BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

For copies will be sent to one address for the "All remittances are to be made, and all le "All remittances are to be made, and all le ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to not (rest rails,) to the General Agent."

restriction of a square and over inserted three services for insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertises will on reasonable terms.

fas Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-6. (Rio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are and to receive subscriptions for Tax Landayon.



rty throughout all the land; total

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. P.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 37. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1701.

Refuge of Oppression.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER ON SLAVERY. nor forever to the memory of Daniel O'Cor In talents, in love of country, and in virtue

Here forever to the memory of Daniel O'Consell! In talents, in lave of country, and air virtue,
the mest distinguished Irishman of his day,
lis service, his greatness, can, never be forgotten,
that would Ireland be now only for him? Let,
Cathoic enancipation, and all its splendid, impornat consequences, answer the question. His name
is a smonyn for great oratory, for intrepid, onfacility, successful patriotism, for the most eminest
levie sprint, and for private worth never subpassed
is reculence. When he died, Ireland's star-field to
the ground, and has not yet reascended.

All the distinct papers are now making all the
fiss their familiam can urge, in regard to an antidaver letter which the Liberator wrote to an
fish lemocratic Committee, in Circinnatt, in 1843.
From 43 to 53, the letter was kept in abevance by
the Chairman of the Committee. Its publication is
eving to the fact that its holder has becomes a rabid,
Abbitonist. In a moment of phrenzy, under the
disease of "nieger on the brain," this gendeman
give it to the Abolition editor of the Catholic Telegraph. Thus it has seen the light.

This letter has all the characteristics of its author:
five of reasoning, eloquence, abuse in all the
slapes of irony, open invective, and direct accusalow,—bugh Catholic spirit, and exalted, irrepressible, uncompromising love for human freedom. It is
a great, a formidable, an overwhelming revolutionary letter. It exceeds in power anything ever writtien in this country against slavery. The abolition
compositions of Greeley, of Summer, of Chase, of
Philiss of the Beechers, and of all others in the
last slitted with "nigger on the brain," sink before
it a rever entered to every beture—there is

But there are reverse to every beture—there is

But there are reverse to every beture—there is

sourced the best contribution yet made to antishevry literature.

But there are reverses to every picture—there is
one great deficiency in this celebrated epistle. It
showparts the Constitution of the United States. It
arges the whole North, and especially all Irishmen
in America, to emancipate the negro, despite the
fundamental law of the nation. Nothing can be
more reprehensible than this. It is realization of
the worst—of the most revolutionary description.

O'Consell put a lasting blot on his character as a
great constitutional lawyer by enforcing it. The
listory of our Constitution tells that it could not
have been formed without the acknowledged it.

The North made this Constitution freely with the
Sorth Such being the case, what right has the
North to break, of itself, the Constitution? No
right whatever. When two merchants make a part-

the whatever. When two merchants make a part-rship, baseither of them, alone, the right to violate e terms of the partnership? Plainly he has not such a right existed, partnership would be at

such a right existed, partnership would be an entity. It is an essentiality in contracts that neither party nichate them-at his whim. Contracts imply good and sides. No contract is an exception to it rule; and the Constitution of a country being the pleat contract possible to be made; is super-minently occall exception to it. Contracts may be altered, it your parties acting in their freedom. There is other legitimate way to change them but this: sy other course would be injustice, that should be the polity resided to the last. In the case of the Contains of a country, any other course toould be resonant, which it is lawful to meet with equal viounce. Stavery is a bad thing. But that is not the sist our Constitution, which was an absolute necess, when the six and the course with equal viounce. it our Constitution, which was an absolute necessival not have been formed without admitting it facto? it is in the Constitution; and to change Countrion, both parties to it—that is, the North the South—must be in united, free operation, onnell passed over this fundamental, principle, enhansism for freedom blinded his understandand be taught one of the most unfortunate energy to the property of the control of the most unfortunate energy to the control of the most unfortunate.

er brusched.

one people keep their reason. If O'Connell live now, he would fitterly lament the common of his letter. His regrets for negro bondage then give way to deep sorrow for the useless ter of hundreds of thousands of mon-for the of the grandest Republic ever formed. We that his letter did not appear a long time in that case he would be more guitty than so so of the authors of the awful and terrible hat for two years has been rayasing the two years has been ravaging and

g ruining people keep their reason. Abolitionism, aught by the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, fanatic Horace Greeley, is revolutionary, is war—this dire, this pestilential, this cooking war—the result, in the main, of inching war in the result.

and the CONSTITUTION. To both their fidelity and the care true. Is not infidelity to both the case of the war? They cannot but perceive this. It is fidelity to both, and nothing but fidelity to both, and in the passes of the war? They cannot but perceive this. It is fidelity to both, that will restore us to our chore peaceful and persons position. O'Connell did not understand ser Constitution. His speeches on American starcy in Conciliation Hall were, as far as America Tax coccerned, lawless, revolutionary barangues. As institute that were perceived to the passes of the control were have opened his mouth. The plainest brishans here understood his duties to his new country much have opened his mouth. The plainest brishans here understood his duties to his new town from the constitution of the plainest brishans here understood his duties to his new town from the constitution. The plainest brishans here understood his duties to his new town the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. The plainest state of the constitution of the constitution, he have nothing. His revolutionary abolition skier proves all this. Let all this be remembered; and let the sentiment and the action of us all be for our Union and Constitution, he knew nothing. His revolutionary abolition skier proves all this. Let all this be remembered; and let the sentiment and the action of us all be for our Union and Constitution, he knew nothing. His revolutionary abolition skier proves all this. Let all this be remembered; and let the sentiment and the action of us all be for our Union and Constitution, he knew nothing. His revolutionary abolition skier proves all this. Let all this be remembered; and let the sentiment and the action of us all be for our Union and Constitution, he knew nothing. His revolutionary abolition skier proves all this. Let all this be remembered; and about the same and the action of us all be for our Union and Constitution.

Lably, we men experient of citizen men experient men exper

FUGRAN FOR SYRACUSE.

The Supples a new minus have adopted," cries Mike
Is he Haschile selghbor, a rural Ten Eyek—
Thy call them of the property of the selfThe same thing, for instance, which, our failers had seen?
It is man thing, for instance, which, our failers had seen?
It is it (to drug for instance, which, our failers had seen?

A "more perfect Union: of white man and nigger?"

selections.

DANIEL O'CONNELL ON AMERICAN SLAVE-RY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

EXT ARD THE ABOLATIONISTS.

Extract from a speech delivered by Duelel O'Congress of the congress of the congre Extract from a speech delivered by Daniel O'Conthe Loyal National Repeal Asso-on Hall, Dublin, Sept. 29th, 1845 :

Extract from a speech of O'Connell, at a specia

meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Associati-held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, May 9, 1848; They say that the slaves are worse treated since the cry of the abolitionists has been raised in a favor, as it has made their masters more suppleion them, and more severe against them subt has any weight with me? How often was I told, ing our agitation, that "the Catbolics would have for the violence of that, O'.

to pallists such an influence system. No, America the black spot of slavery rests upon your star-cangled banner; and no matter what glory you may acquire beneath it, the influence will soone or later avenge itself for your crime. (Loud and continued cheers.) Sir, I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. (Renewed cheers.) There is not a man amongst the bundreds of thousands that belong to our body, or amongst the millions that will belong to it, who does not coneur in what I have stated. We may not get money from America after this declaration; but swen it we should not, we do not want blood-stained money. (Hear, hear.) If they make it the condition of our sympathy or if there be implied any submission to the doctrine of slavery on our part, in receiving their remittance, let them cease sending it at once. But there are wise and good men in America, and that document which you have read. Sir, is a proof, among others, that there are; and I would wish to cultivate the friendship of such men; but the criminals and the abettors,—those who commit and these who countenance the crime of slavery,—I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them. (Cheerx)

Extract from a speech of O'Connell, delivered at an Anti-Slavery meeting in London, in 1829;—

Of all men living, an American citizen, who is the owner of slavers, who is the owner of slavers, in Europe, should just the owner of slavers, who is the owner of slavers, who is the owner of slavers, in Europe, should in inchoras—these wretches, how dare you profame the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of republican rites, with the presence and the sufferings of humanity and liberty, in Europe, should be wind, that God understands you; that you are hypoteries, tyrants, and unjust men; that you are degraded and dishonored; and I say unto you, dare not to stand up boasting of your freedom or your privileges, while you continue to treat men, redeemed by the same blood, as the mere creatures of your will, for wh

then, and more waves gained them; but did serve wave gained them; but wave gained them; but wave gained them; but wave gained them to the control of the con

Maylower, and gentlemen from the beginning. More than thirty years ago, South Carolina Hayne, rose in the Senate, on the great question of the right of a State to mility; and, as the representative man of his State, he vituperated, and spature, and scorned, and insulated the glorious old Bay State. It was the first flash and nurrour of the gathering storm, but Webster'a great eyes quenched his lightning, and flashed annihilation upon him, and the thunder of his eloquence, as it swept over the andactous Southron, and wrecked him into immortality, was like the thunder of the see, learned by the Massachusetts Senator on his Marshfield beaches.

In 1846, Judge Hoar was sent by Massachusetts to South Carolina, to test in the courts the constitutionality of the law to imprison our citizens in South Carolina jails, for no crime but the color of their skin; to see if a colored sailor could of right be taken from his vessel, and shut away in a cell during the time the vessel remained in a Bouthern port. The man, whose name was a synonym for integrity and honor, took his daughter, and went down to the city of Charleston, to that Southern hospitality, to that Southern charler, to those 'high-bred gentlemen'—Groscoth 'And how did they receive him?' They gathered—a raging brital, furious mob—against him, and drove him out with indignity and insult, and in fear of his life.

Eight years ago, Charles Sumner was struck down in the Senate-chamber, by that same brutal and cowardly "chiralry." They thought shus to insult Massachusetts through one of her treest and noblest sons, but it is impossible for the base to insult the solbe. "The civilized world heard of that foul deed with abhorrence and disgues, but the barbarism of South Carolina had taught her nothing better than to glery in her shame. She applauded and feted the instrument of her diagrace, presented him with canes unnumbered, and at last bried his fetil body, in all the dishoner of her praise, under a lying heap of marble.

and fated the instrument of her disgrace, presented him with canes unnumbered, and at last brief his feti body, in all the dishonor of her praise, under a fying heap of marble.

Year after year have these things gone on, but the day of reckoning has come at last, a terrible retribution knocks as her occan doors. Justice shas put on "her robes of hell-fire," and in the thunder of cannon, in the flame and make of battle, Carolina is called to her account. Has not Nemeris always following closely on the heels of sin, come up with her at last." Is it not poetical justice that Massachusetts men are investing Charleston, and fording her nearer and neares to a sure surrender? That Beauregard, who performed the mighty exploit of taking Samter argainst a halfestarved hand, and see its walls crumble before his eyes, after two years granted to him to build his fortifications and plant his batteries? That Garolina's indictment, "First to begin the war; first to should be writted in fire, sealed with the precious blood of heroes, and carried forward to judgment and ponshimes by the hands she has most despised? Yes, does it not pass poetical justice, and become divine, when by the hands she has most despised? Yes, does it not pass poetical justice, and become divine, when her worged and oppressed race transformed into valiant soldiers, and crushing with invincible into valiant soldiers, and rushing with invincible into valiant soldiers. The thunder of the second Regiment, R. h. V. The first company was under command of Capt Thomas

"Gather yos, gather yos, hounds of hell— Ranine, and Piages, and War; Idleness, Stavery, Cant and Mircule, Gather and fall in the smare! Hirelings, Seymourises, Bellies and Knavet Crawl to the bestife field—meek to your graw Inthe Day of the Lord at hand!"

"Who would six down and eigh for a lest age of gold, While the Lord of all ages is here? Tree hears will leap up at the trumpet of God, And these who can suffer east daws. Each old age of gold was an iron age too, And she meekest of saints may find stern work to Go. In this Day of the Lord at head?

PARADE OF THE COLORED BATTALION.

ments.

Massachusetts has put forth her 54th regiment, and followed it by the 55th, both colored, and both counting towards her quots of troops called for by the President. Rhode Island now follows Massachuset which she ought to have led. The result is we have lost from our State many men who have goed a carell the quots of another. The nayal recruits are

POWER 7

DANGER IN RECONSTRUCTION.

he Union, and if the Union is again restors the old Constitution, this action cannot be. The only question in the case, as its seems shelter such an act is rightful against bell and that must be settled by the law of nat we the American Constitution.

ie ils tambicionis vivelil afairei?

e American Consutations.

one familiar with the history of our country looks that many public men, and a large party on nation, will consent to re-establish alavery, as as robel States me for peace and promise allesse. The friends of freedom and justice must, force, be prepared for the issue. To re-enalaye once declared free would be an outrage of and an offence against God admitting an once, and an offence against God admitting once, and an offence against God admitting once, and an offence against God admitting once, and the state of the civilized world. If the Supreme Court of the civilized world. If the Supreme Court decided that the Proclamation, as a belliger act, has no authority, then, indeed, the whole ties of slavery is re-opened. But if it decides, to believe it must, that as a belligerest act it was and right, then it must stand in its full force, without concession or abatement.

or should it be fregetter that, even as a question xuediency, it is desirable that slavery be forever, in the confict between the South. It has no rise to all the bad blooff in both sections. It compelled a conflict between the South. It has no rise to all the bad blooff in both sections. It compelled a conflict between the South, and a complete the presence, the restored, the whole it is a compelled to remains intact. If it is restored, the whole it is a conflict between the South and compelled to remains intact. If it is restored, the

given rise to all the bad blood in both sections. It has compelled a conflict between rival civilations. There can be no permanent union of sentiment and aim while it remains intact. If it be restored, the old struggles will be again revised. If it recover power, the few slaveholders, as of old, will rule the thousands of voters in their respective States. If it be re-instated, there is no hope that the poor whites, so long held in ignorance and subjection, will ever rise in the social scale, and become intelligent citizens. No citizen of the North should deliberately expose the nation to these great perils, by consenting to the return of robel States with all the rights possessed under the old Constitution.

Freedom has been decread as one of the belligerent rights of war. It cannot be revoked, unless the sixt be princumend unconstitutional. Till that time, let the rebel States understand that if they return to loyalty, it must be as free, and not as slave States. If they are ready to return, under such conditions, every loyal citizen will give them a hearty velcome.—Watchean and Reflector.

SHORTER CATECHISM OF MEGRO EQUAL ITY.

as Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York?? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democratic

afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to sidency of the U.S.? The Democratic party married a negro woman, and by her had behildren? Richard M. Johnson, a good

Democrat.
Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President
of the United States? The Democratic party
if President Van Buren had died, and Richard
M. Johnson had become President, who would have
become the Democratic mistress of the White House me negro woman.
made the negro a citizen of the State of

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to rote in New Hampshre? The Democratic party.

In the parts the negro a right to yote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bonds and security before setting in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Renham Wood.

was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1795? Gen-

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining abou negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democrat

by megro suffrage and negro equanty.

ic party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries stop thief the loudest.—Johnstown Tribune.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S letter to the Springfield Convention is literally full of words of pith and moment. Every sentence is stamped with the invividual peculiarities of the writer. Shrewd, frank, quaint, concise, dispassionate, it betrays throughout the inspiration of the vigorous and penetrating common sense which distinguishes the character of the man. At thousands of homely and patriotic fire-sides this plain and bonest talk to the people will have more influence than if its thoughts and sentiments had been expended into elaborate periods, and set off by rhetorical artifaces. It is full of thoughts provided the subject discussed, and which abide in every mind they once enter.

The one passage towards the close, the simple diction rises naturally into indignant eloquence. It is that where, speaking of the time when we shall have an honorable peace, a peace which "will come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time," the Bresident says: "Then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clesched testh, and steady eyes and well-poised bayonet, they have helped makind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and decidiful speech, they have striven to hader it."

malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hisder it."

Mr. Lincoln in this pregnant sentence vividly contrast the haroism of the negro troops with the meanness of their copperhead defamers. The record will pass into history, and the historian will be puzzied to state it in fitter phrase than the Presidual's In a comparatively short time, those who have bried by "deceitful speech" to blind the people to the true issues of the hour, who have taken for their hero such a worthless demagogue as Vallandigham, and whose sympathies are not with loyal patriots venturing their lives on the battle field, but with skulking traitors who are siming to give our soldiers a stab in the back, will have cause to regret that their memories are not as treacherous as their condact.—Boston Transcript.

that their memories are not as treacherous as their conduct.—Boston Transcript.

The Fresident's letter to the Springfield Convention is one of the soundess and most satisfactory documents he has yet written. It is evidently his own in every particular. The jdeas are his, and the style is unmistakely that of Abraham Lincoln, and no one else. The letter puts to rest all doubts as to the President's position. He adheres to the proclamation in its letter and in its sprint, and fixes himself immovably upon the platform of Freedom which nearly a year ago was inaugurated by himself. Notwithstanding the homely style of the document in question, its argument is eleverly and ably put. There is a vein of shrewdness in the Fresident's nature, which, joined to a remarkable simplicity and honesty of character, enables him to influence effectually the minds of the great mass of the people, and is the key to the strong popularity which, despite his errors of policy, he undoubtedly has. We never fells more like uttering, God bless Abraham Lincoln 1st than at this moment. If our Fresident is slow in taking a position, he is firm after the point is reached. He does not belong to those who step backward. And we believe to-day there is not in the astion a firmer, more earnest and relliable supporter of the great dea of Freedom for all men under a Republican government than is our Chief Magustrate.—Rorbury Journal.

It will be seen that Fresident Lincoln takes no step backward, but will maintain fully the policy anunciated in his Emancipation Proclamation. "God helps those who help themselves," and the promise of freedom being made must be kept." So says the Fresident, and we honor him for the declaration. The question of emancipation is reprod fully, hirdy, and honostedly, not as a politician would serve it, but as an honest man who has the good of the country along at heart. We need not commend the perman of this letter. In plain statements of what the Fresident conceives to be his duty, and thas he means to purform it, will give

THE PRESIDENTS POSITION.

My Dan Sin :- Your let DEAN SIR.—

a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, and at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of hier, has been received. It would be very ble to me thus to meet my old friends at my one, but I cannot just now be absent free once, but I cannot just now be absent free once, but I cannot just here would require.

to be held at the capital of illinois on use 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotions to the Union; and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the Nation's gradiends to those other noble men whom so partizan malice or partizan hope can make false to the Nation's list.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would as:—You desire peace, and blame me that we do not have it; but how can we attain it? There are three conscivable vays: First to suppress the schellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do; are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this; if you are, you should say a plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible.

All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. The army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate,—Suppose refugees from the bouth- and peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? General Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania or which the consentions of the process. at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you, that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come on my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

secrets from you.

Anterior secretary to the people, according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quale likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on the subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while, you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; Ithink differently. Ithink the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war in times of war. The most that can be said, if as much, is, that elaves are property. Is there—has there ever been any question that by the law of war property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us and hurst the enemy? Armies the world over destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep if from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and combatants, male and female. But the Proclamation as law is valid, or is not valid; if it is valid, if it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863 THE FLAG NAMED TO THE MAST.

Executive to leave such cruelty unpurshed, and to let it be understood that eachwommanding officer might favor or obstruct, at his pleasure, the natural operation of the decree of freedom. It was bad enough to retrain from expressly addressing the states with words of encouragement and promise, and with directions what to do and where to go, to make their assumption of freedom most beneficial to the government and the country; but it was far worse to give them directly, through Gen. Banks, the shameful orders with which that officer was charged, utterly nullifying the Proclamation for present purposes as far

ments of his own in that direction would fail for war of popular cooperation. He now declares, in a ton more affirmative and decided than erer before, h

.

THE AMBULANCE QUESTION AGAIN. PLAG PRESENTATION AT CAMP WILLIAM

" The wh

"If this system is faithfully administered, it cannot gail to be efficient."

Dr. Bowditch's points are these two, that the present method often falls of being "faithfully administered," and that it would gain increased efficiency. by being placed on a different foundation.

By the frequency with which Mr. Wilson refers to a dismissal of the persons who have now gained a certain amount of experience in the authulance service, and to the enlistment of "new and raw recruits," as the thing now proposed to be done, he seems to consider this his most effective statement. It is inexcurable in him to represent Dr. Bowditch as saking, or as having ever saked, for such a change as this. It was only an inference of his own, and an unauthorized inference, when he stated it and dwelt upon it in his previous letter. But now that Dr. Bowditch has expressly said that no method introducing the new system has been proposed, or atroducing the new system has been proposed, or ight of, other than its gradual engrafting upon or ng possession of the other, the repetition of such

mense amount of suffering, and no doubt saving many lives of our wounded after the terrible battle of Get-tysburg. I find it in the Somitory Reporter of August 16th, in a letter dated. Washington, July 23d, 1863," addressed to the Executive Committee of the Saniilssion by its Secretary, Frederick Law

"On the 6th, the branch railroad to Gettysburg, which had been holeen up by the enemy, was so far repaired as to allow a train to approach within a mile of the total on the source of t Of course, there will be emergencies in war while

Or course, there will be emergebretes in war which no foresight can provide for. Of course, there will be much suffering after a great battle which no care can relieve. To have many hundreds of wounded men laid on the ground, exposed to sun and rain, and without food, for several days and nights, on the paraoge between the battle field and hospital, is not a satisfactory arrangement. In this case, the necessity of all was "anticipated and provided for "by the volunteered benevolence of the Sanitary Commission. We want an Ambulance System which shall anticipate and provide for such cases.

and by striking with a firm, strong har lieges offered in the present hour, the b tionality will be secured for all coming

was a follows:

Soldiers of the Sixth United States Infantry:
have been selected as the representative of those whe
have procured for you this beautiful banner, to transfer it unto your charge; and on their behalf this splen
the state of the selection of the

cancer of all tood exverying music, and the solution in this momentum struggle between freem and slavery, in other words, between a true decoracy and a tyrannical despoision. I thank Uod that o Government, from a sense of daty, and there in the exercise of its highest wisdom, recognized our manbood, and evidences it by calling on you to

"Stand to your faith, America!
Sad Europe, listen to our call!
Up to your manhood, Africa,
This fing Soute over all!
Pure as its white our future noe,
Bright as its red is now our sky,
Fixed as its plans is now our faith
That marres our hearts to do or die.

Taking the mag in a same of the control of the cont

Mr. Purvis, Ladies and Gentlemen Mr. Purvis, Ladies and Gentlemen—It affords me pleasure, indeed, to receive this magnificent standard this day presented to the Sixth Regiment of the United States Colored Infantry. It will never be disgraced. Wherever the soldiers of the Sixth Infantry go, they will with honor uphold and defend this banner. There are two regiments of colored troops now at Charleston, who left this city, and they have autained the reputation of their race by the conduct displayed before Fort Wagner. The soldiers to whom this flag is committed will be found true as they were true. They will follow it to victory, or, falling, they will fall only when the flag falls with them. We will aphold it and preserve it; protect the honor and maintain its supremacy against all who would injure its folds.

Mr. John Bowers followed Col. Wagner. He addressed the troops, referring to the manner in which

species for high theories we have the source of the complex of the

on only by the

the days of Fierce and Bucanan, then to be the sa-ing for the people of Kanasa. By the way, white the copperhead journals say of that raid! Suppose troop of black soldiers should perpetrate such sed,

troop of black soldiers abould perpetrate such isse, what would they say?

Among all who perished in that cruel raid, I pringle and the such control of the say of th helped to rise again to a new and stronger lie has the ashes of this ruin! DANIEL FOSTER Truly yours,

ness, colonly disversed to the transit of the trans

This come a lit make to come them to come the come come the

tion, Cambridge of the first state of the first sta

THE DEATH-STRUGGLE AT HAND-SOUR THE ALARM!

CAPE ANN, Sept. 1, 1963. CAPE ANY, Sept. 1, 195.

DEAN GARRISON—Some time sgo, 1, pet the slowing question, in writing, to one of the nest relatent members of the present Congres, and saw the during the peat seasion, did as much, prhap nor, than any other man in the House, to by befor the mation the true and only issue, of any account in the civil war now raging with bullets, and to call station to the only cure :—"Is the Producation of leasy 1, 1863, the fixed law of the republic? So for a the Government' is account. 1, 1903, the fixed the of the repeat make in Government is concerned, are the slaves make in by that decree 'henceforth and forecer free'!" I have just received the following reply:—

"In answer to your question I say, the President Proclamation is law, and must be so held by the po-ple and our Frederal Courts. On this we are him the fight with the pro-clavery hosts when the val arms, is ended; and we should be very alite gidl; ready. There is danger, and we must sound be ken at once. I am doing it here. We must not alwe the politicians to persuade the President to make hims

The writer of the above is a lawyer of the less The writer of the above is a more standing in the State in which he live; and is twelve years, in all his relations with national and State politics and legislation, his speech and his són have been for freedom and free labor, and against the

have been for freedom and are very and slave labor. Slavery is the only cause, and abelities the si-cure, of this rebellion and civil war. There is in other cause; there can be no other curs. The or-curs of the may cease between the North alother cause; there can be no other cars. The or flict of bullets may cease between the North at South; but if every traitor should yield monor, the rebellion would not be put down, and the of war be ended, unless slavery is abolished. Itse war be ended, unless slavery is abolished. Have the Democratic party, as it now exists in he keek, is in sympathy with the rebellion, because it is flavor of the repeal of the law enacted by the Prid-dent, Jan. 1st, 1863, as the military head and rap sentative of the Republic.

To plead for the perpetuity of slavery is to jed for the perpetuity of the rebellion and cril var. It was the position of Lewis Cass, at the common ment of the rebellion, as he told me in October, N.

He that seeks the triumph of the prosi-ocratic party at the coming election of its in the coming Presidential election, is a tr dom and free labor, to God and the reputer to the enslavement and disfranchisem

for the ensurement and observe the ensurement and borrer. He would hisand over the free laborer of a nation to the lash of the slave-drivers.

The war of bullets must end. Shall the think be restored to and austained in their sarrye, define the same hidden property and the Constitution altered to see their slave-breeding conveniences and propension. This question is to be settled in the coming president all conflict of ideas and ballots.

May God, in pity for the earth's tolling silling, arouse the entire North to see and need in casis. Let every friend of freedom, of free labor as the Institutions, sound the alarm, and relax so the efforts till the law of January 1, 1803, be recognic efforts till the law of January 1, 1803, be recognic and the world 1".

HENRY C. WEIGHT. Yours, HENRY C. WEIGHT

reading the world 1"

Yours, HENRY C. WEIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for Sepander was published on Monday. The contents are—Left and Mostanism. 2. The Reality of receive it in the Middle Ages. 4. Zachokke skeiges to in.

Month of Victory and its Results. The 9th self-time in the West. 7. Alter, Pelpit, and Facility of the receive it in the West. 7. Alter, Pelpit, and reside it in the West. 7. Alter, Pelpit, and reside it in contains thirty-three pages of carefully relies of decriminating notices of current Literature. It is true that he has been drafted in America that it is true that he has been drafted in America that is in the has paid the commutation money. He has paid the commutation money.

SEPTEMBER 11. UNOTIOED TRAITS IN REPORMERS. ORANGE, (Mass.,) Sept. 4, 1868.

Ms. Walcott:

print Six—It is not often that a writer has a print in sk to have an article transferred from the "to sk to have an article transferred from the Transfer and Freeze as paper to another, but I now address you to square as paper to another, but I now address you to square as paper to another to "manage" to get the following property your from the Transpet and Freezes o dott piece, taken from the Transpet and Freezes o dott piece, taken from the Transpet and Freezes o the Transpet and Freezes of the Transpet and Freez

REV. GEORGE TRASK.

Truly yours,

REV. GEORGE TRASK.

BY ARV. LUCIUS HOLMES.

The "gide world" is not usually acquainted with ser there one or two traits of living references. It also there was genial, that Melanethon was genial, that Wilberforce was companionable. It seems that we will be to have distorted in many credit. It is very liable to have distorted in proutes of the winde character of the man or woman who contends against its errors. To the imagination of many, he or ahe is monstross, or strange, or at less was. By and by, it will be known that Garrisses in a polished, diguided gentleman, and not an insection of the second of the seco

work. If any one duties in a literary point, let. him read some of his "appels" I would instance that one designed to perpuls" Is would instance that one designed to perpulse Is after the control of the state of t he temperance cause.

Ret I will take space only to say a

But I will take space only to say a word or two more, and merely on the point of wit. A while since, I was away from home, and called to make efforts tomewhat tasked my mental powers. When the dily was accomplished, I bethought me what I should not set and divert.my mind—to act as an alterative, as H. W. Beecher has expressed it. I am so constituted, that though fond of some forms of mirthful-rise, comic representations such as we generally as tive, 1st. W. Beecher has expressions of mirthfulness, comic representations such as we generally see,
only diputation. It occurred to me to fake out of my
riffe the fresh looking, well printed publications Mr.
That had given me on the cars, the day before. I
fins read in the Anti-Tobacco Journal for March and
find, 1893, commencing with the "Campaign of
'55." I was assisted, pleased, edified. I enjoyed the
style—the knoncisim of laconics. I laughed heartily
ever what seemed to me genuine wit. The pictorial
illustrations in this and other tracts came in for their
have of selimitation. I rested fast. To be sure, II
was not silly in my disposition to laugh. I tried reading to my intelligent host and interesting family, and
we looked at the illustrations together. They were
sfeetd 'in like manner," and some of them more
than myself. Were not space in the Trainpet so
precious, I would try to justify my impressions to the
raster by quoting abundantly.
We resture to predict that the "depository" will

preced, I would try out the preceding and appreciately a good to precede the control of the precedent of years hence, when the present anti-Tobacco victory shall have been consummated, by hongy literati and plodding antiquarians, who shall find "brilliants" where we customarily the precedent of recognize only the ploughshare of reform. Heave bless Rev. George Trask, and multiply his friends!

ANTIOOH COLLEGE.

This institution has, from its very beginning, offer-el equal advantages of education to all who chose to ome and be benefited by the instruction there given, limites no distinctions of sex or color, but invites all to come and gain that knowledge which may make to come and gain that knowledge which may insection useful members of society, and elevate their soli above all that is gross and worldly: Not only do the faculty and the regulations of the institution offer these advantages to all, but there is such a spirit of liberality prevailing among students and people, that all more action those advantages without persect. that all may enjoy these advantages without person tion. There is no institution East or West wher equal rights are so fully secured as at this. None where there is such devotion to liberal principles, such earnest effort to promote the cause of liberty and huuality. history of the financial affairs of this institu

is well known; at present, there is pressing need something should be done to raise an endowment that something should be done to raise an endowment find. Will the liberal people of this country allow this institution to die for want of funds? Practically his the only institution in the land from which section is regard to color, and which gives equal advantages to men and women. Such an institution cauges to men and women. Such an institution can do more for the upbuilding of the cause of human rights than all the lectures and conventions we have had for the past ten years. Can Anti-Slavery people and Woman's Rights people make a better use of their money than to endow this institution, soich the full mederitanding that it is ever to remain free to all—that within statisticity. that within its limits there, is to be "neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor fe-male." It is time for some of the most liberal minds in the country to take this matter in hand. B.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON - MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED—CUMMINGS POINT CAPTURED-SUMTER STILL HOLDS OUT

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following :-CHARLESTON, Sept. 7. Morris Island was evacu-sted jesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their suppers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being sapasible to hold it. Beauregard ordered its exacus-tion, which look place at night. The enemy hold Cummings Point, in full view of the city. Heavy iring is now going on between our batteries on Sul-gran's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors:

The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the follow

Califiston, Sept. 7. The bombardment was tapt up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and rounded at Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to small Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havo is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and ensister.

and enhister.

Before evacuating Forts Gregg and Wagner, we wited the guns, and withdrew noiselessly in forty burgs. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was enjarred.

All quiet this morning.

Shall the traitors are naurped, Gad-as slave-breeders on altered to sult and proposalties are coming president

s tolling millions,
I'meet the criss
leve lator and ree
I relax not their
563, he recognize
the President hon
litars before Gel

C. WRIGHT.

All quiet this morning.

Carleston, Sept. 7, noon. A dispatch from Market and the second of the seco

MONE IN COLONEL SHAW.

Island, thus speaks of this young officer's manner just before the assunit on Wagner:—

The last day with as, or I may say the ending of it, as we lay flat on the ground before the assunit, his manner was more unbending than I had ever outleed before in the pressures of his men; he sat on the ground and was talking to the same very familiarly and kindly; he told them how the eyes or thousands would lock upon the night? We want you, to be mon! "He would walk lower by you want you to be men!" He would walk long the line, and appear weeds of the total walk along the line, and appear weeds of the corner of the more than the way was the way of the world walk along the line, and appear weeds of the corners of the more than the way was the saight twinching of the corners of the mouth, like one beat on accountialing or dring. One poor fellow, struck no doubly the Colonel's determined bearing, exclaimed as he was passing him, "Colonel, I will alony by you till i die," and he kept his word; he has never been seen ince. For one so young, Col. Shaw showed a well-trained mind, and an ability of governing men not necessed by many older or more experienced men. In him the regiment has lost one of its best and most devoted iriends.

STEAM RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

The Dally News of the 26th publishes the follomemorial, which was sent from the Committee of Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 26th the Dally News editorially calls upon the govern for prompt interference in the matter;

Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 26th, and the Dally News editorially calls upon the government for prompt interference in the matter:

"To HER RY. HOS. EARL RUSSELL, &c., &c.. The Memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly showeth:

That your memorialists desire to call your lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by her Majesty's government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind which are about to easil from England to make warupon a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly alled to us by ties of firedship and commerce. In particular, your memorialists are informed, and earnestly call upon your lordship to make immediate investigation into the fact, that two powerful iron-plated steam rams which for some time have been in preparation in the Morsey by the builders of the Alabama, are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steep prows and turrets, and en intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th of this present month of August, and it is to be received by the Confederate war vessel. "Florida," now hovering off the British coast for the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde. In vise in the case of the suspected gunbox: "Alexandir", and of a statement by your bordship the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde. In vise in the case of the suspected gunbox: "Alexandir" and of a statement by your bordship the purpose, to stop, in the control of the control of the present and the subscellant of the control of the resolution and the purpose of the control of the control of the control of the p

And your petitioners will ever pray.

W. EVANS, Chairman. P. A. TAYLOR, W. T. MALLESON, F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Secretary.

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE MANCHESTER ADDRESS.

THE MANCHESTER ADDRESS.

The following communication has been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, in reply to the letter addressed to the President of the United States, enclosing the address and other documents adopted by the Anti-Stavery Conference held in Manchester on, the 3d of June last:

The Copyrights in the prospect man it would soon come to a successful termination.

Shelling Charleston. The Charleston papers say that when General Gillmore shelled that place, iwelve Binch shell fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Several of the shells flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant too in the burnt district, on King street, or more generally struck in the centre of the streets. At the corner of Queers and Rutledge streets, and is in the policy of the plank road, and dag a large hole in the spond. Another entered the warehouse, corner of Hayne and Church streets; it entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's store house, next door, scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, but was extinguished with little effort.

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution was adopted:

At the great Union meeting at Springfield III., the following resolution of th

CHATANOOGA IN OUR POSSESSION!

CINCISPATI, Sept. 9. Gen. Critisuden's division of Roserans' army took possession of Chattanoogs to graduate army took possession of Chattanoog

THE COPPERHEADS AND THE LATE INVA-SION OF THE NORTH.

, 4th. The Times of this m

Jeff. Davis is cast for the part of Brutus, and will die upon his own aword. His sweeping conscription, issued of strengthening his cause, is filling his people with the most perrible apprehensions. Private advices from the interior of Mississippl, which seem to be entirely trustworthy, indicate a reign of terror there, through a vast part of the State, in consequence of the insubordination of the negroes. The merciless conscription of the rebel government has taken away all the able-bodder white mer, young and old, and left the women and children to the protection of the negroes. the women and children to the protection of the strength of the women and children to the protection of the interfer families to be protected or their families to be protected by their property. If the strength of the property is the strength of the stre

Good Tark. Gen. Rosseau, a Kentuckian by birth, and a pro-slavery man by education, recently made a speech in Philadelphia, in which he expressed his creed in a few words, as follows:

"The slaves had been the means of furnishing sustenance, strength, and provisions to the rebel armies, and wherever the strength of the rebels is found, it is no be hit in the head. As to equality, there is no necessity to discuss that. It makes a negro a white man's equal to free him. It does not make a mule a copperhead's equal because he lets him out of the stable. The speaker did not come to fight with negroes, but, if placed where they could whip the rebels, he deemed them quite as good as accessionists or copperheads, either."

EVIDENCE OF MAI-TREATMENT. Mr. Wesley Hun phrey, a surgeon of the army at Corinti, Mississipp to a published communication in relation to the treatment and abuse to which the colored race has

A SLAYE CAPTURES HIS OWN MASTER. Among the incidents of the eight worthy of note was the capture of a rebel soldier, by a darkey, who was his master three months ago. The Texan was caught in a tight place by one of Col. Leib's men, who cried out to him, "Hold on; dar, and put down your gun, or I'll shoot." The rebel surrendered unconditionally, but after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner by his own slave. "It's good enough for you," said the officer; "that's just the man to guard you. And Jim, (addressing himself to the soldier, if he don't beflave himself, shoot him down." The chivalrous Southerner was very indignant, and his wrath effervessed in a series of "G—damns," which fell upon the ears of the "intelligent contraband" without effect. The dasky warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master.

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE LAST CONORESS.

ment and appeal. The loss of life areas, reported by the press is substantially correct. The loss of proper-ty exceeds a million and a half. Hundreds are hous-less and destitute. The business metion of the

Bion Bradbury said in the House of Repr ntatives, on the 12th of March, 1862, "I will

DEATH OF LUTHER BRADISH. Hon. Luther Brad-h, formerly Lieutenant Governor of R. L., died at

dend.

ARTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH. Anti-slavery newspapers are now published in Middle Teenessee, South Carolina, and Louisians. Another is to be immediately started at Mississippi. Mr. Montgomery, who, for months such, has been an exile from his home, announces he intention to commence the publication of a pan of the publication of a proper such property. The chief of which will be to advocate free later in the South, and the uprooting of slavery. Success to all such enterprises?

slavery. Success to all such enterprises?

On Saturday last, while the 3d Indians cavalry were engaged in a skirmish, Major Clure seeing a
hule looking edish gentleman in a door by the readside, halted and enquired: "Which way did the rebel
cavalry go that passed here a moment since?" "Sir,"
was the reply, "I am under purple to the Confectate Government to tell nothing I see. "But, sir, my
name is youth. Minor Botts, as devoted a Union man
as the world can find. I put no 'ifs' or 'buta' in the
case."

Mr. Vallar

A new kind of cotton has been found in Cuba, growing on a vine. It is not very fine, but white an strong, and it is thought will thrive where other index will not flourish.

A concession has been granted by the Russian Government to some English houses for a railway from Moscow to the Crimea. The work will extend over several years, and the total capital will be above £20,000,000.

A motto for Vallandigham Democrats, expressing heir position exactly: "Freedom of speech for treation and rebellion, but no freedom of speech against on and rebellion, but no freedom of speech against the contract of the c on and i

The Richmond Dispatch wants the Charleston warehouses filled up with Yankee prisoners of war, so that shey may be slaughtered when Gen. Gillmore shells the city, in retalisation for daring to bombard Charleston.

Construction.

2 Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has written a letter stating that the colored conscripts from that State are being transferred to the colored battalion now forming in New York, and also that he should fike to have one or more companies of volunteers formed to join the battalion.

Thaddeus Stevens—a very good authority—is of the opinion that the payment of 8300 by a drafted man is precisely the same as furnishing a substitute—it orable, clears the payer for the entire term of three years, and during that term he cannot be again liable to draft.

Theodore Tilton, Editor of the New York Independent, is drawn as a conscript in Brooklyn.

The notorious C. Edwards Lester, author of Glory and Shame of England," who was arrested the other day for traitorous conduct, has been discharged as innocent of anything, except "tabeling under a temporary absence of mind not ancommon among frequenters of the Washington hotels."

Gen. Burnside has actually interrupted the line by which the rebels lave hithere drawn their supplies from the Southwest. If accumpant of Kingston East Tennessee, cuts of from Richmond all the Southwest, except by a circuitous and tedious route along the execute.

Gen. Fremont, it is stated, has succeeded in adjusting all the difficulties heratofore surrounging the Mariposa grant, and has settled all his California business, which leaves him over a million and a half doltar worth of property.

Surgeons of colored regiments receive the same rank and pay as surgeons of white regiments. They have to pass the same examination by the same heard, and no men are commissioned in anyway inferior to like officers of white regiments. Applications are made to surgeon General Hammont.

made to surgeon General Hammond.

Fred, Law Olmstend, formerly of Hartford, and late.
Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, has been appointed Supernitendent of the Mariposa Mining Company, of California, at a salary of tee thousand dediars a year.

27 Gen. Messie thinks the war will soon be at an ead, if the ranks of the army are speedily filled. He is inaguage is—"Send as our men, and immediately."

All copperheads will please take notice.

good for us to be here. When Liberty is in danger, Fancuil Hall has the right, it is her duty, to sark the key-note for these United States. I am glad, for one reason, that remarks such as these to which I have alluded have been uttered here. The passage of

tion with which Boston regards this outrage."

Some one has said that eloquence never can be written. There is truth in this remark; but we think that this volume comes as near as any we have seen, of being an exception. The speeches here are not of artistic construction, and the author probably had not the slightest expectation, when he uttered them, that they would ever be given to the public in a permanent form. But weathink the best judges will acknowledge, that they are emineuity adapted to the sye, and must take their place in the permanent literature of that class to which they being, of which we Americans have so much reason to be proud.—Cambridge Chronicles.

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH.

Within the lines of our armice are many thousands of colored men, healthy, strong, and unemployed. Beyond our lines, but within our easeh, are a hundred thousand more, who unwillingly labor for the support of the rebellion.

The Government is prepared to arm these men, and to also them where they can do much for themselves and for me. But the system of recruiting for the regular sarry was adopted for a small force, and, when unaided by the Sinte, it is slows.

The deficiencies of this service is in proposed for remedy by a genetic established by the contributions of particular sits in the government of the more rapid advancement of the recruiting service; for obtaining schimeted men for the toest the increase of the army by the use of such means as will induce them to offer thousanders of the more rapid advancement of the techniques will undertake nothing which is not macilioned by the Commanders of Departments, by the laws of civilized surface, and by the laws of the land.

The undersigned have been appointed by a larger Committee to solids underspictions for the object, and they request that those who will take part is forwarding itshould send their contributions of Mr. Ricana P. Hazadowniz, Theorems, No. 26 Federal street, Boston.

J. M. FURBES,
A. A. LAWKHINGS,
S. G. WABB,
MARTHE BEIMMEN,
THOMAS RUDGELOS,
J. H. STEWFRESON,
J. R. STEWFRESON,
J. R.

MERCY B. JACKBON, M. D., has

IV. Series of New Pasts with the light Dumb Rel V. Exercises with the Gymnastic Ring. VI. Presentation of Diplomas.

and gentlemen of the Gradualing Class, in full gymnastic costume.

One lady and three gentlemen—members of the Gradualing Class—will deliver selectance, such of five minutes. Gov. Armar will pesside; and the music—rocal by the Class, and Instrumental by the Pinnist of the Institute—will be good.

EF An admission for of 25 cents will be charged, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission: This is done, in part, to avoid, if possible, the numanageable crowd of the last "Commencement," and, in soldition, to contribute something to a most deserving charity.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY (John's and Ass's) If HUMINSON FABILIT (cours as Ass.) will give a series of spirit shiring Conserts at the Melonson, in Boston, communicing on Monday evening ment, Sept. 14th, and continuing through the week. In addition to their insimilable round powers, they deserve crowded houses for the invaluable services they have so long and so here.

TWM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an addresson the state of the country, in the Unitarian Church, a Narowarr, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Dennis (Mass.) Priday, 6 Dennis, (Mass.) Yarmouth, (alieni 4. hr Priday, po 19- 110 - t io Sunday, i

On the 6th of August, of congestion of th residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Han Wraven, aged 32 years, Professor of Natu-the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa-Our beloved friend, so early and suddenly removed from our milest, was a native of Lancester Co., Pa. In early youth, his thirst for knowledge, and unusual progress is study, indicated the possession of falents of no ordinary

youth, his thirst for knowledge, and unusual progress in study, indicated the possession of talests of no ordinary character.

In 1855, he became a teacher in the Mormal School at Millerville, which position he occupied till the time of his death. During all this time, he was a closs students, and, as a teacher, was known to the many hundreds of pupils who have been under his instruction, as well as the large circle of friends who witnessed his labors, as faithful and devoted to his trust. His catry death has left a blank that will not soon be filled.

After the battle of Gettyeburg, he, with others from the vicinity of Lancaster, was early on the field, where (a friend writes) "he labored constantly, day and night, to relieve the suffering that surrounded him. Re one could be more ansiduous in the good work, with no thought for himself." The exposure there endured induced the fever that terminated his life. Although quite III, so great was his desire to relieve the suffering that he intended starting for York with farther supplies on the 30th of July; but that morning found him unable to rise, and that day one week he was numbered yith the dead. His large and active brain caused him, swen in the delirium of fever, to talk much on moral and scientific subjects. He was consciously the progress of the disease, and aware of the result. He has left a wife and child, aged parents, sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends, deceptly to mover his early death. Those who knew him know hew trady good he year. His sympathies were enabled in every ones that would lead to the advancement of the human rese, whether in breaking the bonds of the oppressed, or in raising the Ignorant, degraded and evring to a higher life. Thus gov-

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest

BY REV. CAPY. 3: J. CERR, ormerly Paster of George Street M. E. Chareh, Cincinna-ti, and late Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ADRE CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

approximately any solution of the steel portrait of the resides numerous wood engravings illustrative of necidents of his experience among the rebels. Unloubt—every lover of his country—every mat

occurred arouse read this Best of Bests as they esteadly
The author has not only succeeded in making a narrative of exciting interest, but has ingeniously intervoven
in the book many original and elequent arguments in favor
of a vigorous prosecution of the war against Rabellion
and Oppression.

Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely
bound in cloth. 255 pages.

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

Specimen conies with he

Specimen copies will be sent to any person for \$1, post paid, with particulars to Agents.

FORCES OF THE PERS.

No narrative of personal advanture which has been published since the war begun, equals this in interest. The necessary has been presented by the property of the treatment of himself and his low-prisoners accord anything we have heretofore read,—Philadelphic Evening Bullets.

This Caphair's graphic account of affairs is the South, turing its long expirity there, will be read with great increase. The Introduction is by Rev. Alexander Cark, which is sufficient to warrant a large sale.—Phisocophic Daily Inquire.

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, 1308, Chestnut street, Philadelphia

Sept. 11-11 English and Classical School. THE next term will begin Wednesday, Sopt. 2, 1863.
For particulars, address
NATHANIEL T. ALLEN,
July 31.
West Revice, Mass.

THE UNAVAILING ORY: A Sermon for all Times
By Rev. Alexander Clark; Editor of "Clark's Editor
Visitor." Just published—price 10 couts; post-paid.
Address W. S. & ALFRED MARTHEN, Philadeleps,
Sopt. 4. 606, Chestent street, Philadeleps.

Boetry.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

DEDIGATED TO UNION MEN.

Wipe out the blot! Wipe out the spot!

Jestovsk's ewed at flaming high!

Wipe out the blot! Out out the rot!

In its own venom let it die!

It is the scorplon girt by fire ; Self-kindled are the flames that spread ;

Self-kindled are the fames that spread in its own ire let it expire. Its own sing rankling in its head! Wipe out the blot ! The pariendst, here'd thing! For him be not a freeman's lot Wholl book to life the measure bring.

On to the long productiond end,
The march of time is moving now?
As sweeps the surge events converge
To rend the vell from Friedom's brow

Wipe out the spot! Wipe out the blot!
The only stain our banner shows:
O! who has not bewalled the let
That hesped on us the bondman's threes

We stand for all our country's laws;
But now that they have rent the chain.
Who backward draws from Freedom's can
Let him not rank with men again !

The worm that eats the root is found;

The surgeon's knife is at the sore;

Ehall health abound? the tree grow sound;

Or, conscious, wither as before? It is for life! and ours the tale
To sound to ages yet to come!
Shall fiends provail? Shall Heaven fail?
The answer leaps e'en from the damb.

The cancer dries the vital flow
White one polluting root remains;
And even so, no healthful glow
Can spread where Slav'ry clogs the veins.

Behold the curse! Its desp'rate bands
Are shaling now the mored base
Where Freedom stands with elemened hand
And sinews strained, to save her race.

Let no man fear! Our Eagle yet.

Will cleave the clouds and ride the wind:
Though Blavry fret, its star be set—
His flight shall leave that night behind!

Still brighter smiles shall dress the soil

Jehovah's sword is fiaming high living out the shot living out the blot ! Out out the rot!

In its own young let it die!

New York, August 22, 1863.

B. T. J.

N. Y. Evening Post. Wipe out the blot ! Wipe out the spot ! ...

SUMTER!

Sumter silenced! How I wonder If 't is true, and no end blunder! Silenced, shattered, crushed asunder Sumter captured! Let it thunder O'er the land and o'er the ocean! Or the land and o'er the ocean?

Let it sweep in grand commetion

Up the rivers to their foundains,

O'er the valleys, prairies, mountains,

O'er the plains and deserts glowing.

O'er sierns aver snowing,

Down where tropic gales are howing.

Down where tropic gales are howing.

Down where tropic gales are howing.

The state of the state of

Sumter fallen! God is holy! From his heavenly habitation Baw our six and tribulation, Heard our contrite supplies Sent at succer and salvation : Blessed be God's name forever ! Let the golden gateways sever?
Let the swelling, bursting peans
Fill the opal empyress?
Let the adamantine arches Let the adamentine arches
Tremble as the nathern marches
Up the evertisating river,
Up to God, the gloriem Giver,
God, almighty to deliver!
Let the harpetrings leap and quiver!
Let the caystal columns abiver!
The all the caystal columns abiver!

Naver, never, never, never, Stretch o'er earth its midnight pinion! Hear, O Earth, through all this battle, Hear thy broken fetters rattle! Shout, O Earth! Sing, child and mother while and husband, lover, brother,
Through this land and every other?
Through this land and every other?
Shout and sing, through all the nations,
Through all human habitations?
For, though ours the tears and alaughter,
Ours the brare shoot poured like water,
Ours the brare shoot poured like water,
Ours the hashame, the sin, the sorrow, Ours the shame, the sin, the sorrow, Yours thall be the golden morrow? Yours with us, though 'round us closing, Banded tyrants stead opposing; God's great hand, o'er all disposing, Still all good shall may said cherials, Till-all evil full and perials.

W. Talente, Gree, Larring Taylor.

The following tribute to Thoreau, by Miss L. Alcott, of Concord, (Mass.) is in the finest rein of

THOREAUS FLUTS.

We, sighing, said, "Our Pan is dead; His pipe hange mute beside the river; Around it wistful sunbeams quiver, But Music's airy voice is fied. But Musics any voice is untimely frost;
The bluebird chants a requiem;
The willow-blossom waits for him;
The Genius of the wood is lost."

The Genius of the wood is lost."
Then from the flute, untouched by hands,
There came a low, harmonious breath:
'For such as he there is no death;
'His life th' element life commands;
Above man's alms his nature rose;
'The wisdom of a just content
Made one small spot a continent,
And turned to poolry Life's press.'

Hausting the hills, the stream, the wild, Swallow and aster, lake and pine,

Swallow and aster, lake and pine,
To him grow human or divine,
Fit mates for this large-hearted child.
Such homes an attraction or forgets,
And yearly on the coveried.
Neath which her during lieth hid,
Will write his name in violets.
To him no rais regress belong,
Whose sout, that fines instrument,
Gave to the world no poor lament,
But wood notes were and strong.
O lonely friend? he still will be
A potent presence, though anseen.
Busedingt suggioust, and sween;
Busedingt suggioust, and sween;
Buselfant suggioust, and sween;
Buselfant suggioust, and sween;
Spiender Minnie.

The Wiberator.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREED PEOPLE.

inhe western minus and provide be godilke. We presume not, however, to forecast the methods of the Allevine; but we do comfidently commit the future of the freed people. "unto Him who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think." For this came we how our knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that he would grant them, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in their hearts by faith; that they, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend, with all saints, what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that they may be filled with all the fullness of God."

What, then, do we see, looking into the future, from the stand-point we now occupy! We aser the love of God, with justice on one side and mercy on the other, lifting up the downcast, dignifying the despixed, cloth, merchantable.

to know that I have loved thee."

3. We take another stand-point: We view the future of the freed people from the point of our own obligations, and ability to help them.

The ability of the American people, of the government, of the churches, of the good, the learned, the option, is immeasurable; and the obligations are no less. By all the injuries we have inflicted on them in their ensiavement; by all the robberies. gation to be their benefactors henceforth. The vast national debt we are accumulating, by means of the civil war, is trivial compared with the moral debt we have been rolling up, through all our history, by our oppressions of the negroes. These are sacred bonds, which cannot be repudiated, nor indefinitely post-poned. Almighty justice holds us to their discharge, and the time has come to make first naymants. And is developing moral principle, containing numare symbolic thy, and so disposing the nation for the work his providence is devolving upon heart and hands, that is shall be performed, "not by constraint, but willingly, and of a ready mind"?

Is not the Holy Spirit rousing the energies of Christians, and concentrating their attention on these

Christians, and concentrating their attention on these victims of their past neglect? Have God's people bee erning their brother, in that they miguish of his soul, when he besought them, would not hear "? Ah, yes! And griev they now suffering the punishment of their not utterly consume us in his sore displeasure. For the righteous that are in the land, for those who have long sighed and cried over these abominations, and

"sinews, bought and sold," have made strong. These uplifting services will the

A CHAT WITH A PUBLITUR

emphis, "De Lord has let for our salvation"

seem disposed to do, the removal and selection of In-blacks from the country, on any assumption of In-compatibility, or what not. We would humbly com-mit to the hands of the Almighty Providence the dispo-

sal of this perplexing problem.

In our discussion we have purposely avoided the

In our discussion we have purposely avoided the impertinent adventuring of any conjectures touching sundry details which a vain curiosity would pry into Prophecies, and principles; and providences, are ours to study, apply, and interpret; but "the secret things belong to the Lore our God."

During the thirty years of our warfare with the Slave Power, while we have not ceased to proclaim the duty, and safety too, of immediate emancipation, we have disclaimed the possession of a wisdom adequate to shed any light on the sequences of emancipation. The old, standing question: "What will you do with the negroes after you get then free?" we have persistently declined to answer. The outery of MALOAMATION we have not labored to silence. The bugsistently declined to answer. The outry of AMADOA.

MATION we have not labored to silence. The bugbears of insurrection and irruption we have, indeed,
tried to dispel, by reason and by ridicule, seeing they
were and are essentially, foolish. If any fears of
these have lingered in the public mind, they, must
have been effectually dissolved by the uniformly
peaceable and commendable conduct of the contrabands within, our lines, and of the liberated slaves in the District of Columbia. We have ample pledges, in the good behavior and industry of the hundred thousand freed people, that personal liberty may be

safely extended to all the enslaved.

Brethren and fellow-countrymen! Providence has committed to us a great work. It is no less than to fulfill a glorious prophecy! It is to lift up the prostrate sons of Ethlopia; to arouse their dormant powers, to put sight into their seared eyes, to clothe their bare belog with the habiliments of a well-furnished manhood. It is to evoke the capabilities of a mysterious race; to encourage those, whom centuries of wrong have depressed, to start in the forward race; it is to make a peculic out of cattle. a nower out of

and direction in the self-denying labors which their in termediate future is about to devolve upon us. They cry now for help in their sore need, for supplies in their sheer destitution, for light in their deep darkness. They have nothing save freedom! They are nothing but men. Body and soul-pothing else ! It doth no yet appear what they shall be. We have, however the sure word of prophecy illuminating their future Let us take that light as we go down to their low estate. Let us bear in mind what manner of perwomen shall be sursing mothers.

We cannot overestimate the results of such endeavors, when the tide of a contrite nation's good-will shall set toward the freed people; when the masses shall be turned from injustice, oppression and prejudice, to pity and succor; when the leading minds, masses shall be turned from injustice, oppression and prejudice, to pity and succer; when the leading minds, no longer confessing that they "feel no interest in the negro," shall glory rather in owning that they feel for him, as they know God does. What will be the fostering influence of the American churches, when their evangelical efforts, which have reached every quarter of the heathen world, and every destitute settlement in our own country, shall be proportionally directed to these new objects, with a recognition of their paramount claims?

What will not earnest prayer accomplish for those who, in their bondage, were so generally neglected in the church prayer-meetings, monthly concerts, and sanctuary supplications, when they shall be rolled as a special burden on the hearts of the importunate, with all their wants, interests, hopes and prospects as freedmen? While those intercessors, who have long pleaded in their behalf, and have prevailed against their chains, will be encouraged to pray for their growth in Christian manhood, the greater number, who have long allows the control, but they have been positions of worshipping assemblies, which, not long ago, will remember him at the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sums before the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sums before the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sums before the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sums before the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sums before the Throne of Grace. Altered to the cause of the heart of the little proper for the sum their strength has a place in the daily prayer-meeting, from which he was formerly excluded, and in the devotions of worshipping assemblies, which, not long ago, will remember him at the Throne of Grace. Altered to the sum of the righteen as absorbingly as the full to the sum of the righteen as absorbingly as the full to the sum of the righteen as absorbingly as the full to the sum of the righteen as absorbingly as the full to the sum of the righteen as absorbingly as the full to the sum of the righteen as absor

talk with him to-day; so I began to open the way at

the breakfast table.
"I mean to pick the currants for jelly, this morning; not wait till the sun is low, only to be caught by

ing; not wait till the sun is low, only to be caught by a shower, as I was yesterday."
"You can t—it is going to rain again. Don't you see how dark it is? "Its such ketchin weather lately, there is no chance to do anything out doors. The weather has n't behaved decently the has six weeks; it's a wonder where so much rain comes from. I went out to the grapery the other day, and it poursed down so I could not get in for two hours. You need n't think of picking currants to-day."

"But, aunt, the jelly must be made, People tell me it is growing late for currants; they won't 'jelly woll,' if the currants are too old."
"Nonescae, child! I always let my currants hang

rrants are too old.". sense, child! I always let my currants hang

"Nonsense, child! I always leb my currants name on the bushes till they are dead ripe; and my. jelly is good enough for anybody."

"Is the grass much wet from last night's rain?"

My aunt keeps up old fashloned habits:

"Oft from the lawn she brushed the early dew," will

be a testimonial peculiarly grateful to her apiris, when-ever the time for such testimonial shall arrive—("O. king, live forever!") and abe answered briskly, "No, child, the wind blows so hard, 'its almost dry,

So, after breakinst, I put on my has, took at in pais, and went into the garden, where James had already made a tertible onslaught on the weeds in the strawberry bed. As I passed under the arbor, a vine of the Hartford Prolific brushed its heavy clusters across my forehead. It seemed, even in early June, as if those vines never would open their spicy blos-

as it those vines never would per use a some to the air.

"We shin't have any open air grapps this year, unless we have late frosts."

"Do late frosts ripen the grapes, aunt?"

"You know what I mean, child!"

The clusters seem to have grown mir

aultry weather. I stopped to admire their green translacence.

"It seems as if grapes was prettier to look at when they's growin out doors than when they's under glass," said James.

"So the oriole, swinging on that willow bough, is pleas anter to the eyes than the canary in the cage," I sideded, giving freer expression to the sense of the beauty of freedom in all things working in the soul that had known the crampings of bondage.

"What did you think of the riots James! Were you frightened much by them !"

"No; miss, I "was n't fightened of "cm." Thinks I, now our folks will see what comes o' lettin the

you frightened much by them t"

"No, miss, I wean't frightened of "em." Thinks
I, now our folks will see what comes o' lettin the
Catholics and the Jews have their own way in everything. "Why, they re so deceitful, re never can trust
'em,' ye hever know what they re about. I told our
folks so in Boaton ten years ago. "They're snakes
in the grass, says I, and ye'll find it so, if ye don't
look out; they'll rule our country, the wholes on it,
and they'll rule no, Yankess as well as colored people, says I. "Ye don't know 'em up here an I know
'em down in South Caroliny,' says I, 'or ye wonden't
trust 'em. They'll get all the power in their own
hands, if ye don't look after 'em."

Here he fell to work cutting down the witch grass
and clover on the borders of the walk with his hoe,
spitefully, as if he saw in every blade and leaf the
atrong dark features of a Jew, or the fair, ruddy, nuch
despised Celite face of some Southern master.

Meanwhile, I picked industriously from the currant
bush under the ben-apple tree, till I was finally moved
to comfort him by the git of a couple of red astrocans that had fallen early; mellow and toothome, but
not yet bursting the glowing rind with their mealy
richness.

"Why do you think the Catholics got up the riots."

not yet bursting the glowing rind with their meany richuess.

"Why do you think the Catholica got up the riots, "Why do you think the Catholica got up the riots, and the result of the burst of the corn, cleanased and salked, were eaten with a relish. The sound which had arrested our attention proved to be that produced by an insect of the beatle species, and the painful stillness and the rich relish. The sound which had arrested our attention proved to be that produced by an insect of the beatle species, and the painful stillness and selection of the place served to make it more impreserve than it would otherwise have been. The "O, they're so deceitful, yo seer can tell what they mean. The nalive Americans isn't half smart enough them. The nalive Americans isn't half smart enough for 'em, and they're pretty singer, too! These fortions allow wants to get the power inter their own hands; it is power, power, powen, they allers tries to get, and allers has tried to get everywhere. They own half the South, now, and they own the slaves, too. The Irish isn't poor as they is here: they is rich, the means on 'em, and the Dutch, and the German, and the Jrish isn't poor as they is here: they is rich, the means on 'em, and the Prench, and the Spanish, they all own larce, and they're all allie. They nin to nort of friends to the colored people; they all want to keep 'em in bondage forever. They sain till the Yankees, no how''—(L daw back my hand with a jerk form a nettle in the currant bash)—"they haint no sort of fellin with us. And they're all got friends or the series in Europe, waitin to come over, and get power, and manage everything. They'd keep us all in bordage; I retracted to the contact of the sund of singing from a stable over the way: deep, strong, men's volces. The leading volce was a returned soldier's. The words to men's men's men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's many of the bears rang out just then clear and loud, on the men's men's

ers have always told me they could trust them

SEPTEMBER 11.

aller than the hower.

It's aller are, ma ma, in these rich gardens when it rains 50. I can work for ye to-day, in as well as not.

On the matter of his absence, he widenty meant to "keep himself to himself."

James, the colored man of all work, of our meighber to himself. "I may be he had not been drafted—saying, "They told ing if he had not been drafted—saying, "They told ing if he had not been drafted—saying, "They told ing if he had not been drafted—saying, "They told ing if he had not been drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man was drafted in town." "Oh, no me s colored man or sameng them. He then saked for his month's wages, esping, "I want to be colonized; we would n't be contented any market." "I he had not heard of the riot when he west off, said the dector's wile, specialitiely; "I think he went into Boston, and got frightened, and hid himself somewhere, he is so timid; or somebody seared him about the draft there. They been up in the room, and I did n't see anything of the flutch he always has round; that seems to be so much company for him; it is may be he has good among his Quaker friends, dwar to Misle, or somewhere. "So, trusting he was at some ask estation on the Underground Hallroad, waiting till cover was restored, and the negro man and work in the same and the

BEYOND THE LIMES: or, A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixis. By Captain J. J. Geer, late of General Buckfand's Staf. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia; J. W. Daugha day, Pablisher, 1308 Chestnut Street. 1803.

We gave a favorable notice of this thrilling narra tive in our last number. Here is a portion of Chap

and rose refreshed both in mind and boly. On steps were elastic, our hearts gladdened, and is hurried noward, under the conscious protecting God.

Suddenly, I heard the barking of a dog not find the step of the we gave a favorable notice of the in-filling narrative in our last number. Here is a portion of Chapter IX.

About two o'clock, we sentured to leave the awamp, and strike out for the low hills, and travel through the pines. It was the 20th of June, and a long day to us. We had scarcely entered the pine firest, when we saw eight men with guns, on the lookout for us, some of whom we had previously seen on the same errand. We instantly retreated to the swamp, yet not before we were discovered. The does were instantly put on our track, and in order to break the scent, we again sought the swall, and waded in water to our knees. We passed through the densest portions of the brake, where it is stood thick and tall, forming, in places, an almost impenetrable wall of stalks, which we carefully adjusted behind us. After several hours of this cause obliged to lie down among the swamp pain-leaves for rest. We could distinctly hear the baying of the bloodhounds in search of our track, but we felt pretty wall assured they would not be able to follow it. The heart morning found to we and weary, and quite chilled by the dampuess of our bed. We then penetrated yet, further into the tangled cane-thicket, for it had become a welcome retreat for us By paient endurance we again baffled our enemies, only, however, to find ourselves threatened, with starvation. We tried to catch fish, but failed, we were we unleavy in our attempts to take frogs from the swall with our hooks. Our forlors situation can better be imagined than described. Cold, wet, hungry, weak from exposure, heart-sick with disappointments, and, worse than all, pursued as criminals by those who should have befriended us, we were almost ready to desapar, and lie down to dear the midst of the dismal swamp. I felt that indeed strange changes had occurred in my life; for, only a few months before, I was a free man, surrounded by the kindest of friends, happy in uny cotage of the country of the contraction of the work of the swamp of pray, we have not be side for for life,

boiled canliflowers. He also brought as a weeterned water. What a feast 1. Never oil pay weeterned water what a feast 1. Never oil pay take of food with such a reliab. We received a take of food with such a reliab. We received a feast of the food of the such that of 1 IIIm who "beard it young ravers when they ery." Being search you or old friend, that we were periody sake we irried after supper several hours, coarring all state of our country, and receiving advantage is state of our country, and receiving advantage is the manner of proceeding on our journey, we were able man talked to ut, telling as how to we were able man talked to ut, telling as how to the total to the state of the supperson The fugitives wandered on, enduring almost ceredible hardships, till they reached a point will be milet of Dation, when they were recepture, as her back to Macon.

A. FOLSOM & SON, OIL CARPETING.

greatly disappointed. When we had assure as selves that no one was with him, and that of true, we areas from our concealment, and water in him, and was as thankful to give, as we are in him, and was as thankful to give, as we are in the ceeping the rich repast he had prepared for a supper consisted of corn-bread, smoked lass as boiled candidowers. He also brought as a basic boiled candidowers. He also brought as a basic assured water. What a feast 1 Never did parameters was the consistence of the consi

"Why, God bless you, massa, I know you!

"Well, unless, one you?"
"Tinks I, tell, anybody, massa, when all I; pais a Tinks I, tell, anybody, massa, bas back! "go back, till leven o'clock! mes, ser, massa," and he started after his plong, for by the hands were approaching. I was

massar- and he started after an process, it time the other hands were approaching I me back; and reported the prospects to my comb. We concealed ourselves in the thick break to and the appointed hour. Just at deak, the dars at hitched, their mules, finished up their rows, as started for their cabins, singing:

"We'll soon be done wagging with the cross,
We'll soon be done wagging with the cross,
We'll soon be done wagging with the ross,
And wing, and wing, and wing, with the said,
And den wing with the angels,
In the New Jerusalen?"

-AND-ROOF CLOTH.