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

akes, for the time, the place of all munic , and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST ded country has all its laws and muni rept by the board, and MARTIAL POWS

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1708.

# Refuge of Oppression.

THE CHURCH THE ONLY EMANCIPATOR.

Are the negroes of America capable of civilizaon? They certainly are, because they are rational
on? They certainly are, because they are rational
on? They certainly are, because they are rational
ones. They are a race, or nation, in all its integin the mission to teach the races or nations, and it
book has done all the civilization that has been accombibed. It would, therefore, be against the diorder arrangement that any power but the church
book civilize them. If the Church alone
has power care civilize them. If the Church alone
has power care civilize them. If the Church alone
has the mission to civilize the nations, hose can any
has power cavitize them. If the Church alone
has the mission to civilize the nations, hose can any
has protected the care the control of the
power civilize. Yo, other power has jurisdiction in the matter, and no other power has the
required capacity. Other powers—Heathenisen,
has Trotestantism in its various forms of infidelity,
the sum of the control of the control
of the most unfortunate description. These powers
went abroad whom and they spread falsehoods
of the most unfortunate description. These powers
went abroad whom authority, and they took nothing with them that was true which they did not
total and, therefore, which could not have prospered,
which they did not invent, and, consequently,
which they take not be the control of the pood of the pood poor the pood of the pood poor the pood of the pood poor the pood of the pood

al, and, therefore, which could not have prospered, which they did not invent, and, consequently, which they did not have succeeded. And this, ipon the has been the case. The Church alone has the mean and the poper to civilize. Its future history ill not be an exception to its past. And what is true of civilization is true of freemon's the tatter is implied in the former. The nodes of white slavery in Europe were broken by balms and thonders of the Church. When it one was made the teacher, it alone was made the taskington. Freeing the soul destroyed the bond-red the bold-red the bold

re of the body.

And will the Church teach and liberate the Black age of the body.

And will the Church teach and liberate the Black nee of America? It will: but long, long, is the day well is had one to. Catholicity and freedom to the dare will be preceded by Catholicity to the white master—in fact, to all the white race in the country, because the Church has a greater interest in bringing the silven with the silvent in the Blacks—and this, not account of spiritual, but on account of temporal easiberations (1), for the church being here on earth, it lable to be affected in a temporal manner—and because the consent and example of the whites are necessary for Black conversion. The whites first. But when will the Church be the only Church in Aserica? When will the Baptista, the Presbytemas, the Methodists, the Episcopalians, the Infidels, the Athesia etc., etc., etc., of the land, be Catholis? The Church has grown with miraculous rae. The Church has grown with miraculous r here in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphi all our other cities; it gains new, surp the every day, and it has the mission of takin take Republic under its protection. But the distribute republic under its protection. But the distribute realized that mission. It is a plain truth the extinction of hereay, and the consequent asking of the Church in America, are exceed remote. This remoteness is the term of the nedegradation. The shorter it is, the better for the longer, the worse.

degradation. The shorter it is, the belonger, the worse, re we have the principle that negro emancipata be affected by the Church alone, and that makes period for time must pass before the Church vis. The Abolitionist will not admirthis: But when the the fact. The Church alone has seven to teach, and, therefore, to liberate; and church cannot be robbed of its mission. He founded it will be with it forever. Abolitionia a new and a mad thing. It is a form of the control of the contro is a new and a mad thing. It is a form of testantism: it is a religion. Its abettors—rather,

was bounded it will be with it forever. Abolitionism is a new and a mad thing. It is a form of Pretentainism: it is a religion. Its abettors—rather, is retims—look upon it as amply sufficient to secretheir eternal salvation. With them, the great stracples of faith, are nothing in comparison to it. It is a real means of salvation with them. It has made practical Atheists of thousands. If you tell Wendell Phillips that Holy Writ sanctimed discry, the fanatic would respond that Holy Writ was verong; and, accordingly, he reject Holy Writ transverse, and, accordingly, he reject Holy Writ transverse, and, accordingly, he reject the beame unfortunate manner. Look at the Abolitian Ethiors of the land; they are nover tired of the segre. Each day they show a new and, extravagat phase of love for his freedom. He has passed in the transless it has been such a religion, or fact, be the civilizers and such a religion, or fact, be the civilizers and such as religion, or fact, be the civilizers and such as religion, or fact, be the civilizers and such as religion, or fact, be the civilizers and such as regions of the negro race? The thing, in its jut, rational sense, is impossible. The Abolitionas, in the very madness of their negrophilistic religion, have drawing the country demand, a complete return of authority is rapidly drawing to a close. The interests of the country demand, a complete returns of the religion of the property of the sense of the religion of the religion, and which the return of authority is rapidly drawing to a close. The interests of the country demand, a complete returns of the religion of the r wate; and with the next Administration, the instituin of interry will be as strong as ever it was. Nopopuly has not won the favor of God, because it is
religious and because it has produced one of the
religious and because it has produced one of the
set individual to the same inhabitants of the
lad, it has been a blight to the Union and Constation. On account of these facts, the Abolitionits cannot have success. The different races of Entype har received all that is good in their souls,
and all that is bright in their intellects, and, therejee, all that is bappy in personal condition, from
the Church. The African race in America will get
it ameloration from the same cause.

Let us, therefore, hold our breath. Slavery has
many hideous vices connected with it. But negropily, because it has been made a religion of, a very
to an of advation itself, is a greater exit. When to
the is added the terrible war it has conused, it stands
is to wa good that the review of Wisdom cannot be driven.

The world is hers; she will exist forever; therefore
the at the best time. Nothing stronger can be
said spaint megrophily than this, that the Church,
with abone to good, has sever ecconded it. If it

satisfies a segrophily than this, that the Church, with alone has the mission and the capacity to do its egro his best good, her seer seconded it. If it is rea rational revenent, the Church of the land woll have the seed the seed the seed to the seed the seed to the see

In It the Editor of the Pilot chooses to write himas It the Editor of the Pilot chooses to write number of the Midwa, from week to week, as an equal admixture of the Mackguard, the hariequin, and the knave, this is "a free country," and he can gratify himself.

## Selections.

O'CONNELL ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

I speak of liberty in commendation. Patriotism virtue, but it can be selfish. Give me the gree and immortal Bolivar, the savior and regenerator of his country. He found her a province, and he ha made her a nation. His first act was to give freedom

his country. He found her a province, and he has made her a nation. His first act was to give freedom to the slaves upon his own estate. (Hear, hear) In Colombia, all castes and all colors are free and unshackled. But how I like to contrast him with the far-famed Northern heroes! George Washington! that great and enlightened character,—the soldier and the statemann—had but one blot upon his character. He had slaves, and he gave them liberty when he wanted them no longer. (Loud cheers,) Lot. America, in the falness of her pride, wave on high her banner of freedom and its blazing stars. I point to her, and say. There is one foul bot upon it; you have negro slavery. They may compare their struggles for freedom to Marathon and Leuctra, and point to the rifleman with his gun, amidst her woods and forests, shouting for liberty and America. In the midst of their laughter and their pride. I point them to the negro children screaming for the mother from whose bosoin they have been torn. America, it is a fool stain upon your character! (Cheers.) This conduct, kept up by men who had themselves to struggle for freedom, is doubly unjust. Let them hoist the flag of liberty, with the whip and rack on one side, and the stars of freedom upon the other. Their hearts do not beat so strong for liberty as mine. I will call for justice, in the name of the living God, and I shall find an echo in the breast of every human being. (Cheers.)—Speech delicered by Daniel O'Connell at the Annual Meeting of the Cork Anti-Slavery Society, 1829.

Man cannot have property in man. Slavery is a nuisance, to be put down, not to be compromised

Man cannot have property in man. Slavery is a nuisance, to be put down, not to be compromised with; and to be assailed without cassailon and without mercy by every blow that can be levelled at the monster. • • Let general principles be asserted. And as it is the cause of religion and liberty, all that is wanted is the unwearied repetition of zealous advocacy to make it certainly triumphant. Let every man, then, in whatever position he may be placed, do his duty in crushing that hideous tyranny, which rends the husband from the wife, the children from their parents; which enables one human being, at his uncontrolled will, to apply the lash to the back of his fellow-man.—Speech delivered at the London Anti-Slavery Society, 1830. Man cannot have property in man.

at the London Anti-Slavery Society, 1830.

I will now go to America. "I have often longed to go there, in reality; but, so long as it is tarnished by slavery. I will never pollute my foot by treading on its shores. (Cheera) In the course of my parliamentary duty, a few days ago, I had to arraign the conduct of the despot of the North, for his cruelty to the men, women and children of Poland; and I spoke of him with the exceration he merits. But, I confess, that although I hate him with as much hatred as one Christian man can hate another human being, viz: I detest his actions with abhorrence unterable and indescribable; yet there is a climax, in my hatred. I would adopt the language of the poet, but reverse the imagery, and say.
"In the deepest helt, there is a depth atill more profound."

"In the deepest hell, there is a depth still m

foundation of their liberty, they began with these to work: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the private of happiness." Thus the American has aconover the content of the creator has endowed man with these inalienable rights as the foundation of his liberty, has the creator has endowed man who are possessed of these inalienable rights. The man, however, who cannot vote in any State assembly without a truth of the stronger of the states and blot to the Creator of his gifts, and to appropriate to himself his brother man, as if he could be his slave. Shame be upon America! eternal shame be upon these inalienable rights; as it were, to attempt to protocolor, there will not be a slave in the East Indies, at a single blow. The West Indians with the colonies, Five lines in an Act of Parliament, the chernight, liberated nearly 500,000 slaves in the East Indies, at a single blow. The West Indians will be obliged to grain emancipation, in spite of the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will then the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will the surface and its interest to the paltry attempts to prevent it; and we will the colonies and the opposition of the Stat

—Speech delivered at the great Anti-Colonization Meeting in London, 1835.

He, had given the Americans some severe but merited reproofs; for which they had paid him wages in abuse and scurrility. He was satisfied that they had done so. He was accustomed to receive such wages in return-for his labors. He had never done good but he was villified for his pains; and he felt that he could not sleep soundly were such opponents to cease abusing him. (Cheers.) By the blessing of God, he would yet trample on the screen to slave-owning cupidity, and triumph over the blessing of God, he would yet trample on the screen to slave-owning cupidity, and triumph over the hiss of the foul reptile, which marked its agony, and excited his contempt. The Americans in their conduct towards their slaves were traitors to the cause of human liberty, and foul detractors of the democratic principle, which he had cherished throughout his political life, and biasphemers of that great and sacred name which they protended to reverence. In reprobation of their disgraceful conduct, his public voice had been beard across the wide Atlantic. Like the fluinder-storm in its strength; it had exercited against the breeze, armed with the lightning of Christian truth. (Great cheering.) And, let them seek to repress it as they may; let them murder and assassinate in the true spirit of lynch law; the storm would wax louder and louder around them, till the claims of justice became too strong to be withstood, and the black man would stand up too big for his chains. It seemed, indeed—he hoped what he was about to say was not profanation—as sanction of law, and even Sir Robert Peel had been of enabled—but he was here in danger of becoming political. (Ories of No, no,—go on), and cheers, to work, then, even Sir Robert Peel had been enabled to taunt the Americans with gross inconsistency and lawless proceedings. He differed from Sir Robert Peel on many points. (Laughter.) Everybody knew that. (Renewed laughter.) It was no doubt presumption in him to differ from so great a man, but yet such was the fact. (Laughter.) On one point, however, he fully agreed with him. Let the proud Americans learn, that all parties in this country, unite in condemnation of their conduct; and let them also learn that the worst of all aristocracies is that which prevails in America—an, aristocracy which had been aptly denominated that of the hu man skin. The most insufferable pride was that them also learn that the worst of all aristocracies is that which prevails in America —an aristocracy, which had been aptly denominated that of the human skin. The most insufferable pride was that shown by such an aristocracy. And yet he must confess that he could not understand such pride. He could understand the pride of noble descent. He could understand why a man should plume himself on the success of his ancestors in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand the pride of single from immense landed possessions. He could even understand the pride of wealth, the fruit of honest and careful industry. Yet when he thought of the color of the skin maining men aristocratic, he felt his astonishment to yie

the hope—that some black O'Connell might rise amon-his fellow-slaves, (tremendous cheers,) who would cry, AGIATE, AGITATE, (tremeded cheering,) if the two millions and a half of his fullow-suffern learned, the secret of their strength—learned the they were two millions and a half. (Enthusiasse cheers.)—Speech delivered at the Presentation of the Emancipation Society's Address to O'Connell, 1835. Emancipation Society's Address to O'Connell, 1835.

It is utterly impossible that anything should exist more horrible than the American slave-breeding. The history of it is, this: The American solubsel the foreign slave trade, earlier than England, but with this consolation—no small comfort to so money-loving a race as the slaveholders—that by such abolition, they enhanced the price of the slaves then in America, by stopping the competition in the home market of newly imported slaves. Why, otherwise, was not the home trade stopped as well as the foreign? The reply is obvious.

To supply the home slave trade, an abominable, a most bideous, most criminal, and most revolting practice of breeding negroes exclusively for sale, has sprung up, and especially, we are told, in Virginia. There are breeding plantations for producing negroes, as there are with us breeding farms for producing calves and lambs. And as our calf and lamb breeders calculate the number of males of the flock to the females, similar calculations are made

Speech delivered at the great Anti-Colonization THE CONDITIONS OF RECONSTRUCTION.
Meeting in London, 1883.

(Continued.)

Letter to Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Se

ction of the Republic, part free, part a Southern delusion, not a Southern doctrine. The Southern leaders are too clea doctrine. The Southern leaders are too clear-ighted to believe in it, and too honest to pretent that they do. They know and declare, if some of their friends here do not, what caused the present insurrection. One of the most intelligent among them, selected as their Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, speaking for them before a vast audi-ence at Savannah, a few days after his election, publicly said:—

"Negro sirvery was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had santicipated this, as the rock upon which the old Union would split."

Adverting, in the same address, to slavers as having been regarded by the leading revolutionary statesmen, to be "wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically," he adds: "This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice."

Additions to the new edifice, and the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice. Additions to the new edifice he tolerates; on certain conditions. Speaking of "accessions from the States of the old Union," he gays they can be received "upon no such principle of reconstruction as is now spoken of, but upon reorganization and new assimilation." And lest this should not sufficiently explain his idea, in alluding to the probability that the "great States of the Northwest shall gravitate this way," he declares: "Our doors are wide enough to receive them, but not until they are ready to ussimilate with us in principle."

The terms are plain enough. Southern politicians recognize what you recognized long ago—the irrepressible conflict between the slave labor system of the South and the free labor system of the North. They perceive what you perceived, that a nation, ultimately to avoid civil war, must be all free or all slave. They will permit no additions to the Confederacy, except on the basis of its corner-stone—

ultimately to avoid eivil war, must be all free or all siave. They will permit no additions to the Confederacy except on the basis of its corner-stone-negro slavery. They will receive no accessions of States that do not assimilate their institutions to those of the new edifice. States desiring to join them shall come in admitting slavery, or not at all Such States must agree to Chief-Justice Taney's opinion, that there is "no difference between prop-

bellion Record, you a preConcede this, the postulate of their system, and
all the rest is strictly logical.
Concede but this, and South Carolina's Declaration of Independence is a document stamped
with forecast, and entitled to commendation. Whoever drafted it ran out his premises to their logical
results. The Convention that adopted it saw their
way before them, and did not, like their weak sympathizers in the North, expect incompatibilities.
Having set up their "great philosophical truts,
the corner-stone of their political system, they shad they that they must insure it respect; that they

Wee, in tear generation, are constructed with States that followed her lead! Boilding their political system upon a "great philosophica" and moral truth," which (untrounderly as a sharmar her stability of their political edifice only by debarring all questions, all discussions that might assault and andanger its foundation. As in despote monarchies, it was found necessary to declare it to be freason, punishable as a capital offence, to pain of death, all opinions are considered to the property of the prop

ing the liberty of speech and of the principle in the liberty of speech and of the principle in the South who is slavery on does

exist—under such a state of things as that a certainly not.

The South, seeing this declared all hope of remedy to be vain. Her friends in the North, groping after reconstruction with slavery, are still stricken with judicial blindness.

Let us pass to another, matter. In South Carolina's "Declaration of Causes" for accession, one of the chief cet forth as justifying and necessitating separation) is "the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery." This, it is declared, the slaveholding States cannot permit, because, whenever it shall occur, the "Federal governess".

ions and purposes are lostile to slavery." This, it is declared, the slaveholding States cannot permit, because, whenever it shall occur, the "Federal government will have become their enemy." (\*) Declaration of Causes, "already quoted: Rebellion Record, yol. 1, Documents, p. 4.)

To satisfy the South so that she shall permit us again to unite with her, it is evident that we must do one of two things: either consent so to amend the Constitution that no man shall be eligible as President, "whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery"; or else make up our minds to a second insurrection the first time a President with such opinions happens to be elected. The constitutional amendment, our first alternative, would be an infamy, if it were a possibility the second alternative would be to accept peace on condition of abandoning forever freedom of election. The South does not so thoroughly despise us as to believe, for a moment, that we shall accept either.

But the very head and front of our former offending against the South remains yet untouched on the loose manner, namely, in which she alleges that the Fugitive Slave law has heretofore been enforced.

Carolina is released from her obligation." (Declaration of Causea, Rebellion Record, Vol. 1, Documents, p. 4.)

What chance, even the remotest, is there that, with slavery and freedom in political partnership, this rock of offence will be avoided hereafter? Let us, for a moment, imagine that the Emancipation proclamation has no force in law. Nevertheless, its glad tidings have penetrated to the remotest hannts of Southern slavery. To the slave it is a reality. In his heart it has called up the assurance—the fervent hope, at least—that if he can but once elude the vigilance of his master, there is yet freedom for him on this side of the grave. That hope once awakened throughout the length and breadth of the insurrectionary States, can it ever again be put to rest? Lit not certain that, under its promptings—no matter how farmly we shall have restablished slavery by law—these bondene will cross the border, by thousands, for hundreds that have sought reduce among us till now? And when they do pass into that land whose President proclaimed them from the more than the companion of the found now, for every one that was there on the day. Fort Sumter fell, will there be increased cheerful ness, greater, willingness to aid in their rendition—than there was before the war began? What a mockery is the question 1. On what a foundation of quicks and do they build, who found their hopes of future peace on the expectation that a Fugitive Slave law will be more stringently enforced in the future than in the past—on the vain dream that Northern spirit, dushed with victory, will find no

THE RESULTS OF THE REBELLION.

It was the stilly boast, for many years before the commencement of the rubellion in the South, that the people of the Northern States were an interior race; that the South was the birthplace of a race of gentlemen, and the North produced marght but grasping men of commerce, without refinement, without education, with no intelligence except that for scraping together the dollars; and so the people of the South reveiled in the idea of their superiority, and had be resed to look much the North almost as a of the South reveiled in the idea of their superior and had learned to look upon the North almost a dependency. When the rebellion first reared venomous head, the South prophesied the speciowfield of the loval State. They affirmed to rebel was worth three Northern soldiers, included was the second to suppose that they could successfully repete with the chivalrous and altogether superace chaming the South as their birthplace. Great was to grow in the streets of the Northern capit the presperity of the North was to dwindle dow in fact, a total cessation of commerce was inevia. The hotels and watering places, deprived of In lact, a local essation of connected was methanole.

The hotels and watering places, deprived of the patronage of the South, were to fall to decay. Utter desolution and roin were to overtake the loval 
States, who madly imagined that the South could be

States, who madly imagined that the South could be coerced.

How different has been the result so far of the rebellion! Throughout the North, there is a property so enormous as almost to challenge belief. Never before was money so plentiful, commerce so extended; never before has the travel upon our railways and steamers been so great; never before have our hotels and watering places been so crowded. Our places of amusement are enjoying a share of public patronage such as never before fell to their fot. We see on all sides evidences of a prosperity and rapidly increasing wealth such as must astound the world. No foreigner arriving now in New York could for a moment imagine that we are carrying on at this moment the most tremendous strengtle the world giver witnessed; that we are keeping up arat this moment the most remenadous strugger two
world geve witnessed; that we are keeping up armies in such numbers as would bankrupt any European government, while we are perfectly aware
that as yet our resources have not been seriously
called into effect. We now know our real power,

selves at their extent.

The people of the South fondly imagined that on their side would be found all the great generals, naval heroes and statesmen. The rebellion in its course has proved the fallacy of these opinions. The South has produced but one really great soldier, and lie is gone—we refer to Stonewall Jackson; while the North has now such generals as Grant, Banks, Rosecrans, Meade, Gillmore, and others of great promise, whereupon to count in time of meed. As sailors, we have Farragut, Dupont, Porter, Worden, Rodgers, Blake, Foote, (whom we have lost but whose record is so glorious), not to first the world will say that it is the North that has produced the greatest number of men of note, and that it is the North which possesses the resources and the power. The South has known the miseries of war. The privations and desolations of war have taught them that lesson which their vanity would not admit. They now realize that in the North were the power, enterprise and strength of the great American republic, which their particidal efforts can never destroy. This and manyan equally bitter-lesson has the rebellion taught the misguided, rash, unthinking people of the South, who must have learned that chivalry and courage, patricism and good faith, are the attributes of the loyal States of the North.—New York Herald.

### MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Secretary Seward has issued a very able and a very cheering Circular to our Foreign Ministers, presenting a truthful and satisfactory view of the progress of our arms against the Rebellion, and the present condition of National Affairs. Its comprehensive conclusion is in the following words:

It will be seen that since the breaking out of the insurrection, the Government has extended its former, sway over and through a region of two hundred thousand, square miles, an area as large as Austrial or France, or the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The insurgents lost in the various field and siege operations of the month of July which I have described one third of their, whole forces.

BERNE WE TER

ia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, while the pioneer slaveholding insurgents beyond the Mississippi are cut off from the main force. On the other hand, although it is less than six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man or African descent to bear arms in defence of his country, there are now in the six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man of African descent to bear arms in defence of his country, there are now an tested soldiers of that class, while 50 regiments of 2,000 regularly enlisted, armed, and equipped soldiers of that class, while 50 regiments of 2,000 resons of the same class are employed as teamster, laborers, and camp followers. These facts show that, as the insurrection continues, the unfortunate servile population, which was at the beginning an element of its strength, is being transferred to the support of the Union.

Les will use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a repewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quescess and shortest way to gain that desirable controversies exclusively with the people of the Union States.

tates.
Y am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

#### OHIO AND WALLANDIGHAM.

OHIG AND WALLANDIGHAM.

We shall soon have to divide our attention and our interest between the fields of war and the fields of peace—between the victories won by bullets and those gained by ballots. Victories of Peace may not be more renowned than those of War—although we have Milton's word for it—but they are often more important and decisive. Indeed, the one may be entirely thrown away without the other.

But of all the elections, everywhere, which are to pass upon the action of the government in the management of the war, and especially upon its Emancipation measure, that of the State of Ohio is the most important, and will be regarded, by friend and foe, as the most conclusive. There the battle is formally and openly joined. The fight there is as distinctly between loyalty and treason as it is in South Carolina. The name of Jefferson Davis does not stand more unmistakably for treason than does that of Vallandigham. He was selected as the candidate of the Democracy—as the copperhead traitors impodently call themselves—for no reason excepting that he had been tried, convicted and banished for his sympathy with the rebols and his activity in their behalf. He was deliberately chosen as a representative man, who incarnated the idea of pro-slavery submissionism, of ending the war by a surrender to our enemies, leaving them as strong as before the war, and stronger, if possible. The slaveholders never had a more blatant, supple, underspulous and active tool than he, during their days of domainion, and since their celipse. It is discreditable to the last Congress that he was not expelled from the House for his treasonable words spoken in his place. It is honorable to the district he misrepresented that it rejected him wheth he applied for a seat in the next Congress. We may, perhaps, draw a favorable augury from that result as to the issue of the imminent election. But too much confidence must not be reposed upon, that circumstance. The public to which he now appeals is one vastly larger, and involves an infinitel

have a long enduring effect upon our listory, our prosperity, and our honor.

But, in order to avert this calamity, and all the evil consequences which must follow in its train, there is work, and much work, to be done. That the enemy are busy in their vocation of mischief, we know well enough. If they do not succeed, it will not be from any neglect of the means of success. A lesson should be taken out of their book, and the toaching which it is lawful to receive from an enemy be wisely accepted. Shall the children of this world be forever wiser in their generation than the children of light 2. We trust not, though the history of the country is not yery full of encouragement in this particular. The energies of every loyal man in Ohio, of every former name and nature, should be given to this work, while it is yet day. They cannot employ themselves more effectually for the suppression of the rebellion, and the establishment of the supremacy and territorial unity of the nation, than in making the defeat of Vallandigham an utter and hopeless rout, from which there can be no irrecovery. Every vote given against thim is a blow of the supremacy and territorial unity of the nation, than in making the defeat of Vallandigham an utter and hopeless rout, from which there can be no recovery. Every vote given against him is a blow aimed at Jefferson Davis; every one cast in his favor is meant, and will be accounted, as one thrown for the arch-rebel. It will be so reckoned in Richmond, in London, and in Paris. He should not merely be beaten—he should be politically annihilated, ground to powder, and given to the four winds, so that he can never be collected together again into a candidate. And by him we mean the copperhead party of which he is the embodied symbol. Individually, he is of small importance, perhaps; but as the color-bears of treason in the West, he rises into gigantic proportions. We trust that every loyal man in Ohio, every hater of slavery, every friend of the interests of his State and the nation, will not be found wanting at this cardinal moment. And this is not the business of Ohio, only. It comes home to us all everywhere. We do not know what the Loyal Leagues lately instituted are doing, and that diligently and continually. They should be deluging the whole State of Ohio, with tracts and decuments, and rousing "every log-house beyond the mountains," as well as every great town and city, by the voice of the living speaker. The agitation of the great interests and the vital issues involved in this election should never be suffered to abate or grow cold. Money and labor could hardly be better speat for the next few weeks than in fighting and winning this Victory of Peace. The result of that stricken field may simplify or complicate greatly the impending solution of our enigma. We trust that no anti-slavery man will be slack or slothful think that we exaggetate the impor-

we bound miles distant from the national capital, to the formula of the repulsion of our enigma. We form that no anti-slavery mass will be also at oils of the repulsion of the

The Wiberator. "THE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION."

Under the above heading, the Nashville (Tenn No Union with Slaveholders! and noble sentiments. They are the timents of all the true Union men of ared South. They haven't the same for the "peculiar institution" which n gives expression BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863. the Slavery-cursed South. They haven't the same the Slavery-cursed South. They haven't the same tender regard for the "peculiar institution" which is entertained for it by our solicitous Copperheads and tender-footed Conservatives in the Free North. But let us read what this leading organ of the Un-conditional Unionists of the South says:

from an particular of the control of

THE IRIBH POPULATION.

The relation of the Irish population to the communication and free institutions in this communication calculated to challenge serious attention, actio general anxiety. Numerically they are But let us read what this leading organ of the Unconditional Unionists of the South 2015.

"The pro-slavery Unionists, a very small and rapidly diminishing party, labor under the prepoterous delusion that when the Union shall be restored, the slaveholders will obtain all the guaranties they desire, in addition to all the old and comborsome machinery which the old nation was formerly put under bonds to run for their exclusive beneft. The andly basis these conservative guntlemen cas see in the protection of the slave property of their "Southern brethren." The people have had quite enough of this, and very generally think that an institution which demands the possession and direction not only of the local government of the States where it exists, but of all the other State governments, and the Federal government staff is a nuisance and an imposition, and should be abated. For it is not enough for slavery that it shoulft control all the slave States and the national government, but every governor, legislature, and sheriff, from the Ohio river to the Canada line and the Atlantic coast, must be an obsequious servant and slave-catcher for the slaveholder. There never can be a restoration of the Union on such a basis as the revival of the African code. It is idle to talk of harmonising on the very ground of disminon.

It is incomprehensible why any man who desires a reconstruction of the Union, and the establishment of harmonizing on the very ground of disminon. dable counting their numbers by millions; politically with the ballot largely in their hands, their power great, because they vote almost as a unit, captivate and deluded by the term "democracy," and constituting at the present time the great body of the dec d deluded by me creat time the great body of rasic, alias the copperhend party. As a me without education, very poor, under the notrol of superstition and priesteraft, and, cor, greatly demoralized. In their native is all he advantages of education, no remuner forment, no hope of over bettering their correction, there are bideous spectre. native land, the pleyment, he stope of ever occurring time constant and, seeing starvation, like a hideous spectre, constant ly staring them in the face—broken in spirit and des perate for change—they have come, annually, by hun dreds of thousands to the United States, where, wild es in their ideas or aims, and ye nothing homogeneous in their ideas or aims, and speedily admitted to the enjoyment of the ele-franchise, they have a controlling power in shapin mancuse, they have a controlling power in shaping the destiny of the republic, and are the only class, outside of rebeldom, that imminently threatens the stability of republican institutions. When quire for their preservation, on the score of intelli-gence, sobriety, virtue, self-control, they neither un-derstand nor care to learn. Now that they are firmly are construction of the Union, and the establishment of harmony between the various sections, should select as the basis of restoration the very thing about which there has been for three generations the fierest dispute, and which at least 27,000,000 out of 30,000,000 of the American people, to say nothing of all christendom abroad, thoroughly detest. Do the pro-slavery Unionists hold slavery to be more valuable than the Union, that they ask that the government shall be in the future, as in the past, the servant instead of the master of that unpopular system? forth claims, utterly incompatible with good citizen-ship. In Ireland, they knew nothing of prejudice or volence against the negro race. A negro he ever been as well treated in that country as a man; and it is among the dreadful results of American slavery, that it has infected the minds of the Irish, States and the master of the master of the safety of the saked for, and all fugitives are to be surrendered. Is that the proposition? Well, we may consent to it when Jeff. Davis gives back to the United States for two hundred thousand manly sons who have lost their lives in quelling this heimous rebellion against free government. Never until then! We advise our friends to be quiet on the subject of slavery protection. The country has had a little too much of it already. The day for such protection is past; we have paid a heavy price in blood for that sort of work already, and do not care to repeat the exhausting process. who have come over here, with a colorphobia far sur passing in venom and brutality even that which so disgracefully characterizes native-born Americans disgracefully characterizes in apirit towards the unof fending colored people, lose no opportunity to anothe matize and assail them, regard it as a crime to give them any employment, make cause with those who enslave them, and would drive them out of the coun-try if they had the power. One would naturally con-clude that the Irish, who have so long suffered as a too much of it afready. The day for such protection is past; we have paid a heavy price in blood for that sort of work already, and do not care to repeat the exhausting process. There is one broad; elevated basis of restoration, which is strong as adamant, and on which the people may all securely stand. It is the principle which underlies our government and all its institutions. That principle is freedom. Everybody admits that freedom is right as a principle, and nearly everybody admits that slavery is wrong as a principle. Now freedom and slavery are the warring elements which have brought about this contest. Each is struggling for the mastery. What shall we take as the basis of harmony and restoration; the principle which hardly anybody approves, or the principle which hardly anybody approves. Shall we adopt the method of an oligarchy, and let slavery rule? Shall the many yield to the few, or the few to the many? Whose interests, tastes and prejudices are to be consulted, those of three hundred thousand persons, or those of twenty seven millions? It is not in the nature of slavery to be at peace with anything. It is like the pike which is said to devour all other fishes. Suppose slavery be reinstated in its old authority, what then? Shall we have peace, or war, in consequence? Let us take Tennessee for an example. A restoration of the State upon the slavery basis would instantly revive an ultra pro-slavery basis would instantly revive an ultra pro-slavery basis would instantly revive an ultra pro-slavery basis would be the only topic discussed in the newspapers, or on the stump. The odious laws of the old slave code, the more summary rules of Judge Lynch, would be enforced against every writer or speaker who should venture to question the justice or policy of slavery. It is also certain that every man who supported the present Republican administration, either directly or indirectly, in a civil or military capacity, would be forever excluded from all positions of trust and profit by the slavery faction.

Now, proscribed race, would warmly sympathize with an other class still more despised and most grievously other class still more despised and not selected to person of this, they show themselves to be the most inhuman of all the enemies of the colored race. Witness their horrible atrocities in the

ored race. late riots at New York! ess, we entertain for them nothing bu Nevertheless, we entertain for their noting when the utmost good will and the deepest compassion Verily, "they know not what they do." Our more indignation is directed wholly against those who take advantage of their ignorance and credulity to make the content of the content them subserve the cause of injustice and oppression such, for example, as the editors and publishers of such Catholic journals as the New York Me tan Record and the Boston Pilot-journals that, fro week to week, contain the vilest misrepresentations of the Abolitionists, the most contemptuous expression towards the colored race, and that leave n done to stir up all that is base and brutal in the minds of the Irish, to be wreaked upon both these classes. And such is the reading, such the instruccrasses. And such is the reading, such the instruc-tion they give, with satanic perverseness and terrible effect. But they will find that this is to sow the wind, and at last to reap the whirlwind. They are exciting against the whole Irish population the strong est dislike, the most thorough distrust, the livelies exciting against the whole trian population the strong-est dislike, the most thorough distrust, the liveliest apprehension, and the most enduring prejudice; and if they persist in their evil course, an unescapable re-tribution will overtake them.

THE ATLANTIC MONTELY, for October, makes it usually prompt appearance, and its cont interesting and valuable—as follows:—

1. Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings. Palace. 3. The Deacon's Holocaust. 4. The United States Armory. 5. The Pewee. 6. Mrs. Lewis. 7. The Conquest of Cuba. 8. Equinoctial. 9. The Legend of Monte del Diablo. 10. Life without Prin ciple. 11. Barbara Frietchie. 12 A Letter to Thom as Carlyle. 18. Voluntaries. 14. Our Domestic Re-lations. 15. Reviews and Literary Notices.

The writers in the present number are Charles Sumner, John G. Whittier, Ralph W. Emerson, the Sumer, John G. Village, Lapin late H. D. Thoreau, J. T. Trowbridge, J. P. Quincy, D. A. Wasson, F. D. Hedge, C. C. Hazewell, Mrs. Hopkinson, Mrs. Whitney, G. B. Prescott.

as this, in which the elements of discord are all increased, and their fury aggravated instead of being lessened? One might as well try to cure a patient of a raging fever by making him drink boiling water, and hold red hot iron. The lust of power, the thirst for gain, the distrast of all interests except its own, and its consequent efforts to monopolize all political power, would grow out of slavery in future, just as they did before, and would in a brief space engender another rebellion, more dangerous, because better planned, than the present one. We see but one safe basis of restoration. It is the basis of freedom incorporated in our national edifice, approved by sage experience, and heartily applauded by the immense majority of the people.

It may be asked, why attach so much importance to the final adjustment of the slavery question in restoring the Union? Because it is the only point of difference between the various States possessing any significance. No other question prevents the immediate reunion of the discordank States. It is for slavery only that the Northern States can be united, and it is against slavery only that the Northern States can be united. Remove this cause of the controversy, and the several portions of the republic will spring together and become firmly consolidated. California and Oregon, far off on the Pacific, though surrounded by vast wildernesses and lofty mountain ranges from the sister States, and over two thousand mile distant from the national capital, are bound fast to the fortunes of the republic by the golden chain of freedom, whose links, consisting of education, morality and progress, are stronger than Jupiter's The paper which will doubtless attract the m Hon. Charles Sumner's article on " Our Do tion, coming to the general conclusion that the governments have been "vacated by the seventury, and that the whole rebel region, deprived of all local government, lapses under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress precisely as any other territory.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for Oc tains the following articles:—The Freedom of the Press, by Edward B. Freeland; The Brothers—an ologer, by Henry Willson; Jeffe Lilly, Astr vis-Repudiation, Recognition, and Slavery-by Robert J. Walker; Diary of Frances Krasinska; Maiden's Dreaming, by E. W. C.; Thirty Days with the Seventy-first Regiment; Reason, Rhyme and Rythm, by Mrs. Martha W. Cook; Currency and the Nation

TOO LATE.

The self-evident lie, that Jeff. Davis free and arm a host of alares to fight for early, has crossed the water in its travel coming home to roost. The English prevas divided between accepting and rejeard report. They lent it no credit who to read suicide in an act of emancipation. to read suicide in an act of emancipation of which slavery was at once the common man social condition; or who failed the connection between the means of freend of political supremery, founded on bondage. The Tory journals, on the 5 credulity which is the offspring of the half of men-stealers, awallowed the baguesion; and whereas, in President Linstein of January 1st, and his authority. half of men-stealers, awallowed the bait without a question; and whereas, in President Lincoln's Procumation of January ist, and his subsequent policy of raising negro regiments, they had found only the grossest inhumanity and barbarism; they now applauded fine intention of the arch-rebel as a master-strukt of solicy, whose moral effect on Europe would be incabulable. They will learn quickly enough how fain is their exultation—how dult they are of comprehension. The hour has passed when was possible the workers of a slave hadron and the processor of the side. The hour has passed when was possible the mockery of a slave taking arms to rivet his own claims more tightly. That hour sounded one year ago this week, and almost day. Then, between the President's warning of Sept. 22d and the imperiaba-ble act of New Year's day, we did have fears that the ribel leaders might toutent themselves with separaribel leaders might content themselves with separation instead of conquest; might, for the sake of a dissupted Union, throw away, or pretend to throw away,
heir hopes of empire over a slave-ridden land. By
aummoning their hapless bondmen to freedom and
to battle, they could have rendered impossible the miltimy subjugation of the South, and would in all probability have secured at once the recognition and
meral and material support of foreign nations. The
time was favorable. The Federal Government had
not yet appeared to the straining eyes in the Southnot yet appeared to the straining eyes in the Sout ern prison-house as savior and deliverer. Its tres ent of the fugitive was marked with cruel unc ment to the fainty and inconsistency; sno the price of the single partment of the underlings passed for law in his department cases of shocking outrage were of common occurrence and the numerous victims returned to the vengean the couriers of district in ency; and the policy of each Gen s passed for law in his department was favorable and ample, but it was u ved and it is now too late.

improved; and it is now too late.
Yes, all too late are the efforts, North or South, to preserve the patriarchal institution in America. Slavery, of all social systems, cannot afford to be disturbed; and yet, in no single State of the old-Union does it remain as it was before the outbreak of the does it remain as it was before the outbreak of the rebellion. Wherever our armies have penetrated, the relation of master and slave has either been completely annihilated or fundamentally altered: our armies are still marching on! Of the Border States, Missouri is united upon the necessity of emancipation—divided upon the means. Maryland is agitating the same question, urged to it by the awakening sense of her best citizens, and by her uncomfortable position between the free District of Coening sense of her best citizens, and by her uncom-fortable position between the free District of Co-lumbia and the free State of Pennsylvania. Already a black regiment, raised from her midst, has paraded the streets of her chief city, hardly yet dry from the blood of Northern soldiery. Already her fugitives, who escape on masse, begin to arm themselves with muskets, and to use them in case of hindrance. Del muskets, and to use them in case of mindester, and to use them in case of mindester, and a ware has an emancipationist for her Governor. So has Tennessee, at whose capital is encamped, (if it be not already with Rosecrans,) a newly-formed negro regiment, ploneer of many, to spring up shortly under the auspices of the War Department as embodied in ajor Stearns. Black troops are the ministers of re-butive justice in destroying Charleston, the focus of rebellion and slavery. Black troops pr us the city of New Orleans, and now stand gua Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. Sla is doomed. Come struggle, come quiet, the sum all villanies is crumbling into the mould of a past

Horrible, hateful, mosstrous, not to be told."

No promise of freedom to the ear-no bribe to for eign sympathy—no success in the field, even—can disappoint, however much postpone, this consummation which is the prayer of all good men, and the just de mand of the present age.—w. P. G.

## A GREAT BLUNDER CORRECTED.

A highly esteemed friend in England writes to u

"I am sure we shall agree that, in the presen sute of feeling existing in your country against England, it is desirable that no mistakes in matters of fac should be permitted to aggravate any existing preju dies. You will therefore not object, I am o sialead those of your readers who do not know t about the whole theory and spirit of the political it titutions of England. It is for you to judge how to

In the article on Mr. Bright's reply to Mr. Ro luck, (first page,) the writer says-

"Mr. John Bright; emphatically one of the people is the most effective of English Parliamentary speak era; but, because he has spring from the industria classes, he has not the uneat remote chance of being invited, even show the liberal principles triumph, to form part of any administration in England."

Is the writer really aware that Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright's twin brother in politics, and precisely his equal in station, has been invited and urged to take a seat in the Cabinet 1 Does the writer not know that seat in the Cabinet: Poles and Canning's mother an actress, and Lord Chancellor Eldon's father a humble coal-seller! If these should be supposed out-of-the-way cases, what does the write-abink of our present government, in which there are at this moment ent government, in which there are at the with Mr. six members at least of an origin as level with Mr. six members at least of an origin as level with Mr. Gladstone, six members at least of an origin as level with Mr Bright's as can well be? These are Mr. Gladstone

leaves the political career open to desert; and every successive Administration contains a proof that birth has nothing whatever to do with qualification for of-fice. Neither have sectarian considerations, in Mr. Bright's case or any other. If he is a Quaker, one member of the present government is a Wesleyan, and another a Unitarian.

Your writer seems to regard oratorical power as a main qualification for office. But it is not so. It is a very great convenience, but by no means a requisite. In point of fact, there are only Lord Palmersho, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Stansfeld in the government, who are remarkable as speakers; and where can found than Lord Russell ?

worse be found than Lord Russell?

Is your writer unaware of the censure visited upon Lord Derby for having once publicly said that Mr. Bright could never be in the Cabinet? It was considered an unconstitutional declaration, as the Adminworse be found than Lord Russell?

Is your writer unaware of the censure visited upon
Lord Derby for having once publicly said that Mr.
Bright could never be in the Cabinet? It was considered an unconstitutional declaration, as the Administration is constitutionally open to all the citizens. It
was not of Mr. Bright's birth that Lord Derby was
thinking when he said that, but of some better
grounds."

\*\*Editor of the Boston Liberator:

Mr. DRAR Sin—Enclosed you will find a sample
of cotton from the first bale aver raised in this city by
free labor. It was classed strictly middling, and was
sold by me at suction yesterday for 67 cts. per pound,
cash, to the agent of Messrs. Carlos Pierce and Co.,
said, to the agent of Messrs. Carlos Pierce and Co.,
You Was and the sent there.

Yours, truly, GEO. E. TYLEB, Auc'r,
Yours, truly, O. Messricast, Now Orleans, La. thinking when he said that, but of grounds."

The article, containing the blunder to which our correspondent alludes, was not original in the Liberator but was copied from a London paper! It escaped our

SENATOR SUMMER'S Greece. An edition of Senator Summer's recent speech on "Our Foreign Belations" is preparing for transmission to Europe. In typography and mechanical getting up, it will compare favorably with any similar publication ever sent from America. Other editions will be issued for gratuitous distribution and for sale in a few days. The stereo America. Other contents in a few days. The stereo-type plates are under the control of the Young Men's Republican Union, New York, by whose invitation.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LABOR FOR FREED-MBN.

FANDINA, (Florida,) Sept. 1, 1868.

Ruy, Saurne, J. MarDana Sue.—As an illustration of the fact, that the
freedmen are alive to their interests, and appreciate
the efforts made in their behalf, I will give you a few

soid them "on time." The women general samplet, including resistant and not the sale, through the friendly agency of a faithful friend, and the kind forbearance of competitors, some thirty families secured homes at prices within their means to pay.

Several Union meetings of the freeduren have been

and enthusiastic patriotism of both men and then manifested would do honor to even the the mg of received. And not no salice, women called a meeting to take measures to secure a flag, to be presented to the lat Florida Colored Regiment now existing here. Fifty-five dollars was inmediately raised, and sent to New York, and when informed that it would take forty more, they promptly responded, refusing to receive a contribution from any

pat colored women:

Since the closing of the schools for a two months' vasation, the children have exhibited such a desire to coninue their studies, and the parents are so fearful that hey will "fall back," that one of the more in ity, has been induced to open a school, and daily in-structs a class of little children, for which she is paid

two and three shillings each per week!

Not less than twenty letters were received by the last beat from colored soldlers in the army in South Carolina to their kindred here; and, in the absence of their more faithful friend and counsellor, the lady o. In nearly every case, the most tender solicitude w ifested, and the most faithful religious adm fested, and the most faithin and the good soldiers," "remember there is a God, and that you have a diers," "remember there is a God, and that you have a member the friendly counsels of "the loves of four children soul to save," were the friendly counsels of "
ed ones at home." Julia, the mother of four "We are all well now, and get along well; Julia goes to school to Elaie Locey; I pay a dollar and a half a month, I so 'fraid she fall back before the ladies return; baby grows finely, and runs all about; she will meet her pa at the gate with a kiss when he neturns." Dick says to his son Jacob: "Be a good boy, and always speak the truth-keep away from bad always speak the truth—keep away iron oad counsen,—don't quarrel with nobody—remember the way you were brought up at home, and be a good soldier, and follower of the Savior." One neat and sensible girl rejects an offer of marriage with spirit, reminding her suitor that he is already engaged to another! Another wishes to accept the addresses of her lover, but her mother objects, and the girl acquiesces with becoming grace. Do not these things indicate human becoming grace. Do not these things in earts under these black skins ?

hearts under these black akins?

In every attribute of human character, these freedmen are above the common estimate at the North, and equal to any people brought up in ignorance and bondage, and will as readily respond to proper efforts for their elevation. As a class, they are essential to the future prosperity of the South; and as free laborers, if properly protected and directed, will cause the wilderness of the slave States to "blossom as the rose," No. and the desert waste to "smile with about graver political error and no more cruel moral propo-sition was ever indulged in, than that for their depor-tation and colonization; and I thank God that that idea is involved in insurmountable difficulties, while idea is involved in insurmountable difficulties, while he has graciously made the administration of justice and mercy the only practicable avenue of escape from the evils which oppression and wrong have brought upon the country. When the nation is fully educated by the stern and unyleiding providences which now shake her very foundations, up to the point of doing justice and recognizing the principles of republican equality as of universal application, there will be found that the difficulty is satisfactorily adving the problem of little difficulty in satisfactorily solving the probl

"What shall be done with the black race?"

The interests and destiny of this proscribed and long-suffering people are now in the hands of their friends. Let them see to it that the opportunity is not ost of securing them against the ener and beyond the contingencies of po and beyond the contingencies of political changes Let them pour in "light—light—and illuminate th bottom" of this dark and pestilential swamp of slave ry and degradation, and roëstablish beacons that shall for ever enlighten and dispel its gloom and corrup

In the bonds of a common humanity, I remain Very truly and respectfully,
HARRISON REED, U. S. Tax Collector for Florida.

### WHAT THE GENERALS SAY.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Illinois :-

"I wish you had been with me the other day at t rand Union meeting at Springfield in this State You have of course read of the meeting, and the no ble letter of President Lincoln, which was there read The most radical sentiments were uttered by all the speakers to whom I listened. We had three Major Generals, several Senstors, and the most promisent politicians of the West. All, without a solitary ex-ception, came out find-footed for Emancipation and the utter extinction of slavery. It was refreshing to Bright's as can well be? These are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. T. Miner Glisson, the Lord Chancellor Bethell, Mr. Cardwell, Sir B. Peel, (going back to his grandfather.) Mr. Hutt, and Mr. Stansfeld.

It is the very characteristic of our polity that it field, not only declare their full appropriate the political career open to desert; and every Emancination policy, but one of the West. All, without ception, came out flat-footed for Em hear Generals Prentiss and Oglesby, just from the etion of the Emancipation policy, but openly boast of their efforts in freeing slaves, and commend in the strongest language the conduct of colored soldiers in the field. There is everything to hope from this revolution in public sentiment. When a man like Logan, long known as 'Dirty Jack' for his hand in framing the execrable Black Code of this State, (now, happily, adead letter,) converted by actual experience of the popular institution, that its most determined anterone. peculiar institution into its most determined anta-nist, comes home to Egypt, and preaches anti-slave in the midst of that region of negro-laters, all tr men have reason to thank God and take courage." ost determined antago

NEW URLEANS, Sept. 10, 1863.

NEV Editor of the Boston Lib My Dran Sin-Encl

Yours, truly, GEO. E. T. Linds, and No. 2 Magnzine st., New Orleans, La.

We found nothing enclosed in this letter, but perceive that other editors in the city have been favorperceive that other editors in the city nave edition of ed with a similar letter, and doubt not the omission of the sample allided to by the writer was an oversight. May this first bale of free labor cotton be the forerunner of millions of similar bales in the course of time, ner of millions of similar bales in the course of time.

announce that the old and long approved Anti-Slavery Association of Essex county will hold a Quarterly Meeting, on Sunday, October 4th, in Danvers, at the Town Hall. [Particulars next week.]

"THE PULPIT DIVORCED FROM THE TEN-PERANCE CAUSE!"

ADDRESSED TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

DEAR BRETHERN: We shall not waste King's English to prove that Intemperance is getting the apper hand of us, and, like a sea of fire, threaten to roll over the nation.

oil over the nation.

Sad demonstrations of this boldly stare us in the ace; and the watchman on Zion's walls who falls to liscover this is blind, in a significant sense. A change has come over our profession touching this case. has come over our profession touching this case.

We have preachers—anccessors of the very new vio inaugurated the Temperanco movement—who yes by year totally ignore it, alike in sermons and in prayers! Pulpits which thirty years ago roared like Simai against this abomination, are now silent as the grave, whilst others give it merely a passing notic.

Whence this change—whence this "divorce" from successors of the very men who

Whence this change—whence this "divorce" a great and suffering cause? Are clergymen bibbers? Are clergymen sots? Does con tors, and the like—clergymen are eminently temper ate—bright specimens of the virtue.

Churlish men say, "the pulpit is shorn of strength and has had its day." True, it has lost its strong hold on the populace in some measure. True, it is not in vested with a halo of superstitious veneration as in dark ages. But, thank God, we have pulpits still, which have not lost an lota of vital energy to battle power equals pulpit-power when in right shands!
When a preachet—a true man—stands up in his place, and wields the law of God and the gopel of Christ against this giant iniquity, he is the imperoaction of moral power, and he creates moral power in all about him—the very power which is indist to carry this Reform into the strong-holds of He is a water-wheel which sets ten thousand

spindles whirling.

How then, has it come to pass that pulpits one so effective, preachers now so able, do compartively so little against this destroyer? What causes have wrought this change, and rendered pulpits, so in

Other agents, we answer, have arisen, and in som sense become our substitutes, and assumed our re-sponsibilities; and our failing to stand up in sur places, and faithfully to apply the word of God to this evil, has occasioned infinite mischief to a cause we all

1. We have placed undue reliance on WARRING TONIANS. These reformed inebriates came from Baltimore and other cities, from theatres, gip-talares and the " breathing-holes of hell!" They quent men. Delirium tremens made them eloquent, and they taught us a new and magnificent lesson, that a drunkard is not beyond the compassion of God, and though possessed of a legion of devils, he can be re-stored, and sit at the feet of Jesus. They accomd a grand work in their own way, and we coase ot to thank God for it.

But they were not men of cultute. They had no dence, and many of them no religion. unable to analyze poisonous drugs and drink, and, of course, unable to instruct the public relative to mportant principles involved in this reform. Hence, when ministers of Christ relaxed their efforts a many did when Washingtonians took the field and imagined that these new lights would perfect a work which they had begun, they made a capital mistake The substitution of their instruction for the lumi nous instructions of a faithful and fearless pulpit van like substituting the fitful, flery flashes of Etna or Vesuvius for the light of the sun. 2. Many of us have placed undue reliance on Pao

2. Many of us nave places under Laws against and farious traffic indispensable, we labored indentigally them. When secured, we imagined out civil authorities would execute them, irresp what clergymen in their pulpits might or might sot do. Having secured wholesome laws, we seemed di-posed to have the comfort of them; we supended our vigilance, and reposed on our laurels. Hence, laws just and good, precisely adapted to meet the "GREAT EVIL OF THE AGE," are not executed in our cities and large towns. Purse-proud, ruby-faced distillers and venders make them "a by-word and history," attrup riots, trample down all law, in disregard of God and man. Why, we ask, is prohibitory law a failure? Because moral power does not come for ward to support it. Churches do little or nothing about it, because pulpits do little or nothing about it; and, as the execution of the law is committed to men who care little or nothing about it, of course it is not executed, and we mouthfully fail in as grand a legi-

lative measure as ever was devised.

8. We have placed undue reliance on Prores SIONAL LECTURES. A preacher, intret prayers of his church, intrenched amidst the elements of the law and gospel, amidst motives drawnents of the law and gospel, amidst motives drawnents. from time and from eternity, may wield, if he will, a power well-nigh divine.

power well-nigh divine.

Thirty-four years ago, several sermons on the meture and effects of intoxicating liquors were delivered in the Theological Chapel at Andover. They were delivered on the Lord's day, on consecutive Sabath, in the presence of STUART, PORTER, WOODS—may of might—and in the presence of a most fastidious audience. Now, we have gladly listened to many professional lecturers since then; we have admired the dramatic genius and matchless eloquence of Google, but the form of the wit and poetry of Jevet, where he was and poetry of Jevet. aughed and cried under the wit and poetry of Jevil, aughed and cried under the wit and poetry of Jevil, and thanked him for his scientific instructions; but those sermons made a deeper impression than all the res we ever heard. Those sermons, we dare say, lectures we ever neart. I note sermon, as a still live in the minds of many clergymen now lake ing wide as under over our vast territory. The mentum they gave still "operates unspent."

The fact is, questions of Salvation and Damasim are involved in this theme. Hence, when a goly are involved in this theme.

are involved in this theme. Hence, man takes the pulpit, prepared to preach on this as other. Bible themes, the hallowed association of prayer, time, and place, wonderfully combine to prayer, time, and as a prince he prevails.

Brethren, let us do our appropriate work, and give ch on this as

noble, worthy lecturers every enconfigura-theirs; but no longer substitute their appeals, lowers capitizating, for the instructions of God's word. Way exchange the pulpit for the platform! Why exhange our seal by raising a hundred dollars for some "clo-quent orator," and do nothing till he comes, and whe he comes load him with noisy applause, and do ord-ing afterwards.

ing afterwards?

We have given a dozen years and more to the Tenpersince cause. We have been "everywhere," preschpersince cause. We have been "everywhere," preschpersing against Tobacco and Strong Drink. Whereter

against Tobacco and Strong Drink and there clerg." ing against Tobacco and Strong Discovering we have labored, we have seen here and there clerify we have seen here and there with Christian we have labored, we have seen here and there deriff-men fully awake, battling the monster with Christian weapons in a fearless and successful manner. Drass-shops and the whole paraphernalia of drunkards have gone down under their scathlog toogues. Ilmits to the power of an honest pulpit. We have seen thirteen dram-shops demolished by a couple of seen thirteen dram-shops demolished by a couple sermons from a young preacher, and the ploughships of reform delay. seen thirteen pletely through the place!

sermons from a young present.

of reform driven completely through the place! urious men! They do much to atone for the defect
of a whole profession. Their reward is on high!

We have seen others—fine gentlemen, due present
with treat this as a vulgar cause, and who far
they may compromise their dignity if they "took if
they may compromise their dignity if they "took if
with one of their flegers"! The subject was about
with one of their flegers. m in a clerical body of late. member objected, and, with a swell of gre moved "that it be not entertained, a port with the dignity of the body "!

We have seen others, who have never investigated the deadly nature of intoxicating agents, and have the deadly nature of intoxicating agents, and know nothing of their fatal power on the souls of their ba-ers, and nothing of their fatal power to reader then uncleas as preachers of the Gospel. They remind so of a young and popular preacher, who said, "I sta fine thing to have a man come round, and tell as all

toneties, es may never rid the world of this great curse of course, will never do what the church of destined to do whenever done; but such socieis destined to do wnenever done; but such socie are doing good in manifold ways easily specified doing good in manufacture was a significant of the magnitude grace they might turn upon the same and ask, "What pulpits or order of pulpits, and ask, "What pulpits or order of pulpits, and ask socialises old or new, are doing anything, ast socialises old or new, are doing anything,

memory on many, in this certifier crisis; if the consider their pulpits too mend to admit this theme. They think it well ment to acoust this theme. I ney think it we could be reason on Temperance on secular occasion to give it a slight touch on fast days and storm by: but to preach a seemon on this mighty evil on the Sabbath, when influential signers are at church, piolste the sanctity of God's house, and all no

We seek such brethren, does not the use of int We see the brethren, does not the use of intoxi-ming drugs and drinks transgress the laws of life, and is not such transgression the very essence of sin? And should not pulpits preach against sin? We sak, at sof such drugs and drinks obstacles to the converare not such orange and orange oversion of the world, and

sin, we ask, does the Bible assault with such What sin, we ask, does the work of the formidable power si that of Intemperance? Not the formidable power si that of Intemperance which now infuriates our mobs, the comptimes hads our armies; not the type of Intemperance hads nor whose aliment is "liquid death and dis whose aliment is tion!"; but the Bible hurls its denuncia Intemperance in far milder forms—In

too holy! What place is too holy in which When, brethren, shall we rid our rk for God! When, brethren, shall we lid bar sion of this pious legerdemain? When shall the glorious Reform from a Christian standre riev this glorious Reform from a Christian stand-post, place it among Christian ethics, and so preach dat we shall impress perishing thousands about us with the terrible truth that "no drunkard can inherit The Profession is infinitely in debt to the Temper

The Profession is infinitely in debt to the Temper, see case, and gratitude should arm our pulpits against "The Great Evil of the Age." Fifty years go derguen generally indulged in the cup, and may were dranken. They drank in their parochial calls from bouse to house—they drank at tea-parties, redding and funerals, and in all ministerial conventions. They marched to sparkling decanters no less consult that toners marched to dramathons by city ios. They marched to sparking decanters no tess propoly than topers marched to dram-shops by city bell, which rang out the toddy-hour. Many drank to stir degradation, and the winds of heaven whistled ere the bones of many whom drunkenness hurled from-pulpits into dishonored graves. Hence, dear consider " the rock whence we were hewn ' centuren, consider "the rock whence we were newn" consider the terrible Crisis through which we are passing. Scorn no more this bleeding cause, but "play

"The Temperance Cause," said a titled divine, then addressing an immense body of clergymen in Brothyn, N. Y., "The Temperance Cause—a cause relast an effect!" How becoming the Occasion, the Presence, and an Epoch when the flood-gates of Insuprance are lifted up, had a counter sentiment beactered: The Temperance Cause—a blessing to on, people and tongue. As ambassadors of the world's Redeemer—ourselves redeemed from drukards' graves—we will declare with unfaltering bague the whole counsel of God against an evil which tens to whelm the nation in destruction.
chburg, Mass. GEO. TRASK.

Fitchburg, Mass. NOTE FROM REV. O. W. DENNISON.

Is the Editor of the Liberator :

Our mutual friend, Dr. Brown, editor of the Amer on manufactured in the Liberator, containing a letter from Rev. J. Sella Martin, written is Losdon, on the 24th of July last, in which he

"One American had just shamefully failed in his strong of our cause by a lack of truthfulness—al-bring himself to be called the chaplain of the George Gravold—any, even thus styling himself."

I appeal to your sense of justice to allow a brid

in your paper, to explain this matter. "He is just in little, is just also in much."
seet to England in the George Griswold as a passeager. The President was made aware of my go-ps, and that my only object would be to speak to the

mass of the English people, especially those in lacuhire, on behalf of free labor in America. On unvivagin England, I was at once introduced, by reties, as the chaplain of the ship. It was at a thing of my own choice, nor had I anticipate The position was accepted because the expedition a see of mercy, and gave me access to the hearts the people I longed to reach with a plea for our eaty. I performed its duffes faithfully, remaining as board-antil the cargo was all discharged, and on it way to the operatives for whom: It was intended. On that day I left the ship, and immediately announced apers that my connection with the miss scity, I began and completed all my labors in

My friend, Mr. Martin, is evidently not informed o here facts. I will add, that my whole course it must Britain was in accordance with them. I no mly kept free from all party associations, but I fellow n one, who, however I may hed and still cherish in my heart-Willam Lloyd Garrison.

With regard to my having "shamefully failed" in With regard to my having "shamefully failed" in by samble efforts for our country while in England, late only to say, that I had 'free access to every spit and platfern I desired to enter. I addressed, in the course, the rept and platform I desired to enter. I addresses, in the course of my stay, not less than one hundred domand of the laboring people of the British Isle. Iwa recaired averywhere with respect, and listened by the theory of the cause of the flow of my meetings, in favor of the cause of the flow Spirits and the close of my meetings, in favor of the cause of the flow Spirits and the close of my meetings, in favor of the cause of the flow Spirits and the close of the the Free States; and at the last crowded gathering of intelligent Englishmen I had the happiness to appeal as a behalf of the freedom and equality of man, a was unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion that my maintenance.

A DEFENDER OF FREE SPEECH.

To the Editors of the Econing Post:—
Some twenty-five years ago, Charles C. Burleigh visited Wilkesburre, in Pennaylvania, for the purpose of
expressing free speech in behalf of freedom. He was
denied this constitutional right, and excerted out of
that pretty village in a manner not provided for in the
instrument which we call the charter of American
liferty. A meeting of "the people," is which George
W. Woodward, then an aspiring lawyer, took a promiment part, led to this aummary expusion of the volunter free speaker. Mr. Burleigh can no doubt testly
to the facts and the Rev. A. L. Post produce the files
of the Montrose Speciator containing the particulars.

The Hon. George W. Woodward, now a gubernato-

ther free speaker. All Bureage can in outs feating to the facts, and the Rev. A. L. Fost produce the files of the Montrose Spectator containing the particulars. The Hon. George W. Woodward, now a gubernatorial candidate for Pennaylvania, is the identical person who thus denied freedom of speech to one of his fellow-cligrens. He is the candidate of that party so clamorous for freedom of speech in behalf of slavery and rebellion. His record is consistent.

Freemen of Pennaylvania! pause, reflect, and discard the man who has shown himself capable of wresting from an American clitten his most sacred rights.

WHITE LABOR IN THE SLAVE STATES.

A prominent Democrat who lives and does business in our city, fand whose name, not for publication, but for the verification of this statement, leaf the service of the World, was induced some year since to buy an estate in Eastern Virginia, reputed rich in gold. He employed a foreman to develop it, hired twenty-five or thirty of the poor whites residing upon or adjacent to it to assist as laborers, and came here to attend to other business. But a few weeks had elapsed when he received a diapatch from his foreman, urging him to hurry back to Louisa county, and help the said foreman out of trouble. He promptly obeyed, and soon after reaching his estate was waited upon by three gentlemen, who proclaimed themselves a committee, from that he must not employ white labor on his estate, but must hirv or buy slaves. He ventured to remoustrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—dual his men were all natives of the State, and fixed WHITE LABOR IN THE SLAVE STATES. must hire or buy slaves. He ventured to remonstrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—that his men were all natives of the State, and fixed residents of the vicinage, &c., but was cut short by the spokesman (now the rebel General Jenkins,) with curt reminder that they had not proposed to argue the point—that it was not the policy of Virginia to encourage white labor where slaves were to be had—and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand, or take the consequences of refusal.

age white labor where slaves were to be had—and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand, or take the consequences of refusal.

Here one of the white laborers—a respectable, worthy citizen, over fifty years old, who happened to be present or passing—ventured to interpose the query;—"But what are we to do to support our families?"
"Dun't you know enough to hold your tongue?" responded the scion of chivalry, with such a look as he might have beslowed upon one who had undertaken to lecture him on physiognomy. The poor white man was cowed into adject silence; the New Yorker said that he had no choice, so he machoide children, and proceeded to hire the negroes of his domineering neighbors as he needs must. He was paying the white eighty cents in cash per day; they told him they would work for sixty cents rather than to be thrown off; but though he wanted their work and they wanted his money, they were all under the yoke of an iron despottem, and had to succumb—N. Y. Tribus, a

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. A St. Louis correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of Sept. 4th, writes as follows:—

A St. Louis correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of Sept. 4th, writes as follows:

Missouri this week has been thrown into more than ordinary commotion by an unwar-like demonstration. The Emancipation Convention at Jefferson City has been the great attraction. Three years ago, such a gathering could hardly have been locked for—in fact, the holding of it at all would have been a difficult matter. See how the world moves! Here is a Coverention at which two-thirds of the counties of the State are represented by delegates, all declaring themselves in favor of immediate emancipation. Nothing but the most unconditional loyalty is expressed. For the first time in the history of the nation, a great party has adopted a platform of unconditional freedom as the basis of a thorough State organization. It chances of success at an election at the ballot-box are not certain, but they rank at least among the possibilities. Careful and impartial men are of opfision that the political strength of the two great parties have been as the state is nearly equal.

At the close of the session, a band of music was brought into the hall, and for an hour the Convention was made happy by listening to the popular and particite airs of the day. Finally, "John Brown" and the "Battle-Cry of Freedom" were sung amid tumultuous excitement. All this occurred in the hall where, two years ago, Gov. Jackson's Military Bili was passed, and a vote was nearly obtained for declaring Missouri out of the Union. "A Committee was appointed to visit the President, and to lay before him a list of grievances such as were mentioned in the resolutions. Three candidates for Suprems Judges were nominated, all of them being men pledged to the support of the unconditional Union ticket. It is possible that another Convention will be called in the latter part of the year.

another Convention will be called in the latter part of the year.

At Springfield, Illinois, there was a grand mass Convention yesterday, of which the telegraph has doubtless given you full accounts.

It might be inferred from the great attendance and immense enthusiasm on this occasion, that there is nothing but loyalty in Illinois. This is far from the case. No less than four actual collisions with the military have occurred there in the past two weeks, resulting in one, instance in the death of a Provost Marshal and one of his assistants. The day before the Convention at Springfield, there was a disloyal gathering only fifteen miles west of that town, where several hundred armed men were present. This is but a specimen of the state of affairs in Illinois. A large part of the population is seriously disloyal, and will need the strong military arm before long.

will need the strong military arm before long.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, one of the foremost citizens of Maryland, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he gives, with admirable clearmess, the reasons which in common fairness demand that not only the free negroes and free whites, but also the blacks now held as slaves, ought to be enlisted in our armies. The population of Maryland is about 750,000. Of these 80,000 are free negroes, and 87,000 are slaves. The slaves are held by about 16,000 persons. The Government has deputed an officer to enlist the free negroes of Maryland into the service. Judge Bond is of opinion that, in justice to the great mass of the white population, the slaves ought also to be enlisted. By taking away the free blacks and learning the slaves, he says, the Government compels those who employ workingmen in the State to hire slaves to de their work. He remarks that the present course, of enlisting only the free blacks, in effect puts money into the pockets of the sixteen thousand slaveholders, at the expense of the remaining six hundred thousand whites; it saddles slavery upon Maryland, signist the wishes of a great part of her people; and it protects and guards the interests of a small majority of sixteen thousand persons, to the injury of the great mass of the population. He says, that so far a regards the service owed by persons to the Government, the slave is on an equality with the apprentice and the minor. These are all bound to their masters or parents under

him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Government takes that if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him if he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him is he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him is he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him is he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The Him is he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and twenty-one.

The Him is he is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The work of the Him is he is the him is the cavalry of Gen. Burnaide, who is severely ensured for not having arrived earlier. Two of Gen. Standard the Cavalra Regiment, in which he says that he had an interview with Gen. Custometric that is had reference to picket firing opposite Fredericksburg, and an ording at all was said as to peace. Col. Hill adds:

"I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a unbing at all was said as to peace. Col. Hill adds:

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"I am

mission was a complete success. A copy of the federals to such terms as we may dictate, which, in my opinion, should be Mason and Dixon's line as boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississipple below Cairc, full indemnification for all the nervoes stolet and property destroyed, the restoration of Fortress Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and all other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will come in as the only direct strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will come in as the only direct strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will come in as the only direct strongholds which may have fallen into their possession of the war until the now existing fragments of the old Union break to pieces as a subjugated and evanquered and cohered solders have already been mustered to go of correct and an evanded and curver counties and the subject of the mater's home in Anne Arundel and Curvert counties which are already been mustered to go of corrections and submitted and evanquered to the corps in possession of the metric and evanquered and conquered to the corps in possession of the metric and evanquered to the corps in possession of the metric and evanquered to the

THE LIBERATOR.

to be fall of rebel troops, ther accounts state that it may be a week yet be-Gen. Gillmore can open fire upon Charleston, mounting of gans on the North end of Morris

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Island:—

DEPARTERST OF THE SOUTH,

HEAD QUARTERS, IN THE FIELD,

Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier General Commanding is enabled to congratulate this army on the signal success which has now crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. For Sunter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor, you have made the theatre of one of its proudest riumphs. The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years, and has been his pride and bosst. It has been strengthened by every appliance known to military seigner, and has been his pride and bosst. It has been strengthened by every appliance known to military seigner, and has been his pride and bosst. It has been strengthened by every appliance known to military seigner, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crambled to ruiss. Its formidable batteries are silenced, and though a hottle flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck. Forts Wagner and Gregg, rendered unmorable by their pouracted resistances and the succession of the production of the succession of the world every succession of the succession of the world every succession of the succession of hot in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor or Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag, and the rebellion itself was inaugurated. To you, the officers and sudders of this command, and the gallant Navy which has cooperated with you, are due to thanks of your Commander and the country and the tentary of the command, and the due to the substance of the substance

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier General Commandi

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Morris Island, says:—

A correspondent of the New York Herold, writing from Morrls Island, says:

"The scene which presents itself to the eye of a visitor at Fort Wagner, this morning, is one of uter wreck and ruin. The broken parapets, the dismounted guns, the sand piled up before the entrances of the bomb-proof, the boits and fragments of exploded shell with which the terreplein is paved, and, more than all, the heaps of rebel slain, some lying in the sun, and others half-buried in the loose sand, show what a fear-ful ordeal the garrison passed through. The stench arising from the decaying dead is sickening and over-powering. Many ware buried at night, just below the surface of the terreplein, to be uncarthed and torn to pleces by the missiles which on the following day continued to plough through the work. Here at arm stelks stilly out of the ground, and there a shoeless foot is visible, while in another corner are three bodies, one clad in a major's uniform, laid carefully aside for burial; but left in the hurry of departure for us to put away. Existence must have been terrible while the bombardment was going on. Even now the odor of the apartment is almost intolerable. The garrison, which consisted of about fourteen hundred men, was here huddled like sheep in a fold, without sunshine to illuminate or air to breathe. The ceiling, formed of these partment is almost intolerable. The garrison, which consisted of about fourteen hundred men, was here huddled like sheep in a fold, without sunshine to illuminate or air to breathe. The ceiling, formed of the garrison is a scarcely to afford standing room. Dead bodies are scattered here and there, contributing their effluvia to the horrid stench arising from the accumulation of human filth and nastiness. I could only remain for a moment in the place. Officers and privates who enter it fee hurriedly away as if from plaque or pestilence. The only furniture of the room was a table made of rough boards. One or two rough coffins were there, whether empty or not I did not endeavor to ascertain.

much like the fiddlers and sand crabs with which the ground is thronged."

Foar Sumter. The New York Commercial says that before the late assault on Sumter, Admiral Dahlgren had satisfactorily ascertained that there were only twenty men left to garrison the fort; but, unfortunately, he made his preparations for the assault during daylight, which aroused the vigilance of the relies, who reinforced the garrison immediately after nightfall with certainly not less than a thousand men, and had every preparation made to give the storming party a warm reception.

On the morning of the 16th, the magazine of one of the rebel batteries on Sand Point, near Fort Johnson, exploded with terrific violence, destroying the battery, its magazine, gans, &c. One hundred rebel prisoners, taken on Morris Island, came North in the McClellan.

A Morris Island letter says the rebels have recently

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE AR-MIES OF ROSECRANS AND BRAGG!

MISS OF ROSECKARS AND MISSON MISSON ROSECTARD AND MISSON Adesperate battle commenced on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, near Chattanooga, and raged with various success during the day. Several onsets of the rebels were repulsed, but they succeeded in breaking our centres. The gap was, however, closed by fresh troops, and the position recovered. The fight was principal-

ed are few.

New Yoax, Sept. 22. The Tribune's special dispatch says that such parts of Gen. Rosecrans' army official dispatches, concerning the attless of Saturday and Sunday, as are deemed proper for publication, it is presumed, will be sent to the press. The general summing up that after two days of severe fighting in which General Interesting the which General Succerans, with greatly inferior forces, how the shock of 140,000 rebels, comprising forces, how the shock of 140,000 rebels, comprising the shock of 140,000 r

"We have conversed, recently, with several large aveholders from Southern Kentucky. They say at the decline in the price of slaves is from thirty to ty per cent; the average decline being nearer the terr figure. The price of a slave depends almost holly upon his personal situation and feelings. A eady slave who has a wife on or near his owner's rm, is considered valuable in his neighborhood. But

wrote from Charleston, on the 29th ult, as follows:—
I have omitted to state in previous letters that the
captured negroes, who were turned over to the State,
by the inflitary authorities a few weeks ago, were
the original to the state of the state,
or Monday. On motion of counsel on their side, the
cases were postponed until Thursday week. Able
counsel have been assigned the prisoners, and other
steps taken to secure them a fair and impartial trial.
Public sentiment here is against a rigid execution of
the law, and I shall not be surprised if a piea in defence that they were acting not of their own free
will, but under compulsion, should avail in securing
a verdict of acquittal.

THE RAID ON KANSAS JUSTIFIED. The accounts of Quantrell's retreat are as little worthy of belief as those of his conduct at Lawrence. According to his men have been overtaken and put to death in cold blood. That Lane and his horde of miscreants have, indeed, seized and murdered eighty clifzens of Missouri in cold blood, squite probable; but that they were Quantrell's men is not at all probable. The expedition to Lawrence was a guilart cade perfectly fair blood at the enemy; but as it fell keary upon him, and as the population of Kaneass is motignant and goesniferily synd description, no doubt can be entertained that it will be made the excase and pretext of every species of stroctites in Missouri, until the Confederate leaders do what they ought to have done, and what they are falsely accused of doing. A resort to lex tations in its most decisive form, is the only hope of safety in Missouri, as it soon will be everywhere.—Richmond Examiner.

"Let the people [of the Confederacy] not be down-cast at the result at Gettysburg, nor by the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. These losses will MORE THAN MADE GOOD TO US by the dis-organization of Northern society, which will result from the EXPECTED TRIUMPH OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY."

COPPERHEAD RESOLVE. At a District Convention of the Democracy of Long Island, N. Y., held on the 14th inst. the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

mously passed:—
"Resolved, That we favor the withdrawal of every Federal soldier from Southern soil, and the absolute abandonment forever of the claim warranted by no clause in the Constitution, nor by any consideration of natural or moral equity; that we have no right to invade the territory of any State to impose by forcupon the citizens of such State a government to which they never consented, and which they will never voluntarily obey."

Resolved. That the Administration of Horatio Seymour, as Governor of New York, meets our highest approval; and the eigen schief he disniged in putting down a landers and reckless mob.

We have a natural fondness for the ridiculous, and to above made us laugh for twenty minutes.—N. Y.

BETTER NEWS FROM ENGLAND. The Washington prespondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

"A private letter from an American gentleman now in Great Britain, where he enjoys excellent opportunities of information, was received yeaterday.

The writer says that a remarkable change has come over the public opinion of England within the last few weeks. It now favors the North as strongly as it has heretofore favored the South. Among the distinguished converts is Mr. Gladstone, who will take an early opportunity of declaring himself the friend of the Union. The writer is assured upon high authority that the rebel rams will not be permitted to sail, or that if they do sail they will each be escorted by an English ironelad, instructed to prevent them from violating the neutrality of Britain. It is added that a large amount of capital is awaiting the settlement of the ram question, in order to seek investment in American securities. Our recent victories are regarded as the cause of this change of front by England."

only that the Conteners of the leaders know it to be so.

The Union Emancipation Society have addressed a memorial to Earl Russell on the subject, similar to hat of the Emancipation Society, urging a prompt investigation.

The London Star, taking up the shameful arowal of Earl Russell, that the Government of England has not the power to prevent its ewn citizens from warring upon nations with which England is at peace, says:—

Pesce, says:

"The letter is an invitation to shipbuilders to set the law at defance. It is a proclamation to all the world, that the Government of Great Britain is unable to prevent its subjects going to war upon their own private account with nations against whom the Government has no cause of complaint. If this is to be our attitude in future, we shall be treated as allens in the commonwealth of nations, as a next of privateer beliefers, unworthy of the style and title of a great Power, and deserving neither sympathy nor quarter at the hands of others when the weakness of the Administration involves us in hostilities."

MERTING OF THE REPUBLICAY ASSOCIATION. A large gathering was present on Monday evening at the Republican Association Rooms, to listen to a speech of Mr. Glies B. Stebbins, of Roochester, N. Y. on the subject, "Our Home Work for the Safety and True Greatness of Our Republic." This work he considered to be specially one of argument and instruction, or the forcing home on the real authors of this war the gulft thereof; the enlightening of the public as to the difference between our time and times of peace when discussing free speech, and the removal of prejudice and false conceptions from the minds of the ignorant. The war he conceived is be one of ideas, as well as one of bayonets; hence the need of argument, as well as of military power. The whole address was very eloquent and able, and was instead to, to the end, with the greatest interest. It was a speech that is well worthy of publication.—Detroit paper.

Detroit paper.

13 The Boston Pilot, a Roman Catholic journal of the vilest pre-slavery sort, is much exercised be cause one of the great lights of the Roman faith has thrown his influence into the scale of heart has been successful to the product of the Administration and impartial liberty by advocating the emancipation policy and the revolutionizing doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. The editor, Patrick Donahoe, call the Abolitionizar "a bered of infidel, Posterieris transference of the Community o

emocratic enameters so is too loyal to go for secession, as neinciples. Mr. Lan

5 is sumping to estate of the late to say, that a jinear of good Democrats could put all the negro ope in the United States to flight. Mr. Jefferson J. combs of Cincinnall, who boosts that his father is a site man from one of the first families in the South,

The regiments returning from Port Hudson speak in glowing terms of their kind treatment on the way home: "As the train rolled slowly up to the various stations, men, women and children were seen loaded with delicious visinds to bestow upon the returning soldiers. All memory of hard tack and salt junk fad-ed away before the wenerous stores of fresh milk.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th. The report that the flat that Major Anderson had with him at Fort Sumte was taken, is untrue. Peter Hart, the hero who has so much to do with it at the time, says the flag is it safe keeping in this city.

safe keeping in this city.

Anout Countried Chickers. The checks that we have received near Chattanooga, the failure of the Texas incursion, and other little reverses that have occurred of late, will moderate the zeal not only of those who are getting up nice little plans for the restoration of the Union. Are they not counting their chickens before they are latched 1 Doubtleas the chickens will be hatched in due time, but until they are, it is not safe to estimate their number, or to put too much confidence in their proceeds in the market.

COLORED SEAMEN IN THE NAVY. An unofficial estimate of the number of colored seamen in the Navyshows that there are now about 5,000 in that branch of the public service. They were originally introduced as cooks and stewards, and for years were not seen on deck. Long before the war, however, they were allowed in the "after guard," and got along so well with the saliors and marines that the propriety of putting them in "the top" soon became apparent. At present they are seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys—the marine corps and the ward-room being the only portions of a man-of-war from which they are excluded.

MASSACHUSETTS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES. The third Massachusetts account with the United States has recently been transmitted to Washington, by the auditor, Levi Reed. The amount disbursed on behalf of the general government is \$8,305,000 and there is still due to Massachusetts the sum of \$1,829,922.

the sum of \$1,829,922.

27 A Mr. William O. Cram, of Hampton Falls, a conscientious peace man, was among the conscripta. He could not send a substitute—that would be making war by proxy, and he regarded it equally wrong to pay commutation. Being a non-resistant, he could not resist the draft, and consequently surrendered himself to the authorities. He passed the surgeon, and was sent to be uniformed. But he declined to don the garb of a man of war, and was, in consequence, with martyr like forbearance, deprived of his ordinary auit, and, like a babe of a day's age, clothed by the attendants. He objects to carrying a gun from conscientious motives, and what is most singular will, it is said, decline to draw pay ! He has gone will, it is said, de Concord, a soldier

DRAFTED QUAKERS. Three Quakers who wer

THE COLLECTOR FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT. E. L. Pierce, Eeq., who has been appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Third District, will, we understand, assume the duties of his office on Monday

5th by our own guns—Charles Van Allen, of Lenox Mass., and Aaron Spencer, of North Lee, Mass., bot of Co. A, 54th Mass. regiment.

Mrs. Clem White of Selma, Ala., a sister of the wife of Abraham Lincoln, recently presented a Confeder ate Jack to the gunboat Huntsville, at Mobile.

J. A. Baldwin, postmaster and grocer at Craneville, N. J., was drawing some kerosene oil from a barrel for a customer, Monday ovening, when it caught fire and exploded, probably instantly tilling him, and setting the building on fire. The house in which were both store and dwelling was entirely consumed.

Toget J. W. Ames, of the regular army, son of Judge Seth Ames, of the Superior Court of this city, and grandson of Fisher Ames, has been appointed coloned of the colored regiment which has just been raised in Pennsylvania. Col. Ames was a graduate of Haryard in 1864, and a classmate of Col. Lowell, of the 2d Mass. Cavalry.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 21. The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette county. The soldiers of the 5th State militar, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was beared

burned.

During the past week, one thousand persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cast County, under Gen. Ewings order, is nearly depopulated.

A part of the expedition to Texas has reculted disastrously. The steamers Sachem and Clifton were

astrously. The steamers Sachem and Clifton were disabled and captured in an attack on the batteries at Sabine Pass, and Gen. Franklin's command, which awaited the action of the navy,has returned to New Orleans.

Solution Assay are settled to New Oriens.

SERVICES AT THE SHILDIT CHURCH. On Sunday ovening, solemn services were held in the Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church, New York, to the memory of the colored men killed in the late riots. Interesting details of the manner of their death were given by Mr. Vincent Colyer and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett. The attendance was large and respectable, and the most profound attention was paid to the addresses that were made. Mr. Colyer gave a repetable account of the death of Abraham Franklin, Febri Heuston, Williams Jones, Junes Costello, Mr. Williams, Wm. Johnson, Angustus Sinart, Jeremiah Robinson, Wm. Henry Nichols, Mrs. Derickson, Joseph Reed, and Samuel-Johnson. The Rev. Mr. Garnett followed in his usual felicitous manner. He said that slavery was the cause of the riot, and that times the riot the colored people had been more respected than before. A small treat "To the Memory of the Martyra" was distributed at the close of the deeply interesting services.

MARE ERSCYTON. With about fifty towns to hear from, the Union Majority for Governor is 18,312. The House of Representatives will stand 121 Union to 30 Democration. It appears probable that Smith is elected the Sents from Lincoln county by somewhere about 100 majority, and he will be the only Democratin that body.

in that body.

The President has recently received a letter from Gen. Grant, in which that officer gives in his hearty adhesion to the policy of the Administration as longurated by the proclamation of freedom, which he terms the most formidable weapon in the national argents.

J. M. Weiherbee, Jr., S.; R. W. Hennhaw, S.; William Dall, So; William Parker, 25; Mrs. Lydia Jackson, 25; Sriend, D. S. B. Sewall, 20; S. E. Sewall, S.; Thankful Southwick, S.; M. S. Soudder, 4; a friend, 3; John Saw-

J. H. STEPHENSON.

COLLECTIONS BY E. H. HEYWOOD. R. D. Draper, Hopedale, \$16; Westminster, 5.54; West Wrentham, 3.03; Sheldowville, 1.50; Milford, (Spiritual-late,) 10; Natick, 5.57;; Worcoster, (Spirituallate,) 10.

EF NEW ENGLAND PENALS MEDICAL COL-

EF NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL OUT-LEGE.—The Sirkeenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventeen weeks. Lec-ture fees, \$55. Alk will be affored to a limited number of students needing it. Any person re-prisons paying to the College \$100 cm send a student free of striken through its course of education. Address or apply to the substri-ber, at the College, No. 10 East Caston street, Boston. 3t. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Ser'y.

EF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY-" reorgan LS THE HUTCHISTON FAMILY—"reorganized, reconstructed and augmented," by the union of the "Hone of John" and "Tribe of Ass"—will conclude their series of spirit-stirring Concerts in the cause of Freedom, Humanity and Reform, on Friday (this) evening, Sept. 25th, and on Saturday afternoon and evening, at the Melopaon. Tekets of admission—evenings, for adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Afternoon, adults, 15 cents, children, 10 cents.

The character and object of their concerts, and the su-perior excellence of their singing, should scenre the most liberal patronage. Go and hear them !—[Ed. Lib.

EJ SABBATH NOTICE—Rev. L. A. Sawras, trans-lator of the Scriptures, will preach at Hospitalier Hall, 593 Washington street, next Sunday, at half-past 10, A. M., on Christianity and Christian culture; Its variotics, priniples and methods.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY, There will be a meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery So ty at Easy Phinogrow, Sunday, Oct. 11, day and oven PARKER PILLEBURY, S. H. HETWOOD and others

peak.

The passing months are fraught with the most m the passing means are irregin with the mean added-tions issues to the cause of freedom and humanity, and it is exceedy hoped there may be full delegations of friends from the adjoining towns.

OSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

AARON M. POWELL will speak in

Providence, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 27.

Mansville, "Tuesday, "29.

Pawtucket. "Wednesday, "30. Wednesday, " av. Thursday, Oct. 1. EF E. II. HEYWOOD will speak in Milford, Sunday,

t. 27, afternoon and evening.

MARRIED—In Kingston, R. I., on the 3d inst, by Rev . H. Wells, Mr. GEORGE H. MITCHELL, of New Bedford, o Miss Isabella M. FAYERWEATHER, of the former place.

DIED-In this city, Sept. 16, Col. E. F. B. MUNDRUCU ged 71. Col. M. was a participant in the revolutionary struggles of the Bradlian Government some years ago, and ed a regiment on the field of battle. After the insurgents are defeated, he with other officers, was hashed

his death.

He was enterprising and public spirited, and was highly statemed by those who knew him, especially by his colored fellow-citizens, with whose interests he closely identified himself. He leaves a wife and family to fament his loss. The fu atholic Church.

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 Sircet M. E. Church, Cincinna-ti, and late Amistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-AMDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

THIS is one of the most thrilling accounts of adventure and suffering that the war has produced. Capt. Green was wounded and captured at the great bettle of Shiloh; tried before several prominent Rebel Generals for his life, among whom were liardee, Bragg, and Beaurgard; incorrected in four falls, four pentlentiaries, sad twelve military prisons; secaped from Mason, Georgia.) and travelled berefoot through swamps and woods, by night, 250 miles; was fed by negroes in part, and substitute of for days at a time on frost. roots and berries, and was

ny fiction.

The work contains a fine steel portrait of the authorised such contents wood engavings illustrative of sirkhi ncidents of his experience among the robots. Even intonint--wery lower of his country--every man, wom at child should read this Book of Facts as they actual country.

The author has not only succeeded in making a narra ive of axciting interest, but has ingeniously interwove in the book many original and eloquent arguments in favor if a vigorous prosecution of the war against Rebellio

in the book many against of a vigorous presention of the war against Rebellion and Oppression.

Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. 285 pages.

Agents wanted in every sounty and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary inducements will be of-Specimen copies will be sent to any person for \$1, post paid, with particulars to Agents.

No narralite of personal adventure which has been published since the war beginn, equals this in instreet. The account he gives of the treatment of himself and his fellow-prisoners exceeds anything we have herefolter pred. —Philadelphic Evening Bulletin.

The Captain's graphic account of affairs in the South, during his long capitrity there, will be read with great interest. The Introduction is by Rev' Alexander Captain which is sufficient in likel' to warrant a large sale.—Pideaddphia Daily Inquier.

Address all orders to J. W. DAUGHADAY, Palitaker, 14 1308, Chestnut street, Philadelphia Sept. 11-1t

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to to the second second

PLOWERS IN THE MARKET. BY BELLE SUSE.

I've seen by the hillside, and down in the vali A meak little blosson, with checks illy pale; I've seen in the woodland the lovellest flowers rough the sunlight, and laugh in the on through the smilght, and laugh in the air been where the primrose unclosed to the air lew-dripping challon and sector hid there; joy never flowed in such rills to my heart some with your smiles in the crowd of the mark, Beautiful flowers, beautiful flowers! pi of the sunbeams and pearls of the showers, e you, I love you, O beautiful flowers!

watched where the rose-heart has whipered its low And plighted its faith in the ear of the dove; I'm strayed where the for glore hung over the rills, Where the eye of the dairy shome out on the hills; Due couled the blue hare-bells, and avange on the vines and seen the soft banks where the wood spytch twines betteen sorrer thrilled the sweet chords of my heart Likes the injekt of your smiles in the din of the mark, Securitied dowers, beautiful fewers! Took-prints of angels, their light in the bowers, I love you, I love you, O beautiful flowers!

I've been where the columbine lifted its head, And the wintergreen blushed with its berries of red ed along like a waif on the sea, I've wandered along like a calf on the sea, Where my music for heavy was the hum of the bee I've danced in the halls of the tangled wild-wood; And heard the loud year of the cataract's fixed; But peace never nestled is close to my heart, Till I bent o'er the flowers in the crowd of the mar ntiful flowers, beautiful flowers !

No cak gnaried branches, no ivy-hung towers
Would have blessed me like you, O ye beautiful flowers
My spirit was drooping, earth-weary and worn,
As I passed from my home in the early spring morn;
I yearned for the bill-tops, I planed for the vales,
Where I know the sweet flowers woodd the soft-scenter

gales.

But a crowd was around me; the tramp of a throng
Hushed the tremulous notes of the Spirit of Song;
Yet all their wild numbers flowed back to my heart
When I mw the bright flowers in the crowd of the mart.
Beautiful flowers!
Holy and pure are the mystical powers
That live in your presence, O beautiful flowers!

That live in your presence, O beautiful flowers!

I've seen gay wreaths over dark rocks flung,
And the moss-fringed nest where the oriole swung;

Twe seen the blue-eyed violet peep.

Like a timid child from the hedge-row deep;
And I've seen where the small star-flowerslooked up,
With its alivery eye, to the lily's cup;
But I knew not how precious they were to my heart,
Till I looked on their forms in the throng of the mart.

Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!

I've seen fair forms in the festive bowers;
Ye are brighter than they, O beautiful flowers!

The hunter, who follows the mountain stag Or the fleet chamols o'er the shelving erag. In the triumph and strength of the fearful hour, Thanks God for the smile of the Alpine flower. And thus would I murmur a hymn of Fer the blossoms that lighten our de And bless, from the deeps of a joyous heart,
These lights of the desert—the flowers of the mart
Beautiful flowers, beautiful flowers!

Black plumes may fall from the coming hours, But I'll think of you ever, O beautiful flowers! Adelphian Institute, Norristown, Pa. ican Baptist.

#### THE SLAVE IN TENNESSEE.

BY ELLEN MURRAY.

A slave, say you? and yet he stood Up straight beneath God's sky, And very rarely man on earth Has uttered words more high ; Roll back the scroll of history Find, if you can, a nobler phrase

By which our hearts are stirred!

A slave! how do we measure man?

Not now by birth or gold;

By spear that led the listed field;

By finer, fairer mould:

With earth's past youth these tests have passed;

We measure better now—

By size of mind, by warmth of heart, By soul-light on the brow !

So measure then this man—or slave!

He woke to sudden hope

Of freedom both for son! and limb,

Of wider thought and scope;

His puises met with easer beat

The first day of the west. The first day of the year, As larks that rise with hurried wing To greet the day-spring near.

Upon that dream of life broke in The fatal words, "Not free— To save the millions of the South, Our hands must pass by thee." Oh! many a heart-break less than this,

And many a lesser wrong Has swept away in ruin's flood Our great men and our strong. Our great me slave, looked calmly be Through grief to Calvery;
Then spoke, with sweetness drawn from the make my people free,
I take myself with willing heart
The future of the slave,

And bless the hand that pages me My helpiose race to save."

The measure of a man ! Not so ! We need a wider span,— An angel's measure it must be
To measure such a man.
How small to our blind eyes may seem. How small to our blind eye.

The struggle and the pain,
Falling the while to comprehence
The victory and the gain;

## FATHER ABRAHAM'S PROGLAMATION.

A BONG FOR THE CONTRABANDO

Father Abraham has spoken, and his words have magic power,
They tell us of the coming of the long-axpected hour:
Upon our night of sorrow the dawn of joy appears,
And our hearts best high with pleasure, though our ey

and our nexts sees nigh with piessure, though our eye be did not with tears.

Parewell to the old plantation on the island by the sea? To the solin and the overseer? Our home is with the free Beneath the flag of Freedom, with its red, white and bine We'll show that new-made freemen can be to Freedom true.

Father Abraham has spoken, and we answer to his call, From the cotton-fields and rice-awamps we're coming or Having drained the cup of Slavery, we fear no great

The chain cuts closer to the heart than the weapon of the

for. la pecce, say, claim the little to rank among the brave; In war, we claim the little to rank among the brave; And where the battle thunder-clouds in wildest-fury; We'll prove that black, as well as white, can show a br

the light of hope has entered where it never shore before. The Man has risen in his might where the Blave would

The Man has risen in his might where the Sieve would powerless lie.

And for honors Rabby Abraham he will not four to die. The slave may four his master, but loose his shoulded hand, And new-horn coprage fills his least as he gamps a free-man's brund if.

And when the harvest lead the yam, hi'll follow with the news.

To gain a pairiou's honored name, or fill a soldier's graves.

The Tiberator.

INPERIORITY OF THE NEGRO.

PONTIAC, (Mich.) Sept. 13, 1863.

Ms. Garrison—The idea has become so deeplimbedded in the mind of the masses, that the negri is inferior to the white man in all the moral and mer is interior to the write man in air the moral and men-all virtues, I will make no apologies for asking you to publish the following extract from a letter I have received from a friend in Grant's army, and who wit-nessed the bravery of black troops at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

The author is a native of the island of Barbadoes ; but his noble soul has aways touned the wintermity stem, and, though humble in life, he has uniformly posed and fought against it and its abettors, at all uses and on all proper occasions. He has not only

natural prejudice which exists in vulgar minds against the black race. Neither has he acted from motives of expediency, nor from "military necessity," but he has toved freedom for God's aske, and for the sake of humanity, and because it is beautiful and lovely, and he has hated slavery because it is unlovely and derillish.

Before the slaveholders' rebellion broke out, he was in favor of a penceful separation of the free from the slave States, because he supposed that would be the best way for the North to get rid of complicity with this great wrong, and, at the same time, of giving freedom to the slaves; for he thought, the South could not enstain the system without the strong arm of the national government. After the slaveholder had appealed to arms, he accepted the issue, and, though over fifty years of age, he passed bimself of for less than forty five, and enlisted as a private solider in a Wisconsin regiment, and has been battling slavery in that capacity ever since. But here is the extract.

Enw. M. A second the united was a single that the same time of giving the manual time of the release of the succession.

For my purpose, read what he says of Gen. Lane, and in coocclasion:

Gen. Lane's escaped was most miraculous. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they charged upon his house. He did not get notice till they cape the state, and the search the sake, slavery in that capacity ever since. But here is the extract.

EDW. M. MacGraw.

"Being left behind at Ducksport, in care of the the brayery and capability of our own raw black re-cruits, and to partake with them in the spree at Milli-The rebels had been skirt several days with our cavalry pickets, and finally drove them in. The second line of pickets was com-posed of three black regiments of infantry, who were commanded by skilful officers, and who repulsed the

rebels with great slaughter.

Gen. Sullivan sent Capt. Dillon, of the 35th Iowa Gen. Shill an sen capt. Julian, of the Ducksport, to muster every man who could bear arms, and march them to the Bend. A detachment of the 12th Missouri and 8th Iowa was there, who, ir convalescent detachment, were all the whi with our convaceant teams. The 12th Mis-roops that were in the engagement. The 12th Mis-souri and 8th Iowa guarded the hospital on Millikent large plantation, which contained seven hundred con-valescents, and a large stock of supplies. We started from our camp when the three gunboats hove in sight, and our black pickets held the rebels at bay

On the arrival of the boats, the black regimen were on hand to fall back to the river. This they did in a masterly manner. The rebels thought the negroes had broke and were running off, but they had not purhad broke and were tunning as well them far before they perceived the awful snare laid for them. The 12th Missouri and 8th Iowa and ourselves, with a full Iowa battery, lay concealed while they were chasing the negroes, and when in good distance of the river, so that the boats could shell them, we all poured in the most murderous fire that ever went into one body of men. They were struck with consternation. The black troops advanced again and outflanked them, driving them, pell-mell, into a ng their brains out with the butt ends of their The gunboats would have done more execuer range. In the meantime, the rebels skedaddled out of the swamp, and away from us, and thus con fessed to the superior bravery of a race of men whon they have oppressed and villified and despised so

long.

After the battle was over, I had a talk with Maj.

Owen, of the 9th Louisians (colored) regiment, and
asked him why three of his companies did not load
and fire as the rest of the troops, instead of using the
butt ends of their muskets. He laughed, and told me
that those companies were the last that came in, and that those companies were the last that came in, and they did not have their muskets given to them till a few days previously, and, in loading, being overantious and excited, the most of them had, made a mistake, and put the wrong end of the cartridge downward, (the ball end instead of the powder;) but when they found their mistake, instead of running care, they turned their history had forward and turned their pieces butt end forward, an reas into the renks of the recets, in the most daring manner.

If you have any Copperhead traitors in Michigan, who still insist that black troops will not fight white men, or that our white troops will not fight white side with them, tell them the battle of Milliken's Bend has settled that matter for the state of Milliken's

but the ly together! I was a body of men flung, as was the case was a body of men flung, as was the case Never was a body of men flung, as was the case here, promiseuously and hastily together, that fought so understandingly. There was no bickering or bad feeling; and if a blunder was made by one, it was instantly corrected by the other. One of the black regiments had a good position on a knoll, but fired their first two or three rounds two high. This was by the Iowa boys, who sung out to the troops, "Black boys, you are firing too considerably lower, and keep your postm-fire considerably lower, and keep your post— it is a good one." The pieces of the blacks antly came down to the proper level, as by magic, sent death by the wholesale into the rebel ranks. instantly came down to the and sent death by the who We lost about forty-two black privates and some of their officers, and twenty whites. The rebels lost about seven hundred! It was a decided victory for about seven hundred! It was a decided victory for us. The rebels were seven or eight thousand strong, and had boasted that they would break up our negro regiments, and also some of the plantations in the neighborhood that were worked on the new system of free labor. They made a grievous mistake. They undertook to organize again at Richmond, La., but our brigade went out and dispersed them, killed and took a good many prisoners, burnt Richmond, and scoured the country for twenty miles round.

Your Triend, Ww. C. Barrows."

### THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

I believe I know all the good points in that paper, but it is sometimes guilty in a way very irritating to any just and earnest mind.

but it is sometimes guilty in a way very irritating to any just and carnest mind.

When reading, last evening, Mr. Sumner's great speech upon our Foreign Relations,—a speech that will gather strength to our people, and rise like a sun of illumination upon the nations of Surope—a speech which, of itself, would secure him immortality, if that were not already secured,—I could but occasionally indulge the side-thought, that this same Springfield Republican sought his defeat last fall. The apology was made, that the lesding editer was then in Europe. Has he returned? I far any more whole-souled than the rest of the corps? We will see.

The readers of the Liberoin will pardon me for reminding them, in the first place, of something that appeared in this paper (Liberoin) of August 21st. The account of the release of Staaset's slaves in Bellimore, by Ool. Birney, is enough to move every Christian heart with unqualified joy, and the transaction doubtless thrilled the hosts of watchul angles; but how is the Springfield Republican, reputed to be on the side

of liberty, affected? It regrets this act, and ob-

"A slave-pen is a monstrous institution, as at y, but it is legal in Maryland, and it does not so by what law, military or other, these United officers override the laws of Maryland. Such a nore the cause of emancipation in the State, an

It was well added :-"By what law ! By the law of God, of course Birney is a Doctor utriusque juris."

Birney is a Loctor utriusqua juris."

Turn, now, to another case. We have all beer deeply shocked by the accounts of the sack of Lawrence. No better description of it has appeared that that given by Capt. Sidney Clarke, Provost Marsha of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota. He says

"The rebels were particularly anxions to captur Senator Lane, myself and Rev. H. D. Fisber, Cha lain in one of the Kansas regiments."

His own escape, with his life barely, was wonderfu For my purpose, read what he says of Gen. Lane, ar

o Quantres is, when the regular volunteers continued the pursuitlane's party killed about twenty of the villains. One
was a Lieutenant in Marmaduke's army.
Our people are intensely excited, and many of them
are under arms. What the Government will do is
not known. The "milk and water", policy of Schofield and Gamble in Missouri is responsible for this
terrible massacre. How much longer it will take the
President to retrace the steps he has taken in removing Curtis and appointing Schoffeld, I do not know.
I hope it will not be long. The tried people of Kansaa demand it. The tried friends of the Governmen
in Missouri also unite in asking the removal of Schofield. Nothing but the most vigorous policy will save

ared to appreciate (!) the following from the Springfield Rep inst., first editorial :-

inst., first editorial:—

"The meeting of individuals at Paoli, Kansas, on Tuesday, was evidently not so large a demonstration as was anticipated, and was chiefly remarkable for Jim Lance's speaking three hours in a heavy rain storm. It is hoped that he caught a severe cold, which will lay him till the excitement is over. With this mischief-maker out of the way, the authorities would soon restore quiet, and stand a fair chance of capturing and punishing the perpetrators of the recent outrages."

now and then appears in the sheet we are considering
a conservation that has done more to protract the war
than the energy of the rebels, or the more open complicity of

the Boston Post nor Courier even—we have not see their comments—have said anything about this blood

the Journal politically stands!

On the principle, for instance, that the H. W. Beecher and new school wing nowhere outside of their own denomination probably have so bitter haters as some of the old school and conservative within and union than certain individuals by organiza that traitors, in the first step, are ever provised unser-ples; that there can be but one right side to a moral question; that men must be friends, or practically en-emies to a principle; that outward victories only en-hance the danger of internal corruptions; and that conservation never did, and never can do any good. Many, including perhaps the editors of the afore-

said apers, fatally mistake, in regard to the last auggestion—the philosophy of conservatism and radicalism. They think there is positive good in conservatism; that some of it is necessary, while it is quite usable and respectable. If I remember exactly, Mr.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his casays, opines
that conservatism is needful. It is a most pernicious
error. "Radical as righteousness"—that is the only
wise motto; even conservatism is powerless for good.
It is a grave where there is neither "knowledge,
work or device" for the benefit of the living. Radicalism cannot only impel, it can also restrain. It is calism cannot only impel, it can also restrain. It is intelligent life. Conservatism would never put down

Our good President, such a year and of the world. When conservation has an audience, and scores any sway, he-be it said with respect—blunders, falls upon the wrong man, and appears almost like a born fool; the wrong man, and appears among the a or tool, the country atones with more blood, while he multiplies embarrassments for himself, and gives courage to the membes of his administration.

L. HOLMES.

## TO THE FRIENDS OF THE NEGRO.

DEAR FRIEND,-The negro laborers on the ent farms need shirts and shoes. Will the North fornish them ?

While the negro is a refugee, a pauper, and a pris-oner also—since military law challenges him when he attempts to follow the North Star outside the lines—he must look to the North for help. However worthy he may be of his hire, he is looked upon, by Govern-ment, as a pauper; and, although he is promised hall the fruits of the land he tills, his pay is neither forth-

oming nor certain.

He works well, marvellously well. I have see him sow the seed, drive the plough, and reap the har vest; and he is brisk, diligent, and thorough. He works well, but his clothes don't wear well. He

He works well, but his clothes don't wear well. He works himself out at his knees and his elbows; and would gladly, when Saturday night comes, work himself out of his ragged and soll-stained shirt, if you would send him nother to work himself into.

He is without money; but shirts are not without price here; and I pray the North to send shirts and shirting for hundreds of the needy. Don't forget the boys; and remember the comes also, for they, too, work in the field.

in the field.

The soil of many of the farms is stony, and hard to tread. The men are foot-sore; and the women are soften kept from the field from want of shoes.

Will not every "Contraband Society" in the North

Will not every "Contraband Society" in the North send us a box, by way of remembrance?

Let the shirts and shows come first, though our need of other clothing is urgent.

The boxes may be directed LUCY CHASE, care of Dr. Brown, Norfolk, Va.

Yours, very truly, my dear Mr. Garrison,
LUCY CHASE.

Norfolk, (Va.) Sept. 16th, 1868.

The new organ for the Music Hall, Boston, is 47 feet wide, 18 deep, and 70 high; contains 6500 pipes, 85 through stops, and has four manuals; it weights between 55 and 70 tons, and it will cost complete about \$60,000.

TRICT OF COLUMBIA

the contrabands of the District of Columbia was held at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church in Washington, on Thursday evening, 13th ult, and the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character. The church was densely filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the large number of white citizens present indicated the interest taken in the commendable object of relieving the wants of a class who have here-tofore been regarded as degraded below. ary of the Relief As he District of Columb

indicated the interest taken in the commensure or-ject of relieving the wants of a class who have here-tofore been regarded as degraded beings.

One of the principal features of the evening was the presentation of an elegant and expensive regi-mental flag to the first colored regiment of United States Infantry, under the auspices of the ladies of the association. The proceedings were enlivened with most eloquent music by the ladies and grottened composing the choir of the church.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev.

giving an account of the operations of the Associa-tion, the substance of which is embodied in the sub-joined reports of the Treasurer and Secretaries of the Association. It will be perceived that the flag was not purchased from the proceeds of the treasury of the Association, but from means collected separately by the ladies from various amounts. on, Mrs. Keckley, made a few remarks by the ladies from various sources :

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF TH BAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This Association had its origin in sympathy with destitute and suffering freedmen. One year has passed away since the ladies of Washington, being deeply impressed with their deplorable condition, which was made known to us by their appeals to our sympathies, at the suggestion of our President, met at the house, it was the sympathies, at the suggestion of our President, met at the house, 1862, to devise some plan to smellorate their condition. It was tien agreed to form themselves into an association. Officers were elected, consisting of a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Tressurer, a Board of Directors, and a Visiting Committee.

President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and a Visiting Committee.

The address of the Constitution adopted briefly sets forth its object in the following words:

As the fluctuations incident to human life subject all to changes in their conditions, so the present state of affairs existing in this country having caused many of the hitherto oppressed people of a portion of God's race to be cast among us in a most deplorable condition, our hearts have been made to sympathize with them, and we have pledged ourselves to do all we can to alleviate their sufferings. We propose to visit them, to inquire into their wants, and relieve them as far as we are able, to advise with and counsel them, feeling it to be our duty to assist them toward a higher plane of civilization.

We meet on this, the anniversary of our association, to lay before those who have kindly austained us in our labor, of love and mercy, the manner in which we have disposed of the various contributions placed in our hands, adding that we have not, by any extraordinary method, solicited donations, yet every appeal made by us to a generous and humans public has been responded to. We have, also, by our own exertions, greatly added to our treasury, and we are happy to say, that every effort made by us to obtain funds to alloviate in any way the distresses of our afflicted brethren has been crowned with auccess, and a widely extended aympathy has been manifested toward as by our friends at home and abroad, resulting in money and clothing from the following quarters:

From Freedmen's Rellef Association of District of Columbia, 85; Baptist Church of Boston, 824;

quarters:

From Freedmen's Rellef Association of District of Columbia, 85; Baptist Church of Boston, \$24; Fugitive Aid Society of Boston, \$25; Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, \$24; waiters of Metropolitan Hotel, N.Y., \$23; Young Misses of Baltimore, \$23; Union Progressive Association of Boston, \$65; Mrs. President Lincoin, \$200; Concerts given by the Association in Presbyterian Church, \$240; Festivals given by 1808.64; mouthly contributions from members and individual donations, \$6. Total, \$785.64.

Of this around, we have expended for clothing

s108.64; mouthly contributions from members and individual diomations, 80. Total, 878.64.

Of this amount, we have expended for clothing, fuel, freight on donations of clothing received from the North, for bed-clothes, nourishment for the sick, &c., 8663; leaving a balance of \$122.

In addition to the clothing purchased by us, we have received from friends at the North and from Individuals the following:

Received of Mrs. President Lincoln, 15 boxes of clothing and \$10 worth of groceries; Fugitive Aid Society of Boston, 13 barrels of clothing; Rev. Mr. Grimer's church, of Boston, 12 barrels of clothing; Ladies' Relief Association, of Boston, 9 barrels and 1 box of clothing; Mrs. Seedham, of Washington, 2 boxes of clothing; Mrs. Seedham, of Washington, 2 box of soods; Mr. Breman, of New Haven, 6 barrels of clothing; Mrs. J. Bowers, of Chiladelphia, 1 box of codes, if Mrs. Breman, of New Haven, 6 barrels of clothing; Mrs. J. Bowers, of Philadelphia, 1 box of clothing; American freedman's Society, of New York, 1 barrel of clothing; besides very many articles from individuals of this city, all of which have been faithfully distributed by the Visiting Committee, Mrs. Slade, President, who has been autining in her efforts in doing her utmost for the welfare of this people, and who has rendered to the Association most shithful and

of the suffering, we have even instantant as some good.

Thus far our work, owing to our limited means, has been chiefly in relieving the more immediate wants, and which, of course, claimed our first attention. Next year we hope to accomplish much more, and trust that our friends at home and abroad, who have so generously reposed confidence in us and in our plane during the past year, will continue to assist us, thus enabling us to carry on the good work in which we are engaged, and adding us in extending the field of our labors for the benefit of all, who shall come within our reach.

we are engaged, and aiding us in extending the field of our-labors for the benefit of all, who shall come within, our reach.

At a meeting of the Contraband Relief Association, held Monday, June 3, the President suggested the propriety of raising means for a flag for the First District Regiment Colored Volunteers. All were willing to do what they could. We wished to inspire with zeal and courage those who were to go forth and battle with the enemy, that they might distinguish themselves, not as concerts, but as men, as valunt and brave as any who have marched to the field during this dreadful struggle. We felt it to be our duty to do something, and were glad that an opportunity had presented itself. If these men are to go forth in defence of Union and liberty, surely it is the least we can do to sympathize with, encourage and assist them, however feeble our efforts may be, and insignificant they may seem. A featival was proposed, which was agreed to; also, subscription papers, for the purpose of raising the necessary money for the purpose of this flag, the result of which was \$284.51.

Bowser, a colored artist of Philadelphia. The design and appropriate motto were sent; the flag is before you to-night, at the cost of one hundred and twentyand appropriate motio were sent; the flag is before you to-night, at the cost of one hundred and twenty five dollars. Its workmanship cannot fall to attract admiration. On one side is the representation of the American eagle; on the other is depicted a scene that must enliven the latent apark of patrolium, and the inspire the hearts of this proserribed race of mankind. The Goddess of Liberty, with her foot on the serve pent's head, is represented in the set of handing annalet to a colored man. Her very eyes seem to fish muster to a colored man. Her very eyes seem to fish with patriolism; the lips, though dumb, seem to speak the motto above her. "God and Liberty!" Do the Giver of every good and perfect gift, among which is liberty to all one? The festers of slavery are already in the Giver of every good and perfect gift, among which is liberty to all one? The festers of slavery are already in the Giver of every good and the color of procession grows brighter, though not yet entirely passed way. If grasps the masket, and with a look of deep earnestness on his manily face, he seems to say, "God bless with grain the motto about the motto about the color of procession grows brighter, though not yet entirely passed way." (God bless with grains the masket, and with a look of deep earnestness on his manily face, he seems to say, "God bless with grains the masket, and with a look of deep earnestness on his manily face, he seems to say, "God bless with the destribution of the color of

ness on his manly face, he seems to say,
you!"

The sum of money raised being more than enough
to pay for the flag, it was proposed to use the surplus
money for the benefit of the families of our colored
soldiers. We have also received, though Mr. Sfrom several gentlemen in the Treasury Department,
the sum of \$81.94, which, added to the money left
from the flag, makes \$205.45.

After the reading of the above report, Mr. J. F. Coke presented the flag, on behalf of the donors. It said

RELIEF OF CONTRABANDS IN THE DIS- she refused! But now, rebuffs forgotten, the passed with particular never to be eclipsed, with an dor, devotion, and courage, they promptly throw their all upon the alam, and awear "for her to live, with her to die,"—a people subjected for centuries to the most abject bondage, with all its terrible, cruel con-combinate.

cordiers in this strife from the existing tasts of things, yours must be the part of true, exalted hero-tiam. To you is assigned as noble a part to play as history has recorded. Upon you are centered the eyes of friend and foe—of friends, that you may, by the nobleness, the magnanimity of your action, by the valor of your arms, claim and gain for yourselves the respect and admiration of the world, and gain the nobleness and maniness of your laurels of victory prowess of your arms, from your laurels of victory over the haughly and traitorous hordes of oppression, from the full assertion and vindication of your manhood upon the bloody field of strife, shall c hood upon the bloody field of strife, shall come form your glorious fature. For the present, give to the winds the wrongs, the unrequited services of 1776. Dwell not upon the faithlessness of 1812, but build your hopes, your faith upon the nature of the present strife. Draw your conclusions from the real cause of this bloody some, from the most reasonable and probable ultimate consequence. The conflict is not between North and South; it is of nobler aspect, of a transcendantly higher nature. It is of freedom, the equality, and slavery, the oppression of man—a strife between civilization and barbarism, truth and error,

that will bid defiance to prejudice and partiality—his-tory of such imperishable material as Kansas and Florida, as Milliken's Bend and Indian Territory, as Port liudson and Battery Wagner. Decas mas cruan prejudice, de'p oblivion, and chronicle themselves. Ask you for examples 1. Need we rake the far past for a Hannibal 1 the nearer, for the soldier and statesman of San Domingo, Toussaint L' Ouverture; for the sable martyrs of 1776 and 1812; for the interpid Turcos of the Austrian-Italian struggle? Turcos of the Australian adaptace come to the eventful days of the great American rebellion, and point you to the bleaching remains of the swarthy braves before Port Hudson, desired by a merswarthy braves before Port Hudson, densed by a mer-ciless, inglorious foe even the right, of sepulture; to massacre, and slavery in the Palmetto State?

District of Columbia Volunteers, this battle-flag. With your ardor and determination to assert your own man-hood, the manhood of the 4,000,000 of your oppressed countrymen, and for the great blow you go forth to strike for the equality and fratereity of man, the cause of universal liberty; with the wish that the same patience, the same forbearance, characteristics of you in oppression, may attend you in the possibly proand with their incessant, prayers for your safe but victorious return to the bosoms of your rela-tives and friends, and the extended arms of a grateful

Accept this, and let its future be blended with that of the stars and stripes, the nation's emblem. By the side of it, let it be borne in triumph over every foc-Let it, by its association, nerve you with firmer pur to the storm of battle, to pour out of life's fount unti-every field of strife be crimsoned with its blood, if nec

The flag was received on behalf of the regiment, a detachment of which was present, by Captain James J. Ferree, of Pennsylvania. He said, as the officer temporarily in charge of the colored soldiers, he would temporarily in charge of the colored soldiers, he would accept the flag, and promised that they would carry it to the fleid of battle, and they would remember when there that the scroll in the hand of the goddess of liberty was the "Proclamation of Emancipation, January 1, 1863." (Applause.) Though the bullets of the rebels might riddle that picture, rebel cannon and rebel forces should never cause the withdrawal of their proclamation. Before that should be done. and rebel forces should never cause the withdrawal of that proclamation. Before that should be done, every drop of their blood would mingle with the waters that percolate the earth, and they would live only in memory. (Appliase.) The colored and white races are now fighting in the same cause—the cause of human liberty. The despised, degraded, and outraged African race have patiently endured their wrongs for two hundred years; but now, in the providence of God, the time has come to strike a blow for their freedom, and they have sprung at the first call. They know that if taken in warfare, slavery or immediate death in cold blood shall be their fate; yet they gladly

breach" beneath its folds. We expect to die, but our examples shall enrich history, and shall be a heritage to all humanity. (Applause.)

Ladies of the Contraband Relief Association, we

thank you; and permit me to say that the colored brother represented on the beautiful flag you have given me, with a musket in his hands, is the emblem of the salvation of the white race.

The efficiency of colored regiments had been tested at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and yet more re-

Cooke presented the flag, on behalf of the donors. He stalt:—

If the doctrine of the equality of man was an nounced by the American people in 1776, its adoption has been left for 1863. 1776 and 1863 in glory, in moral significance, in practical effects upon Christianity, civilization, and humanity, must ever grace the pages of history, ever illume and adorn the annals of America, and standed. At its conclusion, loud cries were made for America, and standed have a constant in the page of history, ever illume and adorn the annals of America, and standed have a constant in the page of history, ever illume and adorn the annals of America, and standed have a constant in the page of history, ever illume and adorn the annals of America, and standed have a constant in the audience. Colonel Forney, who was observed in the audience. Colonel Forney made a few remarks in response. He said he had not expected to be called on to make a prech, and trembling as he was under the excitement produced by the speech of Captain Ferree, he was accreedy able to utter the thoughts that were welling in his bosom. He was there to return thanks. In justice, apontaneously offered her their lives, that all, when peril first presented itself at her doors; and decisire of the destinies of all the human race, he had come to the conclusions that, if liberty is to be secured

to us, permanent and practical liberty, it must be by n the gentleman who spoke last, and When the genteeman who spoke last, and who, he waited to know, bore a name very dear to him, and was a native of the old. State of Pennsylvania, he felt glot hint a representative of that Commonwealth, and the descendant of a greet family, there, had spoke as glorious truths which had fallen from his lips. In could only say that all the powers left to him, whether of voice or pen, were dedicated to this great strage for our Union. It was extraordinary to look at the chantment of the last two years.

disenchantment of the last two years.

But nothing marks the change more than his desconstration. Who would bare believed, three rea ago, that anch a radical and progressive speech as the of Capstain Ferree could have been made in he his trict of Columbia—in the very hot-bed of starry-here, where for fifty years stavery has domifined We have heard a white man daring to say thing which, three years ago, would have consigned his to a common prison. These are marvellous changes, but God has determined that there are to be still men marvellous changes.

Got mas opermined that the great question of he man freedom, must be decided in this contest; and the greatest to happen is this, that any of the scedel States hereafter to be re-admitted into the Union may formly a took guarantees as will prevent any funder rebellion, and any further accession. Colonel Fang, after again thanking, the audience for their attention,

retired.

The choir sang another beautiful piece, after vice the meeting adjourned.

BROWNLOW'S MNOXVILLE WHIG AND RE BEL VENTILATOR.

BEL VENTILATOR.

I propose to publish a weekly and triweekly junnal, bearing the above title, at Knox ville, in East remease, and the weekly paper, made up from ten tents of the tri-weeklies, propose to send out to the tent of the tri-weeklies, propose to send out to the tent of the tri-weeklies, propose to send out to the tent of the tri-weeklies, propose to send out to the tent of the tri-weeklies, and the tent of the tri-weeklies are the tent of the tent the God-foreaken mos at Knoxville, called the Cos federate authorities. I will commence with this sub-born and hell-bound rebellion where the traints force me to leave off, and all who wish the paper would be well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that is gle paper shall be worth the subscription price to an unconditional Union man.

unconditional Union man.

In the rule of my editorial, conduct, I shall signs that servility which destroys the independence of the Press, and cast from me that factious opposition which gives to party what is due to country. And whist the name of my journal indicates, in unmithable terms, its politics, I shall, as a faithful sentinel, forgi Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, and Repoblicas, and remember only my Government and he presvation of the Federal Union—as richly work all da ancrifices of blood and treasure their preservation my cost—even to the extermination of the present need men, and the consumption of all the means of the present age!

resent age!

Publishers inserting this prospectus once, prosiently, and sending me the paper at Cincinsal, will
e favored with an exchange.

September 7, 1863. W. G. Browstow.

INDIGNATION AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS. Although carefully covered over with the mantle of score, by Congress, enough has been disclored by item redies to show the total incompetency of Fresiden Davis govern the affairs of the Contederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the speep, and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Fresidency, we believe that he would not get the use of a single. State in the Confederacy. Yet if the Presidenal Congress would do its duty. President Davis could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. He is President of the Confederate States for six yan. The constitution has not been proved to be inside quarte to rectify his imbecilities. He can be controlled and directed, as the King of Great Britain is—Charleton Mercury, Sept. 5.

EDWARD M. DAVIS.

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA OND PLOOR,)

HAVE this day opened an office for the transctine of a general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINSA and the sale of Bonds and other Scentities on Commission Particles at the most reliable investments. Bonds and Stocks in general will be begit at self.

Dividends, Interests and Coupons will be collected as

sted. Ilroad, City, County and Township Bonds negotiated artermaster's Vouchers and Yearly Certificates bough

nd sold.

Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotiated.

Special Collections made.

Special Collections made.
Coin and Currency bought.
Foreign Exchange sold.
As I have a prompt and reliable correspondent is Nov
ork, connected with the Broker's Beard, I can exemt

As I have a prospect of the Broker's Bears, .

Orders there with dispatch.

Any business entrusted to me will be attended to prospic.

Any business entrusted to me will be attended to prospic.

By and faithfully.

SECOND FLORE, 39 SOFT BEED St.,

Philadelphia, Pest.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863.-6m

5-20'S The principal on these Boods can be chinoption of the Government any time after April 30th, 1882, but it payable at the option of the Government any time after April 30th, 1867. They draw interest in Gold, semi-annually, at the nat of per cent, per annum, payable May let and Nevenhall as also payable in Gold. They can now, as unfairly list, be had for legal tender notes at 187, that naive green-backs draw interegt in gold, and accurring the property of the seminal fig gold also. Interest begins the content of the property paids. The Boods can be had "Registerer awith "Openas." The first are drawn to the order of the layer. The interest can only be collected by the perce when mame is in the bond, or by attorner. For safer, the name is in the bond, or by attorner was also mame and residence are registered in Mafer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest cane or the safer on the back of the Mint. There is a power of "Interest in career it."

come.

Lon authorized, and shall be glad to supply then hade a per to the purchases, until July Lst, 1860, my tename coming from another source.

Look carefully over your "Green-backs." Paries seet times pass at partitions that are equal to paid. They are carefully described from the case is they have printed on the face "Payable on Demand." They see you do before the general suspension of specie payaets, at as Government takes them for duties on forcis they will bring as much as gold in the mark are several millions still unredeemed They reissaed.

My business is exclusively on Commission. All eries entrusted to me will be attended to promptly and failty. Any inquiries answered.

No. 39 South Third St., Philodelphia. IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

W OULD inform the public that she has removed free
223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

She is ser are to core in mine cases out of ten, at he is for many years made the hair her study, and is service are none to excel her in producing a year one to her made from the vocal sand her berd of the any one els, her made from the roots and herber of the sand of the forest.

She Champoon with a bark which dead on the forest of the fo

using the Restorative, and will preven us-turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to his pair ral color in menty all cases. She is not agrait to goth the Restorative in any part of the word, as they are in every try in the country. They are also part to late in the street of the street of the street of the colors are the street of the street of the street of the colors are also as the street of the street of the abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES. Sept 1 No. 31 Winter Street, Bost