WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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the Agents of the American Object and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies d to receive subscriptions for THE LABERATOR.

The following scallemen constitute the Financial manifes, but are not responsible for any debts of the appropriate of the sperivity. Westell Pulling, Edward Quincy, Edward Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 29.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

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

WHOLE NO. 1641.

## Befuge of Oppression.

GOV. STANLEY'S SPEECH.

On the 17th ult., Governor Stanley spoke at Washington, N. C., at a Union meeting, in which evanteen counties were represented. The speech are also heard by a large number of soldiers, and be Newbern Propress says that by the army and by Sorth Cardinians it was received with great satisfaction. In the course of it, Gov. Stanley said:—

was also ten Progress says that by the army and by North Carolinians it was received with great satisfaction. In the course of it, Gov. Stanley said:—

"You say your slaves are all to be emancipiated. What course has the Federal Government pursued that the said is the said in the said is said about their proclamations of emancipiation, did not the President revoke them all? Has he not adhered strictly to the Constitution and laws of the country? Does he not insist that all the States shall be protected in all their rights? Much is said about the slaves coming into the Federal lines, and many complaints are made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines, and are they not used to build fortifications, and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns, and fight against the Union? The Federal army can't make a business of catching negroes, and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, and a war which the rebels inaugurated. If this war continues, look at the consequences I see what must follow! In Newbern there are nearly 6,000 slaves: they are here, more continue to come. Should the war continue, and the Federal army be obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads. Then your institutions, and everything you have and dare, will necessarily be in peril. Give back the forts, arenals, navy yards, and all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and servinent is worth more than all the property of every kind devastated. This Union and seventh and the inest of all t

### o not believe it is in the power of any human be-or party to turn him either to the right or left." THE FAILURE OF RADIOALISM, AND THE DUTY OF THE PATRIOT.

nel necessities of the justice which is vindicated the sword. After Hunter's proclamation, I called President Lincoln, and told him that if a sweep-gemaneipation was the policy of the Administration I could not go to North Carolina. He assured that it was not, and that the Administration had such power. I believe he is sincere in all he says, of that it is not his desire to distress unnecessarily y State, or deprive her of any of her Constitutional rights. Such is Mr. Limetin, whom you have garded with so much terror, and denounced so bit-rily. He stands by the Constitution, unmoved, and to not believe it is in the power of any human be

A glance over the radical forces, as they now how themselves, is eminently einstructive. We publish elsewhere the remarks of Wendell Phillips, who is the recognized organ of the faction, of which the New York radical newspapers, to whom he alludes, are distinguished adherents. Since the reception of Mr. Phillips with such distinguished attention on the floor of the Senate Chamber, by the Yice-President, and in tigw of the perfect accord which exists between him and such politicians as Gorernor Andrew, and of the further fact, that the highest commendations are bestowed on him by the New York radical press, and that he is never found to have given occasion to them for criticism or rebuke, however treasonable in tone may be his remarks, the country is fully justified in regarding him as the recognized exponent of the radical party. If in the disloyal and disgraceful sentiments which perade this sermon, delivered last week in a Bos-

The same of the sa

### DOWN WITH ABOLITIONISM.

Down with Abolitionism! Let this be the motto of the truly loyal and conservative men of the North and West, until the monster is not only crashed, but willed. It was scotched at the spring elections—let us finish the job in the fall.

Down with the abolitionists, and down with the men and presses who directly or indirectly endorse and sustain them!

They must go down, or the country will go down. They must go down, or the Constitution will go down.

They must go down, or the rights and liberties of the people will go down.

They must go down, or the interests of the working men will go down.

They must go down, or the white race will go

They must go down, or the white race will go
There is no longer use in temporang on the part
of conservative men. The rancials—let by own.
Wade, Vilson, et al.—have been and are as bitter
enemies of the Union as the Scessionists in the
South. They prosecute the war solely that abolitionism may be successful. Every day but furnishes
additional evidence of their designs.
Voters, if you desire the restoration of the Union,
the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of your own liberties—if you love your
race better than you do the negro—if you have any
regard for the interest of the laboring classes in
your midst—if you believe that this government was
framed by white men for the benefit of the white
race—strike as one man to drive from place and
power the arch-abolition sgitators who have labored
to bring the country to its present perilous position
—who have for years scorned the Union, trampled
upon the Constitution, and violated the laws of the
land. Let your watchword be, "Down with abolitionism!"—Dayton Empire.

## Selections.

## "ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS."

"ABOLITIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS."

There is a sort of one-horse loyalty which attempts to sweefen the bitter task of condemning treason, by classifying Secessionists with Abolitionists, as equally enemies of the government. There is a class of politicinis who have been engaged for years in abusing Abolitionists as the enemies of the Union. All at once, they find their old associates turned traitors, and learn that they have been made the tools of the only men in the country who had any designs against the government. What to do? How to get out of their most uncomfortable and mortifying predicament? They cannot give untheir pet notion; that the Abolitionists are very black traitors, for they learned that of the Southern traitors, for they learned that of the Southern traitors, who were the only truly "national men," only a year or two ago. It is not safe for them any longer to upshold the Southern traitors. It might put them behind grated windows, or bring them to a consciousness of living in a very dangerous neighborhood. So they insist that if they are obliged to a base their good friends, the robels, the Abolitionists shall be yoked with them, and go to infamy in their company.

There are others, however, who take up the cry

Sometr to the 4th of July, 1862, a period of fifteen or sixteen months. What are they to be now? They say that they have lost confidence in the President. One man, speaking in a Boston meeting the other day, said be always discouraged enlistments, and he would fight for Jeff. Davis if he would emancipate the slaves. He was approved by his fellows in this remark. Another curses the Administration with the most bitter denunciation. The New York and Western radical papers begin to denonce Mr. Lincoln as weak, and declare that they have lost confidence in him. Governor Andrew remains cold on the subject of recruits, and Massachusetts is held back by the recent repressing influences of the radicals. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, rushes home to encourage enlistments, and call his constituents to the field. Charles Sumner sits in Congress, watching lest a bill pass relating to some subject without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything malapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything melapropos or otherwise, without a negro in it, and moving negro amendments to everything mela

## STINOT?

BY HORACE GREELEY.

### THE COST OF SLAVERY.

If ever we hated slavery, it has been within the past two days. As we think of the ten or fifteen thousand men, the flower of the North, all in the prime of youthful manhood,—killed and wounded,—lying in agony or death, disabled by every form of wound the most vivid imagination can conceive, crowding all the swamps of the Chickahominy, and turning their festering wounds to the feverish heat of a July sun in Virginia—as we think of the sufferings of these men, we hate slavery and its abominations more than ever.

But the half is not told; no, nor the tenth. The loss by disease is always greater than the loss by battle. Within the last ten days, six days, have seen as many battles. But when we think of the last fifteen months, of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. Ten, Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown; when we remember that no division of our army has were been without its heartist.

ated a national debt of five hundred millions of dol-lars. It is adding to that amount a million and a half of dollars every twenty-four hours. It has taken six hundred thousand men out of the productive ranks of the North-mot less than a million on both sides—and made them consumers instead of producers. It has changed a pacific nation into a warlike one. It has diverted every channel of trade throughout the country, and put a tax on labor for the next half cen-tury. It has done all this, and would do more. If sla-very could blot the Northern States out of existence tury. It has done all this, and women country, it has done all this, and women country could blot the Northern States out of existence, and kill off every Yankee, it would do it tomorrow.

Now what the North have a right to ask is, that this Institution shall never have the power to do this a second time. We demand that the slaveholders of 1900 shall never cost our grand-children what the slaveholders of 1860 have made us pay. The robellion must be put down, and it will be. The South must once more become a component part of our national existence. But it must not be a disturbing element. The South must not claim to rule the North. Freedom must become national, slavery the North. Freedom must become national, slavery the North.

## THE RETREAT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Wilkes's Spirit of the Times has the following

"Shocked and dejected at the unforescen result to loyal public have anxiously endeavored to accor-in the cause; while, taking advantage of the gen-ral perturbation, every traitor in our midst has wight to locate the blame against the Government

varying fortunes of which, the above-named abla marshals were separately obliged to steer and gov-ern for themselves. All that we have to add on the subject of this week of fighting is, that the Rebels suffered equally with ourselves; but, nevertheless, they have earned a great moral advantage, and the Union army has received a check which will retard its progress for six months."

## RIPENING FOR REVOLUTION.

Nothing but judicial blindness can prevent the rulers of this nation from perceiving that we are on
the eve of revolution. The enemies of the Republic,
North and South, have determined it; and without
more prompt and vigorous resistance than this government has yet put forth or is likely to put forth,
they will be able to carry it into execution. It is
madness to shut our eyes to the fact that there is a
grand conspiracy, all over the country, to put down
by force of arms all ideas of justice, all regard for
human rights, all equality among men, the supremsey of God's authority and God's law, and to substitute, instead, a dominion of brute force, a government of supreme selfishness, and baving its foundadeath and desolation over the South, and watching

ing the same end, but who dures not at present use the same means.

The pro-slavery spirit of this city found expression at the great conservative meeting in the Cooper Institute on Tuesday last. The Express says that twenty thousand signatures were appended to the call. The speacers scarcely attempted to disguise their treasonable intents. Ex-governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said that unless the abolitionists lay down their pens, there might be another revolution. Wm. A. Duer, of this Sitate, said that if every traitor in this country were to be hung in the order of their guilt, the next man who marched upon the scaffold after Jefferson Davis would be Charles Sumner; and this was greeted by the loudest applanes of the evening. Mr. Duer said the Emancipation and Confiscation bills were monstrous violations of the Constitution which would justify resistance.

He the distoys had dispressed sections to whole the properties of the section of

letter from an officer, titution. He will

dle fancies, but sober probabilities.

Since the above was written, we find two numbers of the Herald filled with editorials designed to get ap a civil war in the North. In his yesterday's isace, the editor grows so bold in his treason as to heraten the President himself, in the following significant and unmistakable language:

"We must state in advance that it will not do for Pegsident Lincoin to attempt to father Stanton's blunders, as he endorsed Cameron's extravagance. The scople will allow such self-devotion for once; but if it to too often renewed, the people may take the President at his word. It is better to change a Cabinat officer han a President."

[American Baptist.

### DEFEAT BY DELAY.

It is often said that an ingenious advocate can support any theory by examples from history, and time has at length brought its revenges to those who have suffered ridicule and odium for their too eager haste in urging a march to Richmond a year ago. They were held responsible for the disastrous defeat at Bull Ran in July last. Their impatience, it was said, precipitated a condict for which we were not prepared. Their zeal without knowledge compelled military men to march against their better judgment, and involved the nation in shame and sorrow. The culprits, it must be said, bowed submissively to the public censure. Some of them acknowledged their rashness, and others, without confession, changed their course.

subic censure. Some of them acknowledged their cashness, and others, without confession, changed heir course.

A wonderful change followed in the public mind. Delay was declared to be the only salvation of the country, and the country acquiesced in the decision. For eight months an immense army, greater than that with which Napoleon won Marcungo, or Austerlitz, or Jena, lay inactive on the Potomac. Their monotonous life of sleeping, drilling and eating, at an expense of near half a million per day, was said to be essential to their perfection as an army, and the country believed it, and paid the bills without murmuring. All offensive movements were forbidden, to save the possibility of defeat. Gen. Lander felt certain that he could capture Gen. Jackson and his entire force by a bold and rapid march, and begged permission to make the experiment, but the acquest was denied at headquarters, with a sharp reproof for his temerity. Jackson was spared to do untold mischief in the future. Gen. Wool was convinced that a sudden attack would take Norfolk, and destroy the Merrimac on the stocks. He begged the privilege of acting on his own responsibility, and was denied, lest haste should bring defeat. Norfolk excaped, and the Merrimac on the stocks.

At length, the grand army marched from the Potomac, drilled to perfect movements, and furnished with every equipment essential to complete success. Gen. McClellan assured them that the long and was founded the decision. He intended to lead them face to face with their enemies, and to sharp fighting. Thought it occapied two or three weeks, a longer time than a slow march from Mapassas. The enemy had intrenchments at Yorktown, and it was thought prudent to carry them by a regular siege.

though it occupied two or three weeks, a longer time than a slow march from Mapassas. The ene my had intrenchments at Yorktown, and it was thought prudent to carry them by a regular siege with successive parallels. By this prudent strategy the whole army of the enemy had time to gather at Yorktown, and a month was consumed in siege works But the strategy was extolled on all hands, because the enemy abandoned their works without defence the enemy abandoned their works without defence and the way to Richmond was open from Yorktow as it had been from Manassas. It was true that the enemy retreated from Yorktown as from Manassas without serious loss of men, or field guns, or equip ments, but still they retreated, and great was strate gy. There was sharp fighting, too, on the way to Richmond, but generally in resistance of attacks by the enemy, never by an offensive movement alon-our whole line.

whole line.

While the country was hoping to hear that Richand had been assaulted and taken, the news came
t-strategy was again to rule, and that the same
cess of a siege by successive para lels, which had
n so effectual at Fortfown was to be pursued at
rebel capital. Some doubted if the malaria
he Chickahominy swamps would not be more
I than the balls of the enemy, but again the
stry acquiesced in the wisdom of delay, and the
dence of winning victories by strategy instead of
d fighting.

prudence of winning victories by strategy instead of hard fighting.

On the 30th ult. the public mind was startled by the announcement of Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, that Gen. McClellan had just executed the most masterly military movement of the century, which would precipitate the fall of Richmond, but he was forbidden by the government to raveal it. Again the advocates of strategy were eloquent in its praise, and all waited eagerly to hear of the fall of Richmond. Expectation gradually turned to anxiety, and hope to fear, as it was told that this grand strategical movement had been executed with constant fighting, with serious losses, with the abaudonment of most of the siege gons, and of the sick and wounded in hospital, and with the loss of thirty or forty field girns. It began to be whispered that strategy might be a convenient term to cloak defeat; and when at last the public agony was relieved after a week's suspense, by the news that McClellan, with his army, was on the James river, twenty-even miles from Richmond, it must be confessed that strategy was a less popular word than it had been for a year previous. After a week's delay, our grand army is beaten, with a serious loss of mee, and quans, and camp equipse, and we are grateful that grand army is beaten, with a serious loss of mes, and guns, and camp equipage, and we are grateful that matters are no worse, that the defeat did not become

grant army is ceaten, with serious cost discs, and camp equipage, and we are grateful that matters are no worse, that the defeat did not become a rout.

There is a little doubt at present in the public mind if delays are always wise. It may have been rash to fight at Manassas, last July, but it was the delay of attack from Thursday until Sinday, that gave time for Johnson to march from Winchester, and cost us a defeat. It may have been wise to throw up parallels for a siege at Yorktown and Richmond, but the delay of weeks has given time for Jackson to bring in his whole army, and perhaps, for a large share of Beauregard's army to join them, and has subjected us to lesses quite as great, probably, as would have followed the storming of Richmond, four weeks ago. It is a little curious that Gen. McClellain, in his very able review of the Crimean War, criticises the allied commanders for their slow and cantious movements. A little more boldness, or rashness, even, he intimates, would have taken Sebastopol months earlier. Other critics, in future days, will probably comment the chalice to his own lips, and assert that his extreme caution and wish to avoid bloodshed prolonged the life of the reballion for many months. Strategy is good, but it has allowed unobstructed retreats to the rebel army from Corinth, and Manassas, and Yorktown, while it has been hard fighting with troops little disciplined, that won the signal victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Roanoke Island and Newbern.

We would not intimate any doubt of Gen. McClellan's eminent ability, or of the wisdom of a cantious policy, where such vest interests are involved. These my has an unbounded confidence in his wisdom and skill, and the enemy fear him more than any of rites. The army has an unbounded confidence in his wisdom and skill, and the enemy fear him more than any of our initiary leaders. But it is notly fair that those who have reliculed the temerity of men who precipitated the sissaster at Ball Run, should confidence in his wisdom and skill, a

the late march to Richmond.—Corr. of Bosto atchmon and Reflector.

#### "STRATEGIO SKILL"

skill of G one? Was it Necretary Santon, or was it Tae. Tribune, or the "radical abolitionists," that selected that position for him, and forced it upon him? The readers of the New York Herald are led to suppose that this must have been the case! How abourd With Senator Chandler, we demand—" Who was it that led the army into the marshes of the Chickshominy, where they died like abeep?" Was it the abolitionists? Was it Generals Hunter and Fremont, whom the Herald and other secession sympathiers are now demanding to have extracted.

#### WHY McCLELLAN WAS NOT REINFORCED

Unstinted abuse has been heaped upon the President, through Secretary Stanton, for not sending further troops to Gen. McClellan. The obvious an swert to this is, that the Government did send him every soldier who could with safety be spared. No man with common comprehension can fail to see that, if the column of McDowell bad been sent to Yorktown as it is said McClellan requested, Jackson would have inevitably captured Washington. Since that time, his force has been poised midway between Washington and Richmond, ready to swoop down our armies at either place, as their weakness invited. Surely, under such circumstances, it would have been the last degree of folly to have uncovered Washington to his force.

The fact is, Gen. McClellan, when he decided to move on Richmond by way of Yorktown, made it a necessity that the army should be divided. This undoubtedly entered into his calculations, as it is obvious to any one, at a glance. The only way to keep it one column was to advance by way of Manassas, thus interposing the entire army always between Washington and the rebels. There is no proof that, after he left Yorktown, he did not have the force that he deemed necessary. An officer under his command, now in this city, states that rations for 150,000 men were issued a few days before his retreat commenced. And it is now semi-officially announced that McClellan wrote to the President, after McGall's division reached him, that "he had more than troops enough to enter Richmond." It is by no means so plain that our army was out-

this was not supported, that constant and disast retreat was made a necessity.—Rozbury Journal

#### THURLOW WEED ON "CONTRABANDS."

"To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:—
I want to 'strike while the iron is hot,' and as your anvil is nearer than my own, will you allow me the use of it? The public mind is now taking the right direction with regard to 'contrabands.' Our army needs the 'aid and comfort' which can be obtained from 'contrabands,' and in accepting it, we deprive the enemy of an element of strength.

I was with Gen. Butler at Annapolis when he in augurated a policy in reference to escaped slaves. I felt then, as I do now, that he 'hit the nail on the head.' I went directly to Washington, and urged the government to instruct all the officers of the army to receive, and not repel fugitives, proclaiming simultaneously that the slaves of loyal owners would be paid for, and those of traitors confiscated; and that all should be employed as unarmed auxiliaries of the army. At least two-thirds of the officers of serves, thringed the fightives back, thus making them condition worse than it was, and disheartening others condition worse than it was, and disheartening other who were eager to escape. Had Gen. Butler's poli-y been adopted a year ago, at least half a million

degree.

A degree is the of policy would have raised no embarrassing issues. It was simple, and so just both to loyal men and traitors, that all would have acquiesced. While it protected loyal citizens, it gave us the advantage we are entitled to in war over our

us the advantage we are entitled to in war over our enemy.

But, for reasons which were deemed sufficient, the question of 'contrabands' has been left to drift along, until public-sentiment demands a policy. In that demand I perceive the dawning of a brighter day. Proclaim, at once, compensation to loyal men, in the order which directs commanding officers to receive and employ 'contrabands,' and the war will assume new and more encouraging aspects. Without the services of slaves, in relieving their troops from manual and menial labor, the rebellion would collapse in a month.

Respectfully yours, T. W."

## THE "MASTER RACE."

The rebels still adhere to the insulting assumption that they are the "master race," and must conquer in the present contest through the superiorit of their "blood." The Richmond Whig of June 2 thus rides this favorite hobby of the slaveholders:

## The Diberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1852.

tions arising from complexion or race.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will sengers, on that day, to and from the Ab

at the following rates, being the same as u years:

Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Nep Quincy,—to the Grove and back,—for adultation, 25 cents.

Rlymouth and all way stations not alreased to the Grove and back, half the usual ref Excursion tickets good on other trains.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, BRIGGS ARNOLD, SAMUEL DYER,

#### GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

In August, 1861, Gen. McClellan succeeded toot as commander-in-chief of the army. The ut little was known of the latter by the country, "Soldiers! We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stan by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

Solicies? We show and or has review. We should be you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

Month after month passed away, and no advance was made by Gen. McClellan upon the enemy. Still, there was great readiness to find excuses for him, and a forbearance of criticism was shown toward him as toward no other commander. Well, the fall and winter passed away, and nothing was done or attempted, though he had an army numbering hundreds of thousands, well disciplined and thoroughly equipped. Surprise, doubt, suspicion, indignation, began to be extensively expressed—the air was full of mutterings,—till at length the President felt himself imperatively called upon to give directions for an ouward movement of the army. Before starting, Gen. McClellan issued a sounding proclamation to his soldiers, in which he admitted that he had "kept them for a long time inactive," (1) but gave, among his reasons for so doing, this—"I have held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion"—a very queer mode of procedure indeed, with such an object in view! After boasting of their strength and condition, he added—"The period of inaction has passed. I will now bring you face to face with the rebels. I shall demand of you great heroic exerprivations, perfasps." That was in March: from that day to this, he has not fired the first gun at the rebels, but has been acting all this time as fearing an assault, rather than as seeking a victory! He did nothing at Manassas, except to allow the enemy to retreat without molestation, and was greatly surprised to find them a superfluous number of wooden guns "to fright the souls of fearful adversaries"! He then took his army down to Yorktown, and there, after several tedious weeks, the old game of Mamassas was played

tion that bey are the "ansiter race," and must conquer in the present contect through the superiority of their "blood." The Richmond Whip of June 25 thus rides this favorite bothy of the slaveholders: "I would be the favorite bothy of the slaveholders: "I will be the serve of the superiority of their "blood." The Richmond Whip of June 25 thus rides this favorite bothy of the sagainst as, and frequently behind intreachments, but in no single instance, unless it be the unexplained affair at Lewisburg, have Southern troops failed to exhibit superior man, bood to the mongrel and many-tongued enemy.

Indeed, the whole experience of the war is an attestation of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the truth long since discovered by input the statement of the statement o

## INGHAM, JULY 4, 1862.

(Concluded from our fourth page.)

Mr. President, Ledies and Gentlemen: It is with ple sure that I mingle my voice with yours in this celebr-tion of the anniversary of the Declaration of Indepen-ence. The Abolitionists believe in the Declaration Independence. It is our great charter; and we ho that, ere this war closes, the whole nation will belie it it and account the great truths that it teaches. Wh

in it, and accept the great truths that it teaches. Whas a glorious day of jubilee we shall have when the American nation is converted to believe what it professes;—when it shall be no longer a nation of hypocrites, but of humane and Christian men, who recognize the Bible, and believe in that religion which declares and teaches that "God is no respecter of persons," and that he "hath made of one bless all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." (Aplause.) The Abolitionists, who have been for more than thirty years thundering this anti-slavery gospel into the ears of this nation, almost in the sleep of death, have finally aroused it, but hardly in time to save it. Had Wm. Lloyd Garrison been born a quarter of a century later than he was, our country would have been destroyed by the demon slavery. As it was, the alarm came so late, and the people were so befuddled, and their ears so tightly stopped with cotton, that South Carolina had actually surrounded us before we knew where we were, and we were obliged to put our wits together to deceive her so as to gain time in order to save ourselves. (Applause.)

If this nation is saved, it will be through the warn-

barbarities, is the natural fruit of slavery. The abolition trumpet has been heard around the world, and
yet there are legions in our midat who will not hear.
The Americans are, I fear, a case-hardened people,
and will go to their last final account without the
saving influence of anti-slavery grace. (Applause
and laughter.)

There are some among us who regard the AntiSlavery movement as a success, and think it of but
little consequence whether or no we keep up our organization. This is a mistake. As to the final triumph of our principles, there is not the shadow of a
doubt; but for a general to give up in the heat of a
great battle, because he believes the enemy cannot
stand before his forces, is worse than folly,—it is madness, and the best way in the world to lose his cause.
Give up! No; never give up or compromise while commenced. We cannot spare a laborer, and we are but illy prepared to sustain the losses which have come upon us through the ordinary course of nature. During the last three or four years, we have lost some of our ablest and best men. Among these were Charles F. Hovey and Theodore Parker,—friends who used always to assemble with me and give their time their advars to assemble with me and give their time their During the last three or four years, of our ablest and best men. Among these were Charles F. Hovey and Theodore Parker,—friends who used always to assemble with us, and give their time, their means, and their influence, to arouse this guilty nation. Though resigned to this our loss, which we know is their gain, we have folt it heavily, but never more than we do now. Mr. Hovey, out of his large wealth, did what he could to repair the loss of his presence, and unborn generations will best him for it. Mr. Parker has left a record which even a saint might envy. A man so pure, so humane, so patriotic, on oble, and so impartial, is not the growth of every age. He was one of the noblest of Freedom's champions,—one who believed what he said, and practised what he preached. If he was with us now, would he not make our hearts burn while he exposed, it ised what he preached. If he was with us now, would he not make our hearts burn while he exposed, it is his inimitable way, the duty of this nation? It is not be denied that he saw this day a little clearer than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned us that either than we saw it, and repeatedly warned he he were a saint the nation; and Massachustike will be honored if he consents to occupy the gubernatorial chair another year. For the respectability of my color and the credit of my race, I am proud to know that the Mayor of Boston is a white-man [Wightman]. (Laughter and application of the problem of the form than we have him the same than the same than the could be the sentiment of the cotton brokers and sent

ANTI-SLAVERY OELEBRATION AT FRAM- lieved they could succeed. They are only playing the hypocrite. They are by the South as the ancient the hypocrite. They are by the South as the ancient the hypocrite. either conquer or be crushed. Neither's compromise mor a recognition of the Southern confederacy will answer. It is not probable that two nations, with a civilization so opposite, could remain long at peace in the same country. Wa would be like the Romans and Carthagenians, "between whom at all times," says Paterculus, "there existed either a war, preparations for a war, or a deceitful peace."

The South, unprincipled as she is, has a policy which she has the courage to state to the world, and this fact alone has won for her a respect that she otherwise would not have had. No one is in doubt as to the motives. She means to establish a separate inde-

erwise would not have had. No one is in doubt as to her motives. She means to establish a separate independence,—a slaveholding government. She vindicates the right and duty of capital to own its labor. To accomplish her objects, she is mean and wicked enough to do anything.

The North is fighting for the Union as it was—a slaveholding Union. The difference between the North and South may be plain enough to us, and we may justly say and believe that the cause of the North is the cause of liberty, of free speech, of freemen—in a word, the cause of civilization; but without an avowed policy, save that to restore the Union as it was we cannot expect civilized States to judge us as libe-

avowed policy, save that to restore the Union as it see, we cannot expect civilized States to judge us as liberally as we may wish them to judge us. Our National Executive, a pure man as is to be found on this continent, is beset on every side by traitors in the shape of Northern capitalists, who have loaned their wealth to prosecute this war with the vain hope of perpetuating slavery. They seem to think, as they advanced the original expenses, they ought to have every thing their own way.—They remind me of one of the many poor whites at the South who cannot read. One of them, being among a number of gentlemen in Baltithem.

ling to do it. When his work is finished, then we hope to have him President of the United States with such a man as Owen Lovejoy for Vice President

who have tried to prostrate this government at the feet of the Slave Power. Let the true friends of the Union rally around them.

d of this war, not that it will be d do it first as last. There is no use in point struct Robin Hood's barn—emancipate the slaye, and is them help you fight the rebels. There is not as consistency in fighting the rebels, and finally cosing their property. Confiscate their property fant and use it to help subdug them. The means you had to subdue the rebellion remind me of Barrett and is cat and her kittens. A friend seeing two holes is a bottom of his door, asked him for what purpose is made them. Barrett said they were for his cats in it nand out. Why, replied his friend, would set see do for both? You silly man, answered the doers, how could the big cat get in the little hole? But sil his friend, could not the little cat get through fas. ranquillity to our unhappy country. (Applade)

his are the same of the same o

that I shall offer on this occasion will be concerning the black man's future in this country. The sense is now asked everywhere, and by almost every sea. "What shall be done with the negroes!" and is idea of expatriation has been coupled with enancition, by the Government, in freeing the slave of the District of Columbia and other sections. This is and catamity. It seems as if the people of the Unit States had not the slightest idea of what really one tutes the nation's wealth. The labor of the forms lion alayes in the Southern States is more valuable this country than twenty millions of such went. lion slaves in the Southern States is more valuable this country than twenty millions of such persons alaveholders have proved themselves to be; and inchis idea of expatriating the colored people from the country has been mooted, and urged upon Compaths governments of states in the tropical islasian satir, trying to get this class of labor into their entire, trying to get this class of labor into their entire, trying to get this class of labor into their entire, in the country and number of as alaves. If they are emancipated, and willing up. English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his United States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his United States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his United States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his united States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his united States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of caping them out of the country without any expense his united States. Hayti is doing all she can. The English capital will be used for the purpose of capital will be used for the p conductive and valuable in the future, if they cap at consession of them. Now, the people of this coary ought to be alive to this fact. This spirit of equities tion ought to be met in every community, by the pit, the press, and every one who regards the fate

an effect in the Southern States which it will the generations to overcome.

The negro's capability of taking care of himself in been already demonstrated. The report of Mr. Pierr, the report of General Hunter, the report coular from the Southern States in every direction, promothat the black man is capable of taking care of his self. And not only that, but he is the element of wealth in the Slave States of this nation. I have the idea is prevalent all over the land that the sep, when freed, is to be forced upon the country. Las week, the Boston Courier had a long article ups the very point—that negro equality is to be forced up the people. They have no objection whaterer is a black man as a slave, but they are horrifled it as arow this talk about forcing the black man, we so ety, upon the educated people of this county, as nonsense. No one ever advocated anything and than that the slave should have his liberty; as and talk about forcing the negro into society is only it the purpose of working on the feelings of some see black man upon a white community. That reash, we happened to be in company, and a gentlems of the house had a very good-looking white servat, as his wife said to him, "Jimmy must fix himself up and go into the company." I was very glad of it, for I wanted to see how Jimmy, ignorant, degrada, would act among educated people. He came in, rui introduced—about as fine a looking man as I sw As one hast eclebration of this day, many of up to pool that, and an an action of the pool that and anniversary, we have a support of the pool of the oberd people are just as fastidious upon this point as this people. We have our aristocratic feeling. I have up neighbors ell around me-most of them where some of whom my family are glad to have in and chat with us; there are others we don't see in and chat with us; there are others we don't see in and chat with us; there are others we don't see in and chat with us; there are others we don't see in any characteristic with at all. I have no particular objection seems as a little grey; my objection to these ir hair because it is a re-se they are a little grey; my objection to them so other grounds. When my white neighbors arrive at a proper point of intellectual culture arrive at a proper point of intellectual culture soral development, I shall not object to their com-part taking their position. (Laughter and ap-

wood or two words in another direction. We bear the remark made, "We don't want the se liberated; if they are liberated and come here, will take work away from us, and we shall have go do." That is the objection I heard made swence, in East Bostos, and in almost every where I have spoken upon this subject. Now where I have spoken upon this subject. Now where I have spoken upon this subject. Now objection is a very foolish one. The slave's labor er visable in the Southern States, where he is y, than it ever could be in the Northern States, more valuable in raising cotton, sugar and rice anything clae, and when slavery is abolished, the old of labor in the Southern States will be successful. than anything else, and when stavery is abolished, the demand for labor in the Southern States will be even greater than it is today. And they can till the soil, they can work out in the hot sur, and being acclima-ted will be far superior as laborers to any class of per-son who can be introduced there. Look at the is who can be introduced there. Look as the dish West Indies. The attempt has been made to roduce white laborers there, into Jamaica, but they ret could compete with the black man. And there asother thing to be considered. Let slavery be slabed, and it will be better for the country in abolished, and it will be better by the series who every respect. Think of 4,000,000 consumers who every respect into existence in the Southern States i m to forget that. These slaves, who are n to forget that upon Indian corn, bacon, and hickory upon Indian corn, bacon, and hickory to once wish for something better. Your butter, your flour, and all such things, or be demanded in the Southern States, would stook be demanded in the Southern States and those 4,000,000 of slaves would become the con samers of the fabrics that are made here in the North are things that the people of the small. These are things that the people of the sort, as I think, ought to take into consideration when saking the question, "What shall be done with the slaves, if they are liberated?" (Applause.)

## SPEECH OF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

The short time which it is possible for me to take a justice to other speakers, will not permit a speech in justice to other speakers, will not permit a special, and therefore I shall only give you a fragment, torn out of the middle of one, with neither beginning nor end. We have been reminded in the course of the day of the method, of rather, perhaps I should say, the want the method, of rather, perhaps I should say, the want the method, or rather, permanent of method, in which the military operations of the North are carried on against the rebellion. If the anti-slavery movement which has been agitating the country for the last thirty years still stood in need of any justi for the last thirty years still stood in need of any place feation to the minds of candid and sensible men, would be found in this very attitude of the North to day towards the rebellion, acknowledged on almost all hands to have sprung from slavery, and nothing else. Here stands the North, cowering before the ve power which has stirred up that rebellion, and talki out putting down the rebellion without going behind it, and putting down its admitted cause; as if you is hould try to put down diabolism in the world, and respect the vested rights of Satan. Why is it so ? Beavery has blinded the minds of the people, and stupified their understandings; and all the way from Abraham Lincoln in the chair of State, down to hi lowest follower in the halls of Congress, you find the where evidence of a want of clearness of vision—not only of moral, but even of intellectual vision. We suppose that men in conspicuous public stations ough ut every thing except slavery, and what slawhich it is important they should know at this time. We are told that Abraham Lincoln is a very good, wellmeaning man; I hope he is. All the stronger, if so, is the proof of what l'have said; for your well-meaning man, if he understood his business, would never out the work of putting down a pro-slavery re bellion after the fashion in which he has gone about it.
But men say he is waiting to see if the people will
support him; he is going to drift upon the tide. I tel ou the man who understands his business never waits for his followers to drift him in the right direction. He is resolute to go forward, and his very resolution serves to bring his followers after him. If Abraham oln had spoken the right word at the right time ould have been supported by the whole country not only by those who are marking out a policy, but by multitudes who would have thanked him from the bottom of their hearts for saving them the trouble of seeking one for him; and, not only they, but those who stand waiting for an opportunity; and mean to go with the strongest party, and when they see one party y carnest and the other shivering in the wind, act, they recognize the deadly carnest men as agest party; and still others, those who were

why is not the constitutional right of everybody else as sacred as that of so-called loyal slaveholders—the "black swans" of this age—to hold men as chattels, as acred as that of so-called loyal slaveholders—the "back swans" of this age—to hold men as chattels, when we know that the very root of disloyalty is the practice of holding men as chattels? I think I have some rights, I think you have some rights; but this government of yours stretchesy its long arms to the North and the South, and sweeps you all up together, yes property, your lives, your liberty, and crushes them into one mass, which is to be hurled agains? the rebellion. You strew the battle-field with shaughter,—nobody's constitutional rights meddled with there; you crowd your prisons with captives, put there without warrant of law, save martial law—nobody's constitutional rights meddled with the continuation of the strength of the same property. out warnat of law, save martial law—nobody's con-titutional rights meddled with there; and you destroy the property of the nation until you burthen the land with a thousand millions of dollars of debt—and po-

opposed, would have been swept into the current, if Abraham Lincoln had shot forward with energy enough to make a wake behind him that would draw

with each other. The rebellion, therefore, by annihilating every law which the slave States have emacted has left those States with no other law but the natural law, which does not support alevery, and the laws of the Federal Government, which neither do support nor have any constitutional or legal power to support it. (Applause.) You see, therefore, that there is no legal alavery in any one of those States.

Abraham Lincoln said in his inaugural address, speaking to his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen"—a very pleasant phrase to apply to men in armed rebellion against the government, trying to pull down the very pillars of the commonwealth upon their heads and his own—addressing his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen," he says—"You have no oath registered in Heaven to pull down this government; I have an oath, a solemn one, to uphold, and defend, and protect it." He is sworn to protect the Constitution. By the Constitution of the country, every man in every rebellious State is a free man this day, and therefore Abraham Lincoln has sworn that the will recognize the freedom of every man in those States. What right has he, then, when General Hunter, as his subordinate, does his part of the work by issuing an order freeing every man within his jurisdiction, to send out and countermand that order! There have been but few men in the subsequenced in nutring down ment of which he is the executive officer. I should like to know, if he has such a very earnest desire to go the right way, and such a sincere hatred of slavery, if there is a chance to show it, why he allows General Halleck's order Number 3 to remain in force, which thrusts alaves back into their chains; thus indirectly violating a plain act of Congress, which declares that no officer or soldier of the United States shall return a furtility alays? I What is the difference, near whether no officer or soldier of the United States shall return a fugitive slave! What is the difference, pray, whether you give him up by not allowing him to come into your lines, or letting him come in, and then pushing him back! It is only pushing him back a little sooner in the one case than in the other. Why did not President Lincoln put an extinguisher upon Governor Stanley's order the moment his nonsense was published! I see he is beginning to crawl back from his position, and has even found Mr. Colyer so good-

position, and has even found Mr. Colyer so goodnatured as to be his medium, and say there was a mistake. I think the "mistake" was in his thinking
that he should get more support than he did.

The rebels have gone on gaining victories and winning advantages because they have had a purpose, and
knew what it was to drive right at it. If a man gathers all his strength up into the muscles of his right
arm, and strikes one manly blow right forward from
the shoulder, it is felt by the man he strikes. But if
a man does not know what he will strike, and spreads
his fingers sil abroad, and flourishes his arms this way
and the other, he will hurt nobody. Beauregard will
laugh in your face at such kind of strategy; and the
people who have not made up their minds whether
this war has a meaning or not, ought to be defeated,
and will be defeated; and it is but a rindication of the
ways of Providence, the natural working out of the fluence of slavery upon the minds and hearts of the people. They have lived under the shadow of this evil institution so long, that they do not know how to behave themselves when the shadow begins to grow and so they keep crawling after it and getting un der it, because they are afraid of the fresh air and cle sunlight of freedom. (Applause.)

## SPEECH OF REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

SPEECH OF REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

This gathering to-day shows us that there is no need of exhorting the Abolitionists to keep up their interest. The fourth of July, 1862, is celebrated only by tifose who meet to demand, in the name of the Fathers, and of the ideas under the inspiration of which they fought through the Revolutionary struggle, the abolition of slavery as the termination of this contest or revolution in which we are engaged to day. What do we see, just on the eve of this celebration I After a whole year of wonderful military strategy, the mustering of the fincet army ever gathered on the face of the earth—an army with which Napoleon Bonaparts would, in a single year, have conquered Europe—with all the resources at his command that have ever been placed at the command of any General, McClellan has fought no battle that he has not been compelled to by being attacked, he has encamped upon the swamps of the Chickahominy, where his men have died by thousands, and now he is driven away, and has escaped with little more than half his army; and all the pro-slavery journals are lauding him as a wonderful General, because he has not lost every man and every siege gun. If the people submit any longer to the charletanism of being commanded by men of absolutely pro-slavery character, like McClellan, Sturgis, Denver, and some others, then the judgments of God will continue to fall upon them. It is true, as our friend Dr. Rock said in his speech, that we want an idea po fight for. That idea is freedom. The fathers foughts for freedom, and they pedged themselves and their children after them to maintain the grand and glorious idea that liberty is the birth-right given by Almighty God to every man—a birth-right given by Almighty God to every man—a birth-right steam is clearly shown, whatever interpretation may be piaced upon the Constitution, the moment South Carolina with a thousand millions of dollars of debt—and upoly to constitution all rights are meddled with there. There is but just one thing scared in the land, and that is, not your person, not your freedom, not your like or your property, but the slaveholder's claim to make a beast of his-brother man. (Applause.)

Now, I answer all that in a great many ways, but I only make one can saver this afternoon. In the first place, I say that if you want Constitution, you shall have Constitution, to the very end of it—as much of it as Portia in the play would give of his bond to the Jew; you shall have all that the law awards, and the law; you shall have all that the law awards, and the law; you shall have all that the law awards, and about grower country, and by the law of your land, Abraham Lincoln is a perjured man if he allows also try to be recognized as a legal institution in the country another hour. I tell you that slavery died in crey rebellious State of this Union the instant it inseed the flag of rebellion. I prove it to you in a few about words. What is the legal basis of slavery, if it cannot be suffered to exist upon any other pround than that of positive law. The courts of Georgia, Mississippi, end almost every one of your States, share and free, hape recognized that same principle in the great times; and all the rest—recognize it today. Slavery is the treature of positive law, so far as it has any legality at the positive law, and as our friend who has just taken his seat has extended to exist upon and the constitution, the moment South Constitution, the moment South Constitution of more can ever take away from him; and as our friend who has just taken his seat has clearly shown, whatever interpretation may be placed of the constitution, the moment South Constitution, all as over the constitution, the transport of the Constitution, the transport of the constitution, the transport of the constitution of the constitution, the transport of the constitution, the transport of the constitution of the constitution, t

that eternally, or we must have war. There is but one path to freedom, and that is through the red sea of blood, and therefore I am glad of the issue; I ac-

one path to freedom, and that is through the red sea of blood, and therefore I am glad of the issue; I accept it with joy.

Now, Mr. President, with regard to the conduct of this war. Those who have heard me speak upon this question know that no man has denounced the conduct of the war more freely or more earnestly than I have. I have believed and do believe that Mr. Lincoln has been utterly wanting in statesmanship, utterly wanting in fidelity to freedom; I believe our Generals have been; and yet; after all, I believe our Generals have been; and yet; after all, I believe that a great deal has been done and is now being done in the way of freedom, and in it I rejoice and will rejoice. But, Mr. President, there are people so stupid that they cannot understand how you and I can be in sympathy with the result of the war, and yet not fully and entirely endorse all the proceedings and actions of the government in carrying it on. I can understand how we may be in favor of one course of action on the part of some man, and opposed to another course of action on the part. Abraham Lincoln, returning fugitive slaves, I condemn; but Abraham Lincoln, signing the bill giving freedom forever to the slaves of the Territories, and establishing freedom in the District of Columbia, I commend. While I condemn Abraham Lincoln for all his pro-slavery acts, I rejoice to see him

tories, and establishing freedom in the District of Columbia, I commend. While I condemn Abraham Lincoln for all his pro-slavery acts, I rejoice to see him signing the treaty, recognizing the independence of I Hayi and Liberia. I agree with Mr. Burleigh, that the President having the power to free all the lates, it is the greatest slaveholder in the land to-day, and as a such I denounce him; but I will not denounce him for a right act because I denounce him for a wrong act. I desire to be discriminating. I rejoice in the good that I see, while I condemn the evil.

Mr. President, I have great hope in regard to this war. I believe it will issue in the disenthralment of the slaves of this land, and because I so believe, I herein do rejoice and will rejoice. I suppose that we are all asddened—I am sure I am—by hearing of the defeat of our arms; but I expected it. I agree with Mr. Foster, that General McCiellan is utterly wanting in the qualities of a great leader of a free people. In the first place, he has been, from the beginning, in any pathy with the slaveholders; and no man in sympathy with the slaveholders, and no most part of the reverse to our arms, and moure, deeply menut, that fifteen thousand of our countrymen, brave and noble young men, have been sacrificed, yet, after all, I do not know but it will do good. This nation must endure still more chastisement at the hand of God. noble young men, have been sacrificed, yet, after all, I do not know but it will do good. This nation must endure still more chastisement at the hand of God, before they will let the people go; and for aught I know, there may be, as in Egypt, one dead in every house; but this work is begun, and will go on, until God by his hand shall sweep alavery from this land; or the may be that he will sweep us all away; but slaor it may be that he will sweep us all away; but slavery is sure to die in this land, and I rejoice in that bellet.

I do not want to be minunderstood, Mr. President. I am in favor of this war, I am glad of it, I rejoice in it, but I criticise and condemn all the pro-slavery action in regard to it. I cannot conceal from myself, you cannot conceal it from your eyes, that during the last fifteen months, the cause that has been advocated on this platform has gone forward; its prospects have brightened, and we are allowed to cherish a clearer hope in regard to the triumph of our principles than ever before. The day of redemption draws near As I have said before, so I say now, I believe no society that was ever organized for a moral purpose has ever seen its work carried so far forward, so near its consummation, in so short a time, as this.

## SPEECH OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

I think that our friend, Mr. Burleigh, has demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of this audience, that there is not, at this moment, a slave legally held in slavery in the Rebel States. They were made free by the act of the slaveholders themselves, and now the question is,—Are we fighting to geenslave those whom the slaveholders have freed?

Mrs. FOSTER. Yes.

Mrs. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. Waiour. Our friend, Abby Kelley Foster, says "Yes." That is the question. Are we now contending for the recenslavement of those whom, by their own act, the slaveholders have set free? I believe that a great portion of those who are now sustaining this war, especially the officers in the army, and the great mass of the politicians of the country, are really and actually fighting to recusal these who have been made free by the act of rebellion; and it is my most earnest prayer that the nation may forever be defeated in that object. They never will succeed in such a dilabolical scheme. For myself, I believe that from the moment Charles Sammer introduced into the Senate of the United States, early last winter, his resolution, proclaiming that by the act of rebellion, the State government, shrough which the slaves were held in alarry, were antibilated,—from that hour, the slaves were free, and the Constitution of the United States recognized their freedom, because it ceased to recognize their freedom, because it ceased to recognize the rebellious States as States; they are Territories, and no longer have any State government. Now, every man who is fighting to restore this Union to its original basis, or where it stood two years ago, is fighting to resolutave some four million of men, women and children whom the rebels have set free. Mr. WRIGHT. Our friend, Abby Kelley Foster,

Mr. May read a letter from Wendell, Phillips, stating that he was prevented by a cold and hoarseness from attending and addressing the meeting, as he had intended. [Of course, the absence of the eloquent or ator was greatly missed by the immense gathering.] A brief but lively, pertinent and witty speech was them made by Rev. Mr. Texner, of Mariboro, who was followed by Mr. Garanson with some appropriate concluding remarks. An Anti-Slavery song was sung, and the exercises of the day terminated.

THE CONFISCATION BILL

tion in the matter of pardon and amnessy to reve-held as presoners.

This bill, literally enforced in its sweeping opera-tion, ranks with the "Domesday Boke" of William the Conqueror, the English confiscations acts from time to dime in Ireland, and the confiscations of the first French revolution against the revolutionary Foles. There is something, however, of charity in the aixty days' grace granted by this bill to our Southern rebels, and something of conciliation in the large dis-cretion given to the President in regard to amnestics and pardons.

cretion given to the President in regard to animesand pardons.

What will be the effect of the bill in regard to the war will depend upon various contingencies. If, within the sixty days' grace allowed, we gain a great victory-over the rebels in the field, there may be a powerful Southern popular reaction for the Union; otherwise we are very likely in for a longer war, which will completely change the whole existing face of things in the South, as our armies advance—institutions, political and social, and population, white and

thions, political and some, any problem.

If in the judgment of the President the act is easonable and expedient, and he shall sign it, we must bow to it, as to a law of the land, and rely upon the sagacity and humanity of Mr. Lincoln to make it as easy as possible against the impocent and helpless, while pursuing the gullty connected with this rebellion.—N. Y. Herald, July 13.

This Bill received the votes of every Massa-chusetts member of Congress except Messrs. Delano, Thomas, and Train—Delano and Train being absent, and Judge Thomas voting against it. Of the forty-two votes which were cast against it, the name of only one representative appears who was elected as a republi-can—Mr. Granger, of Michigan. The democrats and border State men, with the exception of Messrs. Blair of Virginis, Casey of Kentucky, Fisher of Delaware, and Maynard of Tennessee, voted against the bill. Senator Wright of Indiana, a member of the confer-ence committee, and a democrat, was a staunch friend and advocate of the bill.

The bill has been signed by the President. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1862.
The following Message from the President was delivered to Congress to day:—
Filton-Clitzens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
Herewith is the draft of the bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnessly recommend.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the other former statements.

upon and adopt it may or will present the States They join in the recommendation that those States give a respectful consideration, but in no way commit themselves to its support. Probably twenty members of Congress have been in consultation upon the sub-ject. Some of those from the border States were not present as the meetings, while others have left the city. Several will prepare a reply of their own, the tenor of which has not transpired.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Varynia;
By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army.

I have spent two weeks in learning your where you for active operations, and your wants; in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

tions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

I have come to you from the West, where we have
always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army
whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and
to beat him when found—whose polley has been attack,
and not defence.

In but one instance has the enemy been able to
place our Western armies in a defensive attitude.

I presume I have been called here to pursue the
same system, and to lead war against the enemy. It
is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure
you long for an opportunity to win distinction you
are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

you long for an opportunity in the control of the control of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

In the meantime, I desire you to dismise certain phrases I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—lines of retreat and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of hielf. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glary are in the advance. Disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever. (Signed)

JOHN POPR, Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP, New Orleans, July 2, 1862.

MY DEER PALEM as Jealous of the good opi on of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of memics, and your kind expressions in regard to Ord No. 28 lead me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as

women, and out of the anuma-women, and out of the anuma-these she adders of New Orleans themselves once shamed into propriety of conduct by the and from that day no woman has either insult-live the conduction of the conduction of a cer-

ed or annoyed any live soldier or officer, and of a cer-tainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore, on the 23d of February last, members of my staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (1) there. Not so in New Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young De Kay, and you will see her punishment. A copy of the order which I enclose is at once a vindication and a construction of my orden.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest,

I am, truly, your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Maior Gaggraf Commanding.

those of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments.

A Mrs. Phillips, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieut. De Kay during the passage of his funeral procession, had also been imprisoned at Ship Island.\* The Delta says:

"Mrs. Phillip Phillips, the lady who is about to spend the hot season at Ship Island, is a Jewess. She is a vain woman, with a large hankering for notoriety. She used to be a leader in flash society at Washington, and on the occasion of the battle of Bull Run illuminated her house in honor of that Southern victory. She was flially driven out of Washington, and came to this city about a year ago. She has repeatedly offered insult to the Union troops here; but it was not until Monday morning that Gen. Butler condescended to take notice of her conduct."

JEFF. DAVIS'S ADDRESS TO THE CON-

FEDERATE ARMY.

The Richmond Despatos of the 8th publishes the folowing Address, issued by Jeff. Davis to the officers
and men who participated in the late series of sanruinary battles on the Peninsula:— RICHMOND, July 5th, 1862.

army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fall to recognize you, and bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and the came of constitutional liberty claims for you yet further effort.

Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your own great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from as unceruptions for the recognition of your birthright, community, indepen-

Hon, D. W. Gooch: Dear Sir,—In answer to your nauiry, I have the honor to say there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution aclosed to me. No person, not belonging to the army.

inclosed to me. No person, not belonging to the army, while or black, was allowed to occupy or use Government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburg.

If any instance occurred it was, with one exception, not only without authority, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees and figuitres were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government train in order, and no further.

The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburg from two o'clock till evening. When at a considerable distance on our march, we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl, about eight years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked her how far she had traveled. "From Winchester," she said.

We were then about 27 miles on our march. I requested the cannonsers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defence the greater part of the distance, answered with alsority.

No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible that she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty, to be lost or won in that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

sarch.
to the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Stand-ord remarks on the singular fact that our disasters commenced with the decision of the President to re-voke Hunter's emancipation order. Still more strik-ing is the Providence that caused the culmination of these disasters in the most stunning blow of the work war, to commence on Thursday, the twenty-sixth of June, the same day that Fremont was superseded fo-command by the appointment over him of his subor-dinate, Gen. Pope!

dinate, Gen. Pope!

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming more bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is secreted, and then come in force and burn it. Even the safety of Memphis is in peril.

COLLECTIONS			
By the Finance Comm	ittee, a	t Framingham Grove,	July
NEW YORK ON THE PARTY OF THE PA	14, 1		
Sec. W. Simonds	37.00	W. W. Dutcher, W. Brown	1.00
Edward B. Perkins	5.00	W. Brown	0.25
Pimothy Davis	8.00	B. Snow, Jr.	1.00
Wm. F. Parker	2.00	Margaret P. Snow	1.00
Sarah E. Wall	1.00	Rufus Pond	1.00
H. V. Pond	1.00	- Johnson	0.80
John Midgley	1.00	Louisa Humphey	0,25
L. Stimpson P. B. Southwick	0.85	H. G. O. Blake	1.00
P. B. Southwick	1.00	E. Wight	1.00
Al H. Tilbon	0.25	A. M. Chase	2.00
Richard Clapp	1.00	Mrs. L. R. Draper	0.25
Thos. B. Rice	1.00	Jonathan Buffum	1.00
J. Mitchell	0.25 0/85	Alden Sampson	1.00
D. Russell	0/85	James Curry	0.10
A. A. Gifford	0.25	John Wesby	0.15
O. S. Brigham,	1.00	J. Wilmarth	1.00
John Wenzell	1.00	Wm. Sparrell	1.00
Mr. Hoyt	0.25	E. Lyon	0.25
Chas. Breck	1.00	Caswell	0.20
T. Hazard	0.25	Henry O. Stone	1.00
Wm. B. Harrington	0.50	Do. (for Society)	2.00
Wm. H. Howe	0.25	Mr. Grout	0.25
Thos. P. Knox	0.50	A. Wyman	1.00
Daniel Foster	0.25	L. Jewett	0.25
L. Stratton, Jr.	1.00	S. H.	1.00
S. M. Whipple	0.25	A. E. Foster	0.50
A. H. Harlow	1.00	W. E. Budd	0.80
H. Swasey	0.25	I. W. Forbush	1.00
N. Swasey	0.25	A. L. Babcock	0.50
E. B. Underwood	0.25	J. H. Bingham	1.00
H. W. Carter	0.25		1.00
Susan H. Remond	1.00		ey 1.00
Mrs. Wm. Ives	1.00	S. S. Jones,	1.00
E. D. & Anna T. Dr		S. H. Southwick	1.00
per	2.00	Joseph Treat	0.25
Oliver Johnson	1.00	M. C. Mason	0.25
Samuel May, Jr.	1.00	L. D. Gray	0.50
J. Miller McKim	1.00	Cash and friends,	in
W. L. Garrison	1.00	various sums,	18.43
A September 1997 Annual Control of the September			
Pledges,			
E. Bailey		Oren W. Adams	0.25
COLUMN TO STATE OF THE STATE OF	665335		

## WOMAN AND THE PRESS.

On Friday afternoon, May 30, a meeting was held in Studio Building, Boston, for conference in regard to a new periodical to be devoted to the interests of Woman. While mone questioned the value and the need of such an instru-ment in the Woman's Rights cause, the difficulties that none questioned the value and the need or sect as mement in the Woman's Rights cause, the difficulties to would endanger or even defeat the enterprise were fillsomed, but with this issue—that the experiment she be made. For the furtherance, therefore, of so desire an object, we insert and call attention to the following.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL:

tillly.

The Journal will be issued semi-monthly, in octave for inteen pages, at Two Dollars per annum, the first numppearing on the 1st of October next, and will be publicated in the contraction of the

proceedings requested to communicate with the editors at the above address.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. will be made to agents Agents will please return all prospectases with name before the 16th of July.

MARY L. BOOTH,

MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKA, M. D.

Boston, May 15, 1862.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in nion Hall, Harwich, Sunday, July 20, all day and eve-ing. Subject: "Man and his Destiny."

GO AND HEAR HIM!—Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, the colored Methodist preacher, who was sentenced in Ma-ryland, in 1857, to ten years' imprisonment for having in his possession a copy of Uncte Tow's Cabin, will narrate a history of his sufferings on Sunday next, July 20, as fol-

Zion Church, West Centre Street, 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Twelfth Baptist Church, Southae Street, S. F. M. Joy Street Church, (Mr. Martin's,) quarter to S, P. M. The case is a very remarkable one.

Rev. Jas. N. Gloucustran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will acompany Mr. Green, and speak upon the demands of the

SUMMER RESORT—BOUND HILL HOTEL, NORTH MATERIAL PROPERTY AND ASS.—Terms—\$1.50 per day, or 7 to \$10 per

"We frealy commend it as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivalled beauty; ralley, hill, and river give it inchastable variety. There are numerous delightful drives in the vicinity, and the hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guest, as well for their comfort as a museument."—N. O. Picayune.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 525 Washington street, 2d door North of Warzen. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

## OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Captains Parisides. Capt. William T. Partridge, of the 5th Regiment N. Y. S. V., commonly called Duryen's Zonaves, was killed in the battle at Galaces Hill, on Friday, June T. This announcement brings emeere grief to many hearts. One of God's soblest works—an honest, a true, and a brave man, has fallen. All whose privilege it was to know him folt a prefound regard and a warm attachment for him. Men who were far beyond him in years willingly confessed his superfority in son. His character was transparent as caystal. There was no sulle, no treachery, no low canning in it. He spoke and acted his real thought with a frankness that astonished the worshippers of policy and expediency. He knew not how to wear any disquise, or stooy to any stratagem. His abborrones of whatever is mean, base, or dishonorable, was instant and apontaneous, the very instinct of his nature. He hated oppression, tyranny, slavery, and every form of injustice, with an intensity that was almost divine. He could not conscive how one could here God without toring man; or how one could be a Christian without being generous and self-merificing. Tested by the pure word and life of Jenny, he was a true disciple, an inheritor of freedom and humanity, of his country and his God, may filty be spoken that saying of Christ, "He that loveth his life for my take shall find it."

WANTED-A POLICY.

WANTED—A POLICY.

ADAPTED PROF ENGLIGERATE.

Our land is Hamlet !—Grave and dumb,
There welks each night his castle-yard.

A ghost from buried Freedom's tomb,
And beckoms to the men on guard.

She halts, in glittering steel arrayed;
Cries, as he shrinks through doubt and fear

"Be my alreager! draw thy blads!

They have poured poison in mine ear!"

He hears with trembling limbs, fill she The awful truth as dawn makes clear The sayful truth as dawn makes clear;
From that bour would avenger boCould he at last but really dare!
He thinks, and dreams; yet sees the goal
Of firm resolve alway recede;—
Ab, for a strong, courageous seed
He lacks a strong, courageous soul!

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Sounds like these saluts the ear:
"Bless the Lord, the time is near,
When we shall be free!"

Shall this aspiration fail? Shall the captive still bewail?
Shall the tyrant's power prevail
O'er this fated land?

Powers of darkness! hence, away! Ye that lead the mind astray, Ye whose teachings will betray, And in ruin end.

Will no sense of justice dawn?
Will no powers of light transform
Those who seemin error born,
By their senseless cry?

He who marks the sparrow's fall, Judge supreme of great and small, Hath ordained, alike for all,

Can we thwart His high decree, Which would set the captives free, When they humbly bend the knee, To implore his aid?

How much longer shall we dare To defy the Father's care? He hath said, of this beware,
"Vengeance is mine own."

He hath said, "But for a span Shall my spirit strive with man; Yield in mercy while ye can, Or in judgment bow."

Long has been his mercy shown, Long, too long, the captire's moan Hath ascended to his throne,

And the bondman's cause espouse; And sincerely plight their vows, That all shall be free.

### THE MILLS OF GOD.

Those mills of God! those tireless mills! I hear their ceaseless throbs and thrills : I see their dreadful stones go round, And all the realms beneath them ground

And we, O Lord ! with impious will, And we, O Lord I with impious will, Hare made these Naciones turn Thy mill! Their human limbs with chains we bound, And bade them whirl Thy mill-clones rou. With branded brow and rettered prist, We bade them grind this Nation's grist!

And so, like Samson-blind and bound-Our Nation's grist this Negro ground; And all the strength of Freedom's toil, And all the fruits of Freedom's soil, And all her hopes, and all her trust,

With service scale this mill we fed,
That ground the grain for Slavery's bread r
With eringing men, and grovelling deeds,
We dwarfed our land to Slavery's needs;
Till all the scornful nations his d,
To see us ground with Slavery's grist.

The mill grinds on ! From Slavery's plain The mill grinds on 1 From Slavery a pla We r p great crops of blood-red grain; And still the Negro's strength we urge, With Slavery's gyre and Slavery's cour, And still we crave—on Preedom's sod— That slaves shall urn the mills of God!

The mill grinds on !- Gop lets it grind ! We sow the seed—the sheaves we bind : The mill-stones whirl as we ordain:
Our CHILDREN'S BREAD shall test the GRAIN!
While Samson still in chains we bind,
The mill grinds on !—God LETS it grind! A. J. H. DUGANNI

From the New York Independent. MEN OR DE NORF!

MEN OB DE NORF!

MEN on DE NORF!

MEN on DE NORE! why don't you come along?

Dat is now de burden ob de brack man's song.

We's bin a waitin' dese many years,

Wid patient hearts, but bitter tears;

We's bin a waitin' in griefs and pains,

For de break ob day an' de break ob chains;

An' now, tank God, dere's a light in de sky,

An' de brack man's heart jumps up to his mouf;

An' now, tank God, dere's a stong arm nigh,

An' a blast ob a trumpet troe de Souf!

MEN OS DE NORF! ob! oh! come along,

Come along, come along, ob, come along !

We don't bessen in marcer, an we don't extend in an For der's his enuil of dat ting in all past time;
But we's bin a keepin' quiet, an'a waitin' on de Lord,
For we knowed dat our bondage was accordin' to His w
An' we knowed dat de day ch delibrance would come
In de fulness ob de time, jes' as sure as de sun.

An' now dere's a Voice wid a mighty soun'— "LET THE SERVANTS GO FREE, AND MEYER MORE

Do massas stare at one anudder all aroun',
But de hearts of de brack folks leap like de waves !
Mas on na Noar! oh, come right along.
Come along, come along, come right along!

Oome along, come along, come right along!

Oh, de jaberlee is comin' to de brack man's soul,
An' de clouds ob his trouble all away shall roll;
An' de sun shall shine on a happy race,
An' de Sonf shall wear a smiling face;
An' we'll work for de white folks de same as before,
But dey shan's sell our chil'ren and our wives any mor
An' we'll work wid a song an' a cheerful word,
A raisin' ob de cotton, an' de rice, and de sorn,
An' de land shall lock like de garden ob de Lord,
An' we'll all get rich jes' as sure as you are born!
Max on De Nors ! ch, quick! come along,
Come along, come along, quick, come along!

One along, come along, quick, come along!

Dere was masse Hunter, he write a little note,
An "si a million niggas jee as free as a shoat;
But old missa Linkum, he modify,
An may walt a bit, till we see hy-an' by.
Sow massa Linkum is a bery fine man,
An beg an grine to do all de good dat he can;
But may on he Koere! jee you come on,
An being all your powher an' your gams for de light
Den you jee "pitch in," while de niggas "teats
An' sie massa Linkum soon? It come around right!
Man on he Neare! yah' ha! clobe along,
Come along, come along, he! come along!
Lafayette, Ind.; June, 1862.

## The Tiberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAM-

INGHAM, JULY 4, 1862.

In accordance with its long established usage, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society celebrated the National Anniversary in mass meeting at the beautiful Grove in Framingham: From Boston, Worcester, Millford and Northboro', the trains came crowded with as choice a gathering of the friends of universal liberty as ever assembled on any occasion—very many of them representative men and women in their various localities, distinguished for rare moral worth and intellectual vigor—all inspired by the noblest sentiments, and with full purpose to redeem the day from its general perversion by "remembering those in bonds as bound with them," and earnestly striving to deliver them from the bouse of bondage. So large a gathering was probably not held in any other place in the Commonwealth. (1)

ong was prossely not need in any other place in the Commonwealth. (1)

At a quarter to 11 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order by E. H. Heywood, who submitted, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, the following list of officers for the occasion:—

President-WILLIAM LICAN GARRISON

President—WILLIAM LLOTO GARRISON.
Vice Presidents—E. D. Draper, Hopedale; George
W. Stacy, Milford; Alfred Wyman, Worcester;
William H. Fish, New York; Daniel Foster, Kansas;
John S. Rock, Boston; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; Oliver Johnson, New York; John Balley,
Lynn; Chas. L. Remond, Salem; J. Miller McKim,
Philadelphia; William F. Parker, Cleveland, Ohio. Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., J. M. W. Yerrinton Wendell P. Garrison.

Finance Committee—Jerome Wilmarth, Mary Willey David B. Morey, Sarah E. Wall, Caroline R. Put nam, Frances H. Drake.

These nominations were unanimously adopted.

The President (Mr. Garrison) said he would commence the proceedings by reading some appropriate selections from the book of the prophet Jermiah Having done so, prayer was then offered by Rev Daniel Foster, of Kansas-followed by the singing of selections have convenience. For the sighing of the needy, to deliver the oppressed, Now the Lord our God arises, and proclaims his high be

hest;
Through the Red Sea of his justice lies the Canaan of rest
Our cause is marching on !

Mr. Garrison then said.—Friends of Freedom!
the ground-consecrated by precious memories, by high aspirations, by the mingling of hearts and hands in a common effort for the deliverance of our country from its shame, its crime, its all-abounding iniquity, and for the carrying out of the Declaration of American Independence, and the Golden Rule of our Saviour.
Turning away, as we have hitherto done, from the thoughtless friendling. Turning away, as we have hitherto done, from the thoughtless frivolities, the base hypocrisies, and the hollow mockeries which characterize the general observance of this anniversary, we meet once more to bear our testimony in regard to the outeness and brotherhood of the human race, in behalf of the rights of all men, without distinction of race or come.

our Government when it was not a meckery, on the part of the people, to pretend to celebrate this day in the spirit of impartial and universal liberty. While men are held in bondage, and clanking their galling present time, especially, any attempt to treat this day as though it were properly a day of rejoicing, on the part of the nation, would indicate great hardness the part of the nation, would indicate great naruness of heart and blindness of mind. The nation is recl-ing and staggering to day like a drunken man; the nation is divided and torn asunder by civil war; the nation is bleeding at every pore; and the cries of enin the ear of the Lord of causetti. It is a day for sacketch and humiliation, rather than for exultation of spirit on the part of the nation. And yet, amid this terrible tumult and clash of arms, are there no signs of the times which indicate progress, and a hopeful future for the cause so cate progress, and a hopeful future for the cause so dear to our hearts? Yes, the very conflict itself is hopeful. It is because, at last, there is so much of nopetul. It is occasion, at met, there is so much conscience here in the North, in opposition to slavery, that the South can no longer possibly tolerate companionship with us, even upon the old conditions. I might recapitulate many events, all going to show that, with whatever of darkness there may be still remaining around us, we have much to rejoice over. been brought of the abolition of slavery in the District of columbis, our national capital! Think of a treaty of sentim sequire those wast landed possessions which are essential to its vigorous existence. (Applause.) These are some of the cheering signs of the times; and though there are some discouraging incidents—incidents which sadden the heart, and exert a dispiriting influwhich sadden the heart, and exert a dispiriting influence for the moment—yet, on the whole, our great and glorious cause is advancing with irresistible power. Happily, its triumph does not depend upon the result of any battle, whether upon the Potomac or at the West: that triumph is ultimately pledged by the word tory remarks, but will reserve what I have to say, in regard to the state of the country, to a later period in the proceedings of the meeting, should an opportunity be found.

The first speaker announced was Mr. E. H. HEYwood, of Boston, who was warmly applauded.

pulpit to preach repentance to Democratic oppressors and deliverance to their enslaved victim. This negro question is no ephemera of fanalicism, no mushroom of a night; its roots widen to all races and deepen through the strata of centuries. What we see to-day—commerce ruined, manufactures unmade, induatry beggared, churches sundered, parties in Irag-ments, the Union "lying loose around," and million of Americans in the death-grapple—all this has been a great while preparing. Water trickling behind Alpine rocks is unobserved, until the thunder of the avalanche announces the work of years, perlisps of

centuries.

The strife of politics is merely a strife between the ins and the outs. One party climbs on the people to power, and kicks away the ladder, which is again picked up by a second, ascending to pull down the first. There is so much downwardness in human nature, so dishonestly and effectually did the fathers, who demanded impartial liberty, confer slavery, that

to unify this nation as to break it up; not so much to organize men into bodies as to unorganize them into individuals, as Jesus did; to drag these States out of the by-paths of cowardice and hypocrisy, and relaunch them on the high road of truth and lustinct; to harmonize society with natural law, and enable the body politic to move under the impulsion of the Divine Heart. Hence its power; hence the South flying from the Northern conscience; hell seceding from heaven; or, as the Carolina negro expressed it, when he was asked why he expected deliverance from the North—"Because," said he, "in a dream, the Lord appeared to me in the form of a Yankee." (Laughter and applause.)

No government, however powerful, no institution, however deeply rooted in present emolument or traditional favor, has been able to withstand the application of this moral force, method. A few strong men, appealing to the common sense of the English mind, unfrucked bishops, disbanded parliaments, sent one monarch to the block, and turned another like Nebuchsal negar out to pasture upon the continent. An insolver

arch to the block, and turned another like Nebuchad-nezzar out to pasture upon the continent. An inso-lent sovereign could afford to flout the great religious poet and reformer of that period as "a blind adder spitting his venom upon the king's person," but who now does not love to rise, from the cricket chirp of Charles Stuart, to the sphere harmony of Milton and impartial liberty? "I am the State," was the proud boast of Louis XIV. in the seat of Charlemagne, with the church kneeling at his feet and the army waiting at his gates, as he plotted the subjugation of empires; but in the quiet chamber of some modest thinker—of Pascal, or Charon, or Rosseau—you may find the drop of democratic truth, whose electric forces shat-tered that throne to the four quarters of Europe. With this free platform for a pulpit, with the broad acres of democracy for a diocese, we will yet make With this free platform for a pulpit, with the broad acres of democracy for a diocese, we will yet make an Eden of this bare garden of the West, and lift America to the level of Calvary. The highest office is not to be president or king, but to be right. If servant girls, plough-boys and gravel-tossers are with us in a moral issue, Wall street and Washington must come round. They called you a fanalic, sir, but in asserting fair play for black men, you stood behind the Declaration of Independence and Plymouth Rock, behind Hampden and Magna Charta, behind Luther and Jesus, behind human nature and the throne of Infinite Truth.

men who brought Magna Charta to Bunker IIII, the same hands that smoked with the blood of British tyrants, spread the shield of Federal law over the slave pens of the South. Within the same year, the first slave ship cursed the soil of Virginia, and the free feet of the Pilgrims consecrated Plymouth Rock. From those two opposite points have arisen two hos-tile, belligerent, defant types of society; or rather, a cocket and a choos; the one right and broadening tile, belligerent, defant types of society; or rather, a society and a chaos: the one rising and broadening into the freest, purest, most energetic and beneficent civilization known to history, the other treading under its impious feet all the guaranties of human rights which the toil and agony of ages have erected, would make the Republic itself a stepping-stone whence to vault into the throne of a universal slave empire. This conflict now raging through the Republic is simply, then, the old battle between despotism and the people—feudalism against the free cities, Cavaliers against Roundheads, old Sarum against Manchester. What the Tarquins were to Bonne, what the Haps-

What the Tarquins were to Rome, what the Hape what the larquins were to home, what the inspa-burghs are to Hungary, what the Stuaris were to England, what George the Third was to the Colonies, that slaveholders are to the States. As a portion of the people, I do you the honor to suppose that you do not intend to be abolished. Well, then, abol-ish slaveholders!—for one of you must go under. (Ap-

ish anyeloiders —tor one of you must go under. Applanted.)

As you said, sir, in the opening, this is the progress in national affairs since the war. Happly, Southern interests among us are at somewhat of a discount. The explanation of it is this. The democratic masses of the North have been mide to face the music; have been brought in collision with their natural, despote emises of the South. But it is not so much a change of matients and principles as a bease of missions. the silver slipper. "When rogues fall out, honest men come to their own." Herein is the hope of the slave. That is why you have thought that this roll of Federal drums, crossing the continent with the morn-ing light, will yet end in the grand chorus of the ne-

blows, is supersected by the commer at auto-unplumed by the aword, and "Othello's occupation gone," this Society may adjourn to heaven on the wings of jubilee. True, the negro's freedom was always assured. Launching a great principle, aboli-tion, from the first, was only a question of time—how long these children of the Declaration of Independ-ence could resist self-evident truth, could defy the wings of jubilee. True, the negro's freedom was a laways assured. Launching a great principle, abolistic, from the first, was only a question of time—how long these children of the Declaration of Independence could resist self-evident truth, could defy the laws of nature, stem the title of sevents, and fight up against the frowning wrath of God's retribution. Here a refittent ripple, there a wave breaks and rolls back, but the great flood steadily advances. The cause, which has gone through England, which has gone through England, which has gone through France, Holland, Turkey, Russis; the gone of judget and the proposed at transpled and before the proposed and This is the Fourth of July—a day that smacks of cartiquake and revolution; a day remindful of events which appealed from expediency and tradition to the inner facts of nature, from governments to justice, from men to man. Granting all that is claimed for the birth-hour of a great people, that the Declaration of Independence might be the programme of the milenium even, the Abolitionists long ago leapt into this pulpit to preach repentance to Democratic oppressors and deliverance to their enslaved victime. ter; stand from under! (Applause.) Moreover, the late rapid and determined strides of this cause, com-pared with its early halting progress, bespeak the

"A stumbler stumbles least in rugged way."

Our country never walked so erect as in the present calamity. The suppression of the foreign slave trade, abolition in the District, the consecration of the Territories to freedom, and the spirit of the age, electric with free ideas, floating through every creviou and fissure of its shattered system, reveal the beginning of the end of slavery.

Then we have a President who at least fries to represent the people. This confidence is life.

of the earnounces the work of years, perhaps of the end of slavery.

Then we have a President who at least fries to represent the people. This confidence in his executive ability and good intentions, this general applicates are second, ascending to pull down the There is so much downwardness in human re, so dishonestly and effectually did the fathers, demanded impartial liberty, confer slavery, that Rotwithstanding this fast, none of the dally papers also had the fathers or courtesy to make the slight ference to the meeting, excepting the Couries, which characteristic meakedly, and of it—"We intended his partial seatiset.

A reminisher, is order to have that income the control of the course of the dally papers to some of the proceedings at the nead region meet the fathers, is order to have that income the course of the dally papers to some of the proceedings at the nead region meet the life of tyrant, to the slave clauses of the Constitution of 20, wettingly or unwritingly, consigned the weaker race to chairs, may it be the good fortune of Abraham Lincoln, by tearing out that "arrises as good as proceedings at the neaderly, and the clause proceedings, at expension, and given proceedings, at expension of the cause of human nature." (Applause.)

Orsini's dagger and Garabaldi's sword; while the ultimate argument for emancipation with Alexander of Russia is the thin film separating his feet from the flery gulf of insurrection. But let not these hallelujahs take you off your feet. We are not yet out of the woods. Neither an efficient government, nor late successes, nor good intentions of the President, cau redeem an impenitent pro-slavety people. Good intentions! "Hell is paved with good intentions." We have passed the "slough of despond," but not Apollyon or the valley of humiliation. Grave in victory, cheerful in defeat, you will "think nothing done while anything remains undone." When Illinois tory, cheerful in defeat, you will "think nothing done while anything remains undone." When Illinois flares a new code of atrocious black laws in the face of the age,—when manacled fugitives from the marble steps of the Capitol are handed back to bondage,—when millions are in chains yet recognized as legal by a Republican Administration,—when slavery is strong enough, holding one race under its feet, and keeping 20,000,000 of another, race at bay, to decimate the finest army raised in modern times,—it is no time for Abolitionists to resign. So long as the best President can merely represent an unregenerate people, so long as that capillary column of water in the White House can only belance the ocean without, I prefer to be-

nere in God rather than in Abraham Lincoln,—to ap-peal to the eternal moral sense of the people, which was before governments, and will survive them. But a little while ago, you recoiled with horror from Federal officers. They would apologize for slavery, hunt fugitives, raise mobs, and all because they achunt fugitives, raise mobs, and all because they accepted the Government as a fixed fact, with all its respectable crimes. Well, stripping the Democrats of
their official robes, the Republicans have crept into the
same poisoned shirt. May we not fear lest they lose
their souls also? In Boston, it is yet to be proved
whether or no there is a path from the Custom House
to Heaven. I allow the Republican party has done
well. It attempted all that could be done inside of our
Government, and girdling slavery with the fire of nonextension until the scorpion should sting itself to death, extension until the scorpion should sting itself to death, it was an earnest and heroic effort on the part of the people to do the best thing with the institut people to do the best thing with the institutions on hand. The reason Massachusetts reaches over Beacon street and Harvard College, and lifts Henry Wilson into the Senate of the United States, is not from any young America recklessness or want of respect for cultured dignity, as the heartless scholarship of the Courier affirms, but because there has been more ef-

gulfa and will overwhelm this Administration, unless it speaks for liberty. I was going to take Mayor Wightman for a target, but if he were not too dirty to tough, he is not worth the powder. (Laughter and applause.) Let the people of Massachusetts repeat and emphasize that protest by redecting Mr. Andrew as Governor (applause); and if you would have your trumpet at Washington give no officertain sound, see to it that Charles Summer next winter is returned to the leadership of the Senate. (Prolonged applause.) But outside and above politice is the party of justice outeast and execrated as "radicals," "funatics," "in-fidels," "traitors;" cursed by the Church, lampooned by the Press, hunted by the Government; for thirty years treading alone the wine-press of national wrath, the party of justice will make their way over every obstacle, against every foe, by the Constitution or in spite of the Constitution, through the Union or over the Union, to break the last fetter upon the continent.

If this war is to be fought with Northern treasur If this war is to be fought with Northern treasure and Northern blood, ought it not to be fought with Northern ideas? ("Aye, aye?") Granting war to be right, until that Yankee sword, which now lightens on the black front of the South, means liberty, it is murderous, the disgrace of the nation and the age. (Applause.) I would have Massachusetts put her foot down; say to the President, "Not another dollar or nother men until your decree expensionation." (An another man until you decree emancipation." (Ap-planse.) God in his mercy will send defeat and dis-aster, even to the slaying of the first born of, all your households, unless this nation lets His people go. Gen. Hunter understands this question, and responds to the impudent resolution of Wickliffe by promising, before November, to cram 50,000 black troops down the throat of Kenneky. (Loud anylanse)

will never be guilty of a disinterested motive, this tendency to forget the negro, even among Abolitionists, to merge everything in Union, to make Human Rights a mere bob to the kite of political success, between the company and alarment of the company and alarment of the company and t tendency to forget the negro, even among Abolitionists, to merge everything in Union, to make Human Rights a mere bob to the kite of political 'subcess, betrays an alarming distrust of justice and human nature—more faith in Diabolism than in Divinity. It is a feeling that God is not quite strong enough to take us through this crisis; we must lean on the Devil a little, free institutions, is Slavery. Then, in the name of (Laughter.) I distrust this cry of "Union." It is a Union under which families are sundered at the auction-block, and women sold for prostitution; a Union under which tottering, fainting age, and tender, bean under which tottering, fainting age, and tender, bean construction of the poverty and woes of this, of the black under which tottering, fainting age, and tender, bean constructions.

cer cashiered for his love of slavery? Fre

Mr. George Drayen. I would like to ask the speaker why he wants us to send back Charles Summer, who speaks so highly of President Lincoln, when he can use such language against him?

Mr. HEYWOOD. In order that Mr. Sumner, by his Territorial doctrine, South (Applause.)

Territorial doctrine, may annihilate the slaveholding South (Applause.)

Emancipation is the method of peace and civilization—the only name under heaven by which we can live, it kills the slaveholder, and saves the man. I would have let the South go out; or, rather, repudiated her on moral grounds. The policy of the Anti-Slavery Society, for seventeen years, to dissolve the Union in behalf of liberty, to cast out slaveholders as other criminals, is the most honeat, direct, practical and statesmanlike method of solving this question yet proposed. The North wants to marry the South-Well, she won't have you, and what are you going to do about it? We are two nations, and the sword, which never heals the wounds it makes, which is never wreathed in myrtle—the sword can never make us one nation. The war is no cure; it only announces the disease, that the physician may appear. You cannot illuminate men's minds by letting daylight through their bodies. As religious reformers, the sword, except to be excerated, is beneath your notice. The time will come when to wear a sword will be a greater disgrace than to hold slaves. You may think that fanatical, but I bring truth, not applogy. Conquest confers no right. If my fist is bigger than yours, is that any proof that my heart is larger or my brain clearer? We must rule the South, not by the weight of our fist, but by superior ideas, larger philanthropy, more beneficent civilization; for if this nation cannot come back to the basis of justice, God grant that it may sink forever from the sight of men! (Applause.) But to hold the South on the basis of force, even, you

is defant. Slavery and Rebellion, one in life and love in death cannot be divided. Hang the leaders Hang the leaf, and leave the tree! Hang the incident, and leave the cause! Rather plack up the thing by the roots, and brandish it in triumph over the ene-my. If, as Mr. Vice President Stephens says, slavery is the foundation of the rebellion, then one simple airy word-Emancipation-dropped in, knocks the

tive Slave bills, they tried Nebraska swindles, the Dred Scott decision, bludgeoning Senators, secession; and, in Boston, the mobocratic waves clapping their hands above the City Hall and the State all who dared lisp the name of John Brown, by the unseen omnipotence of this idea, in embattled legions were hurled against alaveholders in the tune of "Glory, Hallelujah!" This is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in the eyes of the Courier. (Laugher.) Oh no; to "keep step to the music of the Union," you must keep step to the music of the negro. In all your pride of arts and arms, the sheen of victory, the heroism of defeat, the black shine of the negro's counterance alone reflects the amile of sheen of victory, the heroism of defeat, the black shine of the negro's countenance alone reflects the smile of Heaven. "Pharach sits upon the throne, but Joseph is governor over all Egypt." Colonize the slaves! Colonize the Rocky mountains! It cannot be done. We do not want to do it, for we must have the negroes as a metropolitan police to hold the South. We shall yet have those cotton States represented at Washington by black faces instead of black hearts. (Applanse.)

In Conway's vigorous phrase, "The war will never be over till slavery is over." [Mr. BURLEIGH.—Until

Union under which families are sundered at the auction-block, and women sold for prostitution; a Union under which tottering, fainting age, and tender, bears ifful youth, are hunted with bloodhounds; a Union under which men are burned give for their love of liberty, and which for two generations has been a death's head and cross-bones erected above the grave of Freedom. This nation has furgotten God. The tyrannic dogma of the Stuarts, due yo from the suphaltic contempt of two centuries, and robed in Republican ermine, is abroad here. We say, not "the king can do no wrong"—the is out of fashion; but the majority can do no wrong—the Union can do no wrong—the army can do no wrong. In Mr. Dickens's phrase, we "digity all our favorite vices us institutions." Any respectable rascality may be "voted up or down." I would not attack the President; from my baby level I could not fling a spear so high. I know his policy; it is to go to heaven backwards; to drift with the die of events; "to float, and let the current find the way"—

"To blow the villains all sky high, But do it with economy."

(Laughter.) Yet from anything uttered by the Commander-in-Chief so far, the Federalarmy to-day is fighting for as really a zelfish object as the Confederate army. I know it is an unpleasant thing to say, chiefly uppleasant because it is true. Many an officer has been cashiered for his love of liberty; where is the

ance of mother is worth a pound of clergy," my to aid proverb. So in our trouble we must go but a first principles, back to justice, back to imperial la-try, back to the laws of God, until we can make lette. (Loud applause.)

The President said it gave him great pleasure in a

The President said it gave him great pleasure in troduce, as the next speaker, one of the extiles as most devoted advocates of the cause of the expenditure of the expenditure of the expenditure of the expenditure of the expensive of the expensi

Mr. McKirk (who was warmly applanded) provided to give a very interesting and most economic sketch of his recent visit to Port Royal and Bester, with reference to the "contrabunds," and the elsa tional and industrial efforts making in this best tional and industrial efforts as this remains useful. Honor and industrial cross making in their belof [We defer its publication, at his request, until he shall be able to revise and confiplete it.] An original hymn, by CAROLINE A. Mison of Fitchburg, was then sung; and it being I o'cleck to meeting adjourned for a social pic nic till half part; P. M.

For the remainder of the proceedings, see

## THE BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS AT THE MOUND CITY DISASTER.

MOUND CITY DIBASTER.

Colonel Fitch bears testimony, in his official to port, to the brutality of the rebels at the Mored (and the More of the Colones of the Chicanasi cas mercial says of the scene, after the explosion—"In the confusion of the moment, some 60 mercial says of the scene, after the explosion—will be confusion of the moment, some 60 mercial says of the scene of the more whom we are sure were drowned or murderd—the enemy's sharp-shooters literally picking off on perfellows while they were swimming and strugglage the water for life.

When the accident occurred, Master Dominy to standing out forward on the starboard says of the water for life.

(the only man then on the deck, Capi, Rely bay at his post in the pilot-house), giving order size at his post in the pilot-house), giving order size.

(the only man then on the deck, Capt. Kely lead at his post in the pilot-house.) giving order size the hall of cannon, rifle and muskerty slot. It covering the flow of steam, Dominy pulled of its coat, with which he covered his head, and beged in men, 'For God's sake not to jump overtound. In extremely support to the stern, waved his handkershif is the guaboats below to come up and to us the fault Mound City out from under the rebel battern—which were playing or pounders—which were playing on he very lain at the time. While signalling the gunbots to up, the handkerchief was shot out of his land. In fast as he pulled the men out of the water at stern of the Mound City, the enemy's sharp-shots shot them down."

stern of the Mound City, the enemy's sharp-home shot them down."

Of the terrible sufferings that were undergote the victims he says:—

"The agonizing scene cannot be degrided a imagined. Here lay the bodies of some tree man, scalded to death, others with their majes bodies severed asunder by the fatal shot.

The gun deck was literally strewn with fina a to 80 others, who, being badly scalded and brain disfigured, were tearing off their clothing, said strings of bleeding flesh daugling from their imperends, hands, arms, and lacerated bodies, and ut eyes burned out and closed, crying out for the help—water, give me water, water—save me. "Oh' kill me, shots and the same water, water water water water water water water as we will lie!" Tell my wife how I died," and numeros pitide clamations and pathetic appeals of the chares The features of all were wonderfully distort Many could not be recognized by the most in mate friends. We pray to God we may never has occasion to look on such a scene again.

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