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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGEN

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



m Liberty throughout all the hard, to all

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 38.

Selections. GARIBALDI TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1702.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE NEW YORK RIOTERS VINDICATED!

The sympathies of nine Englishmen in ten must be with the cause in which the people of New York have risen in arms against the Federal Government, it seems toferably certain that they are simply maintaining their constitutional libertics against an outrageous usurpation; and, be the law what it may, it is clear that moral right is on the side of those who refuse to be marched under the banners of an inbecile Government, to wage an aggressive war against a kindred nation. The cause of the war in not one in which doubtful rights are disputed; in which the United States are threatened with a curtailment of their territory, or the loss of a possession to which they have some sort of claim. It is not now in any practical sense a question, of the Union. The war is one for the conquest of cleven free and sovereign States; for the englavement of its or eight millions of them of Saxon blood and English speech; for empire, plunder and confiscation. The Confederates do not ask for an inch of Norther nerritory; they have offered no insult to the North; they demand of it nothing but to be let alone. In such a war, no true-hearted Northern awar, an act of high-handed authority, which, were the country in danger, might be just if not legal, becomes a usurpation to be resisted to the death by every good clitzen. The cause of the rioters, then, is a good one; the attempt of Mr. Lincoln to enforce a conscription by military law is a double act of treaton, for which, if law be ever restored, his file will become forfeit to the law. But the crimes of which the insurgents have been guilty are so beinous that on one can wish well to the criminals. The outrages which excuse the military intervention of the Federal pear how have been so attocious that, if the intervention had been confined to the suppression of the riot and punishment of the insers, no ene would inquire closely into its legality. The burning of the books, the attacks on buildings in which the business of the conscription—that is, in the view of New York, of military k

was amounted to the cabin, leadur of nature of a considered of the bear of the care of t

ING.

It has given the Union a score of negro regiments, but has it inflicted on the South a single act of barbarity? Both sides have their historians in the English press. The Confederate armies enjoy the presence of at least one British chronicler, protoundly sympathizing with their reverses, intensely calogistic of their merits. Has he recorded so much

ANOTHER STEP WON BY THE NEGRO.

Garibaldi, the Liberator of Italy, has sent fresh words of greeting across the Atlantic to Abraham Lincoln, hailing him, too, as a liberator of the oppressed. "An entire race of men," he says, "boand by selfishness in the chains of servitude, has been restored by you, at the cost of America's nobles blood, to the dignity of man, to civilization, and to love." This is what one of the purest and greatest of living men thinks of the most gignatic struggle of our times. Those "battles of Titans" on the soil of the New World are not, to the eye of the Italian patriot, scenes of purposeless bloodshed—soufused noise of mortal strife, without object or result on which the thoughts of humanity can rest with hope. There is no man living so little likely as Garibaldi to look with complacency on unnecessary war. His heroic soul is as full of pity as of courage. A life of harthship and adventure—a rare experience of war in all its horrors—has not blunted the sensibilities of his gentle nature, nor dulled the integrity of his conscience. To him life is a sacred possession, and death by the sword either a heinous crime or a solenn sacrifice. A war of ambition he would be keen to detect, and stern to denounce. The pomp of profession does not impose upon his honest intelligence. He sees through the cheat of imperial wars "for an idea." He is intolerant of the statecraft that works with the word of patriotism. He demands that if blood be spilt, it be to save the life of a nation—to redeem the manbood of a people. And this he sees in the egro in the United States has won an

and the second the mean following the second to the second the seco

cal impudence to facey that they can carry them into practice in transactions with third parties. They would have to lears this lesson very soon, if they were to invade any of the British possessions in the West Indies, and it is just as well should first master it thoroughly.

Public opinion will a large the state of the purpose of the state of the purpose.

THE ADMINISTRATION IS NOT THE GOV ERNMENT.

memberment of the territory belonging to the Government of the United States—for the dissolution of the Union. They don't make any pretensions to be Union men, or to be merely fighting the Admiristration, and not the Government. These are axions, self-evident truths. And if they needed any confirmation, we have it in the fact that they (the robels) have their diplomatic agents in every, foreign country, asking interference in their behalf, and the recognition of their independent existence, as a nation. All the Ryan addresses and copperhead platforms that may be scattered over the land cannot do away with or alter these facts. The Administration or the Government then, is at war with a powerful and inveterate enemy who is doing his best, not to destroy the present Them. States and if

lens."

"Probably, then, the Government of the United States has seized your sons, and forced them into a vast standing army?"

"No," replies Mr. Slidell; we of the South were the first to introduce conception on the American continent."

"I do not understand," mutters the puzzled Earl.

Slidell. "But Louisiana, your own State, was in favor of protection for her sugar?" suggests Earl Russell; "and bessies, I noticed that one of the first acts of your Montgomery Congress was to lay an export daty on cotton, which is almost your only article of export."

"We are tired of the Union, and want to set up a government of our own in the South," at last exclaim the rebel agents, driven into a corner. "Ah!" says the British secretary, "that is another affair allogether. I was led to believe you had wrongs to be righted, and I was willing to intercede in your behalf, according to our English habit. But you have suffered no wrongs, is appears; and you have plunged your country into war without a shadow of cause. That is another affair; to mediate in your favor would be the act of a fool; and to assist you is in any other way would be simply to teleare war, without cause, against a friendly government. The public opinion of Europe would not justify such an act. I must bid you good morning, gentlemen."

N. Y. Evening Post.

THE CONDITIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LIBERATOR.

elve or fifteen hundred millions spent in attempt to overthrow it? Shall we as our policy? If we do, it will be the o stupendous a piece of national folly was

for example, all supplies, whether for civil or military purposes.

I desire, as you do, to see the vacant chairs in Congress filled. I desire to see them filled, as you have expressed it, by those "who may be constitutionally the term of the proper see the filled, as you have expressed it, by those "who may be constitutionally the term of the people of the South, those Constitutional privileges which they legally forfeited by levying war against their and our government. But I call to mind Vattel's wise suggestion and De Tooqueville's sage warning. I am anwilling to see the nation "duped for the sake of peace." I am unwilling to admit to our councils insurgents by whose act the land has been deluged with blood, until they, shall have been rendered "incapable of doing muchife with the same case in future." For the very sake of peace, I am unwilling to assent to a peace which will be the profile parent of future wars.

Fex groups us really desire as hollow a peace.

the very sake of peace, I am unwilling to assent to a peace which will be the prolific parent of future war.

For among us really desire so hollow a peace. If we sift the matter to the bottom, the diversity of opinion as to our future policy is, in one sense, much less radical than on the surface it appears. If men differ as to the conditions under which the insurgents shall be restored to their forfeited rights, it is not, as a general rule, because any man desires war in perpetuity. All but the grossly ignorant know that war, protracted through long years, or perceivally recurring, involves ruin to all interests, public and private, political and commercial. Most men strongly feel that our country, desplated and demoralized by a fifteen or twenty years' cirll war, would not be worth living in.

If it seem to us incredible that men, free from insanity and baving the public car, should express their willingness that Davis and Stephens, that Masson and Slidell, that Floyd and Cobb and Breckinridge, that Wise, Hunter, Toombe, Pickens, Rhett, Benjamin, and all the other secession leaders, to whose treason we owe that gigantic conspiracy which has lost bundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of treasure—that these men and their accomplices in crime (if only the South sees fit to elect them, and if only they, in presenting themselves, take that customary oath, which once already they have violated,) should become again legislators for our country, and should be deemed, in conjunction with their sympathizing allies of the North, the proper agents to decide, by their votes, the terms of pacification—if all this seem to us incredible, let us not rashly conclude that the advocates of a scheme so monstrous entertain the deliberate design to give our country over, for a generation to come, to rapine and anarchy. They are but the bind leading the blind. They cherish the delusion that this Republic may be reconstructed part free, part slave, and yet remain, in permanence, at peace. But for that delusion, no

*on a leader of the New York Harald of August 12, the editor, after predicting that the next Congress will repadiate the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confession Act, advert, but without quoting it, to your letter of Feb. 1863. to Mr. Dayton—which he calls a letter to Marcerice, in these terms.

a. 1863. to Mr. Dayton—which he calls a letter to M. secreier, in these terms.—
"Meantime, we call on Mr. Seward to make good the pledge he gave in his sider to the French Minister, M. Mercier, to receive back into the Union the Southern States as they are yith all their institutions intact, and to admit into Cogress such of their Senators as survive, who were entitled to estat when the rebellion broke out, and such other Senators as those States may think proper to send to fill up waancies, together with whatever Representatives they may elect according to the Constitution and law."

1. pray that you will not langing 1 so misconceive your language as to put upon it such a construction as that.

(To be continued.)

JACK HORNER AND HIS BIG PLUM.

Mr. Fernando Wood, a notorious politician of this city, having given out for the last six months that offers of submission on the part of the rebels had been made to the Administration, and not accepted, publishes at last what he considers to be evidence of the truth of his assertion. It consists of a correspondence between himself and President Lincoln, which is indeed ovidence of a marvellous condecension on the part of the President and of a marvellous impudence of his own, but evidence of nothing else. As long ago as the 8th of December, 1862, this Wood wrote to the chief magistrate a private note in which he declared that "our the 25th of November last, I (the said Wood) was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as trustworthy and truthful, that the southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guaranties or terms were asked for. to do so. No guaranties or terms were asked for other than the annesty referred to." In pursuance of this precious information, Wood urged the Presi dent to appoint four gentlemen who had former! maintained "political and social relations with the

den to appoint four gentlemen who had formerly maintained "political and social relations with the leaders of the revolt," to correspond with them officially on the subject of a return to duty.

Mr. Lincoln would have been justified in taking no notice of this missive, on many grounds; in the first place, because it came from Wood, who is a convicted criminal whose unsupported word is not untiled to the slightest credit, and whose opinion, consequently, as to "an authority" which he "deems trustworthy and truthful," was worth about as much as that of Bill Stokes of Blackwell's Island; in the second place, he might naturally have supposed that this report was of a "piece with many tother foolish rumors set affoat about that time by such crazy pates as Mr. Chase Barney and such scheming swadlers as J. Wesley Greene, and let it paw as an idle wind; or, in the third place, he might have dimissed with contempous silence an effentery in a private individual so unparalleled, as to propose to the government not only the novel and diagraceful expedient of opening a correspondence with insurgents still in arms against its authority, but of committing that correspondence to the hands but of committing that correspondence to the hands of their old political crosses, that is, to its own enemies.

These proposals in themselves were

These proposals in themselves were sufficiently impudent, but Wood couples with them in the coolest manner the assurance that his principles do not ask "any guaranties or terms" beyond a free pardon of all offences.

est manner the assurance that his principles do not ask "any generaties or terms" beyond a free pardon of all offences.

A judge who should be invited by a nest of pick-pockets and burglars to suspend the laws of the country, on the condition that they would consent to return once more to the boson of society, might he properly astonished by the overture; but we cannot find the exact terms in which to describe a the emotion which probably scized upon Mr. Lincoln's mind when he clipped his eyes into the literary refrigurator of this fellow Wood. It is most likely that he surveyed it with an irrepressible gush of laughter, inasmuch as the President has a keen sense of the ludicrous, and hails his discovery of it with a salve of explosions from the lungs. But if he took it seriously he must have been astounded, like the beadle in Oliver Twist, to the pitch of losing his breath, or of staring his eyes out of his head. Here is an snormity, he must have said, beyond all human proportions or human credence. An arrogant and upstart class, which founds its entire pretensions, as well as its wealth, upon the most hideous crime of the age, after having made upon the nation, in defence of its privileges, a cruel and blocks, and millions upon millions of valuable property have been lost; after laving done more mischief than a hundred Catilines and ten thousand. Nans Sahibs, with an unlimited number of Captain Kides thrown in and after having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in a dafter having importanced and begged nearly all in the content of the nearly and after having importanced and begged nearly all in the content of the nearly and after having importance and head of the nearly and th

hackhanded comforters; was hackhanded comforters; was he lawye-like sagacity which allows a measter run on with his story until he is mextricab ness to run on with his story until he is mextricab involved, and tripped up by the very thread he spinning. Wood he likely thought both fool enough and regue enough to commit some of his accomplic if he should be allowed to hish, and so Mr. Line replied to his singular address. He answered perturbed the perturbed was not allowed information of the story of the stor

Nothing could have been more frank, explicit or genial than this reply of the Fresident. He did not believe that the insurgents were prepared to relinquish their stabborn struggle against the government; but if they were, he was ready to stop the war for the suppression of their revolt as soon as he could be satisfactorily assured of that fact. But until such assurance came, he must of course prosecute the war actively and as efficiently as he could. Armies in the field, some of them hundreds of miles from home, and all of them enducting the most critical

as actively and as efficiently as he could. Armies in the field, some of them hundreds of miles from home, and all of them endacting the most critical operations, are not to be stopped at the cry of very individual who happens to pass, or who chooses to take some shirt hung, out to dry for a fig. of truce. The cabinet or the council of war will receive and consider all such manifestations, but the soldier, to accomplish his end, must move straight on, like the cannon-ball which is the symbol. of his trade.

Neverthelese, Wood, in his rejoinder to the President's reply, takes it for granted that our armies are to be halted while he is engaged in his cotive labor of getting out a plan of peace. With a duplicity which is characteristic of him, he takes no notice of the President's offer to declare an amnesty as soon at the facts of the case should warrant it; he produces not a single voucher, or even the shadow of an authority, which the President had asked, for his pretended information; but he runs off into hypocritical expressions of sorrow that he has not been listened to, coupled with insolent criticisms and solemn monitions of advice. The truth is, that Wood had no information either "trustworthy or truthful," no more than he might have extracted from some such creature as George Sanders, in one of his drunken confidences, or any other equally enlightened habitue of the New York Hotel, where "rebels most do congregate." If he possessed such information, he would not have refused it to the urgent request of the President. But it was not possible for him to possess such information, because he knows, as all the world knows, that "the leaders of the revolt." have never proposed, and do not now propose, to come back into the Union on any terms. They could not entertain a thought of that kind without incurring the instant and universal contemptof their followers whom they have misled. Whatever others may do, they must have true to the last, or be torn to pieces by their own hounds. Even one of the most moderate o

The Ziberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

MR. SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH.

On Thursday evening, 10th inst., Hon. CHARLES SUMBER delivered a most lucid, elaborate and elo-quent speech before the citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute, on "Our FOREIGN RELATIONS,"

Powers, especially as foreshadowed in the unexpec and persistent conduct of England and France si

the outbreak of the war.

Secondly—The nature of Foreign Intervention by

clared sentiments of British States no Foreign Recognition of an insurgent power where the contest for independence is still pending.

no Foreign (eccognition of an insurgent power where the contest for independence is still pending.

Fourthly—The moral impossibility of Foreign Recognition, even if the pretended power be de facto Independent, where it is composed of rebel slave-mongers seeking to found a new Power with alavery for its declared "corner-stone."

greatly enhance his already brilliant reputation as scholar, philanthropist, statesman and orator, and can not fail to challenge the serious attention of Europea not fail to challenge the serious attention of European nowers and diplomatits, especially those pertaining to England and France. Its rhetoric is of the finest kind, and many of its passages surcharged with elec-tric power. It occupies no less than sixteen long col-umns of the Boston Journal, in very fine type, and umns of the Boston Journal, in very fine type, and and opportunity was could hardly have been delivered in full, as three or the rulers do not dist could hardly have been delivered in full, as three or, four hours would be required for that purpose. Its great length will prevent a general popular perusal of it, and deter all but a few leading journals from printing it in full; but it is a speech for throned powers, cabinets, statesmen, patriots, and thinking and reflecting men universally. It is a grand speech for freedom, justice, international equity, the rights of human nature. In order that our readers may be put in speedy possession of it without abridgment, we send them a Liberator extra, containing it, which is equivalent to giving them an additional number of the paper.

THE MAINE ELECTION. Returns from one hundred and ninety towns show a Republican gain over last year of nine thousand five hundred and thirty-five Increased vote, nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five. The Portland Press estimates the majority of Mr. Coney as from eighteen to twenty thousand. The Press says :—

sand. The Press says :—

"Maine sends greeting to all creation, including rebeldom. Monday the 14th of September, 1853, will be ever unemorable in the annals of history. In one of the most exciting and desperately contested elections ever held in the State, with a draft bearing heavily upon her people, with everything that could be done to mislead the public mind, it contend against, we have met the enemy, and they are ours. A more complete rout was never experienced by a vanquished party. Not a copperhead is to be found. Maine has sent the encouraging word to her sedders, that their State will stand by them to the glorious end of this rebellion. She has said, in the most unmistakable language, to the leaders in the rebellion, that Maine will stand by the Government with her men, her money, and her votes."

THE TRIAL OF REV. CHARLES BEFORER

112. 100 12. 40 Co ans

issily amenable to orthodox discipline or censur Nevertheless, Mr. Beecher is a believer in doctrine of the pre-existence of the soul." The

lis really green and places are alloy and pleasure when they are good. And these opinions, the Commit declares, are very dangerous heresise.

Mr. Beecher's church has since taken throe with the Council, and "regrets to be compelled to say that the Council has failed to do that for which it was invited, and has attempted to do that for which it has no authority." It comforts itself on being "advised that the doctrine of Divine Sorrow is held by many divines of unimpeachable orthodoxy, such as Dr. Pond, of Bangor, Prof. Haven, of Chicago, and the Moderator of the adjourned seasion of Council, Dr. Fiske." It resolves to stand by its pastor, by a vote of 27 to 21, which shows it to be nearly equally divided, and, therefore, not a very satisfactory or reliable position for Mr. Beecher tecupy.

We are inclined to believe that the opposition to Mr. Beecher, both in his church and out of it, has arisen.

We are inclined to believe that the opposition to Mr. Beecher, both in his church and out of it, has arrien quite as much from his anti-davery sentiments as from his peculiar theological speculations; and that, had he remained dumb in regard to the cause of the oppores od, he would have been tolerated in an occasional discourse on "Pre-existence" or on the "Divine Sor row." For when President Buchanan, December 18 800, rebuked the North for its love of liberty, an called the people to observe a day of fasting, humilation and prayer for the sin of opposition to slavery, the pastor preached a sermon against the proclamation and the church adopted resolutions refusing to comply with the President's request, and denousing him a with the President's request, and denousing him a church, we would give incomparably more for the ries of resolutions adopted by it in opposition to P ident Buchanan's Proclamation, than for a whole o load of such theological dogmas as estensibly divide its members, and which Mr. Beecher regards as of such vital importance on the one nents as so heretical on the other.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

"The expedition to Lawrence was a gallant and perfect y fair blow at the enemy."

This judgment recently uttered through the

of the Richmond Enquirer is, in fact, the verdict or slavery in regard to the means needful for its own su means of livelihood, and to prevent employers fr giving them occupation. Just as, in all South towns and cities, for thirty years past, public opin has justified whatever lynching of freemen and bu

ing alive of slaves was thought to be needful for the maintenance of slavery.

It may as well be understood first as last, that w people demand it of them.—c. x. w.

THE CONDITIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION. The letter from Hon. Robert Dale Owen to Hon. William H.
Beward, on the conditions of a reconstruction of the
Union, which appears in the New York papers, is asimportant as it is timely—taking the only logical view
of the subject, and the only patriotic ground which
promises peace and unity to the republic—i.e., the exinction of alavery with the rebellion. Being exceedingly crowded for room, we give the first portion of
this letter on our first page, and shall divide it into
three parts, but so as not to interfere with its argumentative completeness.

Minially. We owe an apology to the Rev. J. Sella Martin for the delay in printing his letter. It was mished, and has just been found.

Wait of Habias Courses Screenberg. President Lincoln has issued his Proclamation, suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus throughout the country, in all cases arising under military law, until the termination of the rebellion, or the repeal of the Proclamation by himself.

READ IX. The neferious article from the London Standard, which we have placed in the "Befuge of Oppression,"—in justification of the incendiary and cut-threat ricters in New York,—is equal to any thing that his ever appeared in the columns of the Richmond papers for brutality and scoundrellam.

found little favor, at Drit, even among the matter of Slavery. To say that two and two make five could not be more irrational. But custom and constant repetition gradually produced an impression until, at last, all who were maddest for Slavery were equally mad for its disorganizing ally.

It was under the shadow of this constitutional as

deciared in the name of State Nights.

Therefore, there are two aphereat radiments to this war. One is Slavery, and the other is State Bights. But the latter is only a cover for the former. If Slavery were only out of the way, there would be no trouble from State Rights.

The war, then, is for Slavery, and nothing else. It is an insene attempt to vindicate by arms the lordship which had been already asserted in debate. With mad-cap audacity it seeks to install this Barbarism as the truest Civilization. Slavery is declared to be the "corner stone" of the new edifice. This is enough. The question is thus presented between Barbarism and Civilization, not merely between two different forms of Civilization, but between Barbarism on the one side, and Civilization on the other side. If you are for Barbarism, join the Rebellion, or, if you can not join it, give it your sympathies. If you are for

sted; human best included without wages; frightful, many-sided wrong is the deby the bloody scourge; isance extorted wincow wages, and all this frightful, many-sided wrong is the declared foundation of a mock Commonwealth. On the other side is the Union of our Fathers, with the image of "Liberty" on its coin, and the sentiment of Liberty in its Constitution, now arrayed under a particular foundation, and the sentiment of Liberty in its Constitution, and the sentiment of Commonwealth, having such a declared foundation, shall be permitted on our territory, purchased with money and blood, to impair the unity of our jurisdiction, and to insuit the moral sense of mankind.

Therefore, the battle which is now waged by the Union is for Civilization itself, and it must have aid and Gol-speed from all who are not openly for Barbarism. There is no word of peace, no tone of gentleness, no whisper of humanity, which does not become trumpet-tongued against the Rebellion. War itself seems to "smooth its wrinkled front" as it undertakes the championship of such a cause. The armed seddier becomes a minister of mercy.

dertakes the championship of such a cause.

armed soldier becomes a minister of mercy.

"The Old was in the midst, his shout was heard afar; I am Rui Dies, the champion of Vivar; Strike among them, gentlemen, for sweet merey's sake!"

In the name of mercy strike, young men, so that the revolting Barbariam, which began the war, shall disappear forever. Apything less than this will be an abandonment of duty. CHARLES SUMNER.

Washington, July 4, 1868.

THE WAR - ABOLITION - THE NEW YORK BIOT.

RIOT.

It is simply absurd, and often more wicked than absurd, to say, as many do, that it is not slavery, but sail slavery, that is the cause of the rebellion and its mobs. Anti-Slavery has been simply a manly, Christian, peaceful opposition to injustice and wrong, oppression and eruelty, and advocacy of freedom and natural rights for all innocent beings; and every good man knows in his heart that this is of God—every one of the state of the and no intelligent person need be told that such was the class engaged in the late brutal and murderous told in the class engaged in the late brutal and murderous told in the class engaged in the late brutal and murderous told in the class engaged in the late brutal and murderous batharous men and women was, to a great degree, a harred of the negro, and a sympathy with the belilion because it enlayed the negro. He was bunted by his blood-thirsty enemies as though to blance for his complexion. Most of those, too, who that hunted him that they might torture and destroy him, were Iriahmen, who came here only a little while since from starvation and sileged despotium, and who have often saked and received much charity from their "the firepressible conflict," but by a proclamation of "the firepressible conflict," but by a proclamation of the firepressible conflict," but by a proclamation of the firepressible conflict, "but by a proclamation of the firepressible conflict," but by a proclamation of the firepressible conflict, but by a proclamation of the firepressible conflict. from starvation and alleged despotism, and who have often asked and received much charity from their adopted nation. They have no sconer, or fairly settled down here than they go to work, in the spirit of the pit, to drive out, with bloody hands, native Americans. I hope it will turn out that the mass of the more sober and industrious Irishmen of the city did not thus curse themselves in the eyes of the world, and blast their fature. If not, they ought to mile in some soleran protest against their murderous countrymen. But the hate of that mode extended also to all the friends of the unfortunate and oppressed race—eyes to all the friends of Fresident Lincoln and his Proclamation. It is clear to all, that the mas known to be in the fullestsympathy with Jeff. Davisthe most rabid pro-slavery General or politician—would have been the most likely of any one to have passed through their ranks with the greatest aslety. This is resping as the nation has sown. It has sown the wind, and it is resping the whirriand. The mdb has only followed, in its own way, in the footsteps of Presidents, statemen, judges, politicians, priests, and "respectable people." They have carried the spirit of slavery and colorphobia to its legitimate results. The people ought to have expected this.

It is encouraging to think that the mab in New of

imate results. The people of the third that the mob in New Tork was put down so easily; but so easily, perhaps, because victory had so lately attended the Northern arms. Had the Confederates triumphed at Vicksburg and in Pennsylvania, we should no doubt have seen a much more serious time, and blood would have flowed wherever the robel sympathizers had power. "South-side" political leaders would also have then

hate has also entered into his own soul, and is eating out his manhood. A Christian, of course, he cannot be, nor hope for any speedy entrance into the kingdom of heaven.

It has been eloquently said, that when Wilberforce went to the judgment, he went with shackles in both of his hands, broken from the limbs of the slaves to whom he had given freedom. But many, when they go from our country, and from our generation, will go with shackles in their hands newly forged to fasten upon the limbs of their victims. And how will they be able to confront Him who will say unto them:—
'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of ing the spirit world an enemy and a hater of a race that God has made.

an emphatic No! I have no right to do such a wick an emphatic No! I have no right to do such a wiczed thing, and should instinctively shrink from taking the guilt upon my soul. I would rather say, Let justice be done, though the Union fall. An ancient Pagan aid, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," and I would certainly not place a higher estimate upon the Union than he did upon the heavens. 85.1 say, I will risk the fall of the Union, and of all our American institutions, rather than consent to the robsay, I will risk the fail of the Union, and of all our American institutions, rather than consent to the rob-bing even the poorest, feeblest race of its "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But let us consider that, if justice is done, neither the heavens nor the Union will fall. Sooner or later

the heavens nor the Union will rail. Sooner or sater, all institutions that have a single pillar of injustice in them will crumble to the dust, or have to be rebuilt again. Their fall is only a question of time. God's word has gone ont against them, and it will not return unto him void. This nation, to day, is a most striking illustration of the fact. Men with their eyes open illustration of the inct. Men with their eyes open need no other proof of this than this rebellion and these mobs afford. Hence, he who preaches that jus-tice is divine and authoritative, and must never be knowingly violated, even with a view to save itself, preaches that alone which can insure permanent peace and prosperity. Let there be such sacred reverence for justice and the rights of man, and a corresponding observance of it, with pulsathrony added, and the

the inalienable rights of all races, and write such his-tory, by our lives and our deeds, in this trial-hour, as our children will not be ashamed to read. Our fathers of 76 sent forth their immortal Declar-

Our fathers of 76 sent forth their immortal Declaration on this great subject of liberty, but made the mistake of compromising if for a time, for the sake of winning alaveholders to the Union. They thought—the best of them—that the monstrous barbarism would soon pass away, and freedom be universal. But it turned out differently. Slaves were multiplied from arned out differently. Slaves were multiplied from nousands into millions, and war has followed as a

justice and fair-dealing toward it be allenced. The wrath of men and the roar of armies cannot repress "the irrepressible conflict," but by a proclamation of "liberty throughout all the land to all the lohabitants thereof," for the spirit and inspiration of liberty are of God. The civilization, humanity and philanthropy of this ninescenth century have fairly aroused themselves against alavery, and are gathering such strength continually that they will not allow the great barbaries much longer to survive. The traffic in human beings—the auction-block, the branding-lron, the lash, concubinage instead of marriage—these and all the other abominations of slavery are intolerable in the sight of all just men; and even were they to cease their warfare against it, God would then send his destroying angel to overthrow it. Let us all, then, help it on its way, to its "own place," and be worthy to join at last in the glorious anthem, "Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free!" Then will follow permanent peace and prosperity, such as the country has not hitherto known.

WILLIAM H. FISH.

Vernon, (N. Y.) Sept. 1, 1883.

ET An enthusisatic meeting, very numerously attreded, was held in Lancashire, England, on August 6th, when a resolution—"That this meeting is convinced that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was initiated to perpetuate the despotium of negro alwery, and accords its earnest sympathy to the Free States, who are fighting for Union and Emmodpation," was passed by an immease majority—an amendment calling for a recognition of the Confederacy meeting with scarcely any support.

LETTER FROM REV. J. SELLA MARTIN To the Editor of the Liberutor:

I see by a report of the proceedings of the Mansch, setts A. S. Society, in their celebration of the ets of July at Framingham, that there seemed to be prufear, on the part of Mr. May, that the English people would accept Mr. Conway's statement that he vusent here, and authorized by the Anti-Slavery testers and Abolitionists, so makes the offer which he main to Mr. Mason.

It may give the friends of the slave pleases a know, that the lovers of the Union, on this side of the Atlantic, did not believe at any time that the suitable way leaders and Abolitionists ever gave Mr. Conry any such authority.

I know that the editors of the Morning Six sal Daily Ness refused to publish letters contrained.

any such authority.

I know that the editors of the Morning Six and Daily News refused to publish letters controlled to the Morning Six and Daily News refused to publish letters controlled to the Morning Six and their compliant of Mr. Conway's statements, because, they all they would not allow even the suspices the Messrs, Garrison and Fhillips and their compliant could be so base as to offer to betray their comply which had entered upon an anti-stavery poley as at a cost, into the hands of men who had shown the they would never give up stavery until they would never give up stavery until they would never give up stavery until they would never give up stavery not they would never give up stavery party—offring to truth, by stating in his first letter to Mr. Massa, the two sent by the Anti-Slavery party—offring to trush by stating in his first letter to Mr. Massa, the two was sent by the Anti-Slavery party—offring to trush by seat by the Anti-Slavery party—offring to trush by stating in his first letter to Mr. Massa, the was sent by the Anti-Slavery party—offring to trush by stating in his first letter to Mr. Massa, the was sent by the Anti-Slavery party—offring to trush his eco-laborers' allegiance. From that dry we lost the influence of a great man whom the people when the stating himself. The stame overpreta-can had just shamefully falled in his advocay of our cause by a lack of truthfulness—allowing himself as the called the Chaplain of the George Grisvold—aty, even thus styling himself. The stame overpreta-tousness has ruined Mr. Conway's personal industry, and added another wound to the cause amongita reminies. But it has not injured the Anti-Slavery leader for that.

for that.

It seems to me that Mr. Conway's habs of spating must be careless, to say the least of it. Hewes to his paper—the Commonwealth—that I had called Mr. Lincoln a negro-hater, and when I showed it is usef friends who were there, one of them said, "What spite has Mr. Conway against you, that he writes said unternthat?" atruths ? " Whatever I might have said in An

Whatever I might have said in America about M. Lincoln's views, I am too fully aware of the resi-ness of the pro-southern press to make use of any cernia which it could use against Mr. Lincoln's and-My humble labors for the Union are both grain

My humble labors for the Union are both guis-tions and sincerce, and in this field I am constantly held in mind that the duties of an anti-slavery man are quis-different from what they are in America. I send you this word of explanation because, sitis air seems to make those who come from America isse

Tam, dear sir,

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly, J. SELLA MARTIS.
Bromley, London E., July 24, 1863.

A VISIT TO NANTUCKET AND THE CAPE.

DEAR MR. GARRISON :- One of the pleasantest visita I have ever enjoyed, in connection with series of excellent meetings, I have just accomplished upon Nantucket, and in several towns upon the Cape. As my ancestral home, I have long desired to wisk Natucket. We were very cordially welcomed and mst bospitably entertained by Nathaniel and Eliza Burner nospitably entertained by Nathaniel and Line Stary, and other friends. On Sunday evening, the 6th iss. I spoke to a large and very attentive audience is and about, the Pleasant Street Baptist Churca, its ommodations being ins fature of the colored people. On Monday evening I spoke in the Methodist Church, upon the state of the

apoke in the Methodist Church, spon has star ecountry, with reference to emancipation. The attendance was large, and the attention excellent.

It is a delightful sail to and from Nattacket, by the pleasant stemmer "Island Home." It is thirty miss distant from the main-land. The island fermishes on of the most desirable summer resorts with which I am acquainted. The ocean view from the line vi-lage of Siasconsett is unsurpassed.

Upon the Cape, I addressed meetings in Hyanis, Harwich, East Dennis, Dennis, and Yarmona.

These meetings, with one or two exceptions, were well attended, and all were of an interesting chance well attended, and all were of an interesting clari-ter. Our friends, the Hinckleys, Smalls, Robins, Crowells, Wilkies, Thatchers, and other, werds very kind and hospitable. The sea brevess of the Cape are very refreshing, and some of the serial towns very pleasant. But was there ever such and classwhere? Our New York farmers would thinkin

elsewhere? Our New York farmers would thinkil most discouraging prospect to pursue agriculture upon such a foundation.

The public pulse, so far as I have come is could with it, beats more healthfully than I have known any former period. With the President's assumed, that the promise of freedom having been made, "it wurk the known," the people are invigented, leptiles are more fully committed to emancipation, and "opperheads" are meredered more intense in their opposition. With the fidelity of good and true men and women, such as God will bless, I believe the by of women, such as God will bless, I believe the day of women, such as God will bless, I believe the up-impartial liberty has dawned. But alarery as a pr-tem, organized in the "Border" country, still has foothold. Abolitionists have new and enlarged op-portunities for the successful prosecution of their bors, in connection with the great underlying confic-of opinion. Yery severe and carnest will be the k-these in this conflict, after the sound of artillery shall be a price of theety. have ceased. Eternal vigilance, the price of libert, must still be paid, or the price cannot be attaned.

Very truly yours, AARON M. Powell.
Boston, Sept. 15, 1863.

NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDU-CATION.

The Tremont Temple was well filled on Monlay Ane Tremont Temple was well filled on small ovening last, the occasion being the fish commercement of the above Institute, a fee of 25 cents leist charged for the beneft of the Sanitary Commisse. Gov. Andrew was to have presided, but was arrivectedly called to Washington. He sent a kein heartily approving of the Institution and in elect. Among others present were Hon. Edward Event, Among others present were Hon. Edward Event, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John D. Philbrick, Ed., he St-perintendent of Schools, and Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone and

Josiah Quincy, Jr., John D. Philorica, Appendix of Schools, and Rev. Dr. A. L. Stonest other olergymen. Ex-Governor Boutvell male brief introductory address, speaking of the impenance of physical education.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the principal, introduced the grinal properties of fifty ladies and gentlemen, who will appropriately dressed, the ladies in a peculiar samproopriately dressed, the ladies in a peculiar samproopriately dressed, the ladies in a peculiar samproopriately dressed, the ladies in a peculiar sample of the properties of the grant properties. The grant properties which were heartily applauded.

Prof. Phelpis, of the New Jersey Normal Schot, stated that these exercises, in his school, had reduce this sick list from 10 and 16 per cent. to 2 per cent. Then followed exercises with the wands and he clubs, singing, and addresses by Messrs. Gillischand Clubs, singing, and addresses by Messrs.

clubs, singing, and addresses by Messrs. Gi and Bradford, of the class. The mutual help end

clubs, singing, and sources with the class. The mutual help and Braddord, of the class. The mutual help and class were interesting, and the exercises with the dumb beils. Miss Elizabeth M. Powell, of Ghed, N. Y. (one of the class.) gave a short address, shall rable in its delivery and composition, which with the highly applauded. Mr. Robinson, of New York, sho made a sensible address.

Remarks were made by Dr. Lewis, by Rev. Dr. L. Stone, Rev. Mr. Hale, and Prof. Thomas Y Located, Professor of Elecution. The latter Switzer and that the inapirometer showed an average attended that the inapirometer showed an average crease of 20 per cent. In the capacity of the hills fungs during the term, or from 120 to 177 inches; all of the gentlemen of 30 per cent, or from 20 to 5 inches. Diplomas were given to the graduating distinches.

HTT-FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Estracts from private letters to the Editor

of the enemy—in the same of the enemy—in the same of t

rer from sickness. So far, the regiment has drunste as not to lose a man from the shots smy, athough they have been more or less to them every day. One man in Co. F. re-light wound from a shell that struck him in The Pennylvania colored regiment, that The Pennsylvania colored regiment, that reck or two later than ours, has already lost at men from the shells and sharpshooters of y. They have been at work for several nights sion close up to Fort Wagner, and more extended to the enemy than our men. I have finigue several times, but have been to the y twice. I was one day, last week, with the mentil day at work at the front close beby twice. I was one day, ast week, which is batear are three hundred pounder, which is batfing say at Fort Sunter. Fortunately for us, the
stay did not fire at us, although a large number of
year were in plain sight of them. All their shois
ere fired at batteries of ours to the right and left of
a lated close to the three hundred pounder when I stood close to the three numered pounder when as fired, for some time, and you can rest assured to was a slight noise when it went off! It took a

he draged through the sand for a long distance, and on the way broke down several carriages.

We commenced the attack on the 17th of August, and have been firing day and night gince, with more or less rapidity. Fort Sunter is baidly damaged, one side di being entirely battered in, but it still holds not, although it has not fired a gun for a long while. My etc., our monitors have done ngthing, but are widing for our land batteries to reduce. Sunter before they make a move. Siege operations are extremely slow, and you need not expect to hear of Charleton-being taken for some time to come. Everything, so far, has gone well on our side; and though our processing and tedious, they are operations are slow and tedious, they are

Size I last wrote, I have been up to the front trice, and under fire both times. The other night, I lade command of one hundred men, and worked them digit, drawing up heavy ten-inch mortars to the fish parallel, which is within one hundred yards of simparallel, which is witten one morters and rolled for Wagier. We draw up five mortans, and rolled and sarried up twenty barrels of powder. The dis-sucrety were carried was nearly half a mile, about hif the way under the direct fire of the enemy, with so skelter. We did not get through with our work so shelter. We did not get through with our work albraud daylight. It was the hardest night's work lare yet had. While we were placing one of the mean, that we had carried up, at the fourth jurical, a shell from Fort Johnson burst not a great signer our heads, one of the pieces striking within tes feet of one man, and six feet of some ten or elte others. It struck just where I was stan then the shell burst, but at the time I moved an

when the shell burst, but at the time I moved and
ye tunder core, as did some others.

Testerday I was again on fatigue, and at the fifth
panilel, in front of Wagner. My men were set to
wet, earrying up shell to the mortars, a distance
of searly a quarter of a mile. We got through by eny a quarter of a mice. We got through on a The whole time we were there, we were una tremendous fire from our own and the rebel
i. The parallels run in a zigzag way, and our
tiets had to fire right over them, and very low at
i. The fifth parallel is so close to Fort Wagner,
the men in it were more afraid of our own shell as the meen in it were more arrand or our own a mean that they were of the enemy's. It is right in range if Wagner, and nearly its height. Two of our balls want in the parallel just before I got there in the maining, one of them going within a foot of a lieutentary band. There was also danger of our shell bursting ever and into the parallel. The mortars I carried up the night before, I found were doing pretty god work along every shot coming down plump.

one agant cetore, I tound were dough pretty work, almost every shot coming down plump Wagner. They are trying hard to reach the ulse of Wagner with them, and blow it up, extillery men complimented my men yester-for their coolness under fire, and said they had before than any company that had previously up. I informed the Colonel that they had been ented, and he came out and told them inked them for their coolness. It was

an Samler we have virtually destroyed—it is in a hase of ruins; but it is of no use for us to take pos-mins of ruins; but it is of no use for us to take pos-mins of it, as all the rebel forts bear upon it, and but of them were built to destroy it. In its pres-riat condition, we could do nothing with it if we hak it. er we have virtually destroyed-it is in a

There is no doubt whatever that quite a number of of gues are able to fire shot into Charleston, but we are ladly near enough, as yet, to do anything very effective.

WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING OF SOUTH SEA

IBLE SERIES OF OUTRAGE

bands, and sixty-three children are deprived of their fathers."

Malicious Destruction of Property. The iron works of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, Pa., were completely destroyed by the rebels in their last foray into that State. The Copperheads in that locality hastened to show this property to Jenkins, the commander of the cavalry, and begged him to destroy it, informing him at the same time that Stevens had some fine saddle horses. Jenkins demanded the horses, and promised if they were given up to spare the buildings. They were given up on Tuesday, with that agreement. On Thursday, rebel Gen. Early appeared, and ordered the buildings to be destroyed. He was reminded of the agreement made with Jenkins on Tuesday, but he paid no attention to that. Early replied that Stevens had been active against the Confederacy, and had done their cause more harm than any other man in Congress, and they would therefore make an example of him. He regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General, "I would hang him on the spot, and divide his bones, and send them to the several States as carriosities." The order was given to remove all the wagons, iron, tools, and whatever would be useful to the army. The work of destruction was then commenced. The large smelting furnace, we forges, a pudding mill, the rolling mill, saw-mill, blacksmiths shops, storehouses, wagon-houses and sheds, were reduced to ashes.

This is only not Pennsylvania was invented by the Copperheads, and that they were active in pointing out property for destruction. Their works are coming to light.

Ing to light.

LOUISIANA AS A FREE STATE. Thomas J. Durant, Esq., one of the ablest lawyers in New Orleans, made a speech before the Union Association of that city, on the 23d ult, in which he said:

"The President of the United States gave the people of Louisians fair warning that if they came not out from the rebellion, he would set free all those un willing instruments that they were using for the overthrow of liberty and free government on this continuent; and when they refused, he, on the lat of January, 1863, in the exercise of his constitutions power, by the einancipation proclamation declared them from the continuent of the property of the control of the original continuence of the proceedings of the policy, but the duty of every san, was clear—they should see that the 187, our of the proclamation of the proceedings of the policy, but the duty of every san, was clear—they should see that the 187, our of the control of the control of the proceeding of the policy of the proceeding of the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears of the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears of the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears of the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears on the United States. But no one day appears on the United Stat

A BANK PRESIDENT DEVENDS A COLORED SOLDER. In Philadelphia, on Thursday last, a number of Yough fellows attempted to remove a colored soldier from a horse-car in which he was riding. While the conductor was deliberating whether to comply with the whim of the passengers, a gentleman (who proved afterwards to be Thomas Smith, President of the Bank of, North America, rose in his seat, and declared emphatically that the man should sor be removed. The Inquirer says:

REBEL LOSSES. The Rebel losses during the bombardment of Wagner were not less than 100 killed and wounded. With two or three exceptions, the wounded were borne away, and the killed hastily buried. The bodies of two officers, one a major and the others illustrates were found in the homberroof

On Tuesday, the 8th inst, the Weehawken sent a fifteen inch shell into one of the magazines of Fort Moutric, exploding. The Ironsides sent a shell into Moutrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half the town. The monitors and Ironsides bombarded the Sullivan Island forts for four hours, doing extensive

Scilivan Island forte for four hours, doing extensive diamage.

New York, Sept. 13. A Morris Island letter of the 6th, to the *Hrould*, gives an account of the recent hoat expection against Fort Sumter. The fieldla consisted of between 25 and 30 boats, manned by our line of the Wissahickon, and 100 marines under Copt. McCauley. The entire force was commanded by Capt. Stevens, of the monitor Pratapsco. The boats were towed within a short distance of the fort. Three boats, under Commander Williams, Leutenart Reiney and Ensign Porter, landed, and the particle tempted to run up the ruins to the parapet. They were fired upon by muskerry, and hand greanses were thrown down upon them. The slope was altary, and they were unable to reach the parapet, although the support of the parapet of the parapet of the property of the parapet of the parap

The Washington correspondent of the New York Ierald, with Gen. Gillmore before Charleston, says:

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, with Gen. Gillmore before Charleston, says:

The rebels have evidently a powerful defence remaining, notwithstanding they have lost Morris Island and Fort Samter. In the batteries upon James Island the heaviest guns the rebels can bring to bear upon us have been mounted, and our lines are constantly subject to their fire. Battery Bee, on Sullivar Island, has some Brooks rified guns which propel a shell an amazing distance, and with which they can materially disturb us when we get beyond Fort Wagner. Until the may does something towards the reduction of over the rains of Sunner. If we were able to destroy that work with guns on only one side of it, four thousand yards away, the enemy, with their batteries on turne sides of it, not more than half the distance of our own, could soom make the place too hot for us.

From a dozen different points we can watch the operations of the rebels in the harbor during the lay. They are as busy as bees from daylight and lay. They are as busy as bees from daylight the day. They are ab busy as bees from daylight the day. They are ab busy as bees from daylight the way have been a surfaced to start of the defences of the city within two weeks past. Around Castle Pinckney they have shall unreased the defences of the city within two weeks past. Around Castle Pinckney they have bulk upply the strong defence. The middle ground battery is also greatly strengthened in the same way. Heavier guns are undoubtedly now in position on Castle Pinckney than were ever placed there benefits of the defences of the energy of Beauregard and the strong defence. The middle ground battery is the city, and on ever side we service. What seem to be new batteries are aspecting on the battery in the city, and on ever side we service. What seem to be new batteries are aspecting on the battery in the city, and on ever side we service. What seem of the new strong defences of the energy of Beauregard and the strong defence when the side and arrangements are

The Anovel mode of removing obstructions has been adopted by Gen. Gillanore, namely; the employment of robe prisoners in this duty, when it is attempted. It is justly supposed that the robels know quite as well, if no better, how to handle their own infernal machines than do the Union men, and their risks may possibly be less. Our soldiers and sallors are enthusiatedly in favor of the new arranger.

and event of the war, save the battle of Gettyshury, can be pronounced more important than the skining of Knoxville, by General Burnside. Even Getyshury was more important only because it drove the unemy from our soil, and had we lost the day the su-periority of the rebels would have been assumed upon; and the assumption would have been assumed upon; and the copperheads would have arisen throughout the North, as they did rise in New York even after the enemy's defeat. By taking Knoxville, and through the complete success of his general movement, Gen. Burnside has not standard. to retain it until he reached his destination. Mr. Smith is no politician, and, has no radical faith in any politicial party, but he is a strictly loyal man, and supports, with great vigor, all neasures of the administration. His conduct throughout the whole affair was highly creditable.

A NRORO DEFERDS HIS LIFE. The Cincinnati Guzette publishes the following particulars of a tragedy of which some account has been given in our telegraphic despatches:

"An outrage occurred on Saturday night, at Newberry, near Millord, Clerimont county, which resulted

Greete publishes the following particulars of a tragedy of which some account has been given in our telegraphic despatches:

"An outrage occurred on Saturday night, at New Pry, par Millord, Clermont county, which resulted in the death of two men. The affair is traced to copie as the work they have done here, and say for credit for it. They have hailed up all a beary gas and mortars to the front, thrown as the parallels to within fifty or seventy-five that for the parallels to within fifty or seventy-five that few Happer, done any amount of heavy work a blacking vessels of ammunition, lumber, and high there was a copperhead menting at Union Meeting of the Happer of t

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. The work of eman-ipation has progressed finely the past week. It is tated that over one thousand able-bodied slaves have

The Twentieth Texas Regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with 300 men, and came out with only sixty."

THE LAWRENCE MASSACEE. A St. Louis despatch agys:—The excitement which has prevailed in Kansas since the Lawrence massacre has aubsided, and in its place has come a determination fearfully carnest to avenge that terribe act. There seems to be no configence in or respect for Gen. Schodeld. Quantrell and Onsrebar are about thirty miles from Kansas City, with a largely increased force. The \$200,000 incapation to the configuration of Lawrence has given them glory and recruits, and their numbers have swellen from the undered to twelve hundred. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Paols and Ossawatiomic, the citizens are undergrams, and all the towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols.

ECTURE ON EMANCIFATION. A large, intelligent and appreciative audience assembled at the Methodist Chapel, on Centre street, on Monday evening last, to listen to an address from Mr. Aaron M. Powell, of New York. The speaker has a clear, distinct voice, and his appeals and arguments in behalf of enancipation and the rights of the colored man everywhere, are convincing and unanswerable; and their results can be best estimated by the sitention and interest of the sudience which continued throughout the meeting.

The first negro regi Cumberland has been bers nine hundred an

they ought to do it."

Hon. Revery Johnson, of Maryland, address-ce the Saratoga County Agricultural Society at Saratoga, New York, on the 3d inst. In the course of his address, lessid, "Slavery was an evil freit, full of national difficulties, and would eventually fall in the contest with free principles."

lants, Gs.

Gen. Magruder is reported to be dead, falling, like
Gen. Van Dorn, by the hand of an "injured husband,"
a sort of character that seems to be uncommonly common in the land of chivalry. Magruder was a smart
officer, as we found to our cost at Galveston.

officer, as we found to our cost at Galveston.

In Providence, on Monday, says the Journal, a colored conscript presented himself for examination, and failing to develop any physical disability, inquired if "age wouldn't do nothing for a body" "How old are you?" saked the captain. "Forty seven, sir." "Well, if you can show that you are so old, you are exempt under the law." So the conscript pulled out of his pocket a bill of sale of himself, dated at Richmond, which gave enough of his descriptive genealog to warrant the board in exempting him for over age.

tre genealogy to warrant the soat of techniques of for over age.

37 Mr. Mason recently left London for Dublin, with the probable intention of returning home. The day before his departure from London, the rebel loan fell there to 30 per cent. discount. Twas quite time for him to be going—Louiseide Journal.

for him to be going—Louiseuz Journal.

27 Minister Clay writes from St. Petersburg to a gentisman in this city, that "they have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the Amoor river to America. It will units all the continents, and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

and sirge storary in New Lork.

27 The New York Evening Post figures up the
complexion of the next Congress so far as chosen, as
containing 30 Administration and 31 Opposition members. To these are to be added three Republicans
elected in Vermont on the 1st inst., giving an Administration majority of twelve. There are fifteen members yet to be chosen, a majority of whom will be Administration.

raise: \$70,000.

PERSONAL. Dr. W. K. Hurley, of Te-

The American Telegraph Company announce the opening of an office at Chattaneoga, and the reception of business for that place. Of the nominees on the Massachusetts demo ticket, two-thirds are old whigs, one is a democra the other is doubtful.

the other is doubtful.

27 Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, while on his way to Fryeburg, and near Conway, N. H., had an opportunity of taking the lead in an extemportized fire department. A correspondent of the Portsmoutt. Journal says he was at one time on the roof surrounded by smoke and burning cinder, then at work at the chain pump, or carrying water to the chamber above. By the vigorous efforts of Gov. Andrew and his satoriates, a house was saved from the devouring element.

ment.

23 Mr. Frank Moore has in press an edition of
the various reports of the Committee on the Conduct
of the War, with explanatory notes relative to the
generals unfavorably mentioned in the reports, and
other valuable data. The work will make two volumes of the size of the Robellion Record.

and his appeals and arguments in behalf of emancipation and the rights of the colored man everywhere, are convincing and unanswerable; and their results on be best estimated by the attention and interest to the sudience which continued throughout the meeting.

Upon an important and encouraging fact be developed in the color of Honor in the sudience which continued throughout the meeting.

Upon an important and encouraging fact be developed in the color of Honor in the sudience which continued throughout the meeting of the sudience which continued throughout the meeting.

Upon an important and encouraging fact be developed in the color of Honor in the biennial election resulted in the choice of Honor in the biennial election r

AN APPEAL TO THE GENEROUS FOR CRIPPLES
AND INVALID SOLDIERS.
EF SOLDIERS NATIONAL HOME, so the Jake

on, Bept., 1863.

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH.

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH.

Within the lines of our armies are many the enaminds of colored men, healthy, strong, and unemployed. Beyond onlines, but within our reach, are a hundred thousand more
who multilingly labor for the unports of the rebollion.

The Government is prepared to arm these men, and a
place them where they can do much for thouselves and for
us. But the system of recruiting for the regular army we
adopted for a small force, and, when unsided by the Pitab
it is alow.

The deficiencies of this service it is proposed to remed
by armicide established by the contributions of paircide.

The deficiencies of this service it is proposed to remeity
by appealed established by the contributions or particula
citizens. These agencies will be colely for co-operation
with the government for the more rapid advancement of
the recruiting service; for obtaining acclimated men. for
the increase of the army by the use of one means a will
induce them to offer themselves to the Government. The
Committee will undertake nothing which is not sanctioned
by the Commanders of Departments, by the laws of civilized warfare, and by the laws of the land.

The undereigned have been appointed by a larger Committee to solicit subscriptions for this object, and they requeet that those who will take part in forwarding it should
send their contributions to Mr. Rucana P. HatLowens,
Treasurer, No. 98 Federal street, Boston.

J. M. FORBS,
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THOMAS RUSSELL,
J. H. STEPHERSON,
LE RARON RUSSELL.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
LE BARON RUSSELL,
Boston, Sept. 7, 1863.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-The Wendland Femalls membranese on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventeen weeks. Lecture fees, \$55. Aid will be afforded to a limited number of students needing it. Any person or persons paying to the College \$100 can send a student free of tuition through its course of education. Address or apply to the subscriber, at the College, No. 10 Kast Canton street, Boston.

3t. SAMUEL GERGORY, M. D., See'y.

· COLLECTIONS BY PARKER PILISBURY.

FAARON M. POWELL, will speak at.
North Bridgewater, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
Fall River, Wednesday, 23.
New Bedford, Thursday, 24.
Providence, R. I., Sunday, 27.
Mr. Powell will also probably address meetings at Paw-

week following the 27th inst. WM. LIOYD GARRISON will les ss.) on Sunday next, Sept. 20th, at 2, P. M., and 7,

THE HUTCHINSON EAMILY -" reorgan THE HUTCHINSON EAMILY—"reorganized and augmented," by the union of the "House of John" and "Tribe of Asa"—will conclude their sories of spirit-stirring Concerts in the ease of Faschon, Humanity and Reform, on Friday (this) evening, Sept. 18th, and on Saturday afternoon and evening, as the Meionaon. Tickets of admission—evening, as the Meionaon. Tickets of admission—evening, for adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents, children, 10 cents.

The character and object of their concerts, and the superior excellence of their singing, should secure the most liberal patronage. Go and hear them:—[Ed. Lib.

DIED—In Newport, R. L. August 22, Genraude F., aughter of Mrs. Cocolia Babocck, of Salem, Mass.; Sept. th, Genna Waxpett. Downing, son of George and Sers-a Washington, 13 months.

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest. BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER,

ormerly Pastor of George Street M. E. Church, Cineinna-ti, and late Assirtant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Hev. ALEX-ANDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

of a vigorous prosecution of the war against and Oppressions.

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Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary indocenents will be offered.

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pain, with particulars to Agenta.

No narrative of personal adventure which has been published since the war begun, equals this in interest. The account he gives of the treatment of himself, and his fellow-prisoner exceeds anything we have heretofore read.

—Philodelphia Evening Bulletin.

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The Captain's graphic account of affairs in the South, during his long captainty there, will be read with great interest. The Introduction is by Barr. Alexander Clarketest. Address all orders to J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, 1308, Chestout sirset, Philadelphia. Sept. 11—14

shreet rerett, e Su-one a super-grad-gr

Ye genii of the nation, Who look wid veneration

JEFF. DAVIS - THE MAN FOR THE TIME

Jeff. Dayle, the tyrant, comes up for the times, No bring to stern judgment this land for its crimes. The man, of all men, just the man that should be, Wee, fighting for bondage, all bondanen will free!

Em God and Humanity now he works hard, Bough he has a new way of dealing that car De playe a sure game—that is—sure not to we To gain what he playe for he cannot begin.

So, Jed. mrawl your legic, and keep up this racket.
Call out all your bondmen, and arm them to back it?
That course will the grandest results introduce,
And make the worst foc of the Union a gence? The Government long had been wicked and rotten; Here God's rights and man's rights had long been forgo

ten;
Twas time for such men as Jeff. Davis to riseMen fall of corruption, deception and lies. Men full of corruption;

All up with a round turn 't was high time to brin

This slaveholding nation, to hell on the wing;

From God's holy laws it was rushing to ruin,

what it was doing.

The Powers above took the matter in hand— In councils all wise this catastrophe planned. They knew nothing else the distemper would and that as we were then we could not endur

All bondmen to freedom from bondage must come;
Jeff. Davis the man is to bring them all home;
Ills labors will do more to slavity destroy,
Then all Abolitionists else could employ.

For Davis thank God, then ! his work must be don its speeds on his course, and his race must be run; His deeds are gigantic, and well they will tell. Of work done that none else could do half as well.

Momentous the times are—aventful and grand; Between night and morning of great things we stand; Sablime is the living of life in this age, And grand to have made one bright spot on its page.

rah is moving—this time is his own— For work he requires head and hand to be shown !—
All hands to the rally! the work must be done!—
All earnest to fishe the tank well begun.
Billerica, August, 1863. D. PARKER, M. D.

LENOX.

Soft summer sounds salute the al Cool country colors greet the eye ; Around my wide plazza chair

The hay-blown breezes lingering sigh

The level lawn of gracious green, rous line of gay partern The clear cut paths that run between-Content the claims of cultured care.

Near by, the neat New England town, In latent strength of thrifty ease, Scatters its squares of red and brown Beneath the old familiar trees.

The white church gleaming on the hill Beside its patch of village graves, Lifts, like a lighthouse, calm and still, Above the dark green swell of waves.

Beyond the vale the landscape looms
In mountain masses, crowned with firs,
Save where the golden chestout blooms,
Or where the silver birch tree stirs. Low at their feet, in sweet surprise, Repeating every varied hue, The "mountain mirror" ecops the skies, And laughs in sunshine and in blue.

And over all sublimely broods

And over all rubimely brooss

The spirit, by Nature only taught:

And all is peace, save where intrudes

One dark, deep shade of human thought

Embraced within her mountain arms, Few fairer scenes the eye have met: Would that the soul knew no alarms— Would that the gazer could forget! Forget the far-off strife, that shakes His country's glory into shame ; Forget the misery that makes

A by-word of the nation's name !

Forget that she, who years ago Brought Freedom forth, in thr Now lies in second labor low, Convulsed in agony and fears.

God grant swift safety to the land!
God haste the peace-returning more
When our great Mother yet shall stan
Triumphant with her second-born!

Then, like this fair and favored place, chall the Republic's grandeur be; For she shall look from heights of grace, And undiminished glory see.

FINISH THY WORK. Finish thy work, the time is short;
The sun is in the west;
The night is coming down—till then
Think not of rest.

ish all thy work, then rest;

Till then, rest never;
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever. Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow ; Ungird thee from thy toil ! Take breath, and from each weary limb

Finish thy work, then sit thee down And of its strength-reviving air Take thou thy fill.

Pinish thy work, then go in peace ; Life's battle fought and won,

Finish thy work, then take thy harp, Give praise to God above; Sing a new song of mighty joy
And endless lov

Give thanks to Him who held thee up Who made thee faithful unto death, And crowns thee no

ABRA'S VISION. ABRA'S VISION.

Abra Ham Lincoln—may his tribs increase t—

Aweke one night—for wonders ne'r will casae—

And naw smid the gas light in his room,

Looking as dark as the great day of doom,

Agrinning negro, black, grotesque, and old.

Long thoughts of war had made our Abra bold:

"What wantest then?" he to the phantom cried.

"I want to know, old Mars," the form replied,

"What you be gwine to do wid dis cre chile?"

Abra Ham freymed—show mid with serious smile "What you be gwine to do wid dis ere chile?"
Alris Ham frowned—then said with serious smile,
"I lis witten in Heaven, and this is my decree:
Both you said yours beneaforward must be free.
My word in given; and now, old man, depart."
But why unperlays he with a sudden start?
No more he sees a negre, black and old,
But a fair angel, with his looks of gold,
But distant as more, and gladesone as the spring.
"I am the real of that soill earthly taking
Thou mer's but now. I thank then from my has
Alris Ham idness it Thou the better part
Ham chosen for thyself and for thy lead.
For this one deed stand thou at God's right hand
The angel vanished. Alres slept no more,
That chosed all night in thought his chamber foor e angel vanished. Abra slept no more, it paced all night in thought his chamber fo

The Wiberator.

. A CHAT WITH A PUGITIVE

"You have weeded the squash vines nicely."
"Yes, give em a fair chance, and let'em run. I kes to give evrything a fair chance."
I was silendy pondering his theory of education hen he added, "This is pretty hot for you, Miss; 'a hot for me, though I'm used to livin in a hot less."

"And how old were you when you got out of the hot place?"
"I dumo; I's what you might call a lad; I spect I's seventeen or eighteen. Ye see when I got big enough for a ploughboy, I was sold onto a plantation, and in the winter my master let me out to work on the railroad, way out between midway in Alken, mos down to Georgia. And I ran'd away, and got on the board a vessel; that's the last time I run'd away. Ye see, I'd run'd away a good many times afore inter the woods to get rid of a whippin or sunthin, but they allers caught me. When a slave runs away, the master offers a reward. If he's gone long, he's afraid he'll get into Canada; they allers length in fear of Canada, slave owners does; and he offers a great reward. And then the poor whites,—they sair got no master,—they go out ever so many of 'om, and they are almost sure to bring him in, dead or alive. And then master alter pays the reward jes the same, whether he is brought in dead or alive. O, it's hard work to get out of bondage any way. Nobody can't get out of it without drefful sufferin!"

"What made you start this time?"

"On they'd whiceode me neetly hard, and I thought."

It without drefful sufferint!"

"What made you start this time?"

"O, they'd whipped me pretty hard, and I thought this time? I'm to freedom. So I hid in the woods till in the night; then I hid in a freight car, and just afore daylight it started. Then I got off the train the till in the night; then I hid in a freightear, and just afore daylight it started. Then I got off the train the best way I could before we got to Charleston, and went into the city, where I felt at home; for I was born there, ye see. I knew they'd never think of lookin in Charleston for me; they'd look in the woods: so, after a day or two, I went onto a vessel, and work. At least the cook where the vessel was agoin. He said, to Boston. I asked where that was, and he said 'twas a land o' freedom. I never heard of Boston after. Ye see, they didn't learn us slaves nothin; we growed up jis like any other brutes. I thought if I could get to Boston, I'd be free, like enough, or I'd get a better master. I didn't know anoth about it. A better master is what the slaves allers wants when they is bad off. I had n't no token how fur works to Boston; I didn't know as 'twas goin to take more'n a day. So I crept in among the cotten made. to Beston; I didn't know as 'twa goint outer index a day. So I crept in among the cotton under the deck, and before morning she swung out into the stream. The next mornin the cook got up early, and come down to get some wood to build his fire, and he was schrt to see a man stowed away there. He said 'twas lucky he found me, instead of any one clae; for 'twas lucky he found me, instead of any one else; for he could give me somethin to eat. He stowed me away so there could n't nobody see me. If the cap'n had seen me, he'd turned right round, like as not, and carried me back. Many of 'em do; they get so intimated with the slaveholders: deed, they've got to, cordin to the law the slaveholders made. We was four weeks and five days on the journey to Boston. I had to lay still all the time day and night, I was in such close quarters; and 'twas so dark, I never saw no light day or night. There was a big storm'once, and he come and told me they spected the vessel'd go down; and if she did, I'd have to go down with her, for they could n't get at me to get me out in a hurry. for they could n't get at me to get me out in a hurry. we got to Boston, he got me out in the night up see him again. He was an Englishman—a real English too. I wanted to go to England with him, but he said I would n't live to get there; deed, I don't think I should. Nobody knows what I suffered getlin here; abody con't get freedom without sufferin. I should have been frightened to try if I had known beforehand; but

been frightened to try 11-a move I know what freedom is, I'd be willin to suffer a great deal more to get it.

I was froated on the wsy. I suffered so with cold, I was all froated up; and I had to be doctored some time. Then the Abolitionists sent me down to Portland; they's allers been good friends to me, the Abolitionists has. I stald in Portland some time—worked for the R—e in their factory. They's good to me, Bimeby there came a story I was goin to be taken. They's afeard I'd be taken, goin in the street. I had quite a ways to go. And Mr. George R— (tie's alive then,) says he, "Don't you never let them take you! Knock down the first man that touches you!" And I said, "I'd be afeard to strike—I'd run." "No," "they'd be sure to Knock down the first man tate touches you.

I said, "I'd be afeard to strike—I'd run." "No,"

they all said, "you mustn't run; they'd be sure to
get you then. Why'd you be afraid to strike!" And

I said, "If I struck a white man, I'd be killed for it!"

And they told me no—I would n't here. They'se

afraid to have me stay in the city; so they sent me

I had heard the story, long ago, of his alarm at the time Burns was captured in Boston, and returned to the gail of bitterniess and bonds of iniquity, how some kind neighbors hid him in an inner chamber, while they planned a refuge for him with a brother in an in-land town; and in the gray of dawn, the kind hearted doctor took him in his carriage to a remote railway station, whence the steam-winged steed bore him wiftly to a place of eafety; and the true-hearted brother who took him in returned the message—"All Fillmore's bloodhounds could n'age him away, if you want him protected."

Fillmore's bloodhounds could a t get him away, if you want him protected."

(The doctor explained it to me, very carefully, a few days age, that the New York richs were occasioned by the unjust declinons of the Provott Marsh.

General on some questioned points in the Conscription Act, and Governor Seymour was going to test their and South have been both implicated—a terrible ful-

Bo I did not use the state of the story, especially as I saw my nunt, who was coming along the walk, and stopped to examine a squash that modestly turned up fit cream-colored skin among the great leaves, gazing with wonder at the extreme ansaliness of the patch denuded of weeds.

By and by, I remembered a large currant bush in the shadow of a clump of forest trees, close by a dwarf pear, around whose young scions James was carefully weeding. There, the carrants, sheltered by the leaves of a wild grape, had ample time to elaborate their visions juices before the sun, in his opensional flerer visits, could corect them into an immature and unsavousless.

"See how this pear has grown lately!" he said,
lifting up a young acton of the Buerré Diel, four feet
of fresh growth. "Things'll grow now, if there is
no weeds in the way; only give 'em room;" and he
tenderly drew away the rosebushes that intruded, and no weeds in the way; only give 'em room; 'and me trenderly drew away the rosobushes that intruded, and bound them on one side. "Wouldn't I like to see things grow in old Carolina now!"
"How did you like Australia! You staid there some years, I think."
"Yes, I went out there. I thought nobody wouldn't at least in the least idea how far 'twee or I wouldn't hat gone."
"You brought home some gold?"

area in the tree.

"You brought home some gold?"

"You brought home some gold?"

"You brought home more if I'd come home at the right time. But I went to speculatin, and I lost right smart. But what I's got to safely investigated."

"You must buy a piece of land, James, and have a home of your own, you, love gardening so well. But perhaps, you don't choose to settle here in the North."

I added, seeing that his feas didn't brighten up at the

"I'd rather go back to Charleston; that's my hom

doins and failins."

"Be of good cheer, James! You can go back to Charleston by-and-by, and find your brothers and sisters, and have your home among them, I dare say."

"I hopes so, Miss"—with his brightest smile—and I took my full pail into the house; the related of the control of the pair of the house; the related of the pair of the pair of the house; the related of the pair of the pai

lingering in my ears—
"We're marching along, we're marching along."

"We're marching along, we're marching along."

"Wherefore have we fasted, and thou seest not?
Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to amite
with the fist of wickedness: ye shall not fast as ye'do
his day, to make your voice to be heard on high. Is
it such a fast that I have chosen! a day for a man to
filler his soul! Is it to bow down his head as a balrush, and to spread sackcloth and sahes under him!
Is not, this the fast that I have chosen—to loose the
bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, and
let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every
yoke! Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and
that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house
Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and
thy health shall spring forth speedily: thy righteous
ness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall
be thy rereward. Thou shall be called, The repaire
of the breach. The restorer of paths to dwell in.

"Eight for God and Governor Andrew!" was the

"Fight for God and Governor Andrew !" was th war-cry of the immortal Fifty-fourth on the walls of Wagner. Never again, God grant it! shall Massache setts fall from her proud place among the nations the feet of a slave captor! Now, as man, deut Lincoln's proclamation of protection of the colored troops conceded to them the full measure of manhood to which they so triumphantly vindicated their claim at Port Hadaon, Milliken's Bend, and Fort MARION MAY.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

MR. EDITOR,-Will you permit me a few words in MR. EDITOR, but say report, but simply a notice of the "Meeting of the Friends of Progress," of North Collins, held according to appointment, the 28th, 28th and 30th of August. The attendance was large, about lead, "You must n' run; they'd be aren to get you then. Whyd you be afraid to strike 1" And I show to Agust. The attendance was large, about the principal representative of the strike and the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike of the strike while man, It do keltind for it?"
And they told me no—I would n't here. They's and they deed the strike of the fifteen hundred the last day, and throughout the entir

fell Mr. Foster Ts goin away; I did n't dare to trust him. I knew the Southernerd did n't know the value of money, for they never had to earn it, (they made heaps n' money out of us slaves—they must have planted it some where; some thinks they's got; it planted, and some thinks they's sent it to Europe, and I knew the Yankees had to earn their money; so I did n't know but they could hire him to give me up. "You would not be afraid to trust him now!"

"No, I would n't—I know better now. Mos all the people here at the North's better'n I used to think thet there's some on 'em I would n't trust any more'n I would a rebel. Why, when I was in the care the other day, two of 'em was talkin; I didn't sent to hear, but I listened. One of 'em says, 'I believe now the Confederate money's better'n ourn.' He seemed as if he kind o' had a hopes 'was so; and thinks I, John's no better'n Pete—I would n't trust you anyhow."

I had heard the story, long ago, of his slarm at the time Burns was captured in Boston, and returned to the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity, how some kind neighbors hid him in an inner chamber, while they planned a refuge for him with a brother is an inland town; and in the gray of dawn, the kind hearsted doctor took him in his carriage to a remote raflway and the story foot his speeches, but I am not able to do it. I need to tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated the tot time, the low year of his speeches, but I am not able to do it. I need to tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated the tot tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated the tot will be full part and beaufital in illustration, soorching and with tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated to the tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated to the tell you they were strong in defence of truth, elocated to the tell you they were strong in detection, and more than fearful in illustration, soorching and with electing that we shall all regret when this dear friend and faith

Rochester, Sept. 5th, 1863.

nasoluriose.

1. Resolved, That was is ever an avil, and becorine, unless waged for the removal of avils gre

The science of Phrenology has served to throw great light on the philosophy of mind. It has discov-ered hidden springs of action which before were a pur-sle to the world; it has opened wide the gates of self-

sie to the world; it has opened wide the gates of self-culture, and taught man wherein fise his true salva-tion. And yet at the time of its discovery, instead of being welcomed as a glorious ray of light from the Great Source of all truth, how was it received! How are all new truths received! What is the fate of all discoverers and reformers! Know the history of one, and you know the history of all; for Humanity is al-ways the same; she always acts from the conserva-tive principle. Her unbounded confidence in the wisdom of her forefathers causes her to reject as an impostor the one who dares to teach new idea. All wisdom of her forefathers causes her to reject as an impostor the one who dares to teach a new idea. All her best Joyers, all who have striven the most sernestly for her reform and elevation, she has repaid for their good faith with denunciation, abuse and oppression. Dr. Gall, the discoverer of Phrenology, and its faithful advocate, was expelled from Germany, his native land, because the doctrine which he tsught was said to be in opposition to religion. This is false; no truth is in opposition to religion, though it may and oftentiates does saily conflict with creeds. When a truth of Nature contradicts the theology of a church, it must battle long before it can tear down these dark But Truth is invincible, and a there is another sect of the present day, descendants of the rigid Puritan school, who illustrate this fact of the want of a philosophic generalization. They draw everything to that one focus of gloomy stoicism. They line the path of right with the crape and sable of their morbid and melancholy thoughts, and, with relentless decision, resolve to walk therein. They carry their virtue beyond all lawful limits; they have no curves in the architecture of their morals; all is straight, solid, angular. They clothe themselves in gloom, and with long viages and downcast hearts seffuse to rejoice; they look at smilling nature, but will not smile; they hear the running stream and the unchained founts of meaning the manners, and they prese too, blut life only by groans and regrets. They love the beautiful, but think this love unholy, and strive to crush it; and, to do this, they denounce all embellishments, and refuse to adopt any of the charms of social life. "We must be strong, we must be firm and stout-hearted; and to be this, we must be firm and stout-hearted; and to be this, we must be firm and stout-hearted; and to be this, we must be disserificing; we must deny ourselves; we must crucify our natures." This they think, and this they try to do. They think that some of their faculities are wrong, and strive to eradicate them; but they strive in vaio. Nature cannot be annihilated; no men-made laws, no prescribed rules can ever destroy or kill that which

then we shall see the scales of numbers years seek to belance; then we shall see man's reason keeping pace with his pessions, and his love for truth stronger than his prejudice. Then the history of reformers will not be what it is now; then seen like Socrates and Jesus, like Robert Emmet and John Brown, will not be too good to live upon the earth.

EMMA.

MRS. HATCH AND THEODORE PARKER.

MRS, HATOH AND THEODORE PARADA.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—Happening, fortunately, to be personally sequainted with the writer of the communication which was published in your valuable and freedom-loving paper lately, and which so intensity excited the ite of the particular friends of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, I trust you will kindly permit one, who rarely troubles you with the effusions of his pen, to offer for the consideration of those interested in the elucidation of truth, a few ideas touching particularly the subject of Spiritualism.

The writer has been more or less conversant, for the past thirteen years, with the mysterious phenomena and their singular developments, as exhibited in manifed ways and through various processes. Duning the above time, I have occasionally been a medium for the "sounds," and other kindred manifestations; and, if I am note greegiously mistakes, I called the Spiritualists of New Regland together to issugurate steps for the further advancement of the cause, before any other member of the Spiritual Fraternity—At that Convention—of which your correspondent was unanimously selected as Secretary—addresses were offered for the acceptance of those assembled,

by Andrew J. Davis and Adin Ballou. I was aft

refunition. Still, rather than allow our criticing of ponents to complein in the matter, I sasert—First, that any three unprejudiced unied may compare the printed discourse issued to the world under the ampices of the Spiritualistic Fraternity with Parker's published works, and if they say that its authority is genuine, I will acknowledge that there is a chance for argument. Second, that notwithstanding the assertions of a friend of Mrs. Hatch, (who stardly maintained in my presence lately that he contributed in tions of a friend of Mrs. Hatch, (who stardily main-tained in my presence lately, that he actually saw Theodore Parker standing behind the medium during the delivery of the discourse,) the preponderance of testimony is against him; as there were four or five hundred persons present, who had equally as good syresight, and yet saw nothing unusual or remarkable— certainly, no one unclothed with the earth form. Noarly every speaking medium in the country claims to have intercourse with eminent departed souls; and there are nearly as many Swedenborgs, Franklins, and Parkers, as there are mediums.

TRUTH.

Á SCENE AT SARATOGA.

In one respect, Saratoga society this season is to be commended highly. It is thoroughly loyal. No traitors are tolerated, and no copperhead, if there, dares are tolerated, and no copperhead, if there, dares are sung in the drawing rooms, but anti-slavery songs are sung there, and with apparent approval from all quarters. This, it must be confessed, is a wonderful advance over the old times when the horets in Saratoga. A little of the old leaven worked out while we were there, but it was soon squelched. It happened thus: A couple of negro banjo and violin players appeared before the hotel, and began singing their peculiar songs, accompanied with their instruments. Two gentlemen stood near each other litething to the songs, when one of them, who subsequently announced himself as a North Carolina. sires are tree standards of action, so long as they more in harmony; but when one outweighs the other; shere are discord and chaos. And mankind, seeing the discord and chaos. And mankind, seeing the discord and chaos. And mankind, seeing the discord arising from their unbianced faculties, known not to what cause to attribute this want of harmony, and so concluded that they must have been the work of two antegonistic spirits—the Good and the Evil; and that the Universe was governed by two great Rulers—God and the Devil. Threnology has removed this great stumbling-block from the path of Humanity. It has stught man that he, as the work of the All-alminic, must necessarily be a good work; that he possesses not a single faculty or sentiment which he broadd not possess, and that all the discord whish he should not possess, and that all the discord whish he should not possess, and that all the discord whish he should not possess, and that all the discord whish he should not possess, and that all the discord whish he should not possess, and that all the discord whish he were there, but it was good supplied and will be were there, but it was your supplied and will like we were three, but it was good and the Devil and the form which we were there, but it was good and work of the two did arise from the want of concert has been dead to dead the Devil and the following pieces by propensities. People are forever running into extremes; they look at things in detail, and cannot make a successful combination; they study things piece by propensities. People are forever running into extremes; they look at things in detail, and cannot make a successful combination; they study things piece by propensities. People are forever running into extreme the propensities of the study to starve or annihilate; into the study to starve or annihilate; into the study to starve or annihilate; into the propensities which it is their duty to starve or annihilate; into this order the propensities which it is the fore the present day, descendants of general smile played upon the upo-Carolinian slunk off, a small boy in to out, "P-l-ay-e-d o-u-t," and one or claimed, or inquired, "How are you and thus ender this "great consti-sion" at Saratoga.—Springfield Rep

ARTEMAS WARD ON THE DRAFT.

Artemas Ward has issued the following circular:

Circular No. 18.

As the undersigned has been led to fear that the aw regulating the draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have been issued from the National Capital, of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and if he shall succeed in making this favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

I. 'A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada, where he becomes embroiled with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as to disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed bar-room on British soil, such young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government, not can his heirs or creditors.

II. No drafted man in going to the appointed rendexous will be permitted to go round by way of Canada on account of the road, being better that way, or because his "ancie William" lives there. III. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who was never in this country, is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers who have acted on the supposition that the able-bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

IV. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any man who may have been drafted in two places has a right togs for any years, whether the war lasts that length of time or not—a right this Department hopes he will insist on flow.

V. The only sons of a poor widow, whose hard in California, are not except, but the man who owns stock in the Vermont Central railroad it. So also are incessant lunatics, habitaal iscturers, persons who were born with wooden legs or false tests, blind men, (unless they will acknowledge that they "can see its,") and people who deliberately voted for John Tyler.

eland's dissolution unasysingly dep Ye sons of Gineral Jackson, Who trample on the Saxon, to the thransactions under Bears, 'twas this that Colone Dries Distance of the Dhirawed his throops up in a line. And with he was beyont them a half a mile or ma. We hammered the sundistance of the mile of the distriction. And hate him into smudgles for Governer beyon.

Thin the politi-dirthy divits Marched down wid two swirtle:
Marched down wid two swirtle:
We had killed forthy nagure, and washed is hit ass.
We was throwful the brightet,
Mashid 'the little nagura fata.
But 'twas only for the lore of twentor forms.

When Linkin (dirthy scanbes!)
The tyrant and the humbus;
The tyrant and the humbus;
unon and wid tunder upon our city bens
Our fortichade and railinance
Instituted his battalions
let the gallant Irish wid Governor Soya

And as the Jordge haraqued.
We bothered and we banged.
And the Tolling office doors and window days with Ethure, twould benefit yet would.
To see an destroy the tree!
Wild which they thried to draft as from Governo Sym

Thin the fut, the dragons,
In squadrons and platoon,
Wid their badde a playing chunes, down upon u)
And they bate the ratato,
And the baguets we did rive,
Which indid the shalos for Governor Sepace. Camp 15th Illinois Cavalry, Corinth, Miss., July 20, 1863. FREEDOM IN MISSOURI. Says Edwards.

FREEDOM IN MISSOURI. Say Edward Free,
"When I look back to the controver?" side property of the attempted restriction on the sightest Missouri into the Union in 1833, and of the sightest Missouri into the Union in 1833, and of the while of the Missouri Consensing 1864, and then consider that the people of Missouri in 1864, and then consider that the people of Missouri in 1870, and saves then in 1853, have derived a fafter 1870, all slaves then in Missouri shall be an aware struck with the visible tokens of as own lang and interposing Providence."

ing and interposing Providence.

The slanders of the cope of the patriolism of the negro are receiving frequent functions. A negro in Rhode Island was embels two towns, and drafted in both. Instead of this plant wantage of this informality, he goes for one ier, as each a, substitute for the other! Wast with me could do more? Out of fifty-three need chall be fulfield, Conn. fifty-two paid their three hunder is larts. The remaining gentleman was a man expressed his determination to go and remains town.

A GOOD DEFINITION. Copperheadism is fined fined by a cotemporary: "The Union as it raised for Buchahan; the Constitution as it is valed if Davis."

The funeral of the late George W. Collamor, his or of Lawrence, Kansas, took place at Bosto, de & nat. His remains were interred in the Mountain netery.

on and Gettysburg was received in Oregon wit pa atisfaction, and in Portland and other cities illus-ions and torchlight processions were the order of the

The valuation of the city of Providence is as lows .—Real Estate, 837,701,000; persons proce, \$28,714,800; total, \$66,415,800—an increase of \$82,800 since last year. The rate of tax is \$30. CITY LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Aldy frop letters now require a prepayment of two ma-each, a fact which the public are very slow to lan.

One of the colored regiments at Newton and nanded by a brother of Henry Ward Beecher. EDWARD M. DAVIS.

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(SECOND PLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PL

HAVE this day opened an office for the tunning a general EXCHANGE and DAXKING ENURS, and the sale of Bonds and other Securities at Consisting and the sale of Bonds and other Securities at Consisting Texticular attention will be given to Germanita-titles, as the most reliable investments. Bonds and Stocks in general will be legal at all Dividends, Interests and Coupons will be calculated attentions.

Railroad, City, County and Township Boods seguint Quartermaster's Youchers and Yearly Certificate leafit d sold. Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotiated

iterest allowed ou preial Collections made, oin and Currency bought, oreign Exchange sold. Is I have a prompt and reliable correposits is rike a prompt and reliable correposits in the connected with the Broker's Board, I as unable to the connected with the Broker's Board, I as unable to the connected with the Broker's Board, I as unable to the connected with the Broker's Board, I as unable to the connected with the Broker's Board, I am under the Broker's Board, Any, business entrusted to me will or house Any, business entrusted to me will or house y and faithfully.

Second Floor, 33 Soure Transfe, Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863.—6m

5 = 20.7 S The principal on these Bonh on he six option of the Government any time are April 40th, 1883, but is rought at the Party draw in Interest in Gold, semi-decaulty, it of per cents per annun, payable key lamil 5 centel 6 of cents year; at the Mint in Pathodopian. To perfect the principal of center of the perfect of the perfect

printed on the face registered of species proper as Government takes them for dulies of several they will bring as much as gold in the mark. We several millions still unredeemed they were released.

My bestness is exclusively on Commission of the current of the world of the commission of the commission of the current of the will be attended to promptly as felling. Any inquiries answered.

E. M. Dirk.

No. 39 South Third St., Philadelphia

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeins "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTS WOULD inform the public that she has in 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET, No. 31 WINTER STEETS.

where she will attend to all disease of the life.

She is sure to cure in unine easer on the sure for many years made the half the sure of the sure of

terning Rey.

She also has another for restoring Evy hair a reg.

Fal color in nearly all cases. She is of shift a reg.

Restornitives in early self-cases. She is of shift a reg.

in every city in the caymer, of the work and a reg.

anticonars to lake to they work, you as also make the reg.

or three years, as they often cay liby as problems of the reg. and a reg.

abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BASSE

HE LIBERATOR. EXTRA.

R POREIGN RELATIONS

SHOWING Perils hom England and France e and Conditions of Intertion by hiediation; And also by Prognition; The Impossibility of any Recognition of a New

Power with Slavery as a Corner Stone; And the Wrongful Conression of Ocean Belligerency.

SPEECH

ON CHARLES SUMNER

TENS OF NEW-YORK, AT COOPER INSTITUTE September 10, 1863.

Georgia Institute was filled to overflowing with and enthusiastic audience, convened to the Hou. Charles Summer deliver his ad on the subject of our Foreign Relations.

Long before the time appointed for openin necting, every seat was occupied and the

and aisles were crowded with specta When the distinguished Senator made his grasce, he was greeted with the warmest petrations of approval, cheer following rapill the vast hall shook with the ringing he of the enthusiastic and patriotic audi

The Hon. David Dudley Field introduced the der in a few appropriate remarks, which Lodly cheered.

dr. Subner was in good health and spirits

MILOW-CITIZENS: From the beginning of in which we are now engaged, the public amuted anxiously between the cure and the more distant curren mestic Relations. At times the d to wait upon the former, and a the form of Mediation, and now has been summoned to confront the and of France, too, in open com

home-from the blazing lines of Getinvite attention may not have the atm of the age. If Foreign Powers can nst Human Freedom, this Re

salways a natural order in unfolding a sub

ally as foreshadowed in the unex-resistent conduct of England and the outbreak of the war

ad . The nature of Foreign Intervention by with the principles applicable thereto oric instances-showing espe

ce of nations, and especially by the it is composed of Rebel Slave est of the terms which I employ. I am to But it was which, under the guise of "neutrality," was a betterfore Rebel Slavemongers.

therefore Rebel Slavemongers. Surey-therefore Rebel Slavemongers.

ability energy to a pretended Power, which, a int place, is without a Prize Court—so that het be an Ocean Belligerent in fact—and in the second place, even if Ocean Belligerfeet, is of such an odious character that its

jon, is or such an odious character than the titles is a moral impossibility. aths review, togething upon the present and & leasing upon history and upon law; em-ad always by principles which are an uncrenr conclusion will be easy.

L-PRILS FROM FOREIGN POWERS. tils to our country, as foreshadowed in the Foreign Powers since the outbreak of the

Foreign Relations

THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

with regard to them were so far thwarted by Mr and Bozarris, that cannot die, at length challe acknowledged, when Belgium, renouncing the rul of the Netherlands, claimed her's also, and her again the Great Powers of Europe e contest. Then came the effort of Hungary, in roused the armies of Russia. There was also th orangous effort of the Roman Republic, un

Such are famous instances, which are nov many warnings. Ponder them and you will see the endency, the temptation, the irresistible fascination, or the commanding exigency under which, is times past, Foreign Nations have been led to take flicts for Independence. I do not dwell although they have been mostly in the interest of Human Freedom. It is only as examples to put in on our guard that I now adduce them. The foot

the bayonets of France. And lastly, we have only ecently witnessed the resurrection

his well-trained legions, carried the imperial eagle

spired by Garibaldi, and directed by Cavour;

t was not accomplished until Louis Napo

rints all seem to lead one way.

But even our war is not without its warning If thus far in its progress other nations have not in but more than once the cry has come that we sh oon hear it, while incidents have too often oc affairs and an uncontrollable passion or purpose t eddle in them with signs of unfriendly feel ing. Of course, this is applicable especially, if no exclusively, to England and France.

PERILS FROM ENGLAND.

1. There is one act of the British Cabinet which parties, as if the declaration of equality was not as insult to the National Government, and the declar stage of such a Rebellion, it was worse ed everywhere througho tidings of the Rebel assault upon Fort Samterdon, the Proclamation was suddenly law defiance, or at least of heartlessness toward an ally o of England did not sa with so many triumphs of

It is difficult to exaggers this precipitate, unfriendly, and immense concer which has been and still is an overflowing fountain of mischief and bloodshed—hac fonte deri rata clades ;—first, in what it vouchsafes to Rebe slavemongers on sea and in British ports, and secondly, in the impediments which it takes from British subjects ready to make money out of Slav ery;—all of which has been declared by undoubted British authority. Lord Chelmsford of professiona renown as Sir Frederick Thesiger, now an Ex-Chan cellor, used these words recently in the House of Lords: "If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent Power, he agreed with

tion from the United States, that it was an acc uncing that Capt. Wilkes had acted "withou things. But they now belong to history, and w cannot forget the lesson they teach.

3. But this tendency to espouse the

a person than Lord Dundonald, with regard to another port, saying, "Ships filled with stone will ruin forever the anchorage of Aix, and some old ressels of the line well loaded would be excellent for the purpose," But this complaint by the British Cabinet becomes doubly strange, when it is considered that one of the most conspicuous treaties of modern history contained solemn exactions by England and France, that the harever the anchorage of Aix, and some old vessels of the line well loaded would be excellent for the purpose," But this complaint by the British Cahinet becomes the best of the British Cahinet becomes the conspicuous treaties of modern history contained solemn exactions by England and France, that the harbor of Dunkirk, whose prosperity was regarded with jealousy, should be permanently "filled up," so that it jealousy, should be permanently "filled up," so that it jealousy, abould be permanently "filled up," so that it jealousy, abould be permanently "filled up," so that it jealousy, abould be permanently "filled up," so that it jealousy, abould be permanently in the artificial to the strain of the other side, who did not hesitate to assert their purpose to build a new Power on Slavery—as in the Jealousy, abould be permanently made not being of the other side, who did not hesitate to assert their purpose to build a new Power on Slavery—as in the Jealousy, abould be permanently in the propose of the other side, who did not hesitate to assert their purpose to build a new Power on Slavery—as in the Jalian campaign of Louis Mapdeon against Austria, the object was necessarily apparent, even before the Emperor tardly at Milan put forth his life-giving Procount of the Adriante, by which the war became, in its declared purpose, "and the latter their purpose to build a new Power on Slavery—as in the Adriante of Louis Mapdeon against Austria, the object was necessarily apparent, even before the Emperor tardly at Milan put forth his life-giving Procount of the Adriante, by which the war became, in its declared purpose, "and the latter of the Milan put forth his life-giving Procount of the Adriante, by which the war became, in its declared purpose, "and the latter of the Milan put forth his life-giving Procount of the Adriante, by which the war became, in its declared purpose, as well as in reality, a war of Liberation. That was one the part of the Milan put forth his life giving Procount of the Adriante, by which we became, Power was authorized to send commissioners as "oc ular witnesses of the execution of the Treaty." These

strained power to whip women and sell children. Even if at the beginning, the National Government made no declaration on the subject, yet the real character of the

which we must watch.

9. But these same craters of the British Cabinet, no

It is bad enough that all this sh gland. It is hard to bear. Why is it not stopped at once? One cruiser might perhaps clude a watchful Govern-

one cruiser might perhaps clude a walchful dovernment, but it is difficult to see how this can occur once the cruises and the cry is still they sail. Two powerful rams are now announced, like stars at a the destruction of the spirital forerament by operful rams are now announced, like stars at a the destruction of the spirital forerament by operful rams are now announced, like stars at a the destruction of the spirital forerament promptly declared its purpose and there were not too much reason to believe that a all the performances are sustained by a prevailing British sympathy. A Frenchman, who was accidentally a prisoner on board the Alabama at the destruction of two American ships, describes a British packet in sight whose crowded passengers made the ser resound with cheers as they witnessed the captured ships handed to ver to the fiames. The words of Lacaretins were verified: Saure stam belli certamina megne teer. But these same cheers were echoed in Parlament, as the builder of the piratical craft gloried in his deed. The verse which filled the ancient theater with glad applicanse declared a sympathy with Humanity, but English applause is now given to Slavery and its defenders; "I am an Englishman, and nothing of Slavery is foreign to me."

Accordingly, Slavery is helped by English applause is now given to Slavery and its defenders; "I am an Englishman, and nothing of Slavery is foreign to me."

Accordingly, Slavery is helped by English appeads. English gold, English ships, English speeches, English ships, English speeches, English ships, English speeches, English should risporously abstain from taking part in armand unmhaken amid this painful recreasery. Their names cannot be forgotten. And still more for the honor of England let it be known that there are Englishmen who have stood firm and unmhaken amid this painful recreasery. Their names cannot be forgotten. And still more for the honor of Figure 1. The first cheers have been for Freedom und, not were called to suffer the most, have bravely borne their

which seems to be the adopted policy of the British Government, has been characteristically followed by a flat refusal to pay for the damages to our commerce caused by the hostile expeditions. The United States, under Washington, on the application of the British Government, made compensation for damages to British nt against a demand upon the British Gover ad a neutral country could not be. (Twee Gebre Robinson, R. 162.) Therefore the early proce-ctiveca the United States and England is in ever-completely applicable, and since this proceden in this process. The consent of England for motion—it must be accepted on the toccasion as an irreversible decla-of International duty. Other nation differ, but England is bound. And no

ards of Burnetted with approbation up ted with approbation up aw of Katlons.—(Philimore, Voi as words are discarded as "a max so words are discarded at it difficult control of the state o

youd acts and words this same Britis.

ERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

special continues of the season of the seaso de la management de la

with regard to saistine important, may be regard

conditions of the same of the

the strain of the registration of the registra

sence by requiring the condemnation of a competent court. This role, which is among the new statistical court. This role, which is among the new statistic court. This role, which is among the point of the African race," becomes the among their or Six William Scott and Six John Nichol, addressed to John Jay, as follows: "Before the ship or goods can be disposed by the captors, there must be a regular indicial proceeding, wherein both parties may be heard and condemnation therefrom as Price in an Orurt of, Admiralty, judging by the Law of Nations and Treaties. "This is explicit. But this rule is French as well as English. Indeed it is a part of International Law. A stirue is regularded merely as a preliminary and the properties." A subsequent act of condemnation, by a competent sribunal is necessary to determine if the selscure is valid. The question is compendicantly called price or se price. Where the property of neutrals is involved this requirement becomes of absolute importance. In conceding belligerone, all the causignary belligerone ir rights with regard to neutrals are occurred as as, so that the concession puts in facility of the price of the object select, but it is easily to receive the remaining the captism of the profits which have been accurred by the destruction of American competitions of the object select, but it is easily to regard to neutral selections. In conceiving belligerone, all the causignary belligerent rights with regard to neutrals are occurred by the destruction of American competitions are successful also, so that the concession puts in facility of the price. Where they are the price is an object of the object select, but it is taked to bring the price

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last, by the dead to the without Libert with cogning state of the committee with proposition bound. From occasion with proposition bound, from occasion with proposition bound. From occasion with the committee with proposition with the conjugate of the construction of the control of the cont

leaving 60 towns to hear from. The vote for Governor thus far is as follows:



of the first was it first hard work, for, sometimes when we were deaching them to be free—poor in things—they did not know what it meant. But we persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a persevered, and now I am very happy. It will be a more important to the persevered and hard these independent creatures are my intended the latest the presence of the form of the season of