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

WE LLOYD GABRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1705.

Befage of Oppression.

THE RICHMOND SENTINEL TO THE NORTH-ERN COPPERHEADS.

In the Richmond Sentinel of Sept. 4th is an arti-addressed to Northern Democrats, (Copper at.) of which the following are extracts:

da,) of which the tottowing are extracts:

If eight millions of whites can defy the Govern to fiscelon, with twenty millions at his back to command of the sea, immense millitary resour why night not they assert the manibood they are not to possess, and strike one bold bloom for liberty in the process, and strike one bold bloom for liberty and possess, and strike one bold bloom for liberty.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

WINDSOR, C. W., Sept. 17, 1863.

Selections.

THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS

which the result of the obscirie (there will be the certain of ging on, and the control of the obscirie (there will be the certain of ging on, and the control of the obscirie (the certain of ging on, and the control of the certain of ging on, and the certain of the certain of ging on, and the certain of ging of ging on, and the certain of ging of ging on, and ging on ging on ging of ging

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

The severe, thin features of Mr. Davis will dilate and soften with the news. Another Thankgiving Day will be added by his authority to the long his of Pears and Fasts in which the fluctuations of the Confederacy, from the penitantial to the bilarious less on a his

gether.

The Southern loan will have a sudden rise, figuring at a premium proportioned to the slide it has had
since Gen. Grant invested some of its best securities
in the United States stock. Lord Palmerston will
straighten himself up, and talk more jauntily and
impudently than ever (spirited old rake that he is)

system are sown broadcast throughout our land by the unyielding policy of the mother country, acting in concert with mercenary men of our own, entirely regardless of human rights. Such a system has and must continue to apread death and desolation through the land, until we are filled with our own ways, and become such of our sins, and are made willing to do unto either as we would that others should do unto un. Jost so long as we employ the power of the Government to maintain, extend and perpetuate an institution that enables thousands to sell their own children as be enalwed with all their posterity; just so long we caust be a house divided against itself, with runs staving us in the face. For Slavery must forseer be a wer by its stringles for freedom, so long as God lights up the love of liberty in the human heart. The great question for the country is now to be settled by un-whether see will accept a provent

foresee be a ver ve its struggles for freedom, so long as God lights up the love of liberty in the human heart. The great question for the country is now to be settled by me whether we will accept a providential interposition that has concelled the Government, in the most reluctant self-defence, to declare freedom to all slaves claimed by rebels in arms, as the only effectual meane of saving the antion's life, and thus performing the highest duty enjoined by the Constitution. We are too apt to forget that the Constitution makes the duty-elected President the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United, States, and holds him responsible for an energetic use of all the powers of the Nation to defend its interests, its honor, and its life.

From all that can be gathered from the newspapers of the South that profess to speak in behalf of the States now in rebellion, we are compelled to believe that their Vice-President was in earnest when he declared that their intention was to make slavery the corner-stone of their confederacy. After the frightful loss of life and treasure already brought upon the mation, these men seem determined to wade through seas of blood in order to obtain stronger guarantees and additional protection for an institution which is at war with natural justice and all the noble instincts of a common humanity. When we are called upon to listen to the advocates of such a system, we would do well to bear in mind that men, in the opinion of Dr. Frankin, are proud-spirited liftile animals, not fit to be trusted with power, we should also profit by the warning of Jefferson, who said, (when speaking of the enalavement of human beings.) "When I remember that God is just, I tremble for my country." We as a people, may well tremble for our country when we fall qu-coperate with events which have made the slaveowners of the South the grandest Abolitionists of the nation. The people of the South, by making war for the destruction of the Union and Constitution, have made it necessary, right and

to abolish Slavery, upon the same principle that it would be right to destroy a city in order to save a nation.

It is painful to find so many persons, whom we are compelled to respect for honesty of purpose, whom we are also compelled to believe as much in exercia sSt. Panl was when he was hauling men, women, and children to prison and to death. I sincerely believe that ten years will not pass, after the South obtains relief from the paralyzing and corrupting power of holding Africana in Slavery, with so large a portion of their own children in the same bondage, before they will erect monuments in bonor of their deliverance from so great an evil. This opinion is confirmed by the actual experience of a gentleman now in this city, who, after having lived twenty-five years in the South, and having constantly employed bundreds on negroes, gives it as his unqualified opinion that the South would be enriched by the liberation of its slaves. He says the South has unfold wealth within its reach, which it never can obtain while it works men as slaves. This opinion is further confirmed by one of the largest sign-plantess in the South. This gentleman, since the war was commenced, found one morning all his negroes surrounding his house, when one of them informed him that they had "cluded to have wages after dis." Their master, after some parley, agreed to give them 37 per month, which they accepted, and went to their work. This same master informed Judge Woodruff of New-Orleans, after getting in his crop; that he bad never got it in so well and so cheaply before.

I believe it will be found that so soon as the South will rapidly emigrate to the South, and furnish an abundance of cheap labor of alk linds.

Have written this long letter because I fear that errors, however honestly entertained, have been artively emigrate to the South, and furnish an abundance of cheap labor of alk linds.

Have written this long letter because I fear that errors, however honestly entertained, have been artively emigrate to the South, and fur

ernments to their sid, and in that way bring unbeard-of-sufferings upon our country.

I do not know a single man in the whole nation
who has the power to do so much to strengthen the
hands of the Government as yourself. Your efforts
may prevent foreign interference in our affairs, and
enables our Government the sooner to bring the
Rebellion to an end. The influence you can exert
would do an immense amount of good by persuading our Democratic friends to give their whole
strength to a "more vigorous prosecution of the war."
I believe it would be the proudest day of your life,
if I could induce you to call on all, without distincitying that all reasonable sympsthy and kindness
will be manifested to the prople of the South by
the people of the North, when they see that the
Robels have laid down their arms, and haveshown a
determination to become peaceable citizens of a
united country.

determination to become peaceaute clusters of united country.

I have written these long letters with an inex pressible desire to do what I can to restore peace and prosperty to our suffering country—a country that, in the course of nature, I shall soon leave; but that, in the course of nature, I shall soon text to with an ardent hope that it may forever remain glorious Union of States, where goodness and great ness shall be the motto and inspiration of the people Yours, most respectfully,

PETER COOPER.

New York, Sept. 22, 1863.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEAGHER.

We take the following extracts from a scathing and

We also the following extracts from a scaling and selected latter from that two firth patries, General working and the selection of the control of the contr

THE LIBERATOR.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

the United Onne-undersigned, Women of the University the age of eighten years, camesly pray that honorable body will pass, as the earliest prauli honorable body will pass, as the earliest prauli honorable body will pass, as the earliest pray an Act emancipating all persons of Africa ave an Act emancipating all persons of Africa

of Reasts and Fasts in which the fluctuations of the Confederacy, from the penitential to the bilarious phases of petty, are dommended as a fewor on the variability of human affairs, to the study of an irreverent and headloug age. The weetest similes will break out and play in tropical radiance all ever the neat chin, the dainty lips, the plump and cosy checks of Mr. Judah Benjamin; and, yielding to the enchantment of the glad tidings, he may indulge in the vision of a triumphal entry into Cincinnati, on the invitation of Governor Vallandigham; and, more b'essed than his forefathers were, may be in his dreams partake of grapes such as the gleaning of Ephraim never yielded, and of hams such as Solomon in all his glory, with all his gold and silver, with all his ivory, apes, and peacocks, never had the happiness to taste. Mr. Tombs, even, may be induced, in the enlivening sunshine of the event, to think better of the financial system he has recently, nanner as to that body may seem advisable.

To accomplish the Herculcan task contemplated NDIVIDUAL EFFORT AND CONSECRATION STO DE

Ephraim never yielded, and of hams such as Solomonin all his glory, with all his gold an silvery, with all his ivory, apes, and peacocks, never had the happiness to taste. Mr. Toombs, even, may be induced, in the enlivening sunshine of the event, to think better of the financial system be has recently, with such a sepalchral sobriety and heaviness of beart, considered it his duty to expose.

Picture to yourselves the transports of the refined and exquisite editors who danced—as the King of Dahomey dances at his loathsome and awful holocausts—over the strangling and minilation of the harmless and helpless negroes of New York, and the massacre at Lawrence, the instigation to which barbarities—unparalleled since the butcheries of the Septembrists and the Noyades of Lyons—must have spraing from the deepest abyss of hell. Picture to yourselves the transports of these delicate and chivalrons gentlemen when the news reaches them, that their persistent champion—who, from the outset of the war, has done everything in his power to aid the, insurrection, while he has left no stone unitured that could embarrass and incapacitate the National Government—his triumphed in his disaffection and disloyalty, becoming invested with magisterial functions that will enable him all the more boldly, all the more defined, all the more boldly, all the more boldly, all the more oblodly misserial functions that will enable him all the more boldly, all the more defined will recognize in it the defeat and condemnation of the National Government to send him beyond our lines:

The South, be assured of it, will interpret his election in its direct bearing and full significance. They will recognize in it the defeat and condemnation of the National Government to send him beyond our lines.

The South, be assured of it, will interpret his election in the duty of theirs to see to; and by every other artifice confidence in the Administration, instigating resistance to the laws of Congress, compelling the withdrawing of veteran troops from the field to The editor of the Pilot-a comparatively new har nell and the Irish Repeal Association spurn the mo and Slavery! It is "blood money," they truly said and we want none of it."

Now, look at this paragraph from the Pilot of this

O'CONNELL'S LETTER ON SLAVERY. The Aboli-tionists have been very anxions to see the much-alk-ed-of Letter of O'Connell on Slavery published is the Pilot. It would have been long since, but we did not wish to gratify the aforesaid politicians who got is up expressly to aid the abolition cause. After the Fall elections are over, we shall publish the letter, without pay. Some of our contemporaries have been paid for printing it.

and knavery to which we have alluded as characterising the editorial effusions of the Pilot. First, its reader ing at a premium proportioned to the slide it has had since Gen. Grant invested some of its best securities in the United States stock. Lord Palmerston will straighten bimself up, and talk more jauntily and impudently than ever (spirited old rake that he is) about the rights of beligerents, the tenacity of the South, the fatuity of the North, the sacred duty of neutrals, and the impossibility of hindering steamships, ordered for the Grand Lama of Thibet, or a dead Pasha of Egypt, running down American merchant ships, and robbing and burning them in sight of the Irish coast, in the name of a Confederacy, the keystone of which is slavery, and the pressipe and hope of which seem now to depend mainly upon the exploits of its buccaneers. Members of Parliament — Messrs. Roebuck, Gregory and Lindsay — will grow all the more importunate with their "motions" for intervention; and as for the conscientious shipwrights of Glasgow and Birkenbead, they will be emboldened by the event to lay the keels of another couple of monstrous iron-clads, christening one of them The Vallantigham, and the other The Copperhead, and consecrating both, in the enlightened and holy spirit of Great Britons, to the cause of Slavery and the devastation of Commerce.

The defeat of Mr. Brough will have a similar effect in France. We shall have another pamphlet from M. Chevalier—glowing with an imperial inspiration—setting forth the expediency and grandeur of recognizing the new Power, of which the two polished old gentlemen accidentally captured by Admiral Wilkes in the vicinity of Nassau, and consigned for a few days to the Boston Harbor by mistake, have been, for more than a year and a half, at the back doors of the Tulieries and Windsor Castle, the suppliant envoys on a dubious probation. In fine, there is not an enemy of the United States abroad-not one jealous or revengeful withess of their marvellous development and tranquillity previous to the war, or of their equally marrellous enercy, persistency, resources and bravery all through it—who w

to publish it before, lest many a well-meaning, liberty-loving, but misguided Irish voter might thereby be undeceived, and give his vote for a loyal friend of

What would the Pilot think of a Union which should onsign to slavery the whole Irish population in this country (act he large as the slave population)—which hould give the right to their enalayers to hunt them ke wild beasts in every part of the republic, in case of seeking their freedom by flight—which should in-trease the political power of the South in proportion to the number of Irishmen held in bondage—and

egroes.

The Pilot quotes the following lines from the New

son";--, "THE AMERICAN FLAG. Tear down the fisuating lie! Half-mast the starry flag! Insult no sunny sky With hate's poliuted rag! Destroy it, ye who can ! Deep sink it in the waves !

Now-" remembering those in bonds as bo them"—we say, all honor to the writer of those stanzas for his fidelity to human liberty! For it was the atroctous use made of the flag, under the Fugitive Slave Law, as expressed in the two last lines

"It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves"-

flaunting lie. The Pilot appears to have forgotten what Th

"Who can, with patience, for a moment see
The mediey mass of pride and misery,
Of whips and charters, manucles and rights,
Of slaving blacks and democratic whites,
And all the piebald policy that reigns.
In free confusion o'er Columbia's plains?
To think that man,—thou just and gente Go
Should stand before thee with a tyrant's rod,
O'er creatures like himself, with souls from 1
Yet dare to boast of perfect liberty!

Away I away I I'd rather hold my neck By doubtful tenure from a Sultan's beck, In tilmes where liberty has scarce been nam'd, Nor any right, but that of ruling claim'd, Than thus to live where bossice Treedom waves Her fustian flag in mockery over SLAUBI Where mottey laws, (admitting no degree Betwitz the basely slav'd and madly free,) Alike the bondger and the license suit.—

Thomas Moore was right in this matter. as see what Daniel O'Connell said of the America

Somer or later, arenge itself for your crime!"

O'Connell was also right in these indignant invectives, and his prophecy is now literally fulfilled. The righteous judgment of Heaven has at last fallen upon this guilty land, as predicted by him. Thank: God that, through the treasonable uprising of the South, if not through the enfeigned repentance of the North, the old "covenant with death" is annulled, and "the Union as it was" no longer exists, and is never again to be! The American flag is henceforth to be the symbol of universal freedom, and "Linkery are

THE UNION AS IT WAS.

a Union recome respectation.

It is not for the beauty of a flag, or the physical power it represents, that makind hall it with respect and admiration. Except as an emblem of the nation's advance in civilization, it is a worthless piece of bunt-

Then away with "the Union as it was !". All hall he Union of universal liberty that is to be! All hall charter of human rights so plain and unmistakable can by transcendant ingenuity find one letter that can be construed into giving countenance to the lieresy, that man can hold property in man !- w. L. G., JR.

FAREWELL COURTESIES TO DR. MASSEY.

who represents the sentiments of several thousciergy men in Great Dritain and France, and winder prized his mission of brotherly love to this coun-Wherever this gentlemen has spoken, he has a falled to commit himself, without reserve,

were present.

After the usual religious exercises, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, who presided, delivered a short introductory address, in his usual felicitous manner. He was fellowed by the Rev. Dr. Duryce, who read the was followed by the Rev. Dr. Duryce, who read use address in reply to the communication from the Committee appointed by the ministry in Great Britain and France. The Rev. Dr. Armitage was then introduced. He spoke of the thousand of noble men who had appended their signatures to the address from the other side of the isea. They, were the descendants of the Sidneys and the Hampdens, who had done so much for the freedom of England. In his remarks grandest ideas that ever expanded in the human brain

UNION" are to be "ONE AND INSEPARABLE"!

A FAIR CRITICISM. The Pionier of Sept. 23d remarks: "Mr. Sumner charges the "neutral powers with the (the President) would ablde by his promises of freedom. The reverend gentleman spoke at great with having sinned against all ideas of international law, by respecting the beligerent right of the rebels the attention of his auditors. He defended the English people, and declared that their sympathies were with ins.

ADDRESS OF MES. ELIZABETH O. STANTON TO THE WOMEN OF THE REPUT

When our leading journals, orators and brave and from the battle field complain that Northern women feel no enthusiasm in the war, the time has come for us to speak—to pledge ourselves loyal to freedom and us to speak—to

our country.

Thus far, there has been no united public exper-Thus far, there has been no united public expension from the women of the North, as to the policy of the war. Here and there one has spoken and white mobly. Many have vied with each other in sen of generosity and self-sacrifice for the sick and would in camp and hospital. But we have, as yet, no means of judging how and where the majority of Northern women stand.

If it be true, that at this hour the women of the South are more devoted to their cause this wet ours, the fact lies here. They see and feel the horses of the war; the foc is at their fresides; whis we, in peace and plenty, live and move as heretoken.

the inconstructive so our theory and practice, and demanded for ALL the people the exercise of the rights that belong to every citizen of a republic. The women of a nation mould its morals, religion and politics. The Northern treason, now threstein to betray us to our foce, is hatched at our own fire

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W towist while while while while while while while while while will have provided the will be with the daily meet the will be will be with the will be will be

Let every woman understand that this war i volves the same principles that have convoled the nations of the earth from Pharaoh to Abraham Lin-coln—liberty or slavery—democracy or aristomey— Christianity or barbarism—and choose, this day, whether our republican institutions shall be placed or n enduring basis, and an eternal peace see children, or whether we shall leap back through ges erations of light and experience, and meekly box

when through Topeka, St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland Boston, and New York, men and women, little bys and girls, chained in gangs, shall march to their own and music, beneath a tyrant's lash? On our seried soil shall we behold the auction-block—bables soil by the pound, and beautiful women for the vilest purposes of lust; where parents and children, husbands sol wives, brothers and sisters, shall be torn from each to the dust? Our household gods all desecrated, and crush this receiling, and root out forever the hiddle principle of caste and class. Men who, in the light of the nineteenth century, believe that God made one race all booted and spurred, and another to be ridden; who would build up a government with asset of the corner-stone, cannot live on the same continuation to the same continuation.

To counsel grim-visaged war seems hard to come An ocounsel grim-viaaged war seems navi to coss from woman's lips; but better far that the bone of our sires and sons whiten every Southern plain, that we do their rough work at home, than that libert, struck domb in the capital of our republic, should plead no more for man. Every woman who apper. re for man. Every woman who appre-rand problem of national life must say, nee, famine, anything but an ignoble

• We are but co-workers now with the true one of every age. The history of the past is but one long struggle upward to equality. All men, born alares to ignorance, superstition, lust and fear, crept through nturies of darkness, discord, and despair varring, ever wearing off-their chains and the gross dawned on the soul of man, and the precious seed of the ages, garnered up in the Mayflower, was carried in the hollow of God's hand across the mighty wat-ters, and planted deep beneath the snow and see of Plymouth Rock, with prayers and thanksgrings. And what grow there? Men and women who lored libertly better, than life. Men and women who lored libered that not only in person, but in speech, should they be free, and worship the God who had brought them thus far, according to the dictates of their car considence. Men and women who, like Daniel of old, defied the royal lion in his den. Men and women who repudiated the creeds and color of despots and tyrants, and declared to a waiting world that all men dawned on the soul of man, and the p

ons of the earth. tions of the earth.

And here we are, the grandest nation on the gloke,
by right no privileged caste or class. Education fee
to all. The humblest digger in the ditch has all the
civil, social, and religious rights with the highest in
the land.) The poorest woman at the vanhab may
be the mother of a future President. Here all are
the mother of a future President. The genius of or no the mother of a future President. He helra apparent to the throne. The genic institutions bids every man to rise, stud perfect and use all the powers that God has at it cannot, be, that, for blessings such as it twice baptized in blood, the women of the

not stand ready for any sacrifice.

A sister of Kossuth, with him an exile to this con-

one stand ready for any sacrifice.

A sister of Kossuth, with him an exile to this contry, in conversation one day, called my attendes to an from bracelet, the only ornament she wore. In the darkest days of Hungary, said she, our noble women threw their wealth and jewels into the public treaser, and clasping from bands around their wrist, pledge themselves that those should be the only jewels they would wear fill Hungary was free.

If darker hours than these should come to us, the women of the North will count no sacrifice to great. What ard wealth and jewels, home and est, sires and sons, to the birthright of freedom, secared to us by the heroes of the Revolution—liberty to universal man? Shall a priceless heritage like this be wrested now from us by Southern tyrans, and Northern women look on unmoved, or basely bid our freetness sue for peace? No! No!! The reach places at our firesides, the void in every heart, and No!! Such sacrifices must not be in rain! The cloud that haugs over all our Northern homes is glided with the hope that through these present sufferings the nation shall be redeemed.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. New York, 1863.

TRANKSOLVING DAY IN MASSACRUSETTS. To Governor and Council have appointed Thursday, No-vember 28th, so a day of Thanksgiving in Musschs-seits.

See advertisement of the "Parker Fraterily Lectures—Sixth Series"—and secure your dekis without delay. With such a list of speakers, the course cannot fall to be a brilliant one.

reprobation. September, 1863,"

r, 1863."
J. H. J. Marton,
Geo. Leeds,
J. A. Childs,
Thomas C. Tarnall,
E. Lounsbery,
II. M. Stuart,
J. G. Maxwell,
J. A. Vaughan,
E. S. Watson,
Samuel Edwarls,
Joel Rudderow,
George A. Durborrow
"R. J. Parvin,
A. Beatty Aionzo Potter, John Rodney, E. A. Washburn, Suddards E.A. Washburd,
William Suddards,
D. R. Goodwin,
G. E. Hare,
M. A. DeW. Howe,
W. W. Spear,
Jacob M. Douglass,
H. S. Spackman,
P. Van Pelt,
C. D. Cooper, A. Beatty, T. S. Yocum, J. R. Moore, W. J. Alston, Elwyn, M. Murray, A. L. Richards, G. M. Murray,
C. A. L. Richards,
G. A. Strong,
J. W. Robins,
Thomas B. Barker,
S. Tweedale,
M. A. Tolman,
George Bringhurst,
G. W. Shinn,
C. W. Whinn,
J. H. Drumm,
S. Hall,
G. B. Allinson,
J. N. Spear,
ith,
Jos. N. Mulford,
G. G. Field,
L. C. Newman,
R. C. Evans,
ick,
E. C. Jones,
J. DeW. Perry,
Alden,
J. DeW. Perry,
T. G. Clemson. D. O. Kellogg, Kingston Goddard, J. L. Reysinger, R. Newton, Chas. A. Maison, John Long, Ormes B. Keith, Ormes B. Keith, A. B. Atkins, Samuel E. Smith, H. Hooker, W. N. Diehl, B. Wation, Chas W. Vuick, Treadwell Walden, B. I. Wells,

A NATIONAL THANKSCIVING. By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION.

ar in-ed the Lin-racy— day, ced on to our h gen-y bow

erican eland, a boys is own bacred or coll by riposes for and o each Shall bomes, rrelled d, and herty, I Such all yet now to hatcful her institution of the head of the herty is con-

ones of in, that a policy is a say, ignoble ones of me long to land on the land on the

North do

his pondienties to le women irresury, wells they relifice too and early the relification of the relificati

rrs. The reday, No-Massachu-

By the President of the Chine. States, A FROCLAMATION.

Washington, Oct. 3. The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the bleasings of registed felds and healthful skites. To these bountles, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to first the searce from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the best which is habitually insensible to the ever watch-libroidence of Almighty God. In the midst of a cidi war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the agression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the lawslaw been respected and obeyed, and harmony has presided serywhere, except in the theatre of military soffict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advanced armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and streighthous the fields of peaceful industry to the National defence has not arrested the plough, the shuttle or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundently than heretofore.

Popalation has steadily increased, notwithstanding

andy than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the wate that he been made by the carmp, the siege got the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the macionsness of augmented strength and vigor, is praided to expect continuance of years with large porses of freedom.

reaccounces of augmented strength and vigor, is presided to expect continuous of years with large boreas of freedom.

No human coansel hath devised, nor hath any morbil had worked out these great things. They are the pracoss gifts of the most high God, who, while design with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheles nomembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverentially and grafelily acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people.

1do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at east and those who are as of the state of the Linded States, and also those who are at a sea and those who are a solorning in foreign lands, to set up the Linded States, and also those who are at a sea and these who are a solorning in foreign lands, to set up the Linded States, and also those who are at a said the set of the linded States, and also those who are at a said the law of the linded States, and it recommend, the whole of the linded States, and I recommend, the linded States, and I recommend, the linded States, and the law of the linded States, and I recommend, the linded States, and the linded States, and the linded States, and the law of the linded States, and I recommend, the linded States of the linded States, and the linded States of the linded States, and the linded States of linded States of the linded States of linde

who.

In tellmony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and cased the seal of the United States to be affixed. Doer take city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of out Lord One Thousand Eight liabrie and Sixty-Three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-Eighth.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SORT OF UNIONIAM. Vallandigham's folthe are saying a great deal of his love of the Union,
desire to see the Union restored, &c., and assertthat he never made any proposition to divide the
ton, or thought of a disunion. In short, they
as him out the most devoted Union man of all
North. Well, then, let, us piresens two acraps of
the super his point, which, by the way, are not
to super in his published "Record." Some months
Agen Eav. Sabin Hough was arrested in Cincinnati
macharge of treason. Upon the premises of this ofof the Democratic party in Ohio was in favor of sepa-nation, but of the Free States and Slave, and then of its West and East. Let everybody read the follow-ing.—

Dayron, (Ohlo,) April 26, 1861. Datton, (Ohio), April 26, 1861.

Rev. Sarts Hovon: Dean Sin-I thank, you not consulty for your letter of the 28th. It strengther ame in the cause of truth and right. Its words are day as the strength substance of the present substance of the of February 20, 1891. Day be led for anything but peaceful separation new Yery truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTOS, April 30, 1861.

Ray Stars Hocon, Cincinnati, Ohlo: DEAR SIR—
Law just received yours, and concur with you meanly. The storm is passing, and i hope reason say return, and peace, for the present, with it. Bedding and the present of the free of the storm of the st

C. I. VALLANDIGHAM.

But Your, Oct 3. The Richmond Sessind of the Sh alt state the House of Delegates yester-day, in the most summary manner, disposed of a reducing for inquiring into the tone and temper of the reads of inquiring into the tone and temper of the reads of included States on the subject of peace, with a view of responding if favorable. The House, is a number of responding if favorable. The House, is a number a vort of discussion or a moment of delay, is this they but fairly represented the manifests and the unanimity of our people.

A BARBAROUS RELIC OF SLAVERY. LETTER PROM GOV. ANDREW. The following let ter from Gov. Andrew was sont with the into neck lace that is now on exhibition at Williams. Expertit and which was taken from the neck of a slave gir who was nearly wither.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1803.)
To Messre. Williams & Everst r
Gentlemen.—Your rooms are visited every day by multitudes of cultivated, and redised Massachusett women, attracted by your displays of art. I send you with this note, an Iron yoke, automouted with the prongs, which was cut from the neck of a slave girl nearly white, in New Orleans, who was liberated by milliary attority from a fool and with this note, an iron your activations with this prone, which was cut from the neck of a slave prinearly white, in New Orleans, who was liberated by nearly white, in New Orleans, who was liberated by meaning the property of the property

The following is the letter referred to by Gov. An-

New Children (La) Ang. 28, 1863.

To His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDRW;

Goorran: Size of Masscohaests:

Siz:—I have the honor to present to your Excellency, herewith, an iron relic of a poor alave girl's torture, which I procured near this city, under the following circumstances.

Soon after the Federal occupation of New Oleans, I was placed in command of a destuchment of twops, and instructed to proceed down the river for the purpose of searching suspected premises for arms and munitions contraband of war. At the plantation of Madame Coutrell, a Freuch: Creole, residing just below the city, I found quite a quantity, and was about leaving when a small house, closed tightly and about line or ten feet square, attracted my attention. I demanded the keys of the strange looking place, and, after unlocking double doors, found myself in the entrance of a dark and loathsome dangeon, alive with the most disgusting and sickening atench that can be imagined. The hot, close and stiffed air puffed out by me until I was obliged to fall back, for fear of suffocation.

"Its Heaven's name, what have you here!" I ex-

focation.

"In Heaven's name, what have you here!" I exclaimed to the slave mistress, from whom I had demanded to the slave mistress, from whom I had demanded the keys.

"Oh, only a 'fittle girl—she runned away."

I peered into the darkness, and was able to discover, sitting at one end of the room upbn a low stool, agirl about eighteen years of age. She had this fron torture riveted about her neck, where it had rusted through the skin, and lay correding apparently upon the flesh. Her head was bowed upon her hands, and she was almost insensible from emaciation, and immersion in the foul air of her dungeon. She was quite white—quadroen or octoroon—and previous to ker confinement, which had comipsed as I found her three months, must have possessed a considerable claim to beauty. Her only crime, according to her mistress is statement, was that she had sitempted to run' awas statement, was that she had sitempted to run' awas that she had sitempted to run' awas that she had sitempted to run' awas inso, I believe, suspected of having some aympathy with the "Yankees," and it was the intention of her mistress to keep her. In the dungeon until the rebels had driven the Federals from the city—an event confidently expected at that time by the Confederate sympathizers.

I had the girl taken to the city, where this torture was removed from her neck by a blacksmith, who cut the rivet, and she was subsequently made zakie by millitary authority.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

the rivet, and sumilitary authority.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. TYLER READ.

Captain 3d Mass. Cavalry

THE LATE COL. SHAW. The following correspondence has passed between the father of the late brave and lamented Col. Shaw and Gen. Gillmore. It needs no word of comment:—

Brigadier-General Gillmore, Commanding

Brigadier-General Gilmore, Commanding Department of the South:

Sir—I take the liberty to address you because I am Informed that efforts are to be made to recover the body of my son, Colonel Shaw, of the Fifty-Gourth Massachusetts regiment, which was buried at Fort Wagner. My object in writing is to say that such efforts are not authorized by me, or any of my family, and that they are not approved by us. We hold that a soldier's most appropriate burial-place is on the field where he has fallen. I shall, therefore, be much obligated, General, if, in case the matter is brought to your grave, and prevent the disturbance of his remains or of those buried with him. With most carriest wishes for your success, I am, sir, with respect and esteem, Your obedient servant,

New York, August 24th, 1853.

Headquartems Der't of the South,

New York, August 24th, 1863.

Hadduarters Dep't of the South, Morta Island, S. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

F. G. Shaw, Esq. (Lifton, State Island, N. Y. Sir! I have just received your letter expressing the disapprobation of yoursel and family of any effort to recover the body of your son, the late Col. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, buried in Fort Wagner, and requesting me to forbid the desceration of his grave or disturbance of his remains.

Had it been possible to obtain the body of Col. Shaw immediately after the battle in which he lost his life, I should have sent it to his friends, in defence to a sentiment which I know to be widely prevalent among the friends of those who fall in battle, although the practice is one to which my own judgment has never yielded assent.

The views expressed in your letter are so congenial to the feelings of an officer as to command not only my cordial sympathy, but my respect and admiration. Surely, no resting-place for your son could be found more fitting than the scene where his courage and devotion were so conspicuously displayed.

Leg to avail myself of this coportunity to express

more fitting than the scene where its course and user votion were so conspicuously displayed.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sympathy for yourself and family in their great bereavement, and to assure you that on no attentive less than your own shall your son's cremains rbed.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

respondence, says:

"Whatever we may think of the policy of employing negro troops at all in such a war as this which
we are waging, there can be no two opinions as to
the high and magnanimous temper with which the
father of Col. Shaw accepts what was intended as an
insult to his dead son, as an honor not lightly to be
tampered with:

Santians use rigins and inserties of the people were sold to Spain, and the act of santexation consummated. Against: Spain shey now rebel, the Dominicans displaying an earnestness and unanimity which give promise of a long and desperate struggle before the imperial tathority care he re-established. Our latest advices speak of the conflict as going on with unabated fury. Two divisions of Spanish troops, together non-bering 3,600 men, had been routed with a loss of more than 1,000 killed and wounded. One division of 2,000 men was repuised in an open attack. The other entered Santiago but was compelled to expituiste, after the city had, been burnt, and it was on, the retreat to Puerto Plata that, in disregard of conditions, previously agreed upon, the Spaniars of San Carlos, in the neighborhood of Santo Domingo city, was also said to have been burned by the rebels. According to report, fearful strocticle have been committed by both sides. N. Y. Journal of Conserver.

both sides — N. Y. Journal of Counteres.

The governors or pretended governors of four States claimed as members of the rebol confederacy, and lying beyond the Mississippi, have lately lassed an address to the people of those States and the Indians of the adjoining ferritory, extorting them to keep up a subborn resistance, and pointing out that the opening of the Mississippi has throws them mainly, on, their own resources. Of these men one claims to be Governor of Missouri, a State in which he holds not a shadow of authority, and from which he has for two years been a fuglitive. A second writes himself Governor of Arkanasa, the capital of which was lately seized by the Union force, A third calls himself Governor of Louisians, having in that State even less of potential suthority than its brother of Arkanasa can show. And these three fugitive Governors, from pradential motives as much as any other, assembled at Marshall, Texas, in the jurisdiction of the fourth, who is numbering the days before he shall be chased from his capital, the chief towns of his State occupied by his forces, and his power reduced to a mere name.

COURSE.—Phil. North American.

PARTICELARS OF THE DEATH OF F. J. GRUED Philadelphia, Sept. 30th. Last evening, as the procession went out to serenade Gen. McCleilan, they peased the house of Francis J. Grund, recently editor of the Philadelphia Age, when some persons in the assemblage began to express their disapprobation of his recent Union speech in this city, by groaning and hoot long.

ing. Mr. Grund, apprehending mob violence, started for the police station, for the purpose of obtaining a force to protect his house. On arriving there he appeared exhausted, and requested that a physician might be sent for immediately. He was evidently laboring un

sent for immensacy, der severe illness.

The physician, on examining the symptoms of the attack, pronounced the case to be hopeless. Mr. Grund expired a few minutes afterwards.

RELEASE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS. About sixty sailors, who were captured with the gunboats Satellite and Reliance in Rappahannock river, the Niphon at New Inlet, N. C., and in other localities, arrived at Washington on Thursday. The Star, says they all bear the signs of rough treatment, and many of them are sick. They have suffered much from want of food, and also from want of attention during atchess. At Bells Island particularly they were treated roughly; indeed, the rations allowed them daily not making a single, eneal. On their arrival at Libby Prison they were searched, and all their money taken, which money was not returned; and at Bells Island the same course was pursued in regard to valuables. The guards sometimes were very rough over them, and for the most trifling causes would shoot at them. About two weeks since, P. G. Mahony of Co. D. 12th Massachusetts, was fired at by two guards, and instantly killed. When the boats cover of the Nichamatally siteld.

this winter. The same course is paraued in Western upon the senseless city of what had been a fearless foe, could not be more nobly chastized flain it is winter.

The "dividing pride.

The "chivalry" of South Carolina makes but a low and shabby figure in this painful episode of war.

The call for funds to erect a monament over the remains of Col. Shaw has met with a heavy response from the impulsive and generous people to whom it has been addressed. The lat South Carolina regiment has contributed for this purpose about a thou and dollars, and the colored people of Bearfort have added from their little earnings three hundred dollars, and the colored people of Bearfort have added from their little earnings three hundred dollars, and the colored people of Bearfort have added from their little earnings three hundred dollars, and the colored people of Bearfort have added from their little earnings three hundred dollars, and the colored people of Bearfort have added from their little earnings three hundred dollars, and the colored accounts to be marked by a plain shaft with a simple inscription; his deeds will be his most lasting monument.

In a letter from Mrs. Erances D. Gage, at Port. Royal, the following characteriatid heedeats is marked.

We took up a collection in our old church yesterday, for the monument to be erected for Col. Robert G. Shaw, and the receipts wore worse; but he colored the propose of the contributed for contributed for the propose of the colored troops made a street part of the receipts of the propose of the colored troops and a street part of the receipts of the propose of the colored troops made a street part of the largest and part of the propose of the state people of the State. The great part of the propose of particular were worse; but he colored troops and the propose of particular were worse, but the colored troops and the propose of the state people of the State. The great part of the propose of the state people of the State. The propose of the state people of the state. The propose

DEATH OF LEONARD GIBES, ESQ.

Ma. Gaussian England is a teller from Miss Research amounting the death of her father, LEONARD SIRBS, of Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., aged System.

No words of mine can add to this heautiful tribute to the tendence of the control of the

membered, have stready been made to St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Oct J. The steamers Chancellor, Forcest Quees and Catallouis were burned at the levee this afternoon. The two latter boats were totally destroyed. The bull and machinery of the former were saved. All the boats were undergoing repairs. They were valued at \$75,000. The amount of insurance is unascertained. The fires were the work of an incendiary. Several lives are reported lost, but nothing definite is known at present.

27 The steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, was set on fire, by incendiaries, on Tuesday morning, near Milliken's Bend. The boat burned so rapidly that the passengers were obliged to jump overboard, and forty are believed to have been lost.

FERRUIT CALASTY. A fearful calamity occurred at Ste. Henedine, in the county of Dorchester, Canada, on Sunday-night of last week. The house of Mr. Theolime Coulture took fire, and all the immates—Couture's wife, father, and alx children

omers were anarca-some very serrous;

27 Another female bread rich cocurred in Mobile,
Sept. 4th. The 17th Alabama regiment was ordered
to put down the disturbance, but refused to do duty.
The Mobile Cadets tried their hand, and were defeat
ed and forced to fif y by the women. Peaceful measures finally, quieted the famine-stricken wretches.
The sident procelained onestly their determination. If suffering or stop the war, to burn the whole city.

New Yoak, Sept. 22. The Times dispatch says the Bureau of Exchange have received a letter from Commissioner Ould at Richmond, notifying them that 12,000 prisoners, paroled by Gen. Graat, had been returned to the field, and the exchange referred, to the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to delivering was a lie; not a man of ours has been returned for the 12,000, who have doubtless participated in the late battle at Chattanooga.

Now I am proud of a father who so forgot himself, and in his parting struggles sends words of encouragement and good cheer to a brother, left hehind.

He had suffered serverely. We had hoped from his disease that his pain might find respite toward the closes, and a quiet steep bridge his passage from sarth to heaven; but we were mistaken. His rest-prayed for in the most plaintive toone—came sifter much agony. We said, "Thank God! thank God!" most farrently, when the last struggle ended.

Before he died, he gave every direction for his funeral, and they were characteristic, as was everything connected with his sickness. He which do orr clergyman to make a few remarks, and any friend of the slave so destring—none other. At his funeral, old me got up, and, with trembling voloss, paid tribute to his goodness. Bereything connected voloss, and tribute to his goodness.

op of a car between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, hav ng their heada covered with blanketa, to protect then rom the storm. They came in contact with a bridge and five were killed and others dangerously wounded

Gen. Halleck's grandfather, Jabez Halleck has just died in Western, N. Y., at the ripe old age of 103 years.

following - 1 and 1 and 1 wear ent Sergeant G. H. Hall and L. Weav not wounds; J. Shrewsbury, Co. I.; W.

Larve been thus particular, that all knowing him should know of the nabryken patience, and fortitude with which he bore his agony, and how beravly he went down into the dark shadow, and through the deep waters. It seemed to me as though his dead mother's presence must have been about him, see childlike was he, so lovable. His last word was one of gratitude to the friend who soothed him, just before he died.

Here we sis in our pleasant home, and everything breathes of his good care of us—we whom, as he said with his arms about me, he had towed better than his life. He died in harness, taking waterful, devoted, exhausting care of others. We shall selfably want him back for our own good, but never once for his. He was right—he wented rest.

It is at my mother's particular request that I begyon to give to his family your remembrance and prayers. The homes that he always delighted to welcome the good and true to share is ever ready for his friends; and smoog those friends he always mentioned your name.

Most truly yours.

HELEN GIBBS.

ind eight Leaving Gen. John III. Starkwather, Brig. Gen. John III. Starkwather, Brig. Gen. John III. Starkwather officers wounded.

The truth as to the rebel losses at Gettysburg is gradually coming out. A Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Register says their loss in killed and wounded was at least twenty-five thousand men, and giver of wattatics confirming this estimate. The authority for statistics confirming this estimate. The authority for statistics confirming this estimate.

sense to the same company, wounded by gunshots; L. Fleetwood, of Co. C. and W. R. Lee, of Co. E. were also wonder by altor or shell; W. P. Wilson, Co. I, chronic intermittent fever.

The rebels are, devising means to convert the dogs into oil, and their skins into leather. It is estimated that the oil will be worth about \$16\$ per gallon. The number of dogs in the State of Virginia, excording to low estimate, is 500,000. Each dog will yield any one gallon of oil, and the dog oil of Virginia is, therefore, worth seven and a half millions; the skins are cettered that the collection of the state of t

MASSACHUSETTS ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

n Rev. John T. Sargent, Boston,

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

AT TREMONT TEMPLE AT TREMONT TEMPLE AND ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
On TURDAY EVENING, October II. 1885,
Do followed on secondary TURDAY EVENINGS by
Nov. 52-04/VER WENDELL HOLMES.
"10-BENJ. F. BUTLER,
(cubject to the continguacies of the public derics).
"11-HERRY WARD RESOURES.
"12-GHARLES SHEWWER.

" 24 CHARLES SUMMER.
Dec. 1 — KALPH WALDO EMERSON.
" 8 — EDWIN H. CHAPIN.
" 15—OCTAVIUS B. PROTHINGHAM.
" 22—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

" 29 WENDELL PHILLIPS." Industry and Tax. 5 JACOB M. MANNING.

Jan. 5—JACOB M. MANNING.

B. J. Lang, Organist for the course.

Tickele (edmitting the Beaver and Lady) to the Course,
2 each, may be obtained at Oliver Dison & On. 2, 717

sabingtion street; Tickner & Fields, 135 Washington
roet; John, G. Hayman & O., 33 Court street; John &
Logers & Oo. 5, 1077 Washington street, and at the Antilavery Office, 221 Washington street.

Elevery Office, 221 Washington street.

EF HAYTI AND THE MARTYRS OF HARPEN'S FERRY.—A CARD.—I have to day sent to the land advances of the following parties authority to draw on me at night for a specified sum, out of a fund contributed at Cayes, Hayti, for the families of the martyrs of Harpen's Ferry:—

To Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Jumina Cook, Mrs. Leavy, widows of John Brown's men of those names; and to the parents of Kagi, Hasilit, Stevens, the Coppose, Anderson, Tidd and Copeland.

If my letters do not reach these parties, T sak thefr friends to notify them, or to send me their greens address.

EF Anti-Starery papers, please copy.

Botton, Oct. 5.

JAMES REDPATH.

Est NEW ENGLAND FEMALS MEDICAL COLLEGE—The Sixteenth Annual Term will commence on
Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue sevenives weeks. Lecaure fees, \$35. Aid will be afforded to a limited number
of students needing it. Any person or persons paying to
the College \$100 can send a student free of faultien through
the course of education. Address or apply to the subseriore, at the College, No. 10 East Canton street, Boston,
31. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y.

EF WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Stavery Society at East Painceron, Sunday, Oct. 11, day and evening. Parker Pillsbury, E. H. HERWOOD and others will

peak.

The passing months are fraught with the most momen-tons issues to the cause of freedom and humanity, and its is earnestly hoped there may be full, delegations of friends om the adjoining towns.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Preside

WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIET g of this Society will be held at Milford, on Sunda et. 18, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, at the usu a at the Town Hall.

hours, at the Town Hall.

PARKER PRIMERY, ADIN BALLOW, SARURL MAY, Jr.,
S. S. FOSTER, GERGER W. STACY, E. H. HEXWOOD and
others are expected to attend.

There will also be a meeting at the same place on the
erening previous, Oct. 17.

It is hoped that all the old members and friends of this
Society will make special effort to attend this meeting, and
that all others interested will gather, and make this one
of the most earnest and high-toned of all the meetings
of this early Society.

JOSIAH HINSHAW, President.

Learny A. Howards E. Ser,

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, See'y.

PARKER PILISBURY will speak in the Town [all, Princeton, Monday evening, Oct. 12.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will give two lecture a Milford, N. H., on Sunday next, Oct. 11th.

DIED-In this city, Sept. 23, Mrs. Faances Dam DIED—In this city, Sept. 23, Mrs. Frances DaMontes, aged 60 years. Deceased was a native of Fredericksburg, Ves, and resided several years in Norfolik. She canks to Boston in 1854. She early embraced religion, and for upwards of forty years was an exemplary member of upwards of forty years was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Kindness to all around her, and care for the welfare of others, were among the leading characteristics of her mature. Though confined, at times, for the last three years, with a flow and torturing illness, and compelled to keep her bed for three moths preceding her death, she bore it with a fortitude solden equalled; never complaining, and expressing her willfagone to go whenever her heavenly Euher, whom she had serve or faithfully, should call her hence. Deceased leaves a son and daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn her

Anglo-Saxon will please copy. In this city, Oct. 1st, EDWARD G. GRAY, aged 29

BERRATUE. In the oblinary notice of Col. Mundruct sublished in the Liberator of 25th ult., for "received sension from the Bracilian government," read, "received surden," &c.

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest!

BY REV. CAPT. 3. J. OKRA.

Cornerly Paster of George Street M. B. Church, Cipcinnati, and late Amistant Adjutant General on the Staff of
Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ANDER CLARK, Editor of the School Vis

THIS is one of the most thrilling accounts of adventure and suffering that the war has produced: Captiens was wounded and empired at the great battle of Shilloh; tried before several prominent label Generals for the life, smong whom were finding. Frange, and Beauvegard; incarcerated in four laits, four punisanizates, and reveire military prisons; coscaped from Macton, (Conyal,) and travelled barefoot through greamps and was a state of the several produced by agrows in gate, to the several products of the fourthern cost and provided and are at last recaptaned when within thirty-five miles of our gunboats on the fouthern cost.

The particulars of his several sufficiency as a chained captiency of the several products of the continuous several sufficiency of the several products of the fouthern costs.

The particulars of his several sufficiency as a chained captiency of the several products of the fourth of the several sufficiency of striking incidents of the several sev THIS is one of the most thrilling accounts of ture and suffering that the war has produced:

and child should read this Book of Poets on step countilly occurred.

The author has not only succeeded in making a narratire of exciting interest, but has ingeniously interversed in the book many original and adopted a representation of the war spather Rabellion and Oppression.

Just published on few white paper, and handsomely bound in cited has been white paper, and handsomely bound in cited has been succeeded by the property of the second of the second paper. Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary indisconnents will be offered.

Agents wanted in Configurary Indicoments will be offored.

NOTICES OF THE PRINCE.

NO INTERIOR OF THE PRINCE.

NO INTERIOR OF PRINCE AND THE STATE OF THE STATE

VICKSBURG. BY DARIEL PARKER, M. D

Now, Northmen, rejoicing, shout viscory as the first as you round the great conqueror crowd!

Let God first, then Grant, have great glory and than the God first, then Grant, have great glory and than the great glory and the great glory and the great glory and great great glory and glory and great glory and gl

Then Grieron and Sherman, Mende, Reserrans and B. The West loves her Grant—says his victories tall; The East loves her Benks—and says bits have done. Let these, with the rest, all our gratitude share—World's heroes, your heroes; my heroes they are! When Copperheads hissed, and would bring all to she when Bayland play'd well the more devilled gains, Them Grant crankes Vicksburg, and Meade coquers. Bathis shoule at Port Hodeen, "The river is free!"

Great glory all this when compared with the past!
Westing Sastles, the great dawning glory, at last;
Yes, the render Justice! all bondmen set free!
Then Com with all traiters will Copperheads be! That, seen, would be yietory worth all the rest-A mess for reloising the grandest and best; That victory would rank as the erowner of all, Ensuring God's blessings the righest of all.

Then our glorious Fourths would grand Jubilees be, Then millions, once slaves, would rejice with the free Then loud altogether the people sends shoul, of God and Liberty in, and the Devil crushed one.

All bondage must does, and staveholders down flat Ro "boundless rejoicings" can come short of that; Only that can bring peace and prosperity now— The Powers above nothing short will allow.

That work waits this word from Headquarters to come, "This hard must be free-must be all Freedom's home!" No slave shall pollute th-no tyrant shall curse. Then ne'er for this war shall our Union be worse. Ah! that would be victory glorious and grand, Worth shouting through heaven, through see, and through

Iand !

Then down would the heavens bow—arms open wide
In peace to receive us, and there to abide. In peace to receive us, surNo victory size could be victory sure,
No peace short of that could be peace to endure;
Such so wen would stay won, and Hearen would or
Shouting victory ! victory! world without end!
Billeries, October, 1863.

THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

A nation rising in its might
The chains to break, its foes to ban—
What patriot bopes a fairer sight?
What dearer to the Irishman?
The South arose, girt-up for war—
The cheers of England rang again:
Whose'er ye turn your looks afar,
Remember this, my countrymen!

The cheers of England tell so true The friend to seek, the foe to shun, We'll surely join our accents, too,

And triumph with the Southern gun! Then for the South applaud ! rejoic Ah, never this the counsel, when We hearkened unto Erin's v ember this, my countryme

But, England's friend or England's foe, Our Ireland takes a nobler stand! Her heart is grieved for every wee, Her bands increase for every band: What cause is here her heart to claim?

Free South as North, voice, act, and pen;
Who breaks that freedom bears the blame—

Who sunders freedom wins us not;
Who weakens freedom injures all;
Who lives not true to freedom's lot, was not true not true to freedom's lot, His pride has planned his certain fail. The Couth has fought with here fire, With haughty pride her place has ta'en; Her cause condemn, her sword admire— Remember this, my countrymen!

But Erin's heart must sympathise—
A Southern cause is Erin's cause—
There ever comes before her eyes
A mournful nation of outlaws!
A nation hopeless, hapless, lone,
Whose mind is kept a darkened den,
Whose laugh is worse than any mean—
Remember this, my countrymen t

A nation whem to clothe and feart
Is counted to give jay for aye;
All daily done, when, like the beast,
Its loos it knows nob, and is gay!
A purer faith than this is ours,
A cleaner path than such a fm;
God gave for use man's noble powers
Remember this, my countrymen!

In such a place our Faith is banned,
Her yoke resists a tyrant yoke
She cannot bind each sacred band,
And see them sparned by man, and broke:
Here is a holy freedom's breath,
Mid bondmen she is bond, and men 'Mid bondmen she is bond, and men Who slavery seek, seek too her death— Remember this, my countrymen ?

Within her fane the slave was free. Her fane was still his castle-wall In Southern land this cannot be,
From altar steps it claims its thrail.
Clear falls thy roles, O Native Land!
We slared, and sinced—we fought—and
We fell, we kined God's chast hing hand— In Southern land this cannot be

From thence till now we explate And 'mid our fetters are more free ; xternal trappings make not great, Like to the spirit's liberty! We bless the North—the South we bless In whom our past pride lives again ; leaven grown her arms with unsuccess!— Be this our prayer, my countrymen!

AN INVOCATION.

ne, gentle Peace ! that, far away, led bird, at War's shrill trumpet flow, Seeking in fields remote the hamlets gray,
Where locund labor halled the rising day;
Where Age forgot its cares in childhood's play
Where happy households in contentment

Where happy households in contentment
Bring as again thy quiet rest!
Les War's force, fifth strife be as a dream—
A hideous nightmare on the Nation's breast,
Filling e'en Nature with a strange surrest,
Placing a crimson plants in earth's green crest,
Painting a warrior's face in every stream.

The brotherhood of Love, O bring,
That knows no north, nor south, nor east, nor west;
That doubles the earth with Eden's happy spring,
Over her wounds and soure a veil can fling?
Yes who shall cause the wounded heart to sing?
Or fill with Joy and song the empty nest?

The Tiberator. SPEECH OF REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

Delivered at a Solrée given in hor Delivered at a Source given in monor of his long and carnest services in the cause of Negro Ensancipation, and of Commercial, Political and Social Reform," at the Whitington Club, London,—the Right Hon. Lord TRINHAM in the chair, Feb. 28, 1868.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I am ter My Lord, Ladles and Gentlemen,—I am tempted this evening to borrow a phrase from Scripture, and to any—refering myself in reference to that great con-figration which our honored friend, Mr. Thompson, crossed the Atlantic to assist in quenching—I am a brand plucked from the burning. For it was the knowledge gained, amid discouraging difficulties, that there were such men as William Lloyd Garrison, Wen-dell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and George Thomp-son, that first tempted my feet to stray out of the ortho-der centle of agony and annulsh in alaryey, and to find dox path of agony and angulsh in slavery, and to find my way first to freedom in the North, and then to the my way first to freedom in the North, and then to the abores of Greel Britain, where I have found equality before the law, and where no whicked perjudice denles me the enjoyment of the obligations and privileges of a man. As our honored guest came a great distance to aid my people in the darkest hour of their angulah and despair, so I may say I have come a long distance to make my acknowledgment, in the name of four million slaves, for the eminent services which he has million slaves, for the eminent services which he has made of the most perfect indifference to the condition of four millions of the same and opposition of thirty years. He told the slaves, thirty years are the heart of England sympathized with their age. The members of the same and opposition of thirty years. He told the slaves, thirty years are the heart of England sympathized with their ago, that the heart of England sympathized with their sufferings; and I tell him now that the heart of Afri-ca throbs with a warm and inextingulabable graitined at the mention of the name of George Thompson; and when they have heard the mention of that name, they have felt and said, "By this sign we shall conquer!"

The cardinal power of idolatry in every age and every country is infatuation, and as slavery is the grossest of all idolatry, it has exhibited the most chronic form of infatuation, and the most unmistake. ble sign of the existence of infatuation has been a ble sign of the existence of infatuation has been as-lence. Before slavery became an ido), and the Amer-fean nation became dumb in its worship, the voice of Washington, the father of his country, was beard de-claring: "I can only say that there is not a man liv-ing who wishes more sincerely than I do to see some plan adopted for the abolition of slavery; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority, and this, as far as my vote can contribute to it, shall never be wanting." But from the death of Washington until the days of Garrison, this noble testimony slept beneath the infatuation which interest and ambislept beneath the infatuation which laterest and ambi-tion had created. In the early vigor of national inde-pendence, when slavery begged quarter of even poli-ticians, the father of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson, said, "In the event of a conflict between master and slave, there is no attribute of the Almighty that can take sides with the oppressor. I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just." But this warning, which has outlived the din of battle and the noise of civil strife, had died away amid the luxuries wrung from human blood, and the softening licentifounces of secret places in slavery. And even as late as the establishment of the Constitution of the as late as the establishment of the Constitution of the nation, sames assisted, its attention of the humane principles of the people—the national safety and happiness, and a prodent policy—require the abolition of slavery." But in the sudden and unlooked-for success in binding the States together, both the North and the South had buried this valuable tes until the labors of the abolitionists brought it timony, until the labors of the abouttonais prought; to light. I have given you the opinions of these men to show you the strength of slavery. If it could slence the warnings of men like these, then no wonder if it scomed the labors of men like Garrison and Thompson, who refused to dabble in the dirty waters. litics. But in how clear a light do these fact e magnificent labors of the abolitionists, and ho this light dispel the error that the North is fully does this light dispel the error that the North is as pro-lavery as the South! True, the North was infantated by the selfish witchery of slavery, and it is equally true that it took the perseverance of Garrison, the eloquence of Phillips, and the philanthropy of George Thompson to awaken it. But, after all, they did awaken it; and the fact only proves how strong the Paritan conscience is. The awakening of the North only produced a deeper and more violent infatuation in the South. We meet, my lord, to-night, to celebrate the breaking of that infatuation which I have imperfectly described. When the negro, bent beneath ly described. When the negro, bent beneat imperfectly described. When the negro, cent beneam his weight of woe, turned saide to the great house of his master for sympathy, and found the shrine of slavery set up, flashing forth the fires of cruelty and vulgar passion; when he fled from thence to the continuous for justice, and found that the spirit of slavery had taken the balances from the hand of justice; and fled from thence to the temple of God, to find mercy fled from thence to the temple of God, to min therey, and found, in all the agony of despair, that there, too, slavery had usurped the place of the minister, and was offering his children as a sacrifice to irresponsible power, he gave one long wall of angulah, and drew his oppressors. Then it was that Garrison is cry, and, walking forth as the great Icono-the nation, he knocked down the images which ub had set up. The voice of this forerunner, crying, in a wilderness of unpopularity, was uttered in such aincerity and power, that it reached even this far-off island, and sunk with the tenacity of right-connecs into the ear of a young man, whose mind eousness into the ear of a young man, whose mis had been illuminated by the genius of Clarks whose philanthropic sympathies had been kindled the eloquence of Wilberforce, and whose character h been energized and directed by the perseverance and George Thompson. Fresh from the labors which had awakened England from her sleep of guilt, and compelled her to wash her garments—all bespattered with the blood of 800,000 slaves—in a bath of gold, he

men went to the meetings in zeep art. Insulation from speaking, and the good men went to see how the bad men would do the thing; and so it turned out, as we have heard in other instances, that many who went to scoff remained to pray. The press poured out its venom upon Mr. Thompson, and sent its printer's devils to break up his meetings; but even those devils were converted, and turned into saints. The politicians, as they distend to him, felt that he was devits were converted, and turned into saints. Into politicians, as they listened to him, soft that he was weakening their political ties and aorial connections, and so they cimmered and broke up his meeting; but there is always a true heart in England, and therefore it was not surprising to find amongst the decendants of Britons in New England as latent love of fair play. Two housand five hundred men undertook to attack one man, and five thousand became his advocates. These men cared little for the slaves, but they could not stand to see a man mobbed merely became he was exercising what English people, and their descendants regard as their most sacred privilege—the right of free speech. They considered it was a proof that the system was weak, and that the man who was attacking it was strong; they saw that he was doubly armied, because he was clad in the panophy of truth.

Thus they were led to investigate the matter, which they otherwise would not have done; and the result of this work was, that in a short time the American Church, which had so long manifested the most persons the same that the continue of four millions.

Methodist Church of the United States, and the estal lishment of a Methodiat Cauren Aorin and a said of the Church South. The first manifestation we had of the working of the anti-slavery gospel in the great Wesleyan body was a split on the question of slavery Then similar separations took place, respectively, it the Fresbyterian and Baptist Churches; men were the process of the control not permitted to take the Lord's Supper at many Northern tables, because they were slaveholders and

Northern taues, incases men-stealers.

It has always been a principle by which the blessed Savior has carried on his work in this world, that whenever the Church becomes awakened, men become more thoughtful and more carnest as citizens.

that the political parties after the Church was moved, should begin to be agitated; no wonder that the new power began to manifeat itself in all their party "caucuses," as they are called in America, or meetings to organize efforts for securing political office. Then, by and by, the political parties began to split upon the slarery question. At first, the anti-slavery body was but a minority, associated under the name of "Free-Sollers." Their principle was to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories, but not to interfere with it where it then existed. But, however limited their anti-slavery doctrine ed. But, however limited their anti-slavery d might have been at first, they gradually grey when they have fair play given to them. Thus, the anti-slavery political party grew from being an insignificant minority into a powerful majority. Candidates had to profess to hate slavery, if they did not positively work against it, before they could be elected to office. All this time, there were the elecwhich as tength we having their respective focuse.

North and South—an Anti-Slavery party and a Pre
Slavery party. Why do I medion these facts upon
this occasion! Because there are a great many per ple in this country who say that the present ma ison and others, there has been a gradual but fir growth of anti-slavery sentiment, which has at length culminated in the isaulog of that giorious proclams tion by President Lincoln, which, however complained of, went, as far as it could constitutionally do, is abolish slavery throughout the American confine (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

(Loud and prolonged energing).

I know that there are a great many people in this country who question the sincerity of the anti-slavery feeling in the North. They say that when a cause become popular, it enlists under its beamer those who would otherwise be indifferent to it. But such is not would otherwise to maintenant to the date of anti-slavery feeling has been the result of influences which have been working, for many years. Who are the supporters of the South on this side of the Attante, and what are their motives! There is one class of men in England who have been induced to advocate men in Engiana who have been induced to advocate the cause of the South through ignorance; having been misled by certain newspaper correspondents, or letter-writers, who have written short epistles, but in which they have expressed themselves very badly. It is always the case that men who have the least to say will ways the case that men who have the least to say win most probably say it in the worst possible manner. There is an old story which well illustrates this fact. An actor was playing in Richard, the Third, and all he had to say was, "Stand back, my lord, and let the coffin pass"; but when he came to repeat the sen-tence, he said, "Stand back, my lord, and let the par-son cough." The political leave writers in England have been taught their leasons bedity, and they have

ever my enemy wants me to be, there I am sure not to be." Those who are in favor of free religious and political institutions, of universal suffices and roluntary national defences, will know precisely where to go, from inding out where their elemites want them to be. If, however, these persons have apoken enviously, they have also apoken deceivingly. Said an old man to his son, "My son, you are going into the law; when you find that the law is on the side of your opponent, then do you dwell on the side of your opponent, then do you dwell on the justice of your opponent, then do you have a suit is swhich the justice is on the side of your opponent, then do you contend for the law; and instains that it should be carried out under all circumstances." "Well, but, faither," replied the son, "suppose I have a case in which both law and justice are on the side of my opponent, what am I to do then "" "Oh," rejoined the old man, "then you must talk round it." We have recently had splended exhibitions of that kind of advocacy of the American question. There has been no end of "talking round it." The opponent of the North have never stated the American question honestly. They say that it is a mere dispute concerning taxation, between one part of the republic and another, in which we, as Englishmen, have no interest. "A mere question of taxation!" is it? "The South seconded because they would not aubnit to protective tariffs," any they. Did she! Well, then, she ought to have left protection, behind her, when the apparation had taken place. Has she done so! When they divided, the jariff ought to have been entirely in the North, and free trade antire so! When they divided, the jariff ought to have been entirely in the North, and free trade antire so. been entirely in the North, and free trade entirely in the South', but is it is of No; the South has got the very same tariffs now which ale had when she was in union with the North. That, I think, is

I sm glad to know that he mane of the great movements on, which was identified with the great movements in America, has been as much beatified, as it were, by his adhesion to right principles on this aide of the water, as it has been on the other. I will close with this thought: It is a great pleasure to any man to that with the colored people of America there is no form, when they look beyond their own native landard and they have not often had to look in despair to other nations for help—there is no form that rises higher, or catches more of the halo of heavenly benediction in their estimation than does the form of George Thompson. The American slave, when he looks over the roll of English about itoliasts, can take up the words of Goldsmith, and apply them to George Thompson:—

a As some tail cliff that lifts its swith form, Swells from the vale, and mid-way leaves the storm Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spre Eternal sambline settles on its head."

out of the house of bondage, who are struggling through the wilderness of alavery, where they have been called on to tarry so long, and from whence they are seeking to make their way to the Cansan of uni-versal freedom, I can, with reference to them, take up the language of the same author and say o

"And there the pensive fugitive bent beneath his woo, To stop too fearint, and too faint to go; Casta a long look where England's glories thine, And bids his bosom sympathies with mine."

RESISTANCE TO EVIL.

Extracts from a tersely expressed Discourse, print-ed by John Wilson and Son, 5 Water Street, Boston, entitled "Resistance to Evil." and delivered to the Barton-Square Society at Salem, Sept. 6, 1868, by W. H. Khapp—from the text, "Resist the Devil, and be will fee from you."

them, and let them have their wy.

of the family good for either party? Do the former ever thus learn to moderate their demands and expectations? or does the peace party, the sindly non-resistant party, ever through this policy, succeed in its purposes? If you can fhink of any instances of this kind, they must be exceptions to a general rule. As of familier and towns, so of communities, states, and nations: they never secure peace or any other good, except as they firmly and resolutely put down will. Every evidence of fear, of wavering, of indecision, every attempt to keep on good terms with the Devil, is and ever has been a failure; for the reason, that nothing but exclusive devotion will antisty than; for the reason, that he gains courage just in proportion as we become timid.

This mental and moral timidity, this selfah desire to avoid present trouble; this effect to get along easily and pleasantly with everything and everybody, is the demon-worship which has brought upon us all our national humiliations, degradations, and overwhelming calamities. When our fathers came together to form the Constitution and Union of this country, the demon-

calamities. When our fathers came together to form the Constitution and Union of this country, the demon of Slavery came also among them. He was bold; he assumed a resolute, threatening tone. He got all he demanded, and was taken into the partnership on his down terms. Had he been resisted then, how different would have been the results to our whole nation how? Since that time, how audacious this evil apirt, has become! He has relied the country as his plantation, hie has dictated its foreign and domestic policy; like has carried his tone of authority, his plantation manuers to the Capitol; he has cracked his whip over too Congress after another, and made all interests and institutions subordinate to his own. He had brought is to so many disgrisceful compromises, that he supinstitutions subordinate to his own. He had brought us to so many disgraceful compromises, that he supposed all power of resistance gone; and then he commenced an open war, to take full possession of the body dut of which he thought he had taken the soul. The annexation of Taxas, the war with Mexico, the fillibustering expeditions to Caba and Central America, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the this thought: It is a great pleasure to sny man to the privilege of laboring most beneficently during the short span of the life allotted to man, in three search attenders, and the life allotted to man, in three search attenders, the state proportion of the life allotted to man, in three search attenders, the state proportion of the life allotted to man, in three search and the opportunity of working for God, in breaking the political fetters that blind the body, in breaking the political fetters that blind the body, in breaking the political fetters that blind the body, in breaking the political fetters that blind the body, in breaking the political fetters that blind the body, in breaking the political fetters that blind be proposed to the life allotted to man the life proposed to the late of the life allotted to man the life proposed to the late of the life allotted to man the life proposed to the late of the late it altogether from conviction, from principle, and not from sordid motives. Men who have such motives worm into the ground. They stand still when there is no money to be got by moving. But men who are animated by a love of God and man are ready to go anywhere in furtherance of the great principles they have espoused. Their motto is. "My country is the world; my countrymen are all men who country is the world; my countrymen are all men to the matter of the stone which the builders of sociations are the world; my countrymen are all men to the matter of the stone which the builders of sociations are the world; my countrymen are all men to the world; my country is the world; my countrymen are all men to the world; my country is the world; my countrymen are all men to the abolition of slavery in the West India Islands, yet, thank God! when he went back to Massachuetta, in 1860, the old Cradle of Liberty—Fansachuetta, in 1860, the old Cradle of Liberty—Fansach this demon. We feebly carried on a mild, concillating, rose-water war. We neglected to strike when we had opportunities, less we should farther irritate this devil of the South. We thought the goddess of Liberty was kind and good; that she would do us no harm, and needed none of our protecting care. We might ascidimentalize to her on the Fourth of July, and on similar occasions; but, at all other times, we must shape our speech and action so as to propitate the terrible demon of Slavery. And even now, all over the North; in these free States, there are many whose thought and speech are all about terms which may yet be made with him. This terrible power, that is doing us so much injury, must, in some way, be conciliated. Do we not here again see the old principle of devilworship, inateed of the Bible principle of

The only security is to see him as the Deril that he is, and hate him in all this disquises for what he is. The time is at hand for a decided conflict with him. He was never so unblushing in his impudence as now. He is particularly zealous in behalf of religion and morality; and demands all the usages of the highest civilization, especially in the treatment of Confederate rebels. He is shocked that ministers do not confine themselves more to the preaching of the gospel. He is the special champion of the Constitution and the Union; and, from his zeal, we should suppose him to the tendy friend of State rights and of personal liberty. He lifts his hands in hely borror at what he terms despote tendencies of our Government. He has conjectiful acrupted and constitutional objections to ty. He lifts his hands in hoty borror at what he terms despots tendencies of our Government. He has conscientions scruples and constitutional objections to everything it does to sustain itself or to secree its enomies. He is a sublime liar, hypocrite, demagogue; and, as such, he is to be hated, opposed, resisted, in every way with all our might. The time is at hand for him to make his most desperate efforts, and for all who would dethrone him to make heirs. The time bal awkeeced England from her sidep of goll, and completed her work her garments—all keysteries and completed her to which her garments—all keysteries are gooden. The political (high-writers in England was stand to the first of the control of \$00,000 alares—in a bits of gold, he work to the first of the control of the silence. When people have their limited to the control of the silence. When people have their limited to the control of the control of the silence of the control of the control of the silence of the control of t

fewed him to become. He is the incarnation, than fection and retribution, of all the evils that we in a said the Scripture truly asserts, that evil can be see come only by good. His strength, is the measure of our faith, his triumphs, our most humiliating disgrates. At who have learned nothing by their part dealing widh him, who strell earned nothing by their part dealing widh him, who still worship him, who tremble at his present, body and youl his,—his beyond redemption He knows his own, and, sooner or later, will pube them all to himself. This is one of the greates havest days of the world. The wheat and the time that have so long been growing together, are to

must Presidency, to get possession of the cornest increased power and patronage of the Zederal Germann, will concentrate and bring into action although your clements of society; it will reveal a depth of depending more surprising than anything the wat the brought to fight. All the selfish interest, purious ices, and blind, reckless passions of ans, and the destruction of their orphan arylam; the ittempt to thwart the surposes of the Gorennest, and protract the ear through the whole of the present administration, are some of the signs of the time upon which we are entering. While we are thinking of the war is at a great distance from us, and drame of the war he at a great distance from us, and dram-ing of our perional peace and security, these near void seize the whole machinery of society, and see it for their own disholical purposes. And this is but the opening of this political campaign.

With the great Rebellion still unsubdued, with all these

with the great Rebellion still unbustions. With the great Rebellion still unbustions or released corrupt and corrupting elements among correless via a prospect lies immediately before us! and how prea prospect lies immediately before us! and how tical the whole subject at once becomes! We make wholly subordinate every local and per consideration, and rise to the sublime height of the occasion. We must have an unconditional legalty. We must make a religion of our patriotism, of our devotion to our country. We must resist, with all the energy of our nature, every thing that well turn away our attention from the one vital question now before us. We must, by boldness and decision, make our good more efficient than others' evil. We battle. This is our part of the work; and if we are truly faithful, wholly in carnest, we shall find she dant opportunities to exercise all the heroic vittes.
We shall each one of us do all we can to form that
sound, united, public sentiment, which shall seal the lips and end the audacity of evil men. We shall do our highest duty to God, to our country, and it all the great interests of humanity.

CONSERVATISM.

I find in the Missouri Democrat of the 18th of September so pertinent and practical an illustration of Conservatism, and of what I attempted an part to set fire, in a late article, that I must beg a place for fi is the Liberator of this week. Let the reader suitably

But before he begins to read, I wish to o ilm the misplacement of a semicolon in my th mint the inspirement of a semicon in marka upon the Springfield Republican. As it is printed, it says, "even conservatism is powerless for good," as if that were surprising! Now put the semicolon after "even," and we have this wholek thought; "Radical as righteousness—that is e motto even." Now the semicolon. An

WHO WOULD NOT BE A REBEL!

WHO WOULD NOT BE A REBEL!

It has become a very common remark in the mouths of Union men, that the most favored partic in Missouri are rebels. The remark is as tree a preaching. The fact stated is apparent in many ways. It is the easiest thing in the world, we are told by intelligent men who have travelled thread Missouri, to tell rebels from Union men, when me told to the traveller has furnished as the following tests. "The horse ridden by the strager furnishes the evidence. If the animal is fat, slest and healthry, he is the property of a rebel. If its poor, weak and scraggy, you may be sure its owner is a Union man. The countenance of the life likewise serves as an index. If he ride belify on, with a contented, careless look, and seems to be diffusioned in the dangers of the way, he is a rebell. rider increme ever as an intervent as in the content of contented, cardess look, and seem to be indifferent to the dangers of the way, he is a relet. If his eye, however, has a startled, unsteady garding the countenance shows signs of watching and carding the seem of the countenance shows signs of watching and carding the seem of the countenance shows and every beat is closely scrutnized as he passe it, you may depend upon it you are gaing upon a Tatalon arms.

if, his countenance abows signs of watching and care, and every hush is closely serutinized as be passed, you may depend upon it you are garing upon a Union man. "We have no reason to doubt that the foreign tests are in the majority of cases reliable. It is not may be a superior of things, under the administration which prevails in this State, that they should be o. The rebel is favored in as many ways as the Union man is oppressed. Robels are never bush whacked, his a remarkable fact, that in nearly all the account we received of robberies and aroon, Union men are the sufferers. As certain as a man is a highest man, he is a traitor. The rebel can keep god stock, but the Union man can't. The rebel can keep god stock, but the Union man can't. The rebel can keep god stock, but the Union man can't. The rebel can keep god stock, but the Union man can't be rebel of the sufferers with a lean one. The rebel can be not be suffered by the State. The Usion man can depend upon raising neither the order, because Governor Gamble having the other, because Governor Gamble having the other have been be called away at any time to stall goard over the steep ropperty of loyal and disloyal men and the secessionist's property; but does not or cansot prevent the secessionist from taking the Union man goard the secessionist's property; but does not or cansot prevent the secessionist from taking the Union man come to be paid for his services as a soldier, but found in the state that so dwhom are disloyal, by the grace of the late State Convention are exempt from all tasks. State Convention are exempt from all tasks. State Convention are exempt from all tasks. State country and municipal. And if a Peden commander gets into a passion, and property a contraint of rebels to make up for the

State, county and municipal. And commander gets into a passion, and propose to assess the property of rebels to make up for losses of Union men, Governor Gamble post of the Washington, or writes to Secretary Bates, and he the President rescind the order.

It is not to be supposed, however, that for all these privileges the disloyalists of Missouri pay so these privileges the disloyalists of Missouri pay penalty. No, indeed 1. They have to recurrently so support, the Constitution of the United States and the Processional Government of Missouri. The and the Processional Government of Missouri. to support the Constitution of Misseri. Its latter part of the eath they are expected to kep by voting to continue the members of the Profit ional Government in office, and there is little does of its being faithfully observed. The first part the eath is not expected to be kept, as the rule is to make a rabel aweat every time he is caught—ast then let him go. Such is conservation.

A GREAT WORK!

A GREAT WORK:

THEN NEW ILLUSTRATED HYPROPATHO
OYCAPP.BUTA: A Compiled System of Hydroly,
embracing the Austimy and Physiology of the India
of Health; Dictables and Dockery Long and they are not of Treatment of Special Agencies and the Practice
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JOHN S. BOCK, ESQ.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAS.,
No. 6, TRESONT STREET,
Oct.