ORVET F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.



EK LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1706.

Refuge of Oppression.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Ettricis from a characteristic speech delivered by Bin Montgomery Blair, U. S. Postmaster General, unds at Union meeting held at Montgomery county,

Fig. Saurlay, the 2d instant:

Fittow Critikes:—I congratulate you on the less just is spired by the circumstances under size is considered by the circumstances of our arms are seen to the constitution of the progress of our arms are seen to the constitution of the carly superson from our system of the institution of senses the constitution of the constitution of

milition of the ultra-abolitionists, which is equally inhibition of the ultra-abolitionists, which is accessful, depote in its tendencies, and which, if successful, depote in its tendencies, and which, if successful, depote in the control of the

ins eere done, in degraded, if not abortive, genenices, and making serfolm for the inferior caste—
the united blood of the conqueror race inevitably
serting a despoism over it. To facilitate this
propes, a concerted appeal is now made to the peoje of the free States through the press, to open the
yo to his daring innovation, beginning in the
Santers States unhappily now brought under the
an of the Calhountie conspirators. With this view
is is proposed to declare the State Governments
treated in this section when they are restored to
the Union, and all the loyal men of the South,
when the treason of Presidents Fierce and Buchasan, in complicity with Southern traitors, has
subgraded, are to come under absolute submission
to the representatives of the Northern States in
Congress, without the vestige of a State right, as
Sass law or Constitution to protect them. Nay,
severs the franchise of a vote to send a solitary
presentative to the legislative body to which their
dening is to be committed.

curves, property, all survive—and a loyal people to give them activity the moment that constraint is thrown off. The abolition programme assumes, on the contrary, that because violence has trodden down State government and State rights, they have ceased to exist; that a loyal people in whom they still survive and have beingt and to whom the United States stands pledged to guarantee them forever, must also have perished; and that a Congress of the other States may step in and take absolute authority over the whole region as vacated States and Territories, and legislate for it, founding this new usurpation upon fictions as absurd as those on which the rebellion founds itself.

In concert with the elaborate article in the Allanie Monality, a department organ, the Chronicle, at Washington, strikes the key-note of State annihilation in a leading editorial. "There is," says the print, "a conflict of authorities—of State and Federal authorities—and it is clear that one or the other must be annihilated. If the State succeeds, the Federal authority is gone forever; nothing can restore it, not even the State itself which destroyed it; for in this case the Federal authority would become subordinate to the State authority, and be no government at all. For the same reason, if the Federal authority prevails, and succeeds in putting down the rebellious States, must the State authority be destroyed." And then the case is put of the present conflict, "in which several States combine against their common Federal Government. Here the power to be overcome is not only greater, but, in a moral point of view, far more dangerous to the Federal Government. Hence, when such a rebellion is subdued, it is not only necessary to destroy the treasonable element in such rebellious States, but also the power which these States had to combine against the Federal authority," &c.

In conjunction with these movements at Washington and Boston to annihilate the State succeasion," the "abula rasa" or clear slate on which Congress may write the laws i

- Selections.

THE WAR OF THE CABINET-CONSERVA-TIVE MANIFESTO ISSUED THROUGH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Some months ago. Wendell Phillips annount that he had made the discovery that Mr. Liund his Cabinet had resolved themselves into a

six the strion of Congress has raised and sent public bears winced by the strict of raised policy of the strict of the control of raised by the strict of the control of raised by the strict of the strict of the control of the strict of the

TREASON AGAINST REPUBLICANISM.

When Vice President Stephe

The moral is evident. Let all loyal men mar

THE ENROLMENT ACT.

In a speech at Kennebunk, Maine, on the 7th ult. lenator Wilson gave an exposition of the provision f the enrolment act, from which we quote the fol

lars. Under the militia laws of the United States and of the States, government officials, the favored and fortunate, are exempted, not the poor toiling masses. The inequality and injustice of those laws stand confessed. Horation Seymour, in his inaugural address in January last, pronounces the militia laws of New York 'unequal and unjust'—entirely defective!—glaringly unjust'—full of 'unjust distinctions'—and he recommends the principles, and he recommends the principles, and some of the very provisions, 'to mitigate the evils which a forced conscription involves,' now incorporated into the 'Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.'"

THE LAW CAREFUL OF THE FOOR.

"Having secured in this act, as compared with

may continue, with lippant tongue, to denous but no honest and well-informed poor ma America would vote to crase it from the law. not one; not one."

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

There are two classes of people in this country the will read with widely different feelings the peech which the Hon Charles Summer is reported to have delivered at the Cooper Institute, in New

be of context and proposed country. What position is allotted to them on the new Utopia? Litera further to this Southern as position, whose proposition is as follows:

"But no foreignes who comes gameng us after the struggle is over should over enjoy the word of the struggle is over should over enjoy the word of the struggle is over should over enjoy the word of the struggle is over should over enjoy the word of the struggle is over should over enjoy the word of the struggle is over should over enjoy the word in ender the struggle is over should over enjoy the word in endless issue from the prisons and dents of corruption in the marties of Europe, we can at least and use it is cankering effects from the vitals of our body politic."

Slavery the correct-tone; is landed arisonerery of slave-mongers; labor and laborers degraded; immigration represented, Hogalay is Manarchy; any things but a popular form of government and popular right and privileges! What an attractive entertainment is pread before a free and loyal people! Ania make possible speed and a structive outcome breathment with all possible speed and at any add. Mis. George Fitzbugg of the base bessings, we are it committed the struggles of the privileges of the proposition of the privileges in the struggles of the proposition of the privileges in t

sh his property in cholders, ninehe grace of the foundation of t

friends of the North pray night and day for the maintenance of peace. They depresate a war with the United States as fraught with possible ruin to the great cause of union and emancipation which stands first and highest in the estimation of Mr. Scunner. A war with the United States would have as few chances of popularity as any war could have as few chances of popularity as any war could have as few chances of popularity as any war could have as few chances of popularity in the country men when war is concerned? Who would like to give bail that, when the sparks of hostility are cace kindled, a conflagration will not follow which political principle and humanity would long be unable to extinguish?

As an American and a patriot, we cannot expect Mr. Sunner to remain unmoved or silent when the honor or the interests of his country are imperilled, but as a Christian and a philanthropist—grounds of sentiment and action common to good usen of all countries—we have a right to ask him to see his influence for the maintenance of peace. Our sympathy with him as the eloquent advocate, of the claims of the negro permits us to ask him whether he can seriously persuade himself that the cause he has at heart will be pushed nearer to a triumphantissus by espousing a policy which it is hard to distinguish from that of the New York Horald? The infamy any cause obtains by being advocated in the columns of that journal is a sufficient bar to its success; but there is no knowing what success it may vite when invested with the weight of character and the characts of claquence which mone of his countrymen can more readily impart to it than Mr. Sumner. The condest of a foreign government is seldom so bad as to be, incapable of being viewed in lights more or less friendly. Our Foreign Enlistment Act is obscure, and not easily applied. This will have been a constituted in the Law Courts, but for the present we must battle with it as well as we can. The seizure of the Alexandra, and the stoppage of Mr. Laird's iron-laid, sifted at least

"A FREE UNITED REPUBLIO."

This was the title of an eloquent lecture given in vesterday evening, by the Rev. This was the title of an eloquent lecture given in the Gorn Exchange, yesterday evening, by the Rev. W. H. Channing, from Washington, and nephew of the famous Doctor Channing. There was a large attendance. Amongst the gentlemen and ladies who crowded the platform were Mesers. Williams Butterworth, T. R. Wilkinson, S. Watts, jun., E. O. Greening, J. R. Cooper, J. H. Estcourt, Hugh Warburton, C. Duffield, Craston, Boult, Rev. T. G. Lee, Rev. A. Bertram, J. Morgan, W. Freestun, and Dr. Parkhurst. Mr. F. Taylor, the chairman, introduced the lecturer.

Lee, Rav. A. Bertram, J. Morgan, W. Freestun, and Dr. Parkhurst. Mr. F. Taylor, the chairman, introduced the lecturer.

The Rev. W. H. Channing, who was entusiastically appliaded on rising, said, before commencing his lecture, he wished to make a personal allusion. An advertisement had appeared in the local papers asking why the lecturer had foregone his duties as a citizen of a republic; the imputation being that he had shunned those duties in coming to Manchester to advocate the cause of that republic. He should be very glad to see the writer of that advertisement side by side with him on the platform. (Cheers.) To treat a stranger visiting the city by giving utterance to such an insinuation was a mean and contemptible eat. (Cheers.) To bonest men be begged to explain.—(A Voice: "Oh, never mind that; he is not worthy of natice," and cheers.) Nevertheless, he begged to explain that the law of enrollent made the limitation of agp to those who should be enrolled forty years, and he regretted to say he had passed that limit—(loud cheers.) for he should very much rejoice, although a Christian minister, to be so enrolled, and had sought these two years for an apportunity to take that place. (Loud cheers.) When Washington during the last summer was threatened with invasion, it was his prilige to advocate the enrollment of a volunteer regiment, and, for being the first to do this, he was allowed to write his name first on the regimental list. (Loud cheers.) Növer would he have come across the water, unless with the full assurance that the crisis of the war was passed. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

A placard had met his eyes on arriving here, issued by the Southern Club, and he would point out to them the sophistics with which his representations sought to stifle the atmosphere of truth to the working men of Manchester. (The lecturer, amidst hisses and deriswe leadley to say that the war resulted from the question of the tariff, and denounced the hypocrisy and insincerity of those who spoke of the atrocities which had bee

dened by the barbarous influences of slave institutions.

Confederate sympathisers said that they were the
friends of a full day's wages for a full day's work, but
it would notable understood that men of common
sense believed such nonsense, even if they said it.
It was well known that this war was originated by
the cotton-growing States, for the very end of perpetuating their "peculiar institution," and they held
out to France and England, in order that they might
be recognised, the threat that the workmen engaged
in the cotton trade would starve when the cotton
was withheld. The burning of the cotton recently
was but a practical proof of the pressure these South
ern States, wished to put upon the English and
French governments, to induce them to recognise
the Confederacy. (Cheers, The honest working
men of Manchester and Lancashire should spurn
the men who wrote such things as these, and show
them that common sense and justice were superior

the men who wrote such tuning as these, and show them that common sense and justice were superior to such shallow sophistries. (Loud cheers.)

The leaders of thought in this country were all with the cause of the Union, among them being that great man, John Bright—(prolonged cheering.) Richard Cobden, and W. E. Forster, of Bradford. (Renewed cheering.)

It had been gaid that the Southern States had a lacks to accurate their independence, and Earl Russell

Renewed cheering.

It had been said that the Southern States had a right to secure their independence, and Earl Russell attered once that pointed phrass which had run the rounds of the papers, and had been echoed from hip to hip, because it was seemingly brilliant in its anti-thesis—"The North is fighting for empire, and the South for independence." This sentence was taken up by shoses, no doubt, and earnest men and women, who believed it was true; but he felt bound to prove that it was not so, and it is how how deep was the "oppression" of these States that were fighting for sindependence. (Derisve langther.) For 64 years these oppressed people had held power in the United States against only eight years on the other side. It was an utter farce to say that these men. vers strongling for independence. (Louds clauser against only eight years on the other side. It was an utter farce to say that these men. vers strongling for independence. (Loud shorts in the United States against only eight years on the other side. It was an utter farce to say that these men. vers strongling for independence. (Loud shorts in the United States against only eight years on the other side. It was not so for the tensor of the United States against only eight years on the other side. It was not so the feel to the side of the provided of the power of the United States against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years on the other side of the provided states against only eight years the third, as we followed the provided states against only eight years in the south of the provided states against only eight years the throught they have been provided to contact the provided states against and the provided states against and the provided sta

spiracy concocted in the dark; a plot hatched in a cockatrice's den; a plot got up in a place where men came in silence, and whispered plans they dared not publish abroad; and a plot by the very men who were entrusted under their own solemn oaths to be not publish abroad; and a plot by the very men who were entrusted under their own solemn oaths to be guardians of the liberty of the republic. ("Hear, bear," and cheers.) And this plot was for the perpetuation and extension of slavery, as acknowledged by the Southern leaders; and if Abraham Lincoln had allowed it to go by in default, he would have been branded in all after ages as an infamous man. (Cheers.) The Northern States attempted for a long time to avert the war, until that fatal shot at Fort Souter sealed the doom of the slave power. Thus far, Mr. Lincoln had steadily kept all his constitutional obligations; had not broken a single law, and had been perfectly consistent with himself, and with the advancing liberation of the long-oppressed slave race, which was sternly demanded by Providence, and by events which no human arm could command.

presed stave race, which was sternly demanded by revoltance, and by events which no human arm could command.

The existing prejudices against the colored race ought to be entirely dispelled, for those who were sing ed out as types of the African race were no types at all. It was not sufficiently known on this side of the Atlantic, that the very first act of the American Government, after the issue of the proclamation of freedom in 1863, was to provide for the organization of the free slaves. The facts were, that a commission was appointed by the President to go through all the districts where those slaves were located, to search out and study their condition, and organize them into bands of workers, and plant them on the states that were deserted by their refiguee masters. General Thomas, the Adjutant-General of the United States, and there officials, were sent last spring through the whole of the Mississippi valley; and when General Thomas made his last report, he testified that there were seventy plantations in the valley, thoroughly organized, and worked by these freed slaves under the guidance of the Government authorities. (Cheers.) He would undertake to promise the cotton merchants of Manchester, as he had done those of Liverpool, that before the year was out, there should be in the market a test sample of Sea Island cotton, produced by free labor—better cotton, and more of it, and (provided the market were undisturbed) at a cheaper rate than any cotton broker had yet sold. (Loud cheers.)

Never was there a grosser delusion than that spread abroad by this slave oligarchy, that it was recessary for man to he driven by the labor order.

and more of it, and (provided the market were undisturbed) at a cheaper rate than any cotton broker lad yet sold. (Loud cheers.)

Never was there a grosser delusion than that spread abroad by this slave oligarchy, that it was necessary for men to be driven by the lash, in order to cultivate cotton. Throughout the whole of Texas, were not the Germans and other whites, until the war broke out, raising and sending to the market cotton better and cheaper than the slave-owners in the neighboring plantations? (Cheera.) The most expensive mode of culture was slave labor; emancipate the slaves, and he assured them there would be no more cotton famines in the world. It was often said to the working men of Manchester, "If you want cotton, recognize the Southern Confederacy." He would say, if you want cotton, tell the slave oligarchy that you, as working men, recognizing your own rights, demand that labor be, the world over, free. (Cheera.)

He took this opportunity of expressing to them, on behalf of his nation universally, the admiration with which they had looked upon the sacrifices that they had borne so patiently and so firmly, in spite of all the temptations of those subtle sophists who had attempted to delude them. In spite of these attempts, the cotton operatives had borne, for the sake of freedom, all these privations; and the people on the other side of the Atlantic looked up to God, and thanked him, and then looked across the water, and blessed the people in the cotton districts. In after ages, it would stand upon record, as one of the most magnanimous acts of heroism, that, at such a time as this, the Lancashire people had banded themselves together on the side of freedom, let come what would. They would certainly have their reward; and when the blessed day of liberty came,—as come it swiftly would,—it would be fround there was a steadiness in all the influences which now controlled their industry, such as there had never been before, in all these gleaters and steadiness in all the influences which now control

Now, he was not speaking to peace men, or on ground of peace. He was merely talking to the who looked upon the war as one that had com the course of Providence as an inevitable event. ground of peace. He was interest, and come in the course of Providence as an inevitable event. So far as he understood what was the meaning of the Divine permission for this was, it was to prove the absolute necessity that other nations should recognize the full manhood of those men in bondage. At the outset of the war, men shrank from very shame to acknowledge that negro soldiers could be their peers, and those who were the leaders in this prejudice were at this moment actually enlisting, advocating enlistment, and leading these negro soldiers on-ward in battle. He could point out several instances, but would only name that of General Logan, who had acknowledged that whereas, at the commencement of the war, he was the loudest in his prejudice, now he testified openly to the heroism and endurance of the negro troops. (Cheera.) Questions were also sometimes heard in England as to the sincerity of the United States in thus enlisting negro soldiers. He wished to tell them one simple fact in regard to the President and the Secretary of War sent to the North-ern States to ask for the counsel and aid of a man who was born and bred a slave, and who, as such, escaped to the North-escaped to the Mr. S. Watts, Jr. proposed a vote of thanks to the ecturer. It was seconded by Mr. J. B. Forster.

The Chairman said that, before the motion we put, he begged personally to thank the lecturer for the able manner in which he had exploded the ide

The Siberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

have been, a short time antecedent to the pre-casion, one of the most unexpected events of his He spoke to-night, after a residence in New Or-

the described accurately the advantages gained by the Southerners during the administration of Mr. Pierce, and also under the rule of his successor, Mr. nounced the result of the last Presidential contest, the South said, "Now is our time;" and from that day the Southern man who dared to stand up for the

armies in that State were referred to. The Union men of the South adopted the policy of bowing like tution of slavery would begin to go down, and would go down forever. No arguments were listened to, however, and the work went on for the first year of

of a few individuals, to be used detrimentally to the peace of the government, it is the right and the duty of that government to abolish and destroy it. To this idea the United States government seemed to awake at the beginning of the second year of the war; and the proclamation of emancipation was styled by the speaker as being a severer blow to the rebellion than all the Federal victories combined. Since arriving in Boston, he remarked that he had heard the constitu-tionality of that edic throught into question. Bostor is called, par excellence, the Athens of America, and or is called, par excellence, the Attents of Antents. In the present occasion he desired to say, as Paul did to the Athenians of old, "I perceive that you are too superstitious." He then said that he felt just as cer-

pus, ne begget personally to thank the lecturer for the able manner in which he had exploded the idea contained in the sentence of the Rederal army will be needed to personally the Awordstle. There was also a short and pithy saying which a would-be authority in this country made at the commencement of the present war. It was a statement which appeared in the Times had something that turned out to be true, (laughter and cheers,) and in 1881, in a leading article, that particle, that transition from a state of war to that of peace cannot be effected momentarily, and during the interim military law must govern the eatire South, carrying into effect irrealstibly the proclamation of the President, and liberating every slave in the country." He observed that recent conversations with President Lincoln might not be made public at the present time, but he felt at liberty to say, that, from intercourse with that gentleman, he was fully persuaded that the proclamation would never be abrogated nor receded.

"24, UFFER SEYMOUR ST., PORTMAN SQUARE,

The Right Honorable Earl Russell, Her Mejesty secre-tary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD,—In a despatch from the Secretary of late of the Confederate States of America, dated 4th State of the Confederate States or America, used any of August last, and now just received. I am instructed to consider the commission which brought me to England as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

consistent with the dignity of this Government, and the President, therefore, requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your secretary from London."

Having made known to your lordship on my arrival here the character and purposes of the mission entrustated to me by my Government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the Government of Her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be, your lordship's very obedient servant,

J. M. MASON."

his government, it is furnity enough for Punch. I've heard of honor among thieves, but the idea of there being either dignity or decency among the piratical, slave-driving villains, who form the Richmond Cabal,

us proclamation of their illustrious m

"It will be seen by the extract given in the letter of recal, that it is placed by the Confederate President on the ground of the persistent refusal of England to enter into the relations of amity usual between foreign powers—a condition of things which, in the opinion of the President, would make the continuance of the mission 'neither conductve to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of the Government of which he is at the head. Mr. Slidell, we understand, will remain in France as Special Commissioner to that Government, nor is it at all contemplated to terminate that mission; and yet France, equally with England, has so far refraince Confederate Seetsea All Eventual

"There rems through the whole of Mr. Samner's riganite oration—far too long to have been spoten as related, but yet without a word of superfluous argument or designation—an idea on which we can now only touch. From the first sentence to the last, six rey is present to his mital. It colors all his reason-

far modified as to render it nugatory. But the flat has gone forth in reaffirmation of the first, in the teres in guage of the President:—"The word has become fiesh, and doells among us, therefore

us in derision, the fossilized old fogies of the old world, are beginning to rul open their Rip Van Win-kle closed cyes, and confess that the light which streams in upon them from across three thousand miles of ocean is dazzling almost to blindness. Par-rott and Gillmore have done more than all the polit-cians or diplomats to save us from foreign interven-tion.

of Dublin, in which he refers to my letter, and enpecuniary independence, or has opened his doors, or spread his table so unreservedly for the slave and his advocates as George Thompson."

My paper is filled, and t

JOHN P. JEWETT.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN ENGLAND.

and repaired to the more congenial atmosphere of Paris. He informs Lord Russell in a note, that he is Emperor whenever to has any of the Ministry, at first request. This would seem indeed but an ordinary courtesy to a gestleman in his position; the retural of it would be more than a discourtery; it would be an actual indignity to those whose representative he is. In England, Mr. Mason has been held by the Government in the very opposite position. His correspondence with the Foreign Office, laid before Congress at Richmond, we know from the Southern press produced a feeling of deep and universal indignation. It showed that, with the exception of a single and forms interview with Earl Russell, on his first arrival, appointed at his residence and not at the Toreign Office, he had been admitted to no intercourse whatever wild interview with Earl Russell, on his first arrival, any member of the Government; willst a second interview with Earl Russell, asked for some months after the first, was by that Minister curtly refused. It is showed further that, to all outward or other manifestation, the presence of a Confederate Commissioner. Mr. Soliction Whiting is yet colouring amount of the whole Southwest! There is no doubt a my member of the Government; willst a second interview with Earl Russell, asked for some months after the first, was by that Minister orly refused. It is not to the Minister of this Government.

Whilst we sincerely regret, therefore, the necessity which has imposed on President Davis the duty ferminating the Confederate Commissions to England, we are bound to admit that his forbearance has been tested to the utmost."

By you see that, with a second provide the instinuating Silouring and accumen. That Greek Bris, rascally as the secretary, he departs to join his more vivacious and less afflicted reble brotiler, the instinuating Silouring and accumen. That Greek Bris, rascally and curt "than Earl Russell.

By you see that, with a second part to the control of the would be with the opposition, and press its position, Palmenton coordinates of the deprenance as less that the country and admitted to the h structed by his government so to do. I have seen

satisfied with the reply of the Russ one must henceforward speak of B

States, during the past year, amounted to see \$25,000,000. He is a Virginian and as ear

n studies and exper quard and Claude Bernard of Paris. For the plication of ice and hot water, in India ruber up, at various parts of the spinal cord, acting that we the aympathetic nerve, and through it upon the soft important and vital regions of the body. Mary seinent physicians have accompanied Dr. C. to seth near physicians have accompanied Dr. C. to seth near which the had wrought upon patients which long ago despaired of health. Some physicians, though a homeophist, have so reedgained the importance of the diserties, have no reedgained the importance of the diserties, but the patients. Cases are attested where a san is six years had three fits (on an average) daily—a pin who had two from the ages of 13 to 17, had beet etirely cured by ice. Just as wonderful have he directly as a supplied to the heat of the directly have he directly as a supplied to the heat of the directly have hea

We copy from the Boston Journal the R of the emphatic and eloquent speech of Judga stand, of Louisiana, delivered before an image dience at the Tremont Temple on Monday ever How it should cause every copperhead to blush:

A LETTER FROM HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

The New York Evening Post publishes the follow addressed by the venerable Sosian Quine at Lincoln. It will be read with much in

Hor. APENIAM LINCOLN:
Six: Old age has its privileges which I hope this
Six: Old age has its privileges which I hope the
ked will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from exked will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from exked will not be succeed to the property of the tier to the Hillinois Convention, any concerni-sive, and effective. What you say concerni-pation, your proclamation, and your course s in relation to it, was due to truth and

bern. Her served of wisdom and virtue.

Nerro slavery and the possibility of emancipation.

Nerro slavery and the possibility of emancipation have been subjects of my thought for more than have been subjects of my thought for more than have been subjects of my thought for more than have been subject on the convention of Massachusetts for adopting hitse in the convention of Massachusetts for adopting hitse in the convention of Massachusetts for views on research only of such men as Hamilton, King, that the process of the subject, not only of such men as Hamilton, King, and affect of the Pinckneys, of William Smith of both Caroline, and of many others. With the first of these, I had personal intercourse and acquaintance. I can truly any chart I never knew the individual, it can be subject to the control of the card the desire and disposition to agree the subject of the Caroline, who, what shall we do for the master, and what the save! A satisfactury answer to both these questions has been, mutil now, boyond the reach sad the graup of human wisdom-and power.

Through the direct influence of a good and gracious foot the people of the United States have been investion, the control of the people of the United States have been investion.

rates and one gravity representation of a good and gravious Tarough the direct influence of a good and gravious God, the people of the United States have been invested with the power of answering satisfactorily both these quedions, and also providing for the difficulties included by the control of the con

It is impossible for me to regard the power than passed to this people otherwise than as proceeding from the direct influence of a superintending Provi-dence, wheever makes those mad whom he intends to

descr. Movered the service of the power of the form to such height, could have been abolished, is that which Heaven has adopted.

Your instrumentality in the work is to you a subject of special glory, favor and felicity. The madness of accession and its inevitable consequence, civil war, will, in their result, give the right and the power of astereal emancipation sooner or later. If the United Starts do not understand and fully appreciate the boon that bestowed on them, and fail to improve it to the, attempt extends to themselves and posterity.

autemost extent of the power granted, they will pro-nereant to themselves and posterity. I write upon the impression that the victory of the United States in this war is inevitable.

United States in this war is inevitable.
Conjeonie is impossible. Peace on any other bais would be the establishment of wo nations, each baing the other, both military, both necessarily hostile, their territories interfocked, with a tendency to nie, their territories interforeces, with a tendency to never-cessing hostility. Can we leave to posterity a more cruel inheritance, or one more Hopeless of happi-

do not feel obliged in any way to take notice of it

JOSIAH QUINCY.
Quincy, September 7, 1863.

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In publishing this admirably characteristic let

If In publishing this admirably characteristic letter of the renerable Quincy, the Eccaing Post says:—
"This letter, a copy of which, in the firm and clear hadvings of its author, we have seen, was not intended for the public eye, and it has been acknowledged, as we are toold, by Mr. Lincooln in terms of the most frank and cordial nature. We believe that we visite so rule of propriety in laying it before the public, which we have done after consultation with some of Mr. Quincy's friends. There is nothing in it which is otherwise than highly honorable to both him and the eminent personage to whom it is addressed, and the subject is of such universal interest and it treated in such a manner, that few will dissent from the judgment which we have formed, that the public have a right to read it now, instead of waiting for its fature appearance in historic form. One of its remarkable characteristics is the hopful and confidence in which it speaks of the eveatful victory of the cause of the United States Government. Age is edinarily timid and deeponding, but the age of Mr. Quisry has all the cheerful courage of a vigorous mashool."

fallips, despite his devotion to the slave and the rath, is entitled to rank as an orator with Mr. Ever-

off, and even warms into an eulogium but slightly that are warms into an eulogium but slightly twilded. It says:—

"We received, by mail, a copy of Wendell Phillips's Species and Lectures. While we would by no means by wolcrated as endorsing many of his sentiments, we let thankful to Mr. Redpath for furnishing to us the state of the sent sentence of the second many of the second many one who shall be sent the sentence of the second many one who state that the sentence of the second many one who state that the sentence of the second many of the second many one who shall be sentenced to the second many of the second

AZIES SURNER," at Cooper Institute, New York, Number 10, 1853, has been printed in a handsome let of eighty pages, by the Young Men's Republican Union. Price twenty-five cents. Copies may be obtained at the office of the New York-Tribus. Also copies of Mr. Sumner's Speech on

other ways as shall bring about the same ryant. Therefore all who honestly prefer Freedom to Slavery can and ought to sign it.

Miss Anthony, the efficient Secretary of the Lesque, which is extending itself over the whole North and West, is now in Boston, making arrangements for the circulation of the petition throughout New England, where, as yet, few signatures have been procured. We commend her and her enterprise to the assistance of our readers, and of all friends of the Union and of Freedom. It will be seen by the following piedge, adopted by the League last May, how broad is the basis of principles on which it is proposed to operate:

We, the Undersigned, Women of the United States, agree to become members of the Women's Loyal National League; hereby pledging our most earnest intence in support of the Government, in its prosecution of the War for Freedom, and for the restoration of the National Unity.

God speed these patriotic women in their labor of

into Congress, to piead for the regeneration of country.

This is the most important petition that was ever circulated for signatures, and we hope the means will be adopted to insure its presentation to every woman in the North. We have no doubt but a million of names, and more, will be obtained if proper exertions are made; and we have very little doubt but Congress will pass the act thus petitioned for before its adjournment next summer. We hope Mr. Willits will find ready co-operators here, and wherever he goes in the good work of makings arrangements for the circulation of the petition.—Galesburg Free Democrat.

TRAGIC DEATH OF FRANSI J. GRUND.

prompt cooperators mere, and surrey, and surrey, and surrey surrey and surrey surrey and surrey surrey surrey and surrey and surrey surre

we desired the office of the New York

An expend of the Sammer's Spectra 1. S

other ways as shall bring about the same result. Therefore all who honestly prefer Freedom to Slavery can and ought to sign it.

Miss Anthony, the efficient Secretary of the League which is extending itself over the whole North and West, is now in Boston, making arrangements for the circulation of the petition throughout New English and the careful of the circulation of the petition throughout New English and Freedom. It will be seen by the following pieces of the season of Freedom. It will be seen by the following pieces adopted by the League last May, how broad is the basis of principles on which it is proposed to operate so great present in support of the Government, in its prosecution of the Wational Unity.

God speed these patriolic women in their labor of the National Unity.

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Subscription papers were some time since sent to several ladies in this city, with the request that the several ladies in this city, with the request that the program of the Wation with the program of the Wation with the server of the program of the Wational Unity.

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Subscription by me and the case of the way of the program of the Wational Unity.

We do not know which has been done in the marking the way of the potential of the way of the program of the way of the program of the wation of

TRUE UNIONISM IN MANYLAND. The Union party in Maryland manifests its loyalty by the expression of opinions which are far from pleasant to the parties posing the Administration in the most populous States. The following resolution was passed at an immense meeting held at Elkton a few days since:

meeting neid at Elikton a few days since:

Resolved, That the present contest now going on in
the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, between the
friends of the Union and freedom and the supporters
of rebellion and slavery, excites our liveliest interest.
That to John Brough and Andrew G. Curtin, and the
brave men who rally to their standards, we tender our
best wishes and prayers for success.

ATACK UPON A NEGRO SOLDIER. There was considerable excitement created in and around Water street, in Charlestown, Sunday afternoon, by an asault upon a negro soldier, committed by a crowd of Irishmen, women and children. It appears the soldier was passing quietly through the street, and was first set upon by some children. He unfortunately resented their abuse, and was immediately attacked by nearing a hundred men and women, who beat him with clubs, brooms, &c., the entire length of the street. He finally escaped, but not until after considerable bruising. None of the assailants have yet been arrested.

until next spring.

In never field a home such as they had in the family of their late master and mistress.

Mr. Joseph Pence informs us that he shall do the same with his slaves as Mr. Alexander has, and they are only waiting to hear from Kansas, before taking up their line of march.

Large numbers of slaves, we learn, have been liberated in this manner in different parts of the county. A gentleman informed us that some fifty had been set free and started for Kansas, in one day, in his neighborhood.—Platte County (Mo.) Sentinel.

COLORED BAPTERS. Our colored Baptist brethren, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, have been holding at Washington, D. C., the twenty-third anniversary of their Misslonary Convention. They appointed a committee of twelve of their ministers to call upon President Lincoln, to ask what protection their misslonare snight expect, should, they visit the colored people within our military lines for the purpose of preaching the goapel to them. The President gave them a very respectful hearing, and then gave them the following document:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21st, 1868.

AN ALLEGED SPT. The Utica Heroid says that Spencer Kellogg, who was hung in Richmond as a spy recently, was Spencer Kellogg Brown, son of O. C. Brown, Esq., and gradosn of Levi Coxzens, Esq., of that city. He was a scout under Fremont in Miscaul and anteconceptive connected with Commo-

23. The evil of "press gangs" visiting the plan-lations to force the negroes into the army is about to be done away with.

be done away with.

An important order, issued by General Saxton, is making a sensation amongst the cotton speculators. It affixes a lies on every pound of cotton raised in the Department of the South, in favor of the laborers upon said cotton, for the full amount of their wages, and he will not permit any cotton to be sent out of the Department until he is satisfied that the laborers upon it have received what is due them. In case the laborers on any plantations shall not be fully paid, he will seize the crop upon the plantation, and sell enough to satisfy their demands.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10. Hon. J. Jewett, Collect-or of Portland, died this afternoon of diptheria, after a brief illness, aged 56 years. He was Mayor of Port-land in 1858-9, and is well known to the public in con-nection with the capture of the Tacony pirates.

FEREDOM IN LOUISIANA. Gentlemen recently from New Orleans predict that Loyal Louisiana will meet in convention next December, and adopt a Free State Constitution, under which to resume her relations with the Union.

One of the fifteen historic shells recently thrown in-to Charleston city by General Gillmore shivered the statue erected some years since in front of the Court House, of the doomed municipality, in commemora-tion of the late John C. Calhoun.

non of the tate John U. Calhoun.

The father of Spencer Kellogg Brown, the young man who was hanged at Richmond on the 26th of September, went into the Fation street prayer meeting. New York; the other day, and requested prayers that the death of his son, who was "murdered" in Richmond, might be sanctified to him and his surriving family. The request produced a thrill and sensation through the audience.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A FEDERAL OFFICER. Major Wileman, of the 18th Kentucky Regiment, who was to be the condect in the battle of Chickanauga, and who lately returned home, was taken from his house in Pendleton county, Kentucky, on Monday, by a gang of querillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and shot. Five of the murderers were caught, and brought to Cincinnati.

tween these rows of piles are masses of stone.

27 The victims of the Lawrence massacre number one hundred and forty-one. It is gratifying to know that substantial relief is being given to the widows and orphans. Rev. R. Collyer, agent for the distribution of the fand raised in Chicago, disbursed \$4,000, and speaks of \$10,000 expected from St. Louis, to be lent at very low interest, and which, when repeating the substantial of the state of the stores of clothing and provisions previously sent in, and \$2000 in money.

in, and \$2000 in money.

The Manchester Southern Club, having memorialized Earl Russell to make representations at Washington against the unrelenting and exterminating character of the war, had received the following reply from the Secretary of the Foreign Office:

"I am to state to you that Lord John Russell fears no representations of Her. Majesty's government will do good, but that his Lordship will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to report on the statements made in your memorial."

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, thron, National Association, resolved in May last to to procure a MILLION signatures of loyal wome following petition:—

To the Honorable Senote and House by the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, carnessly pray the your honorable hody will pass, at the earliest pray cable day, an Art emanchapting all persons of Africa descent held to involuntary services or labor in the contract of the contrac

descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that they are not outdone by their eisters in any other State is the number of names appended by them to this petition—a petition which goes to the very root of the rebellion and all our national troubles, by asking Congress to terminate what remains of astrery outside of the President's Ist of January Proclamation is such manner as to that body may seem advisable.

To accomplish the Hercalesn task contemplated, HEDITIDUAL REFORM AND CONSECUATION AS BESSING—the object is godilke—the opportunity to give the death-blow to alavery must not be allowed to pass unimproved.

COLLECTIONS BY PARKER PILLSBURY. mersville, N. Y., \$12.80 ; Feltonville, Mam., 6 45 ; Marlboro', 6 00.

COLLECTIONS BY AARON M. POWELL.

Copedale, Cyr E. D. Draper.) ingston, r. and Mrs. E. Thatcher, Yarmouth, atcher Hinckley, Hyannis, thaniel Barney, Nantucket, North Bridgewater, Mrs. Mary Anthony, Providen Heury A. Howland, Almond Wade, Manville, Com test beld where

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES. SIXTH SERIES.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, On TUESDAY EVENING, October 27, 1863. be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by

Nov. 3—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

" 10—BENJ. P. BUTLER,
(subject to the contingencies of the public

"17-HENRY WARD BEBUHER
"14-CHARLES SUMNER.
"18-BUNN HALDO EMERSON."
"8-EDWIN H. CHAPIN.
"19-GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS."
"29-WENDELL PHILLIPS.

" 29-WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Jan. 5-JACOB M. MANNING.

B. J. Lang, Organist for the course. Tickets (admitting the Bearer and Lady) to the Course, \$2 each, may be obtained at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, 277 Washington street; Ticknor & Fields, 135. Washington street; John C. Haynes & Co.'s, 33 Court street; John S. Rogers & Co.'s, 1077 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street.

EF HAYTI AND THE MARTYES OF HARPER'S FERRY.—A CARD.—I have to-day sent to the last ad-dresses of the following parties authority to draw on me at sight for a specified sum, out of a fund contributed at Cayes, Hayti, for the families of the martyre of Harper's

Cayes, nays, see Thompson, Mrs. Jemima. Cook, Mrs. Terry:—
To Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Jemima. Cook, Mrs. Leary, widows of John Brown's men of, those names; and to the parents of Kagi, Haslitt, Stevens, the Coppose, Anderson, Tidd and Copeland.

If my letters do not reach these parties, I ask their s to notify them, or to send me their present address

F NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLture 1008, 200. And will be attorated to a limited number of stadents needing it. Any person or persons paying to the College 2100 can send a student free of testion through its course of education. Address or apply to the subscriber, at the College, No. 19 East Canton street, Boston... 31. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., New y.

ET MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Deve street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Nomen and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

WORDSTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held at Milford, on Sunday,
Det. 18, forencon, afterncon and evening, at the usual
hours, at the Town Hall. nours, at the Town Hall.

PARKER PILLSBURY, ADIN BALLOU, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
S. S. FOSTER, GEORGE W. STACT, E. H. HETWOOD and

thers are expected to attend.

There will also be a meeting at the same place on the revious, Oct. 17. JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Fitchburg, on Sanday, Oct. 25th, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours.

BEYOND THE LINES; A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE. A New Book of Thrilling Interest.

BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER, ormerly Pastor of George Street M. B. Church, Cincinna-ti, and late Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Backland. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexa-avnen Clara. Editor of the School Vision.

ATDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

THIS is one of the most shrilling accounts of advanture and suffering tast; the war has produced. Captures and wounded and captured at the great battle of Shiloh; tried before several prominent Robol the great battle of Shiloh; tried before several prominent Robol theoretis for shilling, some several prominent should be several for the little several several production of the several several

and child should read this foot of your conversion.

Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely bound is cloth. 355 pages.

Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary inducements will be offered to the conversion online will be sent to any person for \$1, post fered.
Specimen copies will be sent to any person for \$1, port paid, with particulars to Agenta.
Address all orders to

Bept 11-11

M. H. HARDY, DRESS-MAKING ROOMS. No. 10. Oliver Place,

Poetry.

TELL ME THAT SHE'S NOT DEAD! Tell me that she's not dead! It is too soon;
As well the sun might set before his noon!
Tell me that she's not dead!

Her face is cold and palo-her cyclids closed; On pathid lips a shadowy mystery lies; Tell me that she's not dead! Should I be thus, and could my heart beat on,
If she who is its hope, its life, were gone?

Boul of my soul, reply!

Dead in the strongth and blomom of her prime!
No, no!! O. Heaven! O. God! It was not time
No, no! not time for her to die!

Speak to her, friend! She may perchance at But do not, I entreat, for Christ's dear sake, Tell me that she is dead!

Her lips move not! No, no, she cannot speak; And yet the shadow lies on brow and check. Toll me that she s not dead!

aid, doed! And the sun shines, and the stars glid one speak calmiy! Eure, I but fancy—listen!
Alas! I do not dream, or sleep!

The world moves on; I hear its even tread; It thinks, cores, tolis and hopes, though she be dead, And gone beyond recall.

Yet it will mention and recall her name:
This is the price it pays—the breath of fam
For love, hope, like—all, all. Deed in this hour of danger to the land
She perilled life to save! Oh, Death! thy arrowy hand
A shining mark bath found!

-Pacific Appeal.

APOLLYON SUPPLIANT. "Uncle Jeff. is very miserable !"-Richmond Letter

Ay so, no doubt—why, look you, if Macbeth, with only one foul merder on his soul, Could "sleep no more," though lapped in softest down, Not ever smile again but just such smiles a lapter of the country of the state of Nor ever smile again but just such smiles :
As pain enforces, or galvanic art
Wrings from the ghastly pallor of the dead;
How should this wretch, whose gory victims far
Outnumber all the breaths he ever drew
From his first birth-gasp, hope to close his eyes
For one-brief moment's slumber, or cajole
His check with other than sardonic joy 7
Turn where he may, his nostril cannot shun
The tains of blood in all the general air;
And not a wind that visits him but wreaks
On his quick 'ear a hell of bussan groans.

You have been a first stained the shudden.

For him whose hand first stained the shuddering him whose sacred crimson, never more here to be or peace with outward foes, a nesty of conscience from within. Was there to be of peace with or within.

Most meet it is, then, that this Cain of Cains,

Whose orimes have drepched a continent in gore,

Bluiced from innumers file fraternal hearts,

Should see a foe in every human face,

In every hand a seourge, in death itself

No refuge from the Nemeis that haunts

The guilty soul through sons of despair.

White stands he lifting his red hands in prayer

For strength to consummate his awful will

On her who bore him—crowned his petted youth.

And faithless manhood with her richest gifts—

(To find, at last, as Agrippina found And faithless manhood with her richest gifts—
(To find, at last, as Agrippins found
Herself the mother of her deadliest foe)—
Athwart the whole-broad land, from sea to sea,
And upward from the dwelling of the paim
By sunny shores and hisands ever green,
To the bleak mountains, at whose snowy pape
Are nursed the infant rivers that amisse
Ocean herself with their majestic port—
From every city, village, ahmalet, grauge,
The voice of lamentation, day and night, The voice of lamentation, day and nignt, For loved and tost ones, lifts its hoppless wall. And, heark! from Europe's overcrowded realms. The cry of famished millions, from whose hands the iron will of this grim suppliant Withholds the means whereby, in squalid dens, By patient toil the meagre creat was won! By patient toll the meagre crust was won . And, hark again ! the burden of that cry And, hark again! the burden of that ery
His own gaunt slares, in awful carnestness,
Press on his helpless horror, Give us Bread!
Oh man of blood! Oh thruster of the sword
Leto the grasp of frenny! Qod forbld
That we should curse there for its bitter wounds;
Remembering Whose is vengeance, and, withal,
That they who take "shall perish with the sword!"

"PETER" AND "PAUL."

spectfully addressed to Thomas Carlyle, Esq., the of "The American Hiad in a Nutshell," who has attempted to show that slavery is merely the of a human being for life, instead of for the month or year.

"You hire your servants for life, not by the month of ar as I do."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Out on your "Peter" and your "Pani,"
Philosopher of Chainy-row,
And learn that only half a truth
Is a whole lie, as we well know. Who wants these crambo German saws, But one-third sense and two-thirds fog, aradoxes sought and found Or paradoxes sought and found
'Mid darkness in Cimmerian bog?

No difference, sir, between the slave And servant, life-time and a year? And servant, lite-time and year.
Try it! thou great philosopher;
Of whips and gyres then hast no fear!
(No difference," from his padded chair.
The telerant sage, with bated hreath,
Dogmatic ories: "The difference, man, Dogmatic cries: "The difference, man,
That there is between LIFE and DEATH.

God made no slayes; the Hearen above
Is free to all men, king and boor;
There is no special Paradise
To part the rich man from the poor. All men are free, we English say, Yet you would break our law divine, And plead for chaining human souls Over your walnuts and your wine.

Go to—this is an evil end
Of a wise life—to forge fresh chains
For the poor slave, to make fresh whips
To aggravate a wretch's pains.
Let's hear no more there cophistries,
Or men will cry, and very scon—
"This map's pedantry grows stale,
And saver of the Pantalcon."

THE CHALLENGE.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES SUMNER Lieten, world, and you, pale tyrants, tremble to Far beyond the ocean be it heard!

The wise patriots of our land resemble.

Hero-caints of old; their weighty word, Like the thrilling bugle, or like bells
. Solemnly from the cathedral pealing.
Wakes the drowsy universe, and tells
Truths that must be told to hearts unfe

"Sad may on the scaffold be the queen;
She may perish, nor the world be bettered;
Sadder sights within our land are seen—
Helpless women to the sale's-block fettered."

Hear it, weigh it, and then cast a sto On the pure aposite; any, thou shrinkes! Listening to the cracking of thy throne,
Thou art dumb-struck, and to dust thes sinkest Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1963. MARIE BLOEDE

SLAVERY.

BLAVERY.

O, Slavery ! thou art a bitter draught !

And twice accurach !: thy poissoned bow!,

Which taints with leprory the white man's son

Not less than his by whom its drops are qualled.

The Tiberator.

THE BOOK OF DANIEL. BY REV. LEICESTER A. SAWYER

of interpreting Daniel correctly; Dark sayings ncients; Methods of Interpreters and dissent of

if they had not obtained the help of Samson's watery, intimidation. By this means, they gained the stake, to incur still heavier losses by their dishonesty.

5. The riddle of the Sphynx in Greece is an instance of a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. All who attempted to solve the riddle, and falled, were killed; Œdipus solved it, and killed the Sphynx. were killed; (Edipus solved it, and killed the co-ry.
The story is mythic, and it is not easy to say with certainty what it means, but it refers unmistakably to usages and customs which were real.

6. Had the stories of Daniel been proposed on the same hard conditions as the mythic riddle of the

same hard conditions as the mythic ridge of the Sphynx, the slaughter of unsuccessful interpreters would have been dreadful; as it is, incorrect solutions have not been harmless, but the riddle of the Sphynx lmost found an antitype in this book.

The stories of Daniel far transcend the Greciar

7. The stories of Daniel far transcend the Grecian oracles and the most celebrated riddles of antiquity, in the difficulty of their solution, and in the injurious effects of the delusions to which they have ministered. They have withstood the ingenuity and diligence of 1800 years and 64 generations, and maintained their credit with the masses of Christendom, as genuine oracles. They have been resolved by a direct reference to God, and to supernatural illuminations and communications from him, and have thereby taught a system to God, and to supernatural minimations from him, and have thereby taught a system of divine procedure in dealing with men, which is not conformable to experience, or to fact. Thus interpreted, the past is misrepresented, and men are proionably misled in their estimates of the present

8. The early Church Fathers received the oracles The early Church Fathers received the observed of Daniel as they did those of the priests of Delphi, or Ammon, with unquestioning faith in their divine character, and commended them as such to after ages. oan Catholic Church Fathers followed th The Homan Cationic Control Fathers of more primitive Christianity, in giving credence both to the oracles of Judea and, of Greece. Luther, Calvin, and the other Protestant Reformers followed in this respect the lead of the Roman Catholics. Recent commentators and critics h rally adopted and passed along the opinions of generally adopted and passed along the dynamics of their predecessors, as if they were an end of controversy; and many have contributed to their support whatever considerations the superior learning and logical acumen of modern times could afford.

9. Sir Isaac Newton, after reading the heavens, and interpreting the revolutions of the planets around the

interpreting the revolutions of the planets around the sun, and the secondaries around their primaries, ap-plied his genius and art to the book of Daniel, and failed. In the kingdom of materialism he accomplish-ed much—in solving the book of Daniel he accom-plished nothing; but added plausibility and factitious dignity to old errors, and extended and strengthened their dominion.

10. The great English commentators, Matthe Henry, Thomas Scott, Adam Clarke, and ouners, adopt the views of their predecessors in regard to the Hebrew and Christian oracles, and lend the influence of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works to extend the empire of delusion of their great works. on their great works to extend the empire of detusion and supersition in connection with religion, and faste their cords on all Bible readers. This has been the general course of thought and labor, but there has ne dissent. The Rationalists in Germany been some dissent. The Ranchansus in Germany, and a few who have concurred with them in England, America, and other countries, find no essential difference between the oracles of Shushan and Babylon, and those of Delphi and Ammon, and reject both on the same grounds, receiving them only for what they ok, and other sacred Scriptures, as unsupported by book, and other sacred Scriptures, as unsupported by evidence, inconsistent with facts, and productive of infinite evil. They demand a reconsideration of ques-tions that have heretofore been settled on superficial grounds, and a rejection of all unwarrantable assump-tions from human creeds. They make no war with faith, but only with fallacy; and this they fight to the faith, but only with fallacy; and this they ngn to the death. Their suggestions have received hitherto but little attention, not enough to be generally understood. The principal information which the public have concerning them is derived from the demunciations of ignorant and conceited libellers, who regard them as among the most dangerous deceivers.

and are not easily suppressed; they domicile themselves in the high places of the earth, and assail the sabdes of the celestials. The Christian Rationalists are supposed by many to have been vanquished and driven from the field. There cannot be a greater mistake; they have taken new positions of the tumous timportance in religious science, from which they have importance in religious science, from which they have occurred without them, meaning Messrs. Gar-Truths declared and proved are Titans unbound not been driven, and never can us and the the supporters of old delusions from positions of equal importance, which they can never regain, and ground the resolute sowings of truth, which is broken for the precious sowings of truth, which years to come will cultivate, and the harvests of which will minister to the wealth, and enlarge the will minister to the wealth, and enlarge the

stores, of all coming ages.

12. The Rationalists are not beaten, nor silenced, and the world has not seen the end of them. The little which they have hitherto done is the preliminary skirmish to their great battle and world-wide victory. They have demonstrated the shallowness of common

England, Germany, and elsewhere, all in the same impotent methods, and as yet all are generally acceptived by the adherents of old fallacies as satisfactory. Future ages will admire the simplicity of implicit, unquestioning faith, and the power of prejudice, which could blind the minds of these eminent scholars to a perception of new truths when fally and finally demonstrated, and induce the deluded masses to follow them.

monatrated, and induce the delunded masses to follow the Rationalists.

1. Daniel is one of the atandards of religious faith, and an incorrect interpretation of it tends to the corruption of religion; it is a monument of the past, and an incorrect interpretation of it makes it misrepresent the past; it is a notation and illustration of the laws and methods of God's government, and an incorrect interpretation of it makes it misrepresent the past; it is a notation and illustration of the laws and methods of God's government, and an incorrect interpretation of it makes it impute to God laws and methods which are not his.

2. The ancients were fond of riddles and allegories, and ancient literature abounds in them. Riddles were a constant diversion at feasts, and the celebrated oracles of Egypt and Greece were chiefly allegorie and enigmatic sayings. These were long regarded with reverence, and studied with attention, but the last control is a special consigned them to neglect, and most of them are fast passing into oblivion.

3. Sometimes the ancients proposed riddles and dark sayings, to be guessed and interpreted as an interpreted assing into oblivion.

3. Sometimes the ancients proposed riddles and dark sayings, to be guessed and interpreted as in the residualists, with Barnes, Stuart, Horne, Tregeles, and falles of skill without any accompanying considerations. At other times they were accompanied with affects, penal conditions, and forefatires, and studied with a defenders of the support of traditionary opinions, while the support of t

correct solution was made a matter of the greatest importance.

4. We have an example of this in the riddle proposed by Samson to his wedding guests, the Philistines of Timnah. The stakes were thirty sheets, and thirty changes of garments, to be given by Samson to his weld have lost the guests, if they guested his riddle, but to be paid by them to him, if they falled. Proving incompetent to the task, the Philistines would have lost the stake, the Philistines would have lost the stake. The stakes were there and the stake the stake of the stake of the stake of the stake the stake of the sta

irresistible. The sciences are all based on irresistible evidence, and admit no other. The Rationalists demand the same in all the fields of religious inquiry, and the demand is legitimate, and must be conceded. The sooner it is conceded the better, but the concession cannot be long withheld.

aton cannot be tong withheld.

17. On such evidence the author relies for the reconstruction of Biblical Theories in this work, and
elsewhere, and depends confidently on it for ultimate
and complete success. There is no evidence which and complete success. There is no evidence which may not be ignored, and thereby fail of its true effect, and there is none which, on due consideration, can be permanently resisted. Evidence is born to rule, and its rule is the rule of reason and of God.

18. Till problems are solved, they are matters o 18. Till problems are solved, they are matters of debate and controversy; contradictory opinions may be held and maintained about the unknown, and be persisted in for ages; but when correct solutions are attained, debate and controversy cease. The book of Daniel has been the subject of infinite debate, and the most should have been adopted and adopted the most absurd hypotheses have been accepted and maintained by many in regard to it, because it has no naintained by many in regard to it, because it has an een fully resolved; when its solution is fully attained, these delusions and debates will cease, and the ed, these delusions and debates will cease, and the truth alone prevail. The experiment has been often tried. Who questions now the Copernican Astronomy, or the Newtonian Philosophy! In elder time, the subjects to which they relate were deemed into the subjects to which they relate were deemed in able of ever being fully resolved, and the world debated over them for thousands of years. Who proposes now to return to astrology, necropancy, and bated over them for thousands of years. Who proposes now to return to astrology, necromancy, and
magic, those great boasts of the ancients? Their very
names have become odious. Just as little will the
more enlightened Christians of future ages return to
delusions which are now prevalent, and which are
combatted with difficulty. The cherished and venerated errors of ages have in many cases been abandoned for certain and salutary truth, and the good wock
of reforming human faith will go on till all errors are
rejected, and all discoverable truth is attained.

10. The author's method may be pursued to more
remote and higher results not yet thought of, but in-

ote and higher results not yet t valuable results are already reached which will neve demonstrated is maste

HORACE GREELEY ON THE ABOLITIONISTS.

EDITOR LIBERATOR-I have resd the tirade (for I can call it nothing else) of Mr. Greeley, on the first page of the Independent of the 27th of August, with mingled emotions of regret and indignation. His on the highest pinnacle of fame, manifestly with the intention that their fall shall be the more signal, and sally leaves them both in the ditch. "I readily ad finally leaves them both in the ditch. "I readily admit that there was a work for this achool, and that they have done it at least faithfully. But it is not true—it is very far otherwise—though Mr. Phillips constantly assumes its self-evident verity, that the great constantly assumes its self-evident verity, anti-slavery revolution of our age and clime owes its existence mainly or wholly to Mr. Garrison and his school." Here he admits that there was a work for this school, and that they have done it faithfully. But he does not, for he could not, tell us of any other school or party that had "labored faithfully." or labored at all, in this great cause that has rocked the existe like the pulsewing of an earthquake for a

the honor or dishonor of commencing this revolution in Certainly not to the man that admitted, not long since that a State would have a right to re-establish slavery where the Prolamation has set the slaves free. Mr. Garrison and his coadjutors took the nation, dead in trespasses and sins—the Church, the State, and the rabble hitched to the car of slavery, each and all pulling with might and main in one direction, down to destruction and ruin—and proclaimed, with trumpe tongue, the danger ahead, and for a third of a centur have ceased not to urge the justice and duty of this nave occurred witnout them, meaning ansears, tar-rison and Phillips. If this be true, the world is in-debted to Mr. Greeley for the discovery, and it would, be no great marvel if he should make the further disthat the Gospel would have been preached Christ and his followers had not commen Jesus Christ and his followers and it—that the Reformation would have been commence and carried through if Martin Luther had never bee and carried through if Martin Luther had never bee and carried through a American Revolution would have born—or that the American Revolution would have commenced and been carried through if there had been skirmish to their great battle and world-wide iterory. They have demonstrated the shallowness of common sophistries, and the unsatisfactory character of common traditionary opinions, and have begun to hold sacred history amenable to the laws of all history; it is pittial, indeed, if that which is supposed to be divine cannot stand the tests of the human; it ought to be stronger in all the tests and evidences of truth than the productions of man; it camnot be found weaker, and acknowledged divine.

12. The Rationalists have in some cases made they wisdom of conventions fooliahness, and exposed they cherished principles and valued results to contempt and scorn, but they have impaired the dignity and satisfied principles and valued results to contempt and scorn, but they have impaired the dignity and satisfied of the conventions for any appet the foundation of no virtue. They have called attention to principles and facts, and endeavored to inculcate the Christian lesson of building our faith on the rock, and not on the shifting stands of uncertain opinion. They have shown the difference between knowledge and opinion.

14. Prof. Sinsrt and Rev. Albert Baries have replied to the Rationalists in this country, and others in plied to the Rationalists in this country, and others in plied to the Rationalists in this country, and others in plied to the Rationalists in this country, and others in born—or that the American Revolution would have commenced and been carried through if there had been

cost. The ploneers of this great cause have not la-bored for the honors of the world or the emolaments of office, and whistover their sufferings or persecutions in the past, in the hearts of the good of every land they will live forever. Springfield, VL JESSE STEDMAN.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Danvers, at the Town Hall, on Sunday, day and evening, 4th inst. The meetings were addressed by Parker Filiabury, E. H. Heywood, John Cutter, Thomas Haskell, and others. On motion, it was voted to choose a Board of Officers for the ensuing year. Chose Joseph Merrill, Cavoline Putnam and Isane W. Roberts a Committee to nominate a list of officers.

On motion, it was voted, that Parker Pillsbury, C. L. Remond and E. H. Heywood act as a Business

The Committee on Nominations presented the name of Jamés N. Buffam of Lynn as President, and the haince of the officers of the past year.

The following resolutions, presented by the Committee, were adopted :--

1. Resolved, That slavery, and its grim shadow, prejudice against color, were the esuses of the present wasting war; and were no less the sin of one of the contending parties than of the other.

2. Resolved, That under the Divine jurisdiction, penalty for ain is never sustended while the commis-

penalty for ain is never suspended while the commis-sion of the sin lasts; and so we have no right to hope of

sion of the sin lasts; and so we have no right to hope or pray for the end of our terrible calamity, until we have wholly, repented of and put away the sin and crime for which it is the natural and just retribution.

3. Resolved, That the Southern barbárisms, and brutalities, so fearfully poured out on the Northern soldiers, by both men and women, (especially women,) are but the legitimate result of Northern teaching and association—inasmuch as the schoolmistress and master, the missionary and the minister, have furnished by Northern schools, colleges, theo-

been furnished by Northern schools, colleges, theological seminaries and churches.

4. Resolved, That the boasted Pharisaic superiority, so manifest everywhere in the North towards the
South, while both are reeling under the divine judgments together, and the cruel and proscriptive spirit
still cherished towards the colored man, in excluding
him almost universally from equal participation in
the privileges of acquisition, as well of education and
culture, as of wealth, not even permitting him to bleed
and die in the war on any terms of equality with his

-this followeddier, are indications most unmistaka-

safety and salvation.

5. Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of the pecple and the government to provide and enact that immediate and untrammelled freedom be provided to
every slave in every State and Territory of the nation; not as a "military necessity," or political expedient, but as an act of penitence and righteousness on
their part, and of humanity and justice to the longenchained victims of our crueity and crime.

The meeting in the evening was unusually small, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Many were disappointed in not hearing Miss Anthony, but the storm prevented her presence in the eve-

richly paid in listening to Mr. Pillsbury on "The Cause of the War." It was one of his happiest efforts. We only regret so few heard it. The meeting adjourned to the JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'y pro tem.

MRS. GAGE'S LETTERS FROM SOUTH CARO-LINA. dence of the New York Tribune.)

(Correspondence of the New York Tribuse.)

PARIS ISLAND, Aug. 29, 1863.
The cotton crop (by the negroes) is said to be doing well, the bolls near the ground opening, and in a lew sunny spots picking has already commenced. Two heavy rains this week have put it back, and made the snowy rolls look unpromising. The corn is excellent, and out of the reach of storms or bugs. Whenever the negroes do a good deed, it should find a chronicler; not that their good deeds are any marvels in themselves, but because of the opinion. "that no good thing can come out of this Nazareth," ands because of those who have hardened their hearts to believe a lie, that they may be obliged to change their opinion.

hearts to believe a lie, that they may be obliged to change their opinion.

Two weeks ago, at our old church, I told the people there assembled that I had read in the Northern newspapers that the colored laborers on Lady's Island, Port Royal, and St. Helena, had contributed of their stores of vegetables and garden products to the hospitals, and suggested that Paris Island should not fall behind in good works and chartites, and expressed a hope that they would each contribute their mite to aid the wounded and sick soddiers. I did not urge the matter much; I could not have the heart to do it, for our whole island seemed like a hospital—small-pox, chicken pox, fevers, and all manner 8f diseases incident to the extreme hot month of Angust prostrating them.

As we talked, she, as do other old folks, ran or

As we taked, suc, as to.

garrulondy of old times.

"You know ole big house, Missus, where'm lib,
dat usen to be ole nuss house. Ise been old nuss
dis many year. Oh, oh, so long, Missus. You usen
to have a pulpit in de nuss-house, and when de Senday com, him get a preacher from Beaufort or some
odder town, and we'd beautiful service."

"Did you have many children to nurse?" I
salved.

odder town, and we'd beautiful service.

"Did you have many children to nurse?" I saked.

"O o-h! Missus many children plenty, plenty, much's a hundred, all one time. Massa like do children, more de merrier him usen to say. Can hab too many, old Flow, you tell dem wenches; git me de children, and I'll feed em and cloth him. Hurry em up, Flow, you tell dem wenches; git me de children, and I'll feed em and cloth him. Hurry em up, Flow, can't get too many childre.

Oh God's what revelations these are of human shame and crime! The pulpit on Sunday; the tothe plant reveals old was thrown, when torn from its mother while she was driven to the cotton field; the nurse house, where the child of three weeks old was thrown, when torn from its mother while she was driven to the cotton field; the nurse house, where these human animals were to be rearred for the auction-block, infants to cry themselves into ruptures and deformity, to gulp down sour hominy soup instead of the country will, and to suck at a mouldy bacon, rind instead of the breast provided by nature. The nurse room, where one half of the stock dest and was can't could be the stock dest and was can't could be controlled to the country will, and to suck at a mouldy bacon, rind instead of the breast provided by nature. The nurse room, where one half of the stock dest and was can't could be controlled to the country will be do lit!"

Consentrate Quakums. The Providence Journal and sent to Yort Columbus, have been paroled and particular to return home. By the terms of the good God for the deliverance of the little one, with the stock dest and was consented to return home. By the terms of the good God for the deliverance of the little one, with the country was a summer the call of the Government by the light of the pine knot torch, by those with the country was a summer the call of the Government between the call of the deliverance of the little one, with the country was the country was to answer the call of the Government between the call of the Government between

Yes, a pulpit and a minister open a week must have seemed a purifier of this pest-house of his own creating, to Massa Tom. Old Flow was born here, and until too old was a house-servant. Out of twenty-two of her grand-children, said to have been born of one son and daughter in-law, only four live to tell their tale of misery.

P. D. G.

CARLYLE ANSWERED. A correspondent of the Tribune has handsomely travestied Carlyle's Had "His Americana in Nuce," as follows:—

own."
Peter—"I acknowledge, Paul, that I have yielded much for the sake of peace these three score years, but this last request—"
Faul—"What! you whining hypocrite! you hest tate! Then I'll best your brains out!" (And is rrying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEOROES IN THE RENKL ARRY. A joint committee of the Alabama Legislature; just adjourned, reported a resolution "in favor of the proposition to employ slaves in the military service of the Confederain States, which proposition, we perceive, is favored by many of the presser of Mississippi and Alabama." After discussion in the Alabama House, the resolution was adopted by a vote of sixty-cithly yeas to twelve mays, after striking out the words "military" before service, and "soldlers" at the words of the resolution. The resolution was amended, and reads as follows:—
That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law

reads as follows:

That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the employment in the service of the Confederate States of America, in such attitutions and in such numbers as may be found absolutely necessary and able-bodied slaves of the country, whether as pioneers, sappers and minery, cooks, nurses, or teamsters.

In this form we can see no objection to the resolu-ion.—Savannah (Ga.) News, Sept. 2.

What is an Aboutionist? We find the following definition of the term "abolitionist" quoted from the Southern Literary Messenger, a Richmond publication:—
"An abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake as a Divine institution, who does not worship it as a corner-stone of civil liberty, who does not soore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent Republican Government can be created, and who does not in his immost soul desire to see it extracted and perpetuated over the whole earth as a means of human reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an abolitionist."

Some of our contemporaries in the loyal States, as

this love is an sholitionist."

Some of our contemporaries in the loyal States, as for instance the Courier, have adopted this definition for some time-past with such marked care and precision, that we might almost suspect them of having been furnished with slips in advance from the Messenger office.—Boston Dully Advertiser.

A Cool. Max. We see that Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee is trying to press upon the Administration some plan which he favor respecting affairs in his State. He is the same man who, not long ago, having been invited to address a body of Union men at home, replied in along letter filled with bitter reflections, sarcasms and slurs upon the Administration. He tried to be immensely witty in his back-hand stabs at the President and his advisers, and there was not a Copperhead paper in the Union that failed to copy, and commend some part of his letter. And now it appears that Mr. Etheridge goes to Washington as an adviser and suitor of the Government, of which he had so contemptuous an opinion a short time ago. For all that we know, he may be as right now as he was wrong then, and we have no doubt that the cause in which, he is enlisted will be impartially heard. But it will certainly be entitled to no claim on as secount, et while his coolness is something not often winessed, even among slippery politicians.—Boston Journal.

A VOICE FROM THE ANTIFORE. The following is an extract from the letter of a Melbourne, Australia, correspondent, dated July 19th. The writer is a native of New England:—

"Of course, the Government and people of the United States will succeed if they will, but not other wise. Divisional, distract, wan of any well settled conviction of the greatness manufable. If virtue between the search we wanting, the word of the mental distraction of the mental distraction of the greatness manufable. If virtue between the word of the mental distraction of the greatness and out of its ashes arise such new forms of life as may be possible. But we have allowed the deliced, that there was virtue enough in America to save America, and we spectation of the second of the deliced that there was virtuely, such a thing as a Vallandigham, or a Wood, or a scribbler in the Courier, turns upon our eyes its odlous, and base, and malign giance, and we well nigh despair. If such there are, and many such, farewell to the grain Republic! It becomes only a fit abode for hawks and buzzards, and the mice they devour."

WELL PUT. The New York Tribune, at the close of an article on the President's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, thus spicily condenses the real aspects of the case:

"Father," said a restless youngster, who didn't like his work, and was anxious to exchange it for play, "the fish would bite superbly to day," "Well, let, them alone, sonny, and they will be sure not to bite you."

not to bite you."

The suspension of habeas corpus will harm no one who obeys the laws and loyally upholds the national anthority. The other sort must "assume a virtue if they have it not," and play the part of good citizens till the rebellion is put down. That's all.

small-pox, chicken pox, fevers, and all manner sheases incident to the extreme hot month of August prostrating them.

What do you, think these "descendants of batboons and monkeys" did? Before, they left, the church, they quietly laid their plans, and, on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans at the church, they quietly laid their plans and the church, they quietly laid their plans, and on the church, they quietly laid their plans and the was to be the subject of a habens corpus, and it was deemed certain that amid a multitude of cases some disloyal prene corp, and then discharged before some disloyal prints. Men were enlisted, paid the bounty, and then discharged before some disloyal prints and the discharged as milnors. The President's proclamation, which we publish, high in the bud as scheme of the copperheads by which the draft was to be embarrassed by petting the hund it was to be the subject to be able and an admitted or cases some designation.

The President's proclamation, which we publish, high in the di

to blash many a laggard movement among the moley and cultivated children of Father Adam.

Put this little item into your pockets, you who apologise for New York mobs; you who help to bus down colored orphan asylums, and murder and hang negroes; you who hate and despise the black man, he who alander him and would herd him with the brute, divest him of every right, and make him your dog to follow your corn; take this item and ponder it, remembering that thoogh you may have all things of the subject of the expension of the form the white man—and nothing astonishes more, as day by day I read in the lives and characters of these people the records of that accursed institution, than that they have one vestige of virtue stitution, than that they have one vestige of virtue and the process of the sumandian to see the sum of the process of the sumandian to the process of the sum of the process of the process of the process of the sum of the process of the p

left. Grat tottered in to see me last Sabbath, to Oil Flora tottered in to see me last Sabbath, to Have me read a "chapter" to her. She says she is distance of 27 miles, in 80 minutes. It is claimed eighty years old, and has thirty-seven grand-child distance of 27 miles, in 80 minutes. It is claimed that it will move on a common road a mile in two

When our army entered Jackson, Miss., last June, two daughters of the late Rev. J. H. Ingraham, suthor of the "Prince of the House of David," and other works of a popular character, were found fressed in clothing of the meanest description, and subsisting upon corn bread and molasses. The destitution of the rebels in Mississippi was so general that, although they had many frends, none were able to help them.

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Several of the Stetches in this volume were published as-rially in The Commonwealth, and were widely copied by an press, receiving exlegistic notices from several journals, and calling frost many private better of thaths from Tombus. A few extracts: must outlies to show what was though

Opinions of the Press, &c.

FROM A HOSPITAL SURGEON.

"For one that I think you for eviling them from the bettern of any Beact, would but poorly express the sentiment of any Beact, would but poorly express the sentiment of the beact which they teach sent that I are humbled by the Lesson which they teach subtracts to them. The papers have revealed to me much that is devised, and pure, and refined in the colifert dearester which has I have been we long knowled to me to think that I have been we long knowled to the to think that I have been we long know given the to the total that I have been we long know given with how different year and thank you for thowing me with how different year and except the part of the paper. The paper which I used on the very same cases much at themse time."

PROM D. A. WASSON.

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The state of the s

"Productions of Encourage merit * * 1 lieut set spatialing in style, with touches of quick immer and free year this, relating to style, with touches of quick theme and style, with the what which to there is an an and and, they are graphic in description and rathin an analysis of the continuents and synathies of the chertal breaks would minister to the sick and suffering. The contrast between the combi-

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niw and until the from her touch.

all heroes, and were ready to her hand; all heroes, and she has such disguise as few penetrate, and she has such disguise as few penetrate, and irestrain in the their hearts but taken all restraint for the their hearts but taken all restraint for the their hearts and the heart for the their hearts and their he

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