he should go on to preach his own sentiments, if he preached at all; at which the copperheads began to rave and swear, healed the minister does not all; at which the copperheads began to rave and swear, healed the minister does not all the changed not to be drunk, the minister wand have received the same treatment that those do who tell the truth at the South. For years, I know from personal experience that if a minister utters a word against alwery, injustice, drunkenness, uncleanness, whoredom, &c. the party celling themselves "Democrats" (though they have no more right to assume the name than the devil has to assume the name of Christian) take it that we mean them, which shows plainly that the coatnicely fits them. They "want the minister to preach against the sins of the ancients, and ignore those of the moderns. If it is not the duty of the preachers to denounce the sins of the precenters to denounce the sins of the society justice and truth. But the most shameful of all was, that they required him to draw up from their stagnant cesspools of abomination and fifth, the fetid, putrescent effluria of slavery, instead of inhibiting the pure chrystal nectures o of slavery, instead of imbibling the pure chrystal nec tars of life, liberty and true righteousness.

H. E.

ILL ASS (Anglious) IN A NOOSE.

THOMAS resurtits (to Tow sans cullote). "Tom, you unfathomable dolt, I find you grub for a livelihood, instead of wearing your vest, and living in ease as I do. Bless me! you will never look fit for heaven,

you.—!"

Tox. "Soft, sir Thomas! That is my affair.

Brush up your clothes, and take your through ticket for paradise. I'll speak the truth, and take the risk of getting there sometime. Let me loce my row."

Thomas. "No I won't. I'll hire you for life." (And would awfully like to, but don't see exactly how; besides, there is a halter round his literary neck that only needs to be tightened a little).

Extract from a letter, dated Kingston, (Mass. August 31st, from our esteemed coadjutor, Aaron M. Powell, of Ghent, (N. Y.) now on a visit to the Cape

"I had an excellent meeting here yesterday, and met with a very cordial welcome from several Liberator readers. The men and women, educated by a twenty years' perusal of the Liberator, (or Standard,) and ar

years' perusal of the Liberator, (or Standard.) and are still attentive readers—they are solid men and women of this period. Their underlying faith in the Right, because it is Right, and in Liberty for its own sake, is most refreshing. They are the standard-bearers in God's true church of Freedom.

You have doubtless noticed the recently reported arrest of C. Edwards Lesser as a spy! What a remarkable career his has been! An anti-slavery minister in Utica—the early coadjutor of Gerrit Smith—a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London—author of the "Glory and Shame of England"—appointed "our Consul at Genoa"—a New land "-appointed "our Consul at Genoa"-a Ne land — appointed "our Coust at General — see York city "Democratic" politician—the correspon-dent of the London Timer—a "Know Nothing"—a "Union" man—appointed to a clerkship under the present administration—a notorious hard-drinker— and now under arrest as a Rebel spy! I was made equainted with him at the beginning of my lecturing experience in the first anti-slavery meetings I attemp experience in the mass sent for by some pro-slavery dis-affected Methodists to disturb and break up my meet-ing, and did effectually his appointed work."

Extract of a letter from a soldier of the Massach

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C.) Aug. 5, 1863. We had a meeting here the first of August, Ser geant-Major Douglass in the chair, and the principa geant-saler speaker a young colored man from South Carolina. Only think of that! in the sight of Sumter, within a few miles of Charleston, the hotbed of slavery, and centre of rebeldom!

No COMPROMISE. Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas No COMPROMISE. Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, has written President Lincoln a very forcible letter on the importance of refusing all compromise with returning rebel States. He says that the proclamation is irrevocable; that discretion and power ceased with the act which, in the exercise of constitutional power, proclaimed freedom to the slaves in the States it embraced. He entreats the President not to listen to the addition of the friends of dayeer, and so rob himself of advice of the friends of slavery, and so rob himself the gratitude and admiration of mankind.

A New Mar For THE PROPLE. We have received from the publishers, B. B. Russell, 574 Washington Street, Boston, Lloyd & Co.'s great County Map of the United States. This map has just been engraved, and includes each entire county from the morthern boundary of our great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the St. Croix to the golden shores of California, containing all the towns, rivers and mountains, c., made famous by the war, and not on other maps. It is 40 x 50, beautifully colored, and is sold in sheets at 60 cents each, mounted \$1,25. the United States. This map has just been engra boundary of our great lakes to the Guli of seateds and from the St. Croix to the golden shores of California, containing all the towns, rivers and mountains, &c., made famous by the war, and not on other maps. It is 40 x 50, beautifully colored, and is sold in sheets at 60 cents each, mounted \$1,25.

The late Col. Robert G. Shaw won high regard from his superior officers in his short but brilliant carrier at the South. By the following letter, it will consider a the construction of the same that Gen. Gillmore has fully endorsed the merited eulogy of Gen. Saxton:

Robert G. Shaw, Fifty-Fourth's Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

I desire to add my testimony to the worth and galantry of that estimable officer and gentleman. He was not only a good, but a brave man; brave indeed to a fault, and I feel his loss severely.

Should an opportunity offer, I desire you to convey to the friends of the deceased, and to your subordinates in this department, the assurance of my high appreciation of his transcendent patriotism and valor.

Very respectfully, your obelient servant, G. A. OILLMORE, Brigadier General R. Saxton, Military Governor, Commanding at Beaufort, S. C.

Frederick Douglass has discontinued his newspaper in order to give his exclusive attention to organizing colored regiments in the West, in conjunction with Adjutast General Thomas.

cipator—more envases.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfah egotism under the yoke of alavery, is, at the price of the noblect blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love.

America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress; and white she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds which also fights as ogent a battle for liberty, finds and the progress of the pro ahe astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, find seither mind nor heart to equal hera. While the revelers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free mer religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico, and the Lincoln proclamation. Prosperity to you, Abraham Lincoln, pilot of liberty, hall to all you who for two years have fought and died around her regenerating banner; weal to you, redeemed sont of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains.

MRS. BESCHER STOWE AND THE LADIES OF ROWN MURGE. It will be recollected that in the month of January, we published a letter from the Zeinhand Ladies of Language and the letter from the Zeinhand Ladies of Language and the recollected that in the month of January, we published a letter from the Zeinhand Ladies of Ladies (Ladies Ladies) and the recollection of Ladies (Ladies Ladies) and Ladies (Ladies Ladies) and Ladies (Ladies Ladies) and Ladies (Ladies) and Ladie

A VALLANDIGHAM GERMAN PAPER REPUDIATED The "Arbeiterbund," or Workingmen's Association of Cincinnati, at a meeting held on the 20th ult., unar imously adopted the following:—

imously adopted the following —
Whereas, There is a party which calls itself shamelessly by the name of the Democratic party, and which
asserts liberty to the Democratic party, and which
that the liberty of the press is a justified means to undent the property of the press is a justified means to undent the property of the press is a justified means to undental the property of the press is a justified means to undental the property of the press is a partial to the property of the property of the
the dammable rebellion of the South, and provides opposition to the legally constituted Government and
always producing desertions, mobs, murders, and incendiaries of the property of the property of the pressure of the

darism.

Among the papers of the disloyal party, the Cincinnati Volksfreund is one that does homage to all this aforesaid blamable tendency in the highest degree, and in spite of all moral rectitude and truth. We actizens of the United States, hold that the liberty of the press is an essential part of our liberty. Therefore we cannot be silent when it so disgracefully, shamefully and dangerously abuses this fundamental principle.

shamefully and dangerously abuses this fundamental principle.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we condemn the Cincinnati Volksirca, and which bears the convict traitor Vallandigham at its head, and we look upon it as a degeneration of the German press, and declare it to be a production deserving the contempt of every loyal citizen.

WHERE THE MOB CAME FROM. The following the vote of Governor Seymour's "friends," November 1862:

Wadsworth 58 68 40 15 Seymour. Mackerelville, 670
Five Points, 312
Corlear's Dock, 465
Mary Street Dance-house, 360
Thirty-three other Districts of equal respectability, 10,652 1535

12.664 1,681

12,664
1,681
Seymour's majority, 10,81, or more than his entire majority in the State.
These election districts figure on our police books as containing two thousand seven hundred and forty-three groggeries, two hundred and seventy-nine notorious brothels, and one hundred and seventy places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort, one hundred and five policy shops, with gambling and dance-houses to match, and also embrace the haunts of the murderers, robbers and incendiaries who figured in the recent "Reign of Terror."—N. Y. paper.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS. The State Central Committee of the Fremont Legion of colored soldiers give the following notice of the removal of headquarters from Utiex to Brooklyn, where colored recruise from New York and its vicinity will hereafter be re-

from New York and its vicinity will hereafter be received:

"All colored men who have obtained lists of colored voinnteers for the war, and all who wish to serve either as privates or sergeants, and all white men who have obtained lists of men, and early requested to immediately transmit such lists to the headquarters of the Central Committee, which has been transferred from Utica to Brooklyn, N.Y. A large number of men are already serolled—more are wanted at once; and all persons who can raise troops are hereby fully authorized to enrol and the entropy of the entropy o

THE NEGRO TROOPS WILL FIGHT. The following letter affords testimony on this point, from a well-known source, which cannot be controverted. It fully substantiates all that has been said as to the bravery of the Massachusetts 54th:

merited eulogy of Gen. Saxton:

Heodquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, the Long, Asy, 11, 1863.—General: I have seen in the S. C., Asy, 11, 1863.—General: I have seen in the papera your address "to the colored soldiers and freedmen of this department," on the heroic conduct of Column of this department," on the heroic conduct of Column of this department," on the heroic conduct of Column of this department, "on the heroic conduct of Column of this department," on the heroic soldiers and freedment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

I desire to add my testmony to the worth and gallantry of that estimable officer and gentleman. He was not only a good, but a brave man; brave indeed to a fault, and I feel his loss severely.

Medical Inspector U. S. Army.

Our Cotorio Troors. The following extractions a letter dated Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation July 30th, 1868, from a Capital in service under ceral Blunt to his relative and Boston, will be found in teresting, and furnishes strong teatmony to the value of this branch of the service:

of the service of the service.

Brigadier General R. Saxton, Military Governor, Commanding at Beaufort, S. C.

A collection was taken on Sunday morning in the Brutist church of Beaufort, in ald of the fund for the proposed monument to the late Robert G. Shaw size of the service of the servi

THE CAPTURED NEGRO SOLDIERS. The papers report that Jeff Davis has piaced the of the Massachusetts 54th and other colored tured at Fort Wagner at the disposal of the thorities of South Carolina. If this be true, not be exchanged, and President Lincoln's repolicy will doubtless be put in operation.

THE SCOURGED SLAVE'S BACK. The London And

broadcast by the 100,000. We think a good distriction of it among those in our own country, who are anxious to promote a recognition of the sixeholder Confederacy, would do no harm. It tells a tale while even Mrs. Stowe could not match, for it appeals no to the understanding alone, but direct to the eye. It may be had at the Anti-Slavery office at 1s. 6d. each

Louis Democrat gives the following particulars:

He was on his way to Montgomery, Alabams, where a military court of inquiry to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburg, was ordered to be held. While at Selms, Alabams, he was approached by an officer of a Texas reigment, who accused him. This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, General Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing simest instant death. Our information as to the death of this double-dyed traiter he derived from the parties direct from Greenwood, Mississippl, where the report is generally credited.

"We learn that Samuel Taylor, of Fairfield, Me President of the late Democratic Convention in tha President of the late Democratic Convention in that State, visited the city of Lynn, on the 17th inst, and state, visited the city of Lynn, on the 17th inst, and remained of the they when he was obliged to leave. The convention is the state of his departure was the feeling excited in that assailty quiet city, by bills posted about the treets, containing extracts from Samuel's copperhead speech on taking the chair of said Convention. Our readers have seen in our columns specimens of the speech, remarkable not only as coming from a professed follower of George Fox and William Penn, but as the language of a man heretofore reputed to possess common sense. He found it as unprofitable to take his shoes to Lynn, as it is said to be to carry coals to Newastle."

DIALOGUE. The Boston Transcript produces the ollowing brief dialogue between Uncle Sam, Secesh and Copperhead, which has a point, to say the least:

and Copperhead, which has a point, to say the least:

Secsh. Stoop down here, Uncle!

Uncle Sam. What for, Seccesh?

Seesh. I want to cut your throat!

U.S. Guess not. It don't want cutting.

Copperhead. Yes, stoop down, Uncle!

U.S. What! do you, too, want to cut my throat!

Copperhead. O, no-pover! I would not do such a thing for the world! I only want to hold your arms pinioned behind your back while Seccah cuts it.

That is very different, you see.

U.S. No, I don't see it.

FAMILY DROWNED. A shocking catastrophe of curred recently in Black River township, Lorain county, Ohio. Mr. Herwig, a Protestant German, with his wife and five children, set out about eight o'clock in the morning, in their wagon, to attend church a Amherst. About an hour afterwards, as some met were crossing the bridge at Beaver Creek, they saw Amherst. About an hour afterwards, as some men-were crossing the bridge at Beaver Creek, they saw two horses arrangling in the water. The neighbors-were alarmed, and the horses extricated. When the carriage was drawn out, the bodies of Mr. Herwig, his wife and five children, comprising the entire family, were found in it, quite dead. It is supposed that in crossing the bridge the horses became frightened, and backed off into the river, where, becoming entangled in the carriage, all the seven were drowned.

need in a contribution to the Alantic Monthly, Like predecessor, he is a personal friend of Secretary se, who gives this prompt indication of his own sate of his capacity.—Roxbury Journal.

The Richmond Enquirer speaks rather contemptu-ously of Beauregard's protest "on the ground of hu-manity," and thinks that his protest will be of little use, unless he can disable the hatteries that three shells five miles. The Enguire thinks that Sumter can never be surrendered.

Karaas City, Mo., Aug. 51. Lieut. Colonel Clark, with the 9th Kanasa cavairy, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrell's gang through Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. His command killed 40 perperators of the Lawrence massacre. Other companies have returned to their respective posts, having killed or wounded several of the bushwhackers. Among the killed is Capt Estes, recruiting officer for Marmaduke.

The whole number of guerillas killed, as far as known, considerably exceeds a hundred.

The rebel President has placed the soldiers of the Mass 54th, and other colored men captured at the assault of Port Wagner, at the disposal of the State authorities of South Carolina. This makes it certain that they will not be exchanged, and calls for the re-taliation policy heretofore announced by President Lincoln.

The investigation into the burning of the steamer Rath seems to show pretty clearly that the \$2,000,000 in charge of Major Briaton was entirely destroyed by the fire.

Edward Lloyd, Esq., a wealthy Welahman, welnown on the London stock exchange, blew his brain ut recently in despair at losses by the confederat

The Buffalo Express says that nineteen substitute from that city escaped on Friday night on the way to Elmira. They put out the lights in the car and jumped from the train. It is said that five were killed.

ed from the train. It is said that the were kined.
A despatch from Memphis states that over 100,000
(probably 10,000) bales of Confederate States|cotton
have been captured near Nathez.

The Federal Grand Jury, under charge of Judge
Trigs, recently found three handred indictments at
Nashville, for treason and compiracy, against the
leaders of the rebellion in that State, and smong the
guilty culprits indicted are some preminent elega-

Seventy-five locomotives and six hund-been destroyed on the Mississippi railre first investment of Jackson, Mississippi. Among the 12th Ward (New York) co

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

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MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Dover street. Particular attention paid to Disease or owns and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

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LECTURES BY AARON M. POWELL. triends of the cause of the enslaved on Nantzecket, Cap-Dod, and in the Southern portions of this State, will doubtless be glad to hear that our faithful and indefatigable condutor. Aanon M. Powerl, will visit their localities ree of the next ensuing weeks, to address the

AARON M. POWELL will speak at Nantucket, Sunday, August 5. Barnstable, Tuesday, 16 8.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Natick, 8 Sept. 6, at half-past 10, A. M., and 2 and 7, P. M.

DIED-In Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 14th of August

Chase, who gives this prompt indication of his own estimate of his capacity. Receivery Journal.

Cura. It is said that upwards of 25,000 slaves from Africa had been imported into Cuba during the last year. When a cargo arrives, the slaves are distributed over the plantations, and the vessel burnt. There are only livre small vessels to guard a line of coast in 1500 to 2,000 miles. Great fears are entertained in Havana that the sugar crop would prove a failure and that not more than half the estimated yield would be produced.

Free Neore Laror. Dr. M. F. Banzona, the distinguished New Orieans philanthropist, and formerly large slave owner, says the policy of employing slave large slave owner, says as the policy of employing slave large slave owner, says as the policy of employing slave large slave owner with free labor among rice and contrary ago in adding furtile work of the same and one companies of the contract of the grower with free labor than with slave labor.

Peace Mertings. A copy of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, just received, contains numerous reports to the grower with free labor than with slave labor.

Peace Mertings. A copy of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, just received, contains numerous reports in the Confederacy reports in the Confederacy of the State of th

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The Pilgrims. Dec. 21, 1855. Letter to Judge Shaw and President

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Progress. Feb. 17, 1861.

XVIII. Under the Flag. April 21, 1861. XIX.

The War for the Union. Dececember **1861.** (7) 11 (4) XX.

The Cabinet. August 1, 1862. XXI. Letter to the Tribune. Aug. 16, 1862. XXII.
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calling forth many private letters of thanks free
A few extense must suffice to, show what was

of John's in noble and togening inserve.

"Graphically drawn." • * Recognized will written and the graphic street of the street

THE PREVAILATION.

THE BLACK MAY: (Their Broughlied Roseches of 58 Oct over 1500 and Wisses of gendlin and takent.) By William William Dec. 20. With a send segment, which was a send segment of the send of the s

Poetry ..

PIPTY YEARS. For the Fiftigh Anniversary of the Class of W. Inge which was producted in 1813.

HT WILLIAM C. BRYANG.

Long since, a gallari youthful company.
Went from these learned shades. The hand of Time
Hath scored, upon the periodic works of rase,
The years of half a century since that day,
Porth to the world they went in hope; but some
Test at the thrushold, some in mid career
fount down, and some who bring their frosty brows,
is living register of change, are here,
And from the upon where once they conned the words
Written by mend of the clair time,
Lonk best on fifty years. Large space are they for titlen by mage of the older time,

rath back on fifty years. Large space are they

for many brief life, those fifty years; they Join

for back on fifty years is they Join

for backlaing house. In fifty years

As many generations of warth's flowers

lifer sweethed the soil are of Spring, and died;

fas many harreeds have, in barn, made green

The bills, and ripsend into gold, and failon

Before the sickle's edge. The sapiling tree

Which then was planted stands a shagy trank,

floss-grown, the centre of a nighty shade.

In fifty years, the pasture grounds have of.

Which then was planted claude a shargy trans,
Mess grown, the centre of a mighty whade.
In fifty years, the pasture grounds have oft
Renewed their herds and focks, and from the stalls
Mew mass of the generous steed have neighted.
Or praced in the smooth reads. In fifty years,
Ancesival crowns have fallen from kingly hows.
For clowaish heeds to crush: new dynasties
Have climbed to empire, and new commonwealths
Have formed, and fallen again to wreck, like clouds
Which the wind tears and exiters. Mighty names
Have blazed upon the world, and passed away,
Their instre lessening, like the finded train
Of a receding comet. Fifty years
Have given the mariner to outstrip the wind
With engines churning the black deep to foam,
Aid taised the himble lightnings, sending them
On messages for man, and forced the sun
To limn for man upon the mover sheet
With chemic tortures, till the mileq mass
Hows in bright torrunts from the furnace mouth,
A shaing metal, to be clay so more.
Oh, were our growth in goodness like our growth.
In art, the thousand years of innocence
And pasce, Soretold by ancient prophecy,
Were here already, and the reign of Sin

A shining metal, to be clay no more.

Oh, were our growth in goodness like our growth in art, the thousand years of innocence. And peace, forestold by ancient prophecy, were here already, and the reign of Sin Wers mided o'et the earth on which we dwell. In fifty years, the little commonwealth, Our league of States, that, in its early day, Skirked the long attantic coast, has grown To a rast dupire, filled with populous towns Beade its midland rivers, and beyond. The mowy peaks that bound its midland plains. To where its rivulets, over rands of gold, Seek the Pacifor-lill at length it stood froat 'ind the greatest of the Powers of Earth; And they who sat upon Earth's ancient thrones Beheld its growth in wonder and in are. In fifty years, a desaller for than they. The wrong that sooffs at human brotherhood, And holds the lash o'er millions—has become so mighty, and so insolent in its might, That new it springs to fix on Liberty The Seathly play and a section; the glorious realin Her children founded here. Flarce is the strife As when of old the shining angels strove To whelm, beneath th' uproted hills of heaven, The warriors of the Lord. Yet now, as then, God and the right shall give the victory. For us, who fifty years ago want forth Upon the world's great threatre, may we Yet see the day of triumph, which the houre On steady wing waft lither from the depths Of a serener future; may we yet, Beneath the reign of a new peace, behold The shaken pillars of our commonwealth Stand readjusted in their saccient poice, And the great rime of which our strife was born Perith with its secureed progeny?

From the Chester (Pa.) Republic AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT. " Mother I they may hill the body, but they cannot tout the soul !" "

For the walls of Vicksburg yielded to the Union's shot as

But, alas ! day's golden image scarce had le above a Northern city rose the sou

Flends and demons yet unnumbered rallied

d to feeling, deaf to mercy, who may judge the

God may know the misery traced upon the

of Time!
Tis enough that sinking manhood, with consumption's be
tic glow,
Fell a prey to russian anger, sank beneath a coward's bl

tish force conveyed the "loved one" from that wid-or'd mother's side, le her groans of mortal anguish echoed back intensi-

But the God of races lifted up the mantle of despai And revealed the crown of gtory that her dying son While upon that beaming countenance sin had left no bi

But a look of earnest meaning lit the dying he
Whispering words of cheer and comfort as he
promised goel,

(Mother 1 they may kill the body, but they of
the soul !"

What a world of earnest feeling do these we While Religion shed its justre brilliant as the light of day

gation, years of prayer, can scarce ret Aye ! humanity may envy Abraham Franklin's peacefu

While the hearts of unborn millions will his heavenly ad yest crave;
And those simple words of feeling bid the waves of though

to roll,

"Mother! they may kill the body, but they eannot touc
the soul!"

Valley may we search in history what the barbarous ago tell,

B. Bartholomew's dark record scarcely seems a parallel;

Yet the day of triple vengeance hastens forth on nimble

wing,
And the time of true repentance proves the fact that God
ta King!

But these fost to reigning justice never can restore,
Though that widowed mother's image haunts their days
forevernore;
As a minimum of glory faithfully these words enroll,
"Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch
the soul!"
August 19, 1883.
L. J. L.

a lighes 19, 1002.

2 "Meles I they may kill the budy, but they cannot touch the soul I" was the innumeys used by poor Abraham Franklin, (solored.), at he was borse from the presence of his mother by the barbareaus made, as the morning of the 16th July. This young most, agast versuly—three, had been on iterall for about most been been proved to the through most community. The point of the property of the light of the property of the light of the light of the property of the light o

The Ziberator.

THE PUTURE OF THE PREED PEOPLE.

ploys no useless means, and admits no fruitess race, to crown His long and painful processes with this negro race with the issue of a pre-eminent destiny. There is, in the case itself, a probability of this, which is confirmed by the dealings of God with other poles. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." "The last shall be first." "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled." "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall be filled." "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall tangh." It is through great ribulations that races, as well as individuals, reach while seed.

their goal.

Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that each of the several races of mankind was forcordained to have, at some period; a fair chance to develop its race-qualities; a time, at least, of prooficio for the outgrowth of character, and the attainment of relative position. ples as such, we could hardly vindicate the wisdom or the equity of God on any other assumption than this: that he has provided for every people, kindred and tongue, an opportunity to attain unto virtue and hon-or, and a day in which it may be a light and a glo-

The peoples of antiquity which have excelled regardedly extinct or degenerate, had their times to flourish, or their opportunity, the worst of them, to become principalliles and powers in the earth. The great kingdoms of the East, from Assyria to Rome, pagan though they were, and hostile to God and the truth, were not only suffered to live, but helped, we nost say, to thrive and become mighty; for iously better that they should have space their qualities, such as they were, and to to exhibit their qualities, such as they were, and work their works, such as they were, than that they sliould be forestalled by untimely fate. They had their day, and although they attained to an imperial magnificence or a splendid civilization, yet they fell ashort of true glory. Even the Jews, most favored, and in moral attainments most advanced, of all the in moral attainments most account which lents, enjoyed opportunities of elevation which we perversely neglected; and so persistently did they perversely neglected; and as provided, and finally lost them. They had a long vantage period, from Moses to Jesus, yet they were grorsly blind; and when the day of their special visitation came, and when the day of their special visitation came, and their Messiah appeared among them, they disowned, rejected, and slew him! So the glory that had been theirs departed; their house was left unto them desolate, their holy city was destroyed, and they were dispersed among the nations, no longer a people admired and envied, but a hissing and a byword; a monument to this day of retributive justice. The less considerable, and, as we say, less favored peoples of antiquity, the Cansanites, for example, undoubtedly had afforded them the opportunity to take their moral position, and they took it—took the ground of cross flodsters, set themselves against God, against

their moral position, and they took it—took the ground of gross idolaters, set themselves against God, against light and incurred the exterminating vengeance which overtook them. They melted away ignominiously; but they could not complain that they had no day of grace. Even Sodom and Gomorrah had the light of righteous Lot, as the antedliuvian world had the preaching of Noah. And what does Christ say to the cities of Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, and finally to Jerusalem? He solemnly reiterates the principle, that to peoples are profiered opportunities to become good and great, and that it is for the abuse of these, were are denounced, and plagues poured out upon them.

poured out upon them.

Much more does this principle apply to plagues under the Christian economy of mercy and favor. The Oriental regions, where Christianity won its first triumplu, and diffused its earliest blessings, where the spo preached and the primitive churches were four certainly enjoyed preeminant

features effaced, and if now their rature even to the eye of faith looks gloomy, who will presume to say that they have not had opportunities of Christianiza-tion, which, if they had been seized, would have re-deemed them! They have, indeed, been wronged by our nation, outraged by greedy speculators, cor-rupted by profligate traders, and but feebly piled by

ess of time! Surely, for such a people the be revealed a fullness of opportunity, a day c, an era of enlargement. There must yet be time to favor them; a time when God will evo

OUR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

which, through the free instit God has inspired this people.

past, before this civil trouble broke out, when we pre-sented the appearance of an undivided Union, our growth in power was so great that England and France, never sought, they took good care to avoid, all occasions of quarreling with us. They paid us, in form at least, a scrupulous respect. There was reason in those days why this country should inspire dread. But that reason existed, not in our republican institu-tions, but in the anti-respublican consequence.

THE VOICE OF THE DRAFT.

Extract from a Discourse, recently preached in New. Bedford, by Rev. William J. Porwan, paster of the Unitarian church in that city, whose name turned up among the drafted —

I do not know as I shall be pronounced physically worthy for the service into which the lot would take me, though I am aware of no defect that would legally exempt me, and sincerely hope that none may be found. I only wish this matter, was beyond doubt. I have

If any think I have put the point too strongly, that the draft is not the act of the people, let them call to mind the fact that, a little more than a year ago, there was a general call through the newspapers, of all parties in the loyal States, and through the popular voices as expressed in private and in public, for taxation and a dryll—a fact which will ever be remembered to the honor of Republican institutions and of the American

that in operation. So, too, there are doubtless arrong exceptional cases of domestic obligation, where, fully in accordance with the spirit of the law, one would be released from the choice of personal service. Let every one, however, if he would keep his bonor, be on his gaard against the specious forms which this exceptive pleading may assume. He must decide unselfashly, patriotically, conscientiously,—putting foremost, not the grounds for staying at home, but the grounds for going.

It is quite commonly said, I know, (and such a report I now see, in the newspapers,) the commutation fee, by which a veteran volunteer may be procured, is more acceptable to the Government than a raw recruit. If the Government should make an authoritative statement to this effect, it would decide the question for may of us. But no such statement has yet been made, and until it is made, on official authority, the presumption is, that alsee the law was made for raising an army, the men are wanted more than the money.

Again, it is urged that one, of no special stress by nature or occupation for military duty, can best serve the country by sending a substitute who is fit; thereby he may actually show a higher patriotism than if he should go himself. There is truth in this argument as a theoretical proposition, and at one time I gave it: great weight in my own case; but, practically, there is a very dangerous fallacy lying in our not considering sufficiently the qualities that must make fitness in the substitute; for fitness consists by no

There are some reasons of feeling, which with persons are conclusive against a substitute in persons are conclusive against a substitute in concern case; but these, since they are reasons of feeling, and therefore not of general application, I do not here consider. But this point which I have considered—the danger there is of putting into our armies, through the practice of procuring substitutes, a large

and the more elevated and earnest it becomes the petriotism of the country. Moreover, this war has proved, if it was not proved before, that it is not bad men, or rough men, or always men of the stoutest bodies, that make the best soldiers, but that character, earnestness, faith, serve in an army as every where else. Not the low population of our cities brought up to fighting, but youths delicately nurtured which has become the permaining sentiment of the Gogge which has been mere by profilight traders, and but feebly piled by the churches with the average truth of the Gogge that make the bias solders, but that the Indian make had among them numerous miles for the care place. All this must be acknowledged. Still it remains true that the Indian make had among them numerous miles and authors to exceed upon the rights of others and so to make were investible. Hence it is that and as to make were investible. Hence it is that and as to make were investible. Hence it is that and as to make were investible. Hence it is that and as to make were investible and possible that the indiange and exceeding the product of any expectation of a great animal civilizing in the homes, and building up their communities and, withink the special of any great mainful civilizing in the homes, and building up their communities and the half had possible to the importance of the production of the prod

THE BANNER OF LIGHT,

TEXT.

Garrison and his "nondescript" writer on the injure the Banser of Light by their libels gainst in Justice and the Artificial gainst in the affections of the pass of piritual Pinlans of America for that. Men who was resort to such methods to "feather their resort to such methods to "feather their which and at the same time ganke the people believe they in the friends of progress, descrive the syndistryphesiston. We hope Spiritualis' Societies will not in time engage Garrison to becure before them, and he we make the progression of the control of the contro

1. That the article published in the 10th, was written by a corresponder o defend it in his columns, and I will forthvit in

to the authenticity of that "Discour

and a second sec

opponents. The Liberton has a open to "Oppression," allowing hearing. But the Banner of Light columns to me for a fair and manly

nication, each of which has been republished an Banner, while that paper has never had the agas minity to allow my article a place in its column! And it is, perhaps, due to Mr. Garinos da should say, here, that while he admited sy le fence of Theodore Parker, he did so with some luctance, as he did not wish to have a discussion Spiritualism provoked in the Liberator, his colum being so constantly crowded with other mine, atated to him my reason for asking space in his per which was, that the columns of the Spiritual pur-had been closed against me, and my opiolos say, in the Banner and the Herald did not like to have it merits of that question discussed in their cash as the same and the Herald did not like to have a merits of that question discussed in their cash. the Hanner and the Heroid on no, the va-merits of that question discussed in Moreover, I gave it to him as my opinion would be no articles offered to him in rep-which would be on the real question ain t has come to pass; for not one of either tricles published in the Liberator, in rep-tricles the question of authenticity at all. feel myself called upon to notice speers, and as-hibitions of taste, style and manners as when the above quotation from the Banner. The boy by a flogged by his fellow manifested great substants in making wry faces at his opponent's siner; as a Banner editor, while he dare not join isner win as this question of authenticity, can make wry fixed Mr. Garrison, as in the above quotation, and is se-similar aquibs which have appeared in his paper. August 22, 1855.

RECRUITING IN KANSAS. One recruiting officer at Wyandot has rise men within a month. At Elwood, opposite L.J. Mo., sixty or seventy have been raised. Larie cral collisions have taken place between near the proposition of the

There are four companies well up camp of rendezwar, before mu the Camp Reservation. It is not arch Abolitionist, William Lloyd about two hundred and fifty me Fort Scott, there are as many me Fort Blunt, three companies have the General's advent.—Konses on