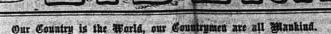
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J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1642.

Refuge of Oppression.

ABOLITIONISM OVERT TREASON.

be best minds of the country have decided that sinds of the country have decided that of State Sovereignty is not more pestisperpetuity of the Republic than Abolfis former is the parent of secession; the
the growth of secession by its loud faihas openly taught that the "Constitupes with hell," and at the present motirely engaged in the dissemination of
lich are eminently subversive of the naat of itels. Abolitonism is much worse.

The excess of guilt in the latterseruption into bloody rebellion. Hadin met by armed force when it was in

st, the rebellion had ended long since;
sell be apprehended that the negroe-worsell be apprehended that the negroe-woron had ended long sales, ended that the negro-wor-ring a similar observation fanatical enough for any n or a John of Leyden ato revolution against the cipation of the black. If John Brown lead them into revolution against the black. If not been promptly recalled, his friends would, probably, have gone to a most.

The conduct of Phelps and the utmost intermoved the promptly that the property of th The conduct or ntiment; and the late insensate pre-inter has made them act with a spir tion of Huster has made them actively subsid-tred to the Union that will not easily subsid-are public facts. In presence of them, who does with the multitude they animate ry legislation. It no it come no.

ion in the North. Fanau.

The Pilot has some inattentive
et its articles against the Abolially severe. We acknowledge ceedingly severe. We acknowled aputation; but our antagonism has ct for the Constitution of the Unit we have never said anything again sue that was not deserved, a Enemies to the wholeness checked not, the country will smart consequence. In the case was Governor. Andrews to the President but a refusal to give s to the Union—but an Abolition proclams. Hanter should be maintained? The "sersey" is a fiction. Abolitionism is not. 17 man's duty to oppose it.—Boston Pilot.

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THE EMANCIPATION ELEMENT.

THE EMANOIPATION

It is unhappy for our country, that such an atroious coarse as that of the vulgar Chandler, of Michipa, or of the radicals in general, should be tolerated
as a moment by any friend to President Lincoln.
If they had the power, they, at this hour, would
lock the wheels of Government, unless the Presicler would yield to their infernal schemes. Do not
the set publicly declare, here in Boston, that, not a
man more should be raised, and not a dollar more
should be rated, and not a dollar more
about the president Lincoln throws out
a predamation of universal emancipation? Are

nds of President Lincoln will do servi

Representatives and Senators—by exhibiting an argument and overbearing course unworthy the giganize power of the free States—seem to be bent on driving these Border States into rebellion. Their abounable course is inexplicable on any other abounable course is inexplicable on any other heavy. All honor to Collamer and Browning and Cowan and Diven and Thomas, with a goodly band of other Republicans, for the manly rebukes they have administered to obviously unconstitutional whemes! If there be the depression in the public and, beyond a question this terrible course of the fanging in Congress and out of Congress has created it. It is so gigantic a breach of public-faith, that no wooder men begin to doubt whether there is meaning in language—whether there is such a thing as solemn public faith.—Boston Post.

Selections.

GENERAL MOCLELLAN.

The campaign of Western Virginia in the summer of 1851 brought Gen. Geo. B. McClellan prominently before the people of the United States. His despatches were written in modest, terse English commending their author as a master of chaste composition. We have learned since that they written pobably by his Adjutant, and not by him self, as is evident by their comparison with his recent ones, and especially that singular document his address to the army in February, when about to march on Manassas. Besides, Gen. McClellan's on his address to the army in Pebruary, when about to march on Manassa. Besides, Gon McClellan's un varying success in his first campaign, and his alleged disregard of all stiff formalities, (wearing an awk ward slowhed hat on the field of hattle,) went fat to lead all to the conclusion that he was the Mose called of God to lead us over the Red. Sea, an through the Wilderness of the Slaveholders' rebellion At the time of his call to the chief command, or own estimate of the man was quite as high as the entertained for him by the rest of the people; and which we hat the wait-and-prepare policy, drawn or

ned and finished in its details, according to the orig-inal draft. So many things depend upon contin-gencies that the thing is impossible. Hence, Gene-rals like Napoleon and Garibaldi fight in a style that sets the rules of war, at defiance, showing plainly that the art of insuring success at arms cannot al-ways be learned in the schools, but is mainly a natrals like Napous...
sets the rules of war a...
that the art of insuring success ...
ways be learned in the schools, but is me...
ural gift. McClellan's slow sieging mode of adva...
is ostensibly sale and sure, (because slow,) but nothing is farther from the fact. For instance, his plan of advance upon Richmond, instead of marching raporal of advance upon Richmond, instead of marching in the whole peninsula between the approximation of the whole peninsula between the approximation of the control of t of advance upon Richmond, instead of marching raprapilly by way of the Rappahannock, seems to have contemplated a multitudinous army of operation that would sweep the whole peninsula between the James and York rivers, exposing his line to be cut in two at any point, as has taken place. The very slowness of his advance gives the enemy the chance for reinforcement and concentration against him. There has been no time since last November that a rapid march upon Richmond would not have brought the rebels out of their advanced intrenchments at Manassas and Yorktown, without the trouble of trenching. As soon as Columbus at the West was flanked by the battles of Somerst and Fort Donelson, that place had to be abandoned. The same was true of Island No. 10 and Nashville. But McClellan seems to have invaded the South very much as Xerxes marched on Greece, relying on the greatness of his army, and not as Garibaldi assailed Sicily with a handful of men, trusting to moral appliances and bold fighting. For nearly a year he has been at the head of the army of the East, and yet he has fought but one battle, where he made a sudden strategic assault upon the enemy—the battle of Hanover. In every other fight, he has been attacked by the enemy, and fought—as all such must do—at disadvantage. Now, why have Grant, Thomas, Pope, Rosecranz, Burnside, Michell, and almost every other subordinate commander, been driving the rebels before them, while he and Halleck have been digging and trenching against the wily enemy, who at his leisure perfects his schemes of rapid concentration to overwhelm them with disaster? We have no evidence to believe that Gen. McClellan's forte is fighting; or perhaps it may be that Bull Run exists as a perpetual terror to him. We are free to confess, however, that finding himself in a swamp, where his non were falline were all the men were falline were and the men wanny, where his non were falline were and the men wanny where his

peen nearly as strongly entrenenes in put as before; and if the war goes on anoth there will not be a slave in any rebellio McClellan's greatness as 'a general may'e, this: That he suffers the cauldron to boil charm shall be broken by emancipation, we people are itearly as stopidly set against, as of old. So we are doubly armed, and awa with a calm trust in Divine Providence-town Republican.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CONSUMMATE FOLLY.

•

GALLING ALL HANDS.

Unless we strangely misread the signs of the tim great change in the manner of prosecution the ch, even to their minds, has become indispensa-Henceforward, we feel assured, the nation in dire extremity will reject no proffered service, will call all her loyal children to her rescue, even-odling the "servants born in her house," as did patriarch Abraham. To to this time, the Slave Power now in rebellion inst the Union has had the sole use of the four lions of our people held in bondage. A blind senseless prejudice, born of slavery, and its

NATIONAL POLICY.

MR. EDITOR,-Much is said about the Union

fall.

A little more than a year ago, about twenty planters assembled at a tayern in Alabama to discuss politics. Pro-slavery rose to intense heat: the Xankees were cursed, and the whole party, except one clamored for secession and war. This exception was an old planter, a wise and thoughtful man, a slaveholder, and a man of influence. They demanded his opinion, for he was suspected of being a Free State man. "If you enter upon this war," said the old man, "you will be beat—I tell you so." A shower of invectives came down upon him. Again they demanded his reason for saying they would be beaten. "Because," said the old man, "the North has twice as many men; the Union is right, and they have all good men on their side; and again more than all, they have God on their side." "And who," they furiously demanded, "is on our side?" "I'll tell ye plainly," said the old man; "you've got them cursed Spaniards in Cuba, the Democratia parly, and the devil!" The old man escaped for that time. This conversation was heard and related by a Northern man, who lodged for that night in the same tavern, and who then did not anticipate the war.

war.

The old planter did not see that the Departy in less than a year, after making even ble concession to the South, would buckle mor, and battle in the front ranks for the tion of the Union and the crushing out of the lion; but in regard to the other two all South, he was quite right.

My oninion, you know, has always been, it is not the control of the control

GEN. WALLACE ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

On Wednesday night, 8th inst., about 11 o'clock, a number of Indianians tendered Maj.-Gen. Lew. Wallace a screnade at his quarters at the National Hotel in Washington. An unusually large concurse was present on the occasion. After several national airs by the band, Gen. Wallace made his appearance upon the balcony, when he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheering. In the course of a very spirited and telling speech, which was warmly

policy we may not touch them—not mol We will leave them upon your farms to you agree to leave us 4,000,000 of operation our farms, in our shops, unmolested? suppose that Jefferson Davis would agree ("No!") Yet he would have to agree to equality of advantage was established bet (Applause.) Jefferson Davis is a better produce he is a descorate man. (Applause

We cannot forbear repeating the closing remark of the General:—

SLAVERY A CONTINUAL CONSPIRACY.

The Atlantic Monthly, for June, contains a value historic paper on "The Horrors of St. Domin

Slavery is a continual conspiracy. Its life de lands, by incling and turn-tuning the Rudels personal variations of the fairly tark to first blood of the personal variations of the fairly tark to first blood of the personal variations of the personal variati

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER.

In his late able speech in the U.S. Senate

In his late able speech in the U. S. Senate—
Mr. Chandler referred so the fact that the Committee on the Condact of the War had been engaged in investigation, and had collected a deal of evidence. Referring to the battle of Bull Run, he said there was a column of 20,000 under Patterson, ordered either to stack the enemy, or else keep him engaged so he could not reinforce at Manassa. Patterson the could not reinforce at Manassa. Patterson the could not reinforce at Manassa. Patterson the could not reinforce the managed so he could not reinforce at Manassa. Patterson that some context was that Johnston received no reinforcements, and had less force thas Patterson. The reason of the loss of the battle of Bull Run was the delay from Thursday till Sunday by reason of the quartermaster's supplies not coming; the delay of Sunday morning in consequence of Keyes' brigade not getting in position; the arrival of Johnston's reinforcements; the disaster in placing a hattery a thousand yards in advance, and mistaking a rebel regiment for a battery support, and the failure to bring up the reserve at the criffical time. But the losses of Bull Run were small, and the people rallied, till on the 10th of December the roll was 130,485 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, and mostly intended for General Burnside, all under command of General MecCellan. He then referred to the battle of Bull's Bulf, reading the orders to Devens and Colonel Baker, showing that Baker supposed there were 40,000 men within twelve miles of him; and there was no evidence of rashness on the part of Colonel Baker, except exposing his own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major John Dix, who said that a very few men in reinforcement would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Blisf, and this gallant officer offered to go if they would let him have a company of one hundred men. The nemy's batteries were in a wood, and it was difficult to tell what their force was.

Mr. Chandler continued his reunarks, and read from the testimony of the gen

from the testimony of the general officers concerning the battle of Ball's Bluff to the effect, that reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edward's Ferry, but McCall and Smith were ordered to fall back at the very time Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edward's Ferry, though the distance was short. General Stone swears there were never any mounted guns between Edward's Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the order must answer to God for the slaughter of the brave men in that fight. After this wholesale murder, the whole army of the Potomac retired, except from in front of Washington. He then read further testimony, showing that the Navy Department applied to the War Department for 4000 men to hold Matthias Point, and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agreed to send men, and vessels were gathered there by the Navy Department, but the troops here were not sent by the appointed time, and the Navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department, as much as he could with this plan, but Gen. McClellan objected becase be feared that the arrangements for landing could not be made. Thus, he said, the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the Capital besieged by a force at no time half that of the United States. In December, the nation began to clamor for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity of some movement, and the President and Cabinet were in favor of for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity of some movement and the President and Cabinet were in favor o some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. McClellan that a move would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into winter quar-ters, and he did not. Our brave men spent the win-ter in canyas tents. At last, in January, the Pres-dent grayan order to a forward and that classics. Gen. McClellan that a move would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into winter quarters, and he did not. Our brave men spent the winter in canya's tents. At last, in Jánuary, the President gave an order to go forward, and that glorious event took place at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Newbern, &c., and do-nothing strategy seemed to give way to work, and the day of spades, pickaxes and shovels was over. On the 22d of February, the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last on the 16th of March it did move under the protest of the commander. On the 10th of March that army numbered 230,000 men by musket roll. They marched on Manassas, and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy less than 40,000 quietly moved away. At a council of wareight generals voted not to advance on Manassas, but leave the enemy there, and sneak around by Annapolis. Seven out of eight of these generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. McClellan. But the Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why the magnifecent army of 230,000 did not march on Richmond, no one knows, but at last McClellan divided the army, and sailed for Fortress Monroo. The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned General Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend. Washington, and not a single gun mounted on wheels, and part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized. He (Chandler) then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April, 120,000 men were sant down to McClellan, then Franklin's division was sent, 12,000 more; the 1st of June, McCall's division, 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe; and last Júne, Shield's division, about 5,000, were sent, making a total of 158,900 men, sent to Gen. McClellan, and yet the treasonable press of the country have been howling against the Secretary of War been sent to Gen. McClellan, and yet the treason s got all the reinforcements they could raise by im-pressment, and for the army from Corinta to come, and then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing; but instead of rein-forcing there, they ordered a retreat, and that is strategy. We lost ten thousand men there digging trenches, and then left those trenches without firing a gun, and the army was ordered to advance on the gunboats instead of Richmond. He said he knew he should be denounced for making these disclosures, but he thought the country ought to know the facts, and only traitors and fools would denounce him.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

The following letter from Charles Sumne was read at the great war meeting in New York city last week:

".Washington, July 14.

Dear Sin:—I welcome and honor your patriotic efforts to arouse the country to a generous, determined, irresistible unity in support of our government; but the Senate is still in session, and my present post of duty is here. A Senator cannot leave his post, more than a soldier.

But absent or present. The

ent post of duty is here. A Senator cannot leave his post, more than a soldier.

But sheent or present, the cause in which the people are to assemble has my God-speed, carnest, devessed, affectionate, from the heart. What I can do life me do. There is no work which I will not memorie, if so I may serve my country.

These must be unity of hands and of hearts too, that the republic may be lifted to the sublime idea of a true commonwealth, which we are told "ought to be as one hope Christian personage, one mighty growth and statews of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in bods." Oh! sr, if my feeble voice could reach my fellow-countrymen, in their worksheps, in the streets, in the fields, and wherever they used together; if for one moment I could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whese tones should sound and reverberate throughout the land, I would sunsheps, in the streets, in the heats, and wherever they make together; if for one moment I could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whose tones should sound and reverberate throughout the land. I would summon all, forgetting prejudice and turning away from vilamerror, to help unite, quicken and invigorate our com-

mon country,—most beloved now that it is most im-perilled,—to a compactness and bigness of virtue in just proportion to its extended dominion, so that it should be as one lugs Christian personage, one mighty growth and stature of an honest man, instinct

mighty growth and stature of an honest man, insting with all the singleness of unity. Thus inspired, the gates of hell cannot prevail against as.

To this end, the cries of faction must be silenced and the wickedness of sedition, whether in print of public speech, must be suppressed. These are the Northern allies of the rebellion. An aroused am a man and the wickedness of sedition, whether in print of the property of the rebellion of the series of the rebellion. An aroused am a midganat peop e, with iron heel, ought to tress out the serpent, so that he can neither his nor sting. With such a concord, God will be pleased, and He will give to our beneficent government that blessed inspiration, better than any newly raised levies, by which the rebellion shall be struck in its single valuerable part; by which that colossal abomination which was its original mainspiring, and its present motive-power, shall be overthrown, and by which the cause of the Union shall be linked with that divine justice whose weapons are of celestial temper.

God bless our country! and God bless all who now serve it with singleness of heart!

I have the honor to be, dear sir, Your faithful servant,

Charles Gould, Esq., Sec'y of Select Committee.

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1832

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

The Anniversary of British West India Emancip ed in the usual manner at Islani

tion will be celebrated in the usual manner at ISLAND GROVY, ABINGTON, on FRIDAY, August 1st, in Mass MERTINO, under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery-Society.

No event in history is more deserving of special commemoration than this—transforming, as it did, nearly a million of chattel slaves into free British subjects, by act of Parliament, in obedience to a regenerated public sentiment, through long years of Anti-Slavery agitation—and demonstrating, as it has done, the safety and beneficence of immediate emancipation on the largest scale; even under the most adverse circumstances,—to the confusion and ignominious expocumstances,—to the confusion and ignominious expo-sure of all the prophesiers of evil consequences, and to the triumphant vindication of the atrociously ca lumniated negro race.

The friends of liberty, who desire to witness a still

nobler jubilee in our own Slavery-cursed land, will we doubt not, make their arrangements to be present as far as practicable, in order to make the occasion in strumental to the furtherance of the sacred cause of human rights, without regard to the accidental distinctions arising from complexion or race.

Among the speakers looked for and confidently ex

pected on the occasion are the following:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, H.
C. WRIGHR, WM. WELLS BROWN, JOHN S. ROCK,
ANDREW T. FOSS, Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, and others. An Excursion Train on the Old Colony Rail road will leave Boston at 9 o'clock, A. M. Leave Plymouth 9.20, A. M., stopping at usual way stations RETURNING, leave the Grove at 5 1-4 P. M.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will convey par sengers, on that day, to and from the Abington Grove at the following rates, being the same as upon forme

years:—
Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quinc and Braintree,—to the Grove and back,—for adults, cents; children, 25 cents.

Plymouth, and all way stations not already mentio

to the Grove and back half the usual e-

Excursion tickets good on other trains. Should the day prove stormy, the meeting will be held in the Town Hall, adjacent to the Grove, so that

there will be no interruption of the pro-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, JR. ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, BRIGGS ARNOLD, SAMUEL DYER,

A BETRAYED COUNTRY.

Since the capture of Fort Sumter by the South control and experience of Fort counter by the South-ern traitors in arms, and the subsequent call of the Government for seventy-five thousand volunteers to vindicate its lawful supremacy, there has been an im-mense disparity between the contending parties on the score of numbers, resources, wealth and power. At first, a single Gulf State—South Carolina—boldly At first, a single Gulf State—South Carolina—boldly hoisted the flag of rebellion; then four, and finally six more States joined her, and organized themselves into an independent Confederacy—making eleven slave States arrayed against nineteen free States, with Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri in a divided condition. At whatever disadvantage the Government was taken at the outset by the conspirators, its means of them tion. At whatever disadvantage the Government was taken at the outset by the conspirators, its means of defence were boundless. Fifteen months have elapsed, and though an army of nearly a million of men has been brought into the field, and a thousand million of dollars expended, to uphold the Union, no essential progress has been made in reducing the revolted States to obedience. On the contrary, the recognition of their independence by France and England is a matter of daily probability, and the Capital of the Nation is safe only because surrounded by almost impregnable fortifications and a strong military force. The great army before Richmond, under General McClellan, has been compelled to make a disastrous retreet, with immense compelled to make a disastrous retreat, with immense compelled to make a disastrous retreat, with immense loss of men and stores, some twenty-five miles from the swamps of the Chickahominy to the banks of the James river, and finds safety temporarily only under the fire of the gun-boats. Of that army, seventy thousand, within ten months, have melted away—killed, wounded, sick and missing—and the Government has signified to the loyal States the pressing necessity that exists for three hundred thousand additional troops. teers, it will be necessary to resort to a general sys-tem of drafting. Every thing is at a stand still; en-thusiasm has nearly become extinguished; and the hitherto most hopeful are beginning to sink into a state

of despondency.

To what is this state of things owing? Not to any thing the rebels have done, or are capable of doing, by themselves. Before an efficient Government and a united North,—Generals who are equally competent and earnest, and an army inspired by the sentiments of impartial liberty,—they would be swept away like chaff before the whirlwind. But the Government is, practically, false to itself—blind as a bat to its true line of policy—stumbling, halting, prevaricating, irresolute, weak, besotted—disposed to trust the management of its armies to the bitter and uncompromising enemies of the administration, and to keep in subordinate stations or promptly to ottracise its most energitic and reliable friends. The Northern house is fearfully divided against itself, in spite of all surface unanimity; and "a house divided against itself cannot stand." A growing treasonable spirit is visible in every direction; and traitors, under the guise of loyalty, are every where in systematic and designed conspiracy to restore the reign of satune democracy, in order to proffer the most humilisting terms of peace and union to the rebels, and to place the destiny of the republic once more in their blood stained hamos, with despotic power surpassing all antecedent usurpation. The democratic party at the North is essentially as treasonable a party in spirit and purpose as exists in any part of the revolted South, and incomparably more to be detexted and feared by every true friend of his country. While simulating particitism, it is rotten with treachery. Its rank and file, with few exceptions, are composed of the most ignorant, deeps rate and degraded portion of the population, and its leaders are as unprincipled demagogues as ever cursed the earth—men capable of comitiving at my villany, and of instigating to the perpetuation of any villany, and of instigating to the perpetuation of any villany, and of instigating to the perpetuation of any villany, and of instigating to the perpetuation of any villany, and of instigating to of despondency.

To what is this state of things owing? Not to any

rds of liberty and the rights of hu of genuine democracy are shamele the party. It goes for the perpe of the four millions now in bondag representation of Northern abolitionism. They show their dirty compliments upon the President (to is discredit) as governed by a truly conservative spin and in all respects faithful to the Constitution; and the same time they boldly declare that so reconcilition with the South can be effected until the Dem cratic party again holds the reins of governme when, of course, "order will reign in Warsaw," a ever terms the traitors choose to dictate will be

missively acceded to, and the most stringent measur adopted, through penal legislation and mob violen to give absolute supremacy to the Slave Power. IS GOV. STANLEY ABETTING TREASON?

So it would seem by the following startling letter So it would seem by the following startling letter just received from a reliable correspondent at New bern, N. C. Read, and be astounded, friends of you country and of free institutions! When is the rebelion to be put down, if such men as Halleck and Starley are to be placed at the head of affairs?

"NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 11, 1862. "From what I have seen and heard of Governor Stanley, I am well satisface that his whole heart, if he has any, is with the rebels, and it is a burning disgrace that he should be allowed to remain as Governor of this State one moment longer. I will give you a few facts as to his course since I have been here. If such a course is continued, it will only tend to fasten closer the fetters of the poor slave, and make slavery supreme. Gov. Stanley allows the officers of the rebel army to come nino Newborn unifer a flar. the rebel army to come into Newbern under a flag of truce, with their families, whom they leave here under the protection of the Governor, while they are absent leading the armies of the rebellion against us These rebel officers are blindfolded when they cros our lines, but at the same time are taken to some o our Generals' quarters, and feasted with wines ar food. And this same Governor Stanley has ordered that all the white families of Newbern within our lines shall be provided with the best of four and food of all kinds, and the best of tea and coffee, at the expense of our Government, while their hus bands and brothers remain in the rebel army. This is creating such a feeling here, that our Quartermasters talk of handing in their resignations. He also allows these same rebels to cart their cotton also allows these same rebels to cart their cotton which they dig out of the ground, (where they ha buried it previous to our arrival,) and ship it to mar ket; and from Washington, N. C., he is protectin them in ahipping lumber, shingles, &c., to the Wes Indies. And all this is done by Massachusetts men under arms; and if we take a prisoner of war, n matter how mean he is, the Governor paroles him Our soldiers are completely disgusted with the whole

postmaster at Newbern ever since our array reaches the city, and he has got the recommendation of the Colonel of our Regiment, Gen. Foster's, and Major General Burnside, and has furnished such bonds as ar General Burnside, and has furnished such bonds as are required. He has even gone further, and has offered to deposit the amount of bonds required, in cash, here in Newbern, to remain on deposit so long as he shall act as postmaster. But Governor Stanley even declines to accept of that, as I have learned from the postmaster this morning, his object being to get in some North Carolina secesh, some miserable lickspit-tie of a tool to overhaul our letters and papers. "These rea forts, and how long we say to like

"These are fact; and how long are we to live under such a milk-and-water rule? I thank God that we were whipped at Richmond; and my prayer is, that we may be defeated in every engagement, till we are ready to do justice to the whole human family; and if we must lose our capital (Washington) bef justice can be done, I for one say, in God's na it come, and come quickly!"

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY

Three hundred thousand men are now as at the call of the President, to place their lives in his hands, and to be sacrificed, if he shall think the good of the country requires it. What is to become of this vast number of men? What are the probabilities in regard to their destiny during the coming year?

They go with the understanding that many of their number are to perish missensity on the leastle-field.

number are to perish miserably on the battle-field many in the camp, many in the hospitals. They are aware of great privations and sufferings to be encoun tered, in daily life, for the term of their enlistment, i their lives shall last so long; and they take the risk of the further (and probably greater) unanticipated pri-vations and sufferings which the war may have in store for them. They leave their private affairs, their business, their families, and give themselves entirely business, their families, and give themselves entirely up to the President, for the good of the country. Surely they do their part. Surely they have a right to expect that the President shall do his part, making some effort and some sacrifice for their sakes, using his legitimate power to protect them, helping them to victory (where that is possible) by the exercise of his high function, instead of by the exposure of their lives. If the President could, by an act of his will, diminish the rebel army at Richmond to one half its preeent number, would it not be his duty to do it! Would not this be imperatively his duty, alike to the besierent number, would it not be his duty to do lt! Would not this be imperatively his duty, alike to the besieg-ing army which has just received so disastrous a check, to the brave volunteers who are going to rein-force it, to their friends at home who yield them to

in charge of its defence and its welfare?

The President con, by a single word, and in a single week, reduce the rebel army to one half its present number.

men capable of consisting at any gating to the perpetration of any coolous, to the overthrow of all the bed oit? Will be make a sacrifice of personal feeling

corresponding with that which the soldiers and the people have made? Will be relinquish his pride of persistency in a course of policy which, tried for more than
a year, has proved abortive?

The course of Abraham Lincoln's administration,
few of the slaves, and can have little nows to the

frightful expenditure of treasure and of blood. A third is argently needed, and there is a third which promises thorough and (comparatively) speedly success. The question is, shall this third one be tried fairly, and be tried now, when it will be so effective in saving the lives of our soldiers before Richmond? During the first six months of his administration, the President tried the experiment of absolute non-interference with slavery. He wished to conciliate both the rebel States and the Border States. He signally failed in both cases.

Since then, he has so far yielded to the necessities of the case, and the urgent requests that have been made him from many quarters, as to make a few moderate, intermittent and fragmentary movements, hocking towards the discouragement of slavery. Moreover, these have not only been few and insufficient, but they have alternated with occasional movements in the opposite direction. And the last specimen of the President's action in regard to slavery has been an unworthy evasion of the just and manly request of Gen. Butler, that some uniform rule be distated from head marries by which both he and Gen. quest of Gen. Butler, that some uniform rule be dic-tated from head-quarters, by which both he and Gen. Phelps may guide themselves, thus avoiding the folly and harm of two diverse courses of policy in the same

department.

The question is, will the President now try a third course, namely, active opposition to slavery, uniformly exercised wherever his civil or military power is operating, all over the country, with the intent of ut-

operating, all over the country, with the intent of utterly exterminating that accursed institution, as far as the United States are concerned?

The question is, will be use the power which clearly, in time of war, belongs to his function, both as President and as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to abolish slavery? Will be make Proclamation, in either or both of these capacities, that SLAYStion, in either or both of these capacities, that SLAYERY 18 ABOLISHED THROUGHOUT THIS NATION? Will be send explicit direction to each station where his naval and military forces are now carrying on the war, announcing this Proclamation, directing that it be there published as extensively as possible, and directing also that the services of black as well as white loyalists shall be accepted and used in every practicable manner towards overthrowing the rebellion? And will be publish in Washington, simultaneously with the Proclamation above-mentioned, the fact that such instructions have been sent, and will at once be acted on, wherever our army or many are operating?

instructions have been sent, and will at once be acted on, wherever our army or navy are operating?

Action like this would be powerfully efficient in
many ways; but I suppose the following would be its
first, its immediate operation:

As soon as the army in Richmond should hear of
these two acts, the issuing of such a Proclamation by
the President, and the order to employ blacks as well
as whites in all the operations of the army and nasy,
both the rebel leaders and the rebel soldiers would see that the danger to their cause was far more threaten ing at their respective homes than at Richmond. And same thing would be seen by the authoritins of the same thing would be seen by the authorities of the rebel States on the Atlantic border, on the Gulf, and on the Mississippi, as soon as the intelligence reach-ed them. The Governors of these States would at once demand the return of all, or a large part, of the troops they had sent to Richmond; and the regiments at Richmond would see that such an order must speed, which we did not be the set of the second of the second of the second properties. ily be given, and that no time was to be lost in ing it. The very first effect of the movement in question by President Lincoln would be a scattering of at least half the army that now defends Richmond, and the result must be our speedy possession of that place, either by capitulation or by a comparatively short and bloodless struggle. Does not the President's duty to the Three Hundred Thousand imperatively requir this policy? Without this, or something equivalen

this policy? Without this, or something equivalent to this, are not these brave men marching to sacrifice, and to a secrifice comparatively useless?

I am not now to speak of the many and great advantages of other kinds, and to both races, which would follow the abolition of slavery, but only of the manifold aid which such abolition would give in quelling the rebellion. The first result of such action (probably an immediate result) would be the scatter

ing of the Richmond army.

The second result in order of time would be an o ganization of negro regiments under our commander at the various stations in the Southern country, no only strengthening these stations for all purposes of present action, but enabling us to hold them after the coming sickness shall have prostrated our Norther soldiers. It will be remembered that Gen. Hunter proposed to organize fifty such regiments in his mili-tary department, and that his success in this direction was perfectly satisfactory and encouraging, until the President interfered with him. However superior

resident interreted with aim. Indexer superior our soldiers may be to the negroes in other respects, the latter are superior in power of withstanding the climate. Why should not this superiority be enlisted on our side, and taken away from the enemy's side? This brings us to a third very great service of the movement in question towards the overthrow of the rebellion. All the force, all the numbers, all the manifold canabilities drawn by the proposed method to our ifold capabilities drawn by the proposed method to our side would be so much abstracted from the strength of the enemy. While we refrain from making such a movement, no doubt their boast will remain true, that the slaves are an element of strength in their warfare, always available for the severe labors involved in foraways available for the severe labors involved in for-tification and the movements of armies, and when these services are not required, always useful in the production of food and clothing. To withdraw these benefits from the Confederacy, and to acquire them for the Union, would make an immense change in the

ild remember that, just as this police must scatter the forces of the rebels now o at Richmond, so it must prevent a future concentra-tion of their forces anywhere. As soon as the move-ment is begun of welcoming the negroes to the duties and the rewards of loyalty, from that moment no robel State in which our armies are operating will have a single soldier to spare for the exigencies of any other State, or of the Confederate leaders. From that r ment they must fight in detail, and must be

Let me glance at the reasons commonly urged against a Proclamation, by the President, of the imme-

diate abolition of slavery.

1. It would be unconstitutional.

Answer.—If common sense does not show you that Answer—It common sense does not show you that war overrides Constitutions as well as other ordinary rules, look at reason; look at the elaborate argument of John Quincy Adams, showing conclusively that the proposed action, in time of war, is within the province of the President, as well as within the province of Congress; then, as an exemplification of this, look at the facts of our present war, and observe that the President has done a dozen acts entirely unconstitutional under the avigancies of the areas. tional, under the exigencies of the case; correctly as-suming that the right to make war includes the right to use all means needful for success in it. The Consaming that the right to make war includes the right to use all means needful for success in it. The Con-stitution itself, in providing for war, provides for its subjection to the necessities imposed by war. 2. The people in the North and West would not sus-tain the President in such action.

Answer.—This objection is an inference from insuf-

tain the President in such action.

Answer.—This objection is an inference from insufficient premises. It is true that the people at present do not desire such action, and would not advise it. But they would immediately, and by an overwhelming majority, fall in with a decision of the President to that effect; just as they agreed to his decision, the very reverse of their expective case of Mason and Slidell.

the case of Manon and Sildell.

2. The army would not sustain such action.

Answer—The objection is absurd. Nine officers out of every ten are as ready to obey orders as Gen.

Butler is, even when he dislikes the service in question. And ten will be ready and willing to take the place of every one who may resign. And the soldiers are as ready to obey orders as the officers.

sew of the slaves, and can have little power to incerate them.

Answer.—Granting this now, for the sake of argument, (and I would grant it in no other manner,) such a Proclamation swalf raceh, and would mightly influence, the slaveholding rebels. Let it be remembered that I am urging this movement as powerfully auxiliary to the action of our armies against the armies of the Confederacy. We know very well the superlative power and the contagious character of penic in a slaveholding community. We know that slaveholdors are always fearful of a rising of their slaves, and that they especially dread interposition of any kind from without, in favor of those slaves. We know that our present troubles have sprung from the determination of the rebels that slavery shall grow and strengthen, instead of dwindling or even remaining attsionary. Direct movement against this institution, especially movement proposing its entire cradication, would at once concentrate their energies upon its defence. And they can defend it only by sending their forces to occupy the many and widely separated points where it yould be assailed. And this tomedities need.

forces to occupy the many and widely separated points where it would be assailed. And this immediate rea of a large portion of the Richmond army, to defend every Southern point now occupied or threatened by our troops, is just what we need for the capture of Richmond.

Richmond.

5. The negroes would be useless to us. They are lazy, and will not work; they are cowardly, and will not fight.

not fight.

Answer.—These conclusions also are made from insufficient premises. In the particulars of disliking
hard work when they are to have no pay, and disliking to fight when the odds are overwhelmingly
against them, negroes are exactly like white men.
My opinion is, that they would show a further resemblance to white men, both in working and fighting,
if sufficient inducements were offered them. This is

blance to white men, both in working and fighting, if sufficient inducements were offered them. This is she experiment yet to be tried. Let us try it. If a small proportion of the negroes at Port Royal and Fortress Monroe have shown some indisposition both four working and fighting, it is but fair to remember that they, have had very insufficient assurances of benefit from either. Even the very moderate promises made them of a small reward for their labor have been only partially fulfilled; and they really do not know, to this day, whether they are to be given up to their former masters, or to be held in some sort of bondage by the Government, or to have freedom and recognition as human beings, when the war is over. Until sufficient assurance can be given them, from some quarter, that they are no longer slaves, and no longer exposed to enslavement, they cannot be expectonger exposed to enslavement, they cannot be expec ed to show any special zeal for the Governme army, or its flag. Let that Government issue in their behalf, let that army welcome them as allies and pledge itself to their deliverance, let that flag be the assurance of liberty to all beneath its folds, and we shall see a very different demeanor on their part. Let the experiment be tried. It is for the President to decide whether it shall or shall not be tried.

6. Shall we excite the horrors of insurrection, of servile war, of wholesale massacre? Shall we set the blacks to cutting the throats of white men, wome

and children, throughout the South †

Answer.—The lies insinuated in this objection are like the slaveholding fathers who begat them, "gross as a mountain, open, palpable." The action propose involves the very opposite of all these things, namely a calling of such blacks as can escape from their rebe masters into our camps, to be placed under the orders of our officers, and used by them in conformity with the rules, and under the restrictions, of civilized warfare. Just so much seizure of property and just so much destruction of life as our soldiers now practise, under the orders of their officers. under the orders of their officers, will be pro-

under the orders of their officers, will be practised by the black regiments, when they shall come under the orders of the same officers, and no more. As to revengeful retailation on the part of the blacks at the moment of seizing their liberty, the facts that have been observed and recorded so far in the history of this struggle, the known experience of the tens thousands who have thus far escaped from slave to our army lines, and the new light that has be thrown by this crisis upon the peculiar traits of negro character, all show the falsehood and ground-lessness of the objection above stated. In the records of Port Royal experience there are ten well-authenticated instances of cruel and brutal acts co them, for every one committed by the slave against the master. And it is safe to say that such interference with slavery as I have proposed would prevent ten outrages of white against black, for every one which it caused of black against white.

Thus insufficient are the objections to such actiagainst slavery by the President as would give direct and efficient aid towards the overthrow of the rebel lion. Thus strong are the reasons for comm such action at the present moment. If the Presider shall still shrink from this duty, will not the people by strong, importunate and repeated petitions, augge it to him, and urge it upon him! Will not, at least every man and woman who has a friend in the present army, or among the three hundred thousand recruits now to be raised, join in sending such petitions? Join, at once, before more slaughters shall yet further reduce their number.—c. K. w.

THE PRESIDENT INSULTS THE PEOPLE.

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in Chester County, Pa., having sent a delegation to Washington recently, praying the President to pro-claim emancipation, the President, in reply, is report-ed, by the New York Tribane, as having said:—

"If a decree of emancipation could abolish slavery John Brown would have done the work effectually Such a decree surely could not be more binding upo the South than the Constitution, and that cannot be enforced in that part of the country now. Would proclamation of freedom be more effective?"

This reply from the President is an insult to an in-celligent people. In it he has not given the reasontelligent people. In it he has not given the reasonwhile pretending to give it—for not decreeing emancipation. He is not sincere in the atterance. This is
proved in previous words from his own pen, in his extra Message, wherein he invites the South to sell—as
Wendell Phillips says—and then, in connection, manifestly designs to make himself understood by the
friends of freedom, as threatening the conspirators
that he will take their slaves from them if they don't
cease their hostilities—thus acknowledging he has the
owner that he might long ago have put in force, if it
had been his pleasure—and so giving himself the
criminal contradiction in his present sham pretension
of lacking the power to enforce emancipation. It is
worthy a small lawyer—it is worthy a low, intriguing
politician. It is not worthy a truthful, honest man, in
his rectitude, presiding over and holding the destines
of a great people, in an hour of imminent peril.

The very reason, the only reason, why he cannot
enforce the Constitution in the South, is the fact that he
does not proclaim emancipation. The proclamation of

does not proclaim emancipation. The proclai emancipation would make the double different emancipation would make the double difference ing from one side and adding to the other, in cal force, equal to the number and efficiency half the Southern army now in the field; and, ing from one side and adding to the other, in numerical force, equal to the number and efficiency of one half the Southern army now in the field; and, what is more than all this besides, it would be taking away sent of the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting from the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting from the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting from the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting from the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting from the conspirators what, and all, they are fighting the maddition to destroying their power. This he well knows. Why did he modify Fremont and Hunter, in addition, but to prevent emancipation—to prevent the proclamation added to theirs, he has every reason to believe that before now the work could have been accomplished. Will some one say for him here that he conspiracy and treason? And why does Kentucky hold that terrifying rod over his humiliated head, but to prevent his issuing such a proclamation, and thus effecting emancipation? His own self-concerns.

tradiction criminates him. His pretext is too shalor. He insults the people.

Who is so blind as not to see his insincerity and is unfaithfulness to his own knowledge of the trad is the case, when he would make the people believe is has no more power to enforce a decree of emacine tion than John Brown had? I see when the would make the paper had been as the believe what he knows to be the reverse of the truth. He knows that John Brown was hindeed by the very power which he, as the Executive of the too, possesses for the purpose in motion, possesses for the purpose in motion, possesses for the purpose in motion. tion, possesses for the purpose in question. I us again, then, he insults the intelligence of the pea-and shamefully degrades himself, and ignominous degrades as many of the people as submit to the san dalous insult.

dalous insult.

If the same had been said by Abraham Liscola at the same had been said by Abraham Liscola at the form in Illinois, it would have been of small comparitive consequence. Coming from the President a Washington, it is a thousand fold more mischiers. Washington, it is a thousand fold more mischere, and therefore a thousand fold more deserves white for if the President had been settling small many between rival petitioners for place, there would be impropriety in our passing by unnoticed his mischer with truth and hopesty. But he has in hand to the property of the passing by unnoticed his mischer work mongrations matters—that was the more mongrations matters—that was the property of the pr gravest, the most momentous matter that can come a ruler standing in the highest place among the run of men, in a more vital and opportune crisis that in fallen to the fortune of any predecessor of his among that the standard rulers. Is the situation too high for him! his head giddy on that peerless eminence! is a addled by the amoyance of place-bunters! Then be is not qualified for his business—is not equal to be situation—is not fit for the place and the trust should retire.

Stopping here, and reading over the report sgth is the *Tribune*, I find him reported as having said—pa-viously to saying what I have been commenting as—

"It was a relief to be assured that the deputes were not applicants for office, for his chief treats va-from that class of persons. The next most treats some authority was alsavery."

Is this the key to his conduct ! Has he not pet during these fifteen months of internecine war, hen above allowing himself to be "chiefly troubled" show above allowing himself to be "chirfly troubled" that gratifying and satisfying hungry politicians! In "slavery"—the cause of all this convaluos of in continents — two hemispheres —involving bloobled and starvation not yet computable—to say nothing its own intrinsic atrociousness and matchless inhumative—only found place in his attention "acri," after the according the limited "chirfls"—I least allowable to the property of the property of the same contribution of the same contributions of the same contribution of the same cont has occupied himself "chiefly"—at least allowed in-self to be "chiefly troubled"—with his hungry head; Verily, President making and making compension verily, Fresident making and making compension for it are great matters! For reasons then and the rendered, I have said, on another occasion, this Commander in Chief is conducting our war points. -not patriotically-not righteously-not m manfully. Here is additional evidence of it, out of own mouth.

The President not only insults the people-be le

trays them—he sacrifices their interests to the ins-ests of his personal flatterers—he perfidiously sites to the demands of the politicians first—the interest the people, if they get any attention at all, come is afterward. "How long ?" ORSON S. MURRAY.

Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., O., June 27, 1802

MAYOR WIGHTMAN vs. GOV. ANDREV.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 28th, 1862. HON. JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor of the city of Boston: Sir,—I am induced to write you this from

sense of duty, for the purpose of repudiating in a most emphatic manner your gratuitous and usual-for advice to President Lincoln, that the Governor Massachusetts is not authorized to speak for the bac citizens of the State in proposing any condition is regard to slavery as affecting a further requisition him for volunteers. Now, sir, as one of those bas him for volunteers. Now, sir, as one of those by citizens, I think the Governor of Massachusetis as well qualified, and that it is quite as much his rogative to speak for the loyal citizens of the fare, as is the Mayor of the city of Boston, which city as not, in my humble opinion, echo the sentiment is State with regard to emancipation. Boston coll some fifteen months ago, roll up a petition with resty thousand aignatures, to support the notorious of contemptible Crittenden resolutions; and perhapit may even my life we are to credit your stiesed. may even now fif we are to credit your str in your letter to the President) do the same semi-emancipation and humanity; for I would ask if the is any humanity in sacrificing thousands, tens of the sands, accres of thousands, if not hundreds of the sands of our young men on the battle-field to creat this inhuman rebellion, and let the rebels retain the slaves to do their work, to build their forts, and thu saves to do their work, to build their fort, and me continue to be the strong arm of their defence, at rather aggression? Sir, I believe it is the avoyal of sentiments such as yours, openly expressed or silestly admitted, that gives essential aid to this rebellin. Let the watchword go forth, and be reiterately every man, woman and child that can lisp the will Liberty throughout the free States, that we will set lay down our serms or make peace on any terms but: lay down our arms, or make peace on any terms but reunion of all the Federal States on the principles freedom and liberty for all the people, of all color and conditions, (who by crime have not forfeited the privileges,) and I think, with Governor Andrew, the Massachusetts would respond at once to any result ble call upon her for men or money.

You say that you believe the mingling of questions

in relation to slavery, with the crushing out of the present rebellion, is viewed with the strongest feeling of disapprobation. This is an opinion of yours wild I think wants more confirmation than can be obtained. What, I would ask, but Slavery caused this rebellion and what will subdue this rebellion but the deah of Slavery!—not only negro chattel slavery, but win slavery; for we of the North have been the wind servants of the Slave Power, and on us they deposit servants of the Slave Power, and on us they depe-ed, in a great degree, for aid to carry their relation to a successful issue. What, I would ask, are a fighting for! Is it to establish slavery on the silbasis, and to bring back the rebel States with it slaves, and all the evil influence and miseries, corr sion and degradation, both to master and slave, others who advocate or apologize for its existence continuance, as you appear to me to do? or a fighting for equal rights, and liberty for all the Federal Government say, "Give us men to the Federal Government say, "Give us men to aph the battles of Freedom and Union," and not Union and Slavery, and I believe the Government and soon have an army sufficiently strong and po cut the bonds and break the cruel chains of by the strong arm of the war power, which I believe, in the present state of affairs, we have a constitutional light to do. If we are to improve the constitutions in the present state of affairs, we have a constitutional light to do. in the present state of anairs, we have a right to do. If we are to ignore the question of havery, I believe a majority of the people of Massahr setts have but little sympathy for furnishing men for the prosecution of the war; for while or rebel States are fighting for slavery and malimied. rule out of the Union, the Federal Government fighting for slavery in the Union.

Sir, I think the Federal States of America, if union.

on the principles of freedom and justice, would sind among the nations of the earth like the lion among the beats of the forest; but we, like the lion in the hib-have been caught in a net, the aubtile net of slaver, which has paralyzed our strength, and whose compi-cated meshes cannot be untied, but must be cut will the aword of justice, whelled by the many arm of the he sword of justice, wielded by the strong arm of the

ar power.
It is said nothing but a military necessity will an It is said nothing but a unit of the forest of the Government in doing it. If that necessity, not already upon us, as well as a moral necessity to the following the follo

Journal for publication, but the editor returned is the author, saying, "It is quite impossible for ne find room for it." Of sourse, where there is no subsection of the say. The Journal is lacking in all is characteristics of a manly sheet.]—Ed. Lib.

ESSEX OO. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AND PIO-NIC.

By invitation of Elam Burnham, a meeting was h By invitation of commodious barn in Hamilton, July

it his large and commodious barn in Hamilton, July 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The meeting was called to order by James N. Bursum, of Lynn, and organized by choosing Thomas
Haskell, of West Gloucester, President, and Margaret

Bankell, of West Gloucester, Fresident, and stargares E. Bennett, Secretary.

Parker Pillsbury made a few prefatory remarks. He said this was the Brst anti-slavery meeting in the town of Hamilton, and though the meeting-touses could not probably be obtained for such a purpose, he was happy to meet so good an audience in his native was happy to meet so good an audience in his native town, and in the native building of Jesus.

town, and in the native building of Jesus.

H. C. Wright presented the following resolutive which were accepted for discussion:

Whereas, a Government or Church that cannot

whereas, a covernment of olderen that cannot ex-it without enslaving men should be destroyed; and, whereas, it is the duty of all to seek the overthrow of such institutions; therefore,
Resolved, That the American Union and Constitu

Resolved, That the American Union and Constitu-tion, if they cannot exist and be perpetuated without slavery, should be destroyed. Whereas, bullets may kill the tyrant, but an idea

slavery, should be destroyed.

Whereas, bullets may kill the tyrant, but an idea alone can kill tyranny; therefore,
Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, our war upon slavery, to be effectual, must be a war of ideas, and liberty can never be made sacred and safe by a war of bullets, and the only efficient weapons of our warfare are those which appeal to the reason, the conscience and sympathy of men, rather than those whose object is to mutilate and kill their bodies.

Resolved, That the great object at which we alm, i.e., the abolition of the spirit, principle and practice of slavery, can never be accomplished by a war of bullets and bayonets.

Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, we have nothing to do with a war waged ostensibly to support a Government and Constitution based on the practice of en-laring men.

The above resolutions having been hastily writter The above resolutions active the reading of some which Parker Fillabury proposed the reading of some which he had prepared previous to coming to the meeting, with more time for deliberation. By request of the meeting, he then read the following :-

Resolved, That war is always an evil, if not crime, and can never be justified, unless for the r crime, and can never be justified, unless for the re-moral of evils greater than itself; and, whereas, the American Union, with chattle slacery as an essential defends, should never have been formed, therefore, any war waged merely for its restoration or continuwould be a war against justice, humanity and ed. That Southern barbarism, so fearful

Resolved, That Southern barbarism, so fearfully manifest in the present war, is largely the result of Northern teaching. The Constitution has been cheerfully made to extend, protect and perpetuate slavery. The North has furnished the school teachers for the slave States, has modified the school-book literature to suit their demand and taste, has educated their youn men at its colleges, and the ministers for them at men at its coneges, and the influences for them at its theological seminaries,—thus supporting slavery as a State, and sanctifying it as a religious institution, basing it on both the Constitution and the Bible, welcoming stareholding Senators to Congress and stare-holding saints to the sacramental supper; praising the "chiculey" of Virginia, the "hospitality" of South Carolina, and "the general intelligence and virtue of ore dear Southern brethren," until it can be truly said that the South, in its intellectual, moral and spiritual culture and character, is most alarmingly but the handwork of the North. coming slaveholding Senators to Congress and slave

Resolved, therefore, That the sin and guilt of slavery, the terrible cause of our present most terrible war, must rest heavily on the North as well as the South; and though the guilty parties may shed each other's blood on a thousand battle fields, it can be no atonement to the God of justice, nor to the millions of slaves, whose wrongs His mighty arm is now stretched out to redress; and though peace should be restored by conciliation at last, instead of by repentance, and the Union restored by a compromise, inste f doing justice, still, while a slave is left to lift on nanacled hands, he shall be a swift witness against us, and a sure precursor of our final if not sudden destruction as a nation.

James N. Buffum replied to H. C. Wright's argument against a war of bullets. This Government, he ment against a war of bullets. This Government, he said, though now engaged in mortal conflict, is nevertheless moying forward in ideas. Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia, and Henry Clay once asserted that "the District of Columbia is the keystone of the arch of slavery, and to abolish slavery there would be the commencement of entire emancipation; and to effect this work would cost twelve hundred millions of dollars." Mr. B. said.—" Let this work to forward at the latest and the first the said.—" Let this work go forward, at whatever cost of money. I wel-come any bolt, whether from heaven or hell, that shall strike out this curse. I think the Indian's recipe for killing witch grass might furnial—a suggestion to those who seek to destroy slavery. For certain considerations, the Indian gave this infallible method for its destruction: 'Take a hoe and dig up every vestige of root, then shake off every particle of soil or any thing that will afford it nourishment, and hang it in the sun till perfectly the 'I deserted. it in the sun till perfectly dry. If every tyrant was killed, slavery would soon sease."

John Gutler, of Danvers, followed with remarks

which showed his approval of war. He maintained that every thing which had been done in this world had been done by brute force. Meeting adjourned for one hour.

APTERNOON. The meeting was called to order at 14 o clock. H. C. Wright was the first speaker, who enforced the idea embodies in his resolutions, that bullets, although they may kill slavesholders, cannot kill slavery. The evil principle of slavery, he argued, exists in the heart of man, and can only be effectually removed by the introduction of the principle of justice to take its raise. ple of justice to take its place.

Parker Pillsbury followed in an impressive speech.

He said that politics had ripened into its legitimate fruit, war. No law of the nation was so insignificant but that, as a last resort, it must be settled by bullets.

Phillips to go home, and manufacture all the anti-slavery sentiment he could, for we should need it all

soon.

Mr. Pillabury begged to correct the speaker. It was Park Godwin and not Mr. Phillips to whom the President had made that remark. And what was Park Godwin's anti-slavery!

Charles L. Remond thought Mr. Lincoln's course had been against the black men. He had ignored their rights. In his policy, they are either contrabands or vagrants. How did it happen that he could not put on the miserable United States uniform? If it should be proposed to strike off their heads to save their own, they would do it. This was United States anti-slavery!

their own, they would do it. This was United States anti-slavery!

Joseph Merrill said this war was a question of power; it was a contest between slaveholders and their friends—a house divided against itself. He hoped it would fall, and if it crushed slavery, God be praised, and not Republicans!

H. C. Wright said the business of Abolitionists was to kill slavery. What relation had this war to the abolition of slavery! The South was fighting for slavery; let those at the North who fight be as earnest for liberty.

Adjourned till 5½ o'clock.

Eventure Sessator. Parker Pillsbury spoke of

EYEKING SESSION. Parker Pillsbury spoke of the inaction of Congress, now the Senatorial elections are pending, as indicating that they fear to take that prompt and decided action which the crisis demands,

are pending, as indicating that they fear to take that prompt and decided action which the crisis demands, leat it should influence those elections unfavorably to themselves. He should not endorse this war until it had a nobler object than preserving the old Union. Our work was with the people; Lincoln's hands were tied. Our army was dreadfully thinned, and now three hundred thousand more were called for, to be commanded by pro-slavery Generals. God, Mr. P. said, was not on the side of right.

H. C. Wright said the Government had no right to reënslave those once set free. By rebellion, State institutions were awept away. By law, no slaves were held in a rebel State. Will you, asked Mr. W., enslave those who, by the act of their masters, are taken from under the Constitution of the United States and made free? Surely, rebels are not citizens, and are made free! Surely, rebels are not citizens, and are consequently deprived of all the rights which as citi-

zens they formerly possessed.

Mr. Pillsbury presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are

justly due, and are hereby heartily and unanimously tendered, to Mr. Burnham, for his very generous hospitality and kindness extended to us on this co-

casion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the *Liberator*, with a respectful request for their publication.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Pillsbury at the

MARGARET E. BENNETT, Secretary.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES. THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATE CONGRESSMEN AND THEIR REPLIES.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border slaveholding States having, says the National Intelligencer, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday, 12th instant, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:—

vened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday, 12th instant, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

Gentlemen,—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emandpation measage of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the pian therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which as in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them, so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing dannated, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they cannot much you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I sak, "Can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge!" Discarding panctitie and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event! Xou prefer that the constitutions in and it has were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If

to be sold and the price of ... in catting one above threats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Boom in South America for colosization can be obtained cheaply and in abundance; and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of It is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I

ats by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their ro members thus addressed met in council to go on the reply they should make to the Pred, as the result of a comparison of opinions

THE REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

Washington, July 14, 1862.

The undersigned, representatives of Kentuginia, Missouri and Maryland, in the two H Congress, have listened to your address with found sensibility naturally inspired by the hig from which it emanates, the earnestness which are the converse of the overshelming important the converse of the

newed efforts, and even greater actifices, yea, any secrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your Message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which lits adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the national Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860, there were nearly four millions slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real 1860, there were nearly four millions slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is setually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more! We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form, the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount!

amount!

But, if we are told that it was expected that only
the States we represent would accept the proposition,
we respectfully submit that even then it involves a

m	t at this time. According to	the census of 1860-
4		Slaves.
뙻	Kentucky had	225,490
	Maryland,	87,188
ĸ	Virginia,	- 490,887
쌝	Delaware,	1,798
	Missouri,	- 114,965
Ý	Tennessee,	275,784

Making in the whole, - - 1,196,112

At the same rate of valuation these would amount to - Add for deportation and colonization \$100 cach 119,244,533

And we have the enormous sum of \$478,078,133 We did not feel that we should be justified in voting or a measure which, if carried out, would add this ast amount to our public debt at a moment when the reasury was reeling under the enormous expendi-

fruit, var. No law of the nation was no insignificant but that, as last recort, it must be actited by builtes, it is that it be used to remove the greater entity of the state of the state

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our om sion to vote for the resolution recommended by ye we solemnly believe we are to attribute the territories of those in arms against the government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permus to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever their power," but we are of opinion that "the lever their power," but we are of opinion that "the lever their power," is the apprehension that the powers ommon government, created for common and equ

me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in paintal uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer! We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery, we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be estified with the liberation of 700,000 slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions lemian in bondage. Can it mean that, by abandoning slavery in our States, we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the cotton States! We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unlarredly opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine your subordinates within the same limits; confine your subordinates within the same limits; confine with war solely for the

pricty of putting it aside.
we have already said that we regarded this resas the utterance of a sentiment, and we had
fidence that it would assume the shape of a olution as the atterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a ingible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to the expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it, their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner, and yield up a valuable loterest. Before they ought to consider the proposition, it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interest, their honor, a their duty to the whole counity.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,
C.A. WIGKLEFFE, Chair's CHALLES B. CALVERT, GARRET DAVIS,
G. M. HELDEN,
J. J. GRITTERDIN,
JANES S. ROLLINS,
J. W. GRISTIELD,
J. S. JACKSOS,
J. W. MENZIES,
H. GEIDER,
J. H. GEIDER,
J. W. DEWLERF,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
W. A. HALLE,
THE REPLY OF THE MINORITY.

THE REPLY OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. PRESIDENT, — The undersigned, members of Congress from the Border Blaits, in response to your address of faturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same

upment and sustained by all the influences an of all loyal men in all sections, and of all pur-essentially necessary to put down the rebe-ad preserve the Union and the Constitution

Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the result to which it looked, we cannot reconsile it to our sense of duty, in this trying how, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or queries to the control of the con

emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

John W. Nowell,
SAM'L S. CASET,
GEORGE P. FISHER,

A. J. CLEMENTS,

A. J. CLEMENTS,

REPLY OF MR. MAYNARD.

House of Refresentatives July 16, 1862.

Sir.—The magnitude and gravity of the proposition submitted by you to Representatives from the Slave States would naturally occasion diversity, if not contrariety, of opinion. You will not, therefore, be surprised that I have not been able to concur in view with the majority of them. This is attributable, possibly, to the fact that my State is not a Border State, properly so called, and that my immediate constituents are not yet disentiralled from the hossile arms of the Rebellion. This fact is a physical obstacle in the way of my now submitting to their consideration this or any other proposition looking to political action, especially such as, in this case, would require a change in the organic law of the State.

But do not infer that I am insensible to your appeal. I am not. You are surrounded with difficulties far greater than have embarrassed any of your predecasors. You need the support of every American citized, and you ought to have it, active, zealous and honest. The union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union is the duty of the time. Differences as to policy and methods must be subordinated to the common purpose.

In looking for the causes of this Rebellion, it is

ences as to policy and memous mass very more to the common purpose.

In looking for the causes of this Rebellion, it is natural that each section and each party should ascribe as little blame as possible to itself, and as much as possible to its opponent section and party. Possibly you and I might not agree on a comparison of our views. That there should be differences of opinion as to the best mode of conducting our military operations, and the best men to lead our armies, is equally natural. Contests on such questions weaken and strengthen our enemies. They are

ion as to the best moule of conducting our military operations, and the best men to lead our armies, is equally natural. Contests on such questions weaken ourselves and strengthen our enemies. They are unprofitable, and possibly unpatriotic. Somebody must yield, or we waste our strength in a contemptible struggle among ourselves.

You appeal to the loyal men of the Slave States to acrifice something of feeling and a great deal of interest. The sacrifices they have already made and the sufferings they have endured give the best assurance that the appeal will not have been made in vain. He who is not ready to yield all his material interests and to forego his most cherished sentiments and opinions for the preservation of his coontry, although he may have perilled his life on the battle-field in her defence, is but half a patriot. Among the loyal people that I represent there are no half patriots.

Already the Rebellion has cost us much, even to our andoing; we are content, if need he, to give up the rest to suppress it. We have stood by you from the beginning of this struggle, and we mean to stand by you, God willing, till the end of it.

I did not vote for the resolution to which you allude, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the capital of my own State. It is right.

Should any of the Slave States think proper to terminate that institution, as several of them I understand, or at least some of their citizens propose, justice and a generous comity require that the country should interpose to aid it in lessning the burden, public and private, occasioned by so radical a change in its social and industrial relations.

I will not now speculate upon the effect, at home or abroad, or the adoption of your policy, nor inquire what action of the rebel leaders has rendered somewhing of the kind important. Your whole administration gives the highest assurance that you are resorted to the kind important. Your whole administration gives the highest assurance that you are removed, not so much from a desire

spirit.
respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE MAYNARD.

DEAR GARRISON—Considering how rapidly I spoke at Framingham, it is not strange that, in our friend Yerrinton's generally excellent report of my remarks, I find a few mistakes; the wonder being rather that they are so few. But I should like to make the following corrections, with your leave:

In the sentence, about midway of the second paragraph, "These men do know something about everything except alavery, and what alavery teaches," for "teaches," read "touches."

playery, and what savery teaches, for "teaches, read touches."

In the last clame of that sentence, "they do not know everything which it is important they should know at this time," for "everything," read "the very thing."

In the 10th line from the end of the paragraph, in the clause ending "seeking one for him," for "him," read "themselves."

In the same line, for "not only they," read "not only by them," and insert "by" after the following "but."

In the sixth line from the end of the same paragraph, "they" should be entited before "recognise."

Yours, truly,

C. C. BURLEIGH.

Connection. In the report of the Essex County annual meeting, it was stated that the resolutions of Mr. Pillsbury were accepted. It should read, they were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

We ask the special attention of every reader of the Liberator to the very lucid and admirable speech of J. Miller McKin, on our last page, delivered in Samsom Street Hall, Philadelphia, (and the substance of it given at the Framingham Grove on the 4th of July,) concerning the condition, progress and prospects of the "contraband" at Port Royal and Beaufort. All its intements are fully confirmed by a published letter from Gov. Saxton, and they triumphantly vindicate the capacity and character of the colored race from the foul aspersions of their enemies.

A MANIFESTO FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MAISION,
WASHISTON, July 11, 1862.

Ordered, That Major General Henry W. Halleck
be assigned to the command of the whole land forces
of the United States, as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to this capital as soon as he can with safety to
the positions and operations within the department now under his special charge.

AND MAIN TAXOLING.

four leading Generals—Halleck, McClellan, McDowell and Buell—were dismissed from the service, it would be a gain to the cause of freedom, and a heavy blow to the rebellion. We believe them to be equally untrustworthy—more in sympathy with slavery than with liberty—more disposed to prolong the war than to end it, in order to effect some new compromise for the propitiation and restoration of the Slave Power in controlling our national affairs. The President is credulous, blind and infatuated, in committing such high trusts and solenun responsibilities into the hands of these political concepts, who are only too willing.

ORDER CONCERNING THE SEIZURE AND USE OF REBEL PROPERTY.
WAR DEPARTMENT, July 22

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 22.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

First. Ordered that the Military Commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tezas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property real or personal which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, as supplies or convenient for their several commands.

convenient for their several commands, as applies or for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second. That Military and Naval Commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third. That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be known and property of the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of African descent, accounts shall be known as the present of the p

Third. That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show the quantities and amounts, and from whom both the property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the President, (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Congress, at the session just closed, has perfected more good measures than any predecessor for the last half century. Among these we reckon
The Free Homestead Act;
The prohibition of Slavery, absolutely and forever, in all the Territories of the Union;

The Free Homestead Act;
The prohibition of Slavery, absolutely and forever,
in all the Territories of the Union;
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Colum-

bia; The Pacific Railroad Act; The revision of the Supreme Court Judicial Dis-

The revision of the posterior triets;
The act appropriating Public Lands to the foundation and support of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the several States;
The act retrenching Military Expenses and Allow-

An English Estimate of Wendell Phillips. 'An English Traveller" writes from Boston to the

"An English Traveller" writes from Boston to the London Spectator:

"The real pillar of the abolitionist party is Wendell Phillips. Gifted with great talents, with uniting energy, and, above all, with an eloquence which in my experience I have never heard equalled, he might have risen to any height in public life; and the career open to an ordinary American of talent is higher than we at home can well realize. But, for conscience sake, Mr. Phillips refused to enter on a career which necessitated, to say the least, an outward acquiescence in the sin of slavery. He has labored for years past, amidst ridicule and abuse and obloguy, to awaken the nation to a sense of their duty. It is difficult for an Englishman to conceive the amount of moral courage required by an American who preaches the doctrine

THE REBEL IRRUPTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST. The sudden forays by bodies of rebel marsuders in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri,—their capture of furfreesboro's and menace of Nashville—their ravages in Kentucky and advance toward the capital of that State, and toward the Ohio River—their appearance in Northern Missouri, and their operations on the very border of Iova—their demonstrations in the vicinity, of Corinth and along our entire line in North Alabama—the bold front they assume in Northern Arkansas and along the Mississipil River—indicate that the embers of rebellion in the Southwat are still hot and smouldering. They prove that the rebels have taken new heart from their so-called successes on the Peninsula, and that they yet look forward to a reconquest of new heart from their so-called successes on the sula, and that they yet look forward to a reconquite Southwestern States; or rather, perhaps may indicate that, though Kentucky, Tenness Missouri are inevitably lost to the Confederac expelled rebels are determined to carry into the and sword, destruction, confusion, rapine and shed; and thus, if they cannot rule, they will a do their best to ruin.

THE TOTAL LOSS AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES.—
The following statement, which comes from an official
ource, may be relied upon as a correct enumeration
(the Union losses during the aix days' battles before

Richmond :-		THE RESIDENCE	设设设施	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total
Franklin.	245	1313	1179	278
Sumner,	170	1068	848	208
Keyes.	69	507	201	77
Heintzelman,	189	1051	883	207
Porter.	878	8700	2779	786
Cavalry,	19	60	97	17
Engineers,		2	21	2
Totals,	1565	7701	5958	15,22
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The state of the s	Salesan

WORKING INDUSTRIOUSLY. General Saxton to the Secretary of War that the contribunds in Carolins are working industriously, that the e of voluntary labor is effective, and that the black contented and happy in their new position. General adds that, by adopting a judicious system sourd, almost any amount of labor can be obtained that the proceeds will pay expenses. Two advans are here indicated—first, the negroes will work fully for day wages, and, secondly, their labor is ciently remunerative to free the Government expense on their accounts.

Cricaco, July 16. A special dispatch to the Tri-bune, dated Memphis, says that 200 of Col. Fitch's command had an engagement with the rebels, number-ing 450, on the morning of the 6th. The Federal loss was 22 killed and wounded, and the rebels had 8th killed, wounding and missing. Another engagement took place on the night of the 7th. Col. Fitch cap-raged all the accounts cannot consume and providen-

are said to be stationed.

A free colored man, who escaped and arrived in Washington from Richmond, says the rebel loss in Killed, wounded and missing in the seven days' battles was 32,000.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. We give below the list of contributors to the Admite Monthly for August. The New Gymnastics, by Die Lewis, M. D.; Mr. Artell; My Daphne, by Mrs. A. D.; Mr. Artell; My Daphne, by Mrs. A. D.; William Concerning Disagreeable People, by the "Country Concerning Disagreeable People, by the "Country Parson"; The Sam Adams Regiments in the Town of Boston, by Richard Frothingham; Life in the Open Air, by the late Theodors Wintbrop; To William Lowell Putnam; the Horrors of San Domingo, by John Weets My Loet Art, by M. D. Counwy; In War Time, by John G. Whittier; Amy Westworth; Thoreau, by Raiph Waldo Emerson; A Summer-Day; Reviews and Literary Notices.

AYDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massochusetts
A. S. Society, will lecture upon Slavery, the War, and
Emancipation, as follows:

Resding,
Bunday, July 17.
Stoucham,
Ang. 3.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at East Prin

EF WM. WELLS BROWN will speak as follows— the Demands of the Present Hour, at Westminster, Mass., Eunday, July 27, Winchendon, "Tuesday, " 20.

Loetry.

FOR THE GROVE MEETING AT FRAMING-HAM, "FOURTH OF JULY."

Beautiful Summer is smiling around us, Earth is like Eden arrayed in its bloom On the fair face of Nature no shadow is re In the joy of her sunlight no sadness or

In the joy of the accession of the partial stood,
Since first by the seashors the Partian stood,
And asw the white mow-shroad wrap hill-side and valley
And the moke of the wigwam rise through the lon

And again we have met in this "Temple of Nature,"
This grand old Cathedral, whose dome is the sky;
Whose gates open wide to the lonely and outcast,
Where no tinsel-show glitters to dassie the eye!

Our organ the air-harps—our minstrels the song-birds, Whose sweet authome rise to our "Father in Heaven: Ah! would that set too might join in the chorns, And chant the blest words—Lo! the fetters are riven Through the war-cloud blood-stained we have seen the

dawning,
And waited and watched for the coming of day;
And oft we have said, "Sure, the day-star is rising
But, alse I we behold scarce its first beaming ray.

Our loved and our treasured—how many are lying 'Neath the green turf of June, in their lone grave ! ew England's brave martyrs are counted by thousan From the storied Potomac to Mexico's wave !

By Albemarle's waters, in Roanoke's pine groves, Where Newbern looks out on the river so fair, Where the Oaks and the Pines* of Virginia are

And still in our South-land the hondman is waiting,
And vainly imploring our North-land to aid;
And praying that he, too, may bettle for freedom,
And join with the champions for contest arrayed

How earnest and loyal, how true and devoted, Have our slave brothers been, History's

show ;—
ough darkness and danger our armies they've guided,
and never deceived or betrayed to the foe.

Ah! would we but raise the white banner of freedom,
And say to the tyrant, "Your vasuals are free!
All blackened with treason, ye blood-thirsty traitors,
Think not we longer shall cringe unto ye!

"We've left our dear homes on the green, sunny hill-sides
The homes which free labor makes peaceful and blest
We've severed each tie which so fondly hath bound us,
At the call of our country left love, peace and rest! We've come in our might, as the avalanche cometh, To bury forever all treason and wrong! Ye have taunted and scorned, ye've defied and co

And boasted that Slavery should ne've be o'erthrown!

"Lo! Cotton is King, ye have said!—we believed you, And in homage we bowed to the proud despots sway; But we worship no longer—our idel is broken— From our sight we have east it forever away. "If our life-blood must crimson the soil of the South-land No altar of slavery shall rise where we fall; From our graves shall spring up the fair tree of true free dom.

dom, And grow till its branches give shelter to all!" If this we would speak, then the traitors would tremble And feel that the dark hour of doom had drawn near; And Oppression's death-knell, in thunder-tones sounding. The voice of the Northmen with trembling they'd hear

But, Mas for our country ! our rulers still heed not, Though to us God now speaks as to Pharaoh of old; Still they falter and shrink, and heed not the mandate, "Let mine image no longer be bartered for gold!

Let my people go free !- or the red sea of carnage Must engulf your fair land 'neath its blood-orb tide;

For ne'er till ye heed the command I have given.

Will the clive-branch wave, or the death-tide be

Then let us arouse to the duty before us,
And carnestly, fearlessly strive for the Right;
And list to the voice that to-day is entreating—
Press conward, still guided by Truth's beaming light! Barre, Mass., 1862.

. Referring to the battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines

From the New York Tribune EMANOIPATE.

EMANOIPATE.

Lot looms a morning long foretold!

It dawns in blood-bedabbled gold,

Mid aws, and shame, and prayer, and wonder,

And fire, and rage, and death, and thunder;

The morn that ends a night; more dread

Than that whose break showed Misraim's dead,

And twice ten thousand quenchless rays,

In awful, unresisted blaze,

Write broad above day's burning gate,

EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

ENANCIPATE! ENANCIPATE!

The day is here! The hour is high!
This, this must be our battle-ery!
None else avails, nor ought, nor oan,
While manhood is denied to man!
God wills it from eternal years,
We learn it slow, through stripes and tears;
But learn at last, or learn we must,
In deeper agony and dust,
God's mandate to our guilty State,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

Deep from ten thousand thousand hearts.
The gathering cohe swells and starts!
Hearts whose best life is wrusg and riven;
Hearts whose best blood liky rain is given;
Hearts true as Irebly-tempered steel;
They gave their bravest, day by day,
To worse than Juggernaut a proy;
And now they cry, in holy hate,
EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!

Down with the wretch who dares withstand This sole salvation of our land! What time her veins their life-blood pour, To shield, through all her mortal strife. The Hydra that assaults her life!
Contenns the all Heaven long since chose, And folls his country, not her foes!
Down with the wretch! or small or great!
EMANCHATE! EMANCHATE!! What time her veins their life-blood

Dare to do right because 'tis right' Dare to be read by God's own sight Count not false friends, nor treaches Count not false friends, nor treassecus to who maits with God what powers oppose? Strike he who dare! Strike he who can! A blow for wan! A blow for man! Strike grandly in this hoursablime A blow to ring through endless time! Strike! for the listening ages well! ENANCIPATE!! G. L. T.

OUTWARD CONQUESTS NOT ENOUGH. UUTWARD UURQUESIS RUL ERUUGH
The not enough to overcome with arms,
These may the lody, not the mind, subdue:
A mightier fee within the spirit barms
Than that the sensed warrior ever knew.
Here Ignoressed sche Error still prolong
Their ancient rules and dread the coming light;
And Joined with them Ambition, Pride and Wrong
Master their access and, leagued with darkness, fight.
These not by dargal measurem are destroyed.

The gloomiest day hith glosus of light,
The darkest wave hith bright from near
And twinkles through the cloudiest right
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The Liberator.

THE FREED MEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADDRESS OF MR. J. M. McKIM, At Sunson Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening the 9th instant, to an audience invited by the Part Ro-Relief Committee—Stephen Colwell, Esq., in the Cha

Mil Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen :—I am here to night at the request of my friends and conditators of the Port Royal Relief Committee, to give some account of a recent visit which, at their instance, I have been paying to the Sea Islands of South stance, I have been paying to the Sea Islands of South Carolina. My mission was one of observation and inquiry,—its object being to obtain accurate informa-tion as to the condition and wants of the liberated blacks, and the progress and promise of the free-labor experiment there being made.

Before proceeding with my account, it may be proper for me to make a few preliminary statements, for the benefit of such—if such there be here—as may be the search the subject their surficillar attention.

The undertaking was entrusted to Edward L. Pierce, Esq., at that time a private in the ranks of our volunteer army, at Fortress Monroe; previously a rising young lawyer at the bar of Boston. Mr. Pierce was a personal friend of Secretary Chase, and had been at one time his private secretary. He and proved his capacity for the work now confided to him by the skill and judgment with which, while at Forters Monroe, he had organized the "contrabance there, and turned to secount their industry and labor. Constituted Special Agent of the Treasury Department is further seen in the people. That the contentment and happiness of the people. That we are some for the people. That he contentment and happiness of the contentment and happiness of the contentment and happiness of the people. That the contentment and happiness of the people. That the contentment and happiness of the contentment a there, and turned to account their industry and labor. Constituted Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with certain powers, one of which was to organize a corps of assistants, and another to draw on a fund placed at his disposal for the purchase of seeds, implements, &c., necessary for the execution of his implements, &c., necessary for the execution of his day and the facts of the case before his friends and the public. In a short lime, assisted by a Freedmen's public, and the facts of the case before the freedmen's discontinuous and the public. In a short lime, assisted by a Freedmen's discontinuous dis

active interest in the olacetar Fort Anya, flow actime our forces first occupied those islands. With his aid, the association at New York selected upwards of forty men and women to act as laborers in this work. In a few weeks these ladies and gentlemen—for such the chief of them were, eminently and in all respects—were on the ground and at work.

In the meantime, the attention of the people of Philadelphia was called to this subject. The statements published in the newspapers, and the appeals of General Sherman in behalf of the liberated blacks, and of Commodore Dupont also, had created a lively feeling in regard to the matter. A public meeting was called, and National Hall, as you will remember, was crowded to repletion. Bishop Potter presided, and Dr. Tyng and others addressed the meeting, setting forth in eloquent terms the pitiable condition of the liberated blacks, their destitution, moral and material, and the duty devolving on the people of the the liberated blacks, their destitution, mora and ma-terial, and the duty derolving on the people of the North to come to their relief. A permanent com-mittee was appointed to raise funds, to procure food and clothes for these suffering people, and otherwise to carry out the purpose of the meeting. The com-mittee organized, and went to work. In a short time, the interacted obsects, their destitution, more and mark the internal and the daty devolving on the people of the North to come to their relief. A permanent committee was appointed to raise funds, to procure food and clothes for these suffering people, and otherwise to carry out the purpose of the meeting. The committee organized, and went to work. In a short time, they raised between five and six thousand dollars in money, and a very considerable quantity of clothes, new and second-hands. With part of the money they purchased provisions—bacon, fish, and molasses—which, with some treenty or thirty boxes of clothes, they sent South with as little delay as possible. They purchased and forwarded, also, considerable quantities of new material for men's and women's wear, and thread, needles, thimbles, and the like, with which to make it up. At the same time, they sent a lady from this city to autheritand the distribution of these sup-this considerable and consistent member of

under Gen. Benham. While gone, in pursuance of the purpose of my mission, I talked with people of all classes; with white and black, soldiers and sallors, officers and privates, aboltionists and anti-aboltionists. The result of my inquiries it is my business now to

been entirely successful. This is a fact beyond thereach of cavil, and will not be denied by any honest man having information sufficient to justify an opinion. It does not rest on the testimony of any one man or set of men, but on figures—arithmetical figures and statistical tables—which have been submitted to the world, and which challenge scrutiny. I allude particularly to Mr. Pierce's late report, which it is to be presumed most here have read.

The success of the experiment is seen in the fact that 14,000 acres of cotton, corn, and other provision, are now in an advanced and satisfactory state of cultivation, needing little more than a few weeks of ordinary fair weather to ensure a liberal harvest. If our arms should encounter no disastrous reverses, and these crops should be favored with the customary alternations of sunshine and shower, Mr. Pierce will

for the benefit of such—if such there be here—as may not have given this subject their particular attention. The successful bombardment by our fleet, under Commodore Dupont, of the two rebel forts at Port Royal, put our forces in possession of all, or nearly all, that rich and fertile portion of the Palmetto State known as the Sea Islands. At the approach of our soldiers, the planters fied to the main, carrying with them all the property they could, including as many of their slaves, especially their house servants, as they could induce or compel to accompany them.

They left behind them, however, nearly 10,000 of their plantation slaves, a large proportion of whom were aged, infirm and children. They left, also, converted and on the stalk. The negroes showed themselves so loyal and friendly, and in all respects so well disposed, that our government concluded to employ them, at wages, in harvesting the cotton, and bailing it for market. The wages that were promised, though moderate, were nominally—that is, in the intuinous of the government—all sufficient; but when they were disbursed in store goods at exorbitant rates, by selfish and sordid agents, they amounted to but a meagre pittance. Some of these cotton agents were honorable and upright men; others were base and unscraphilous. Nevertheless, the blacks worked industriously, and were content. As the result of their labor, upwards of 1,100,000 pounds of this valuable article was shipped to New York, there to be sold for the benefit of the national treasury. Its value in dolars and cents, and that of the labor which made it available, may be estimated when I state that a lot, some six weeks ago, brought sevenity-two cents a pound at auction. Since that time, the price has greatly advanced.

Encouraged by the success of this enterprise, the government—alls. ii. Mr. Chase, by the advise of the price and the properties of the country, the people, to the understand the properties of the country of the people, to the understand the properties of the country of the pound at auction. Since that time, the price has greatly advanced.

Encouraged by the success of this enterprise, the government—that is, Mr. Chase, by the advice of friends—resolved to try the experiment of planting a new crop. The undertaking was entrusted to Edward.

These colors of this experiment is further seen in

task, Mr. Pierce repaired to Boston, and proceeded to lay the facts of the case before his friends and the public. In a short time, assisted by a Freedmen's Association, which had been formed there, he organized a body of acout fifty men and women to go to Port Royal, there to labor as superintendents and teachers; the superintendents to oversee the planting of crops and the like, and the teachers to instruct the children, and, as far as convenient, the adults in the rudiments of learning; and both to inculcate upon all habits of self-respect and self-support, and the lessons of morality and religion.

While Mr. Pierce was thus at work in Boston, Mr. French—Rev. Mansfield French—was similarly employed in New York. Mr. French had been an old friend, also, of Mr. Chase. Ho was carnestly devoted to the cause of freedom, and had taken a lively and active interest in the blacks at Port Royal, from the time our forces first occupied those islands. With his aid, the association at New York selected upwards of forty men and women to act as laborers in this work. In a few weeks there ladies and gentitemen—for such the chief of them were, eminently and in all respects—were on the ground and at work.

In the meantime, the attention of the people of Philadelphia was called to this subject. The statements published in the newspapers, and the appeals and Commodore Dupont also, had created a lively feeling in regard to the matter. A public meeting was called, and National Hall, as you will remember, was crowded to repletion. Bishop Potter presided, and Dr. Tyng and others addressed the meeting, setting forth in eloquent terms the pitiable condition of the liberated blacks, their destitution, moral and material, and the duty devolving on the people of the North to come to their relief. A permanent com-

of new material for men's and women's wear, and thread, needles, thimbles, and the like, with which to make it up. At the same time, they sent a lady from the complete of the port Royal Relief Committee of Philadelphia, the one an carnest Eaplist and the other a conscientious and consistent member of from her own deep interest in the cause, weak, and there, at Port Royal, assumed the onerous task of distributing, by gift and sale, these contributions of Philadelphia charity. Soon were received in return the most grateful acknowledgments from Mr. Pierce and his conditions. The supplies had been most timely, and had done great good. They had fed the hungry, clothed the naked, cheered the hearts of the blacks, and strengthened the hands of their white friends.

The Committee, of course, were encouraged. They desired to continue and to increase their gifts, but they needed more accurate information. None of them had ever been at Port Royal, nor had any of them any personal knowledge in regard to what was most needed. The people of New York and Boston were better informed. Some from both of these cities had been on the ground. It was deemed important that one of our number should also go, and in person make himself thoroughly acquainted with the position of affairs. And because others more competent did not feel at liberty to leave their business or their duties at home, the lot fall upon me. Accompanied by my daughter, I left New York in the steamer that salled for Port Royal on the 2d of June, and returned in the Ericason, which strived at that city on the 28th of the same mounth, having been gone about four weeks. I spent between two and three weeks of this time in winting, the chief points of the principal islands. I visited and inspected plantations on 8. The commerced, was the scene of the late dissestroms enhanced, and inspected plantations on 8. The chief points of the principal islands. I visited and inspected plantations on 8. The chief points of the making some inquiries. James Islands, where I had an exp

"Tell em, tank em; tell em, tank em, massa. Tell em, tank em too much. Tell em, God bless em; tell em, God Almighty bless em." "I will," said I. "The very first opportunity I get I shall deliver your message." And now, my friends—you that have contributed to this holy charity—I have only to add, that the blessings of the poor, and of them that have been ready to perish, have come upon you.

As I was leaving the house, I was met at the door by a group whose hearts had not been sufficiently relieved, and who needed further expression. Said one woman: "Tell de Philadelphy people we trank em teo smoch, massa, roo wum." This, by the way, is a common phrase with these people when they want to express themselves strongly. It is a sort of fourth degree of comparison, as it were—"much, more, very much, and too much." We heard it frequently used when they would be speaking of their contentment and gratitude. One man in the group took my hand, and said: "Tell em, tank em; tell em, God bless em;" and, as if straining for a climax, he added, in very fair English, "Give em my complissents."

The success of this enterprise is further proved by the industry, sobriety and susceptibility to control of these people. Every day of the week, except Sunday, they were to be seen busily engaged at work. Idlers and loafers there may have been, and doublies were, but they never fell under my observation. Mr. Wickliffs and at the anti-emanic pation meeting, lately held in New York, that at Fort Royal he had understood the negroes would not work, and that for every man, was needed a special driver. If Mr. Wickliffs

I will speak to the Provost Marshal, and have you arrested." The effect was instant. The mass was both overawed and flattered—flattered because he had

ownen field laborers; dress their sores, and otherwise minister to their daily wants. Such kindness, such tender and beautiful attentions, they had never before thought possible; as a consequence, the teachers and superintendents thus acting can do with these simple

by rivers and creeks, and the boat furnishes the most common mode of locomotion.

Poor Rosy, poor gal!
Poor-Rosy-poor-gal!
Poor Rosy, poor gal!
Heaven shall be my home.

Hard trial on my way!

I saked one of these blacks—one of the most intel-gent I had met—where they got these songs. "Dey take em, sar." "How do they make them?" Af-er a pause, evidently casting about for an explana-on, he said, "I'll tell you; it's dis way! My master

aid these songs were all in the minor key. This is insistake. They have one that has a cheerful, as it sounded when I first heard it, a hilarious It is a new one, made, as they said, "since a times." It runs thus :—

No more driver call for me, No more driver call; No more driver call for me— Many a thousand dic. No more peek of corn for me, No more peek of corn; No more peek of corn for me-Many a thousand die.

No more hundred lash for ma, No more hundred lash; No more hundred lash for me— Many a thousand die.

And so on, recounting all the incidents of slave life.
When I first heard this song, I was going up from
Hilton Head to Beaufort in a boat rowed by a halfdozen men detailed from the first regiment of South constitute the uniform of the regiment. They ex-plained—one of them adding, in a tome of laughing triumph, "We'se Uncle Sam's chil'n now, we'se Un-

plained—one of them adding, in a tore of laughing triumph, "We'se Uncle Sam's chil'n now, we'se Uncle Sam's chil'n; we're none of your fiel' hands." The others looked envious, and passed on. The fact that these people are thought worthy to be enlisted as soldiers adds to their self-respect.

I dwell on these songs, not as a matter of entertainment, but of instruction. They tell the whole story of these people's life and character. There is no need, after hearing them, to inquire into the history of the slave's treatment. Rectilas of this kind one will be are required of, whether he desires it or not; for these the slave's treatment. Recitals of this kind one will hear enough of, whether he desires it or not; for these people, having now, for the first time in their lives, sympathetic listeners, pour out their hearts in narra-tions which nothing but flint can resist. I ought to add, before leaving this subject, that their songs, like their talk, are couched in a barbarous, Af-ricanized sort of English, and are sometimes quite un-

both overawed and flattered—flattered because he had now risen to the dignity of being subject to law. He was not to be handed to the overseer for a hundred lashes, but he was to be arrested! The law, potent with all ignorant people, is trebly powerful with those. They are especially treatable under the management of Northern people. There is a universal feeling of admiration for and gratitude to the Northerners.

Though badly treated by some of our soldiers, officers and privates, they are discriminating, and give the "Yankees" due credit and more for all that can

ricanized sort of English, and are sometimes quite unintelligible. In the specimens I have here given, I
have not followed their pronunciation.

The success of a judicious system of free labor at
the South is insured by the large development on the
part of the blacks of the religious sentiment. As persons deprived of one sense acquire greater-susceptibility in those that remain, so it would seem that these
people, degraded in body, stunted in intellect, scarred
and twisted out of shape in their muscular and mental
forms of existence, have acquired additional strength
in their spiritual life. Religion is universal among
them. To be sure, in most cases it is a mere sentiment or habit, and not sufficient to preserve them
against temptation; but in many cases it is a living
and active operative principle. Their convictions are Though badly freated by some of our soluters, officers and privates, they are discriminating, and give the "Yankees" due credit and more for all that can be claimed for us. They are especially grateful and at tached to the teachers and superintendents. They think Northern "gentle people" "purtier and purtier behaved" than "secesh gentle people." For they see in these Northern gentlemen and ladies not only all the external grace of their old masters and mistresses, but superadded a genial courtesy—an easy and sympathetic condescension—which they had not dreamed of before in white people. These young scholars from Cambridge and Yale, and young merchants from Boston and New York, come into their huts, take off their hats, sit down on their benches, listen with interest to their talk, and shed tears at the rectial of their worns. I speak literally. No man with flesh in his heart can listen without emotion to the stories they tell. These ladies visit their stek; put their soft white hands into the rough hands of the women field laborers; dress their cores, and otherwise against temptation; but in many cases it is, a living and active operative principle. Their convictions are strong and their experiences vivid. They speak of "seeing God" and "hearing God" with a simplicity of faith which sounds fanatical, but which to the phitosophic mind is quite consistent with reason. Their spiritual conceptions are like sight or sound; and thus it is that they are supported in their trials. God is a present refuge to them in every time of trouble. "Francis," and I to an old gray-haired man who was comning over his spelling-book, "why do you take the trouble to learn to read? You say it is hard work, and very discouraging; why do you try?" "Because, trouble to learn to read 1 on early its mar work, and very discouraging; why do you try?" "Because masss, I want to be satisfied; I want to read do Word of God?" "But can't you know the word of God without reading it in a book?" "Yes, massa, I de know it, I know it kere?" striking himself on the of God." "But can's you know the word of God without reading it in a book ?" "Yes, massa, I do know it, I know it kre?" striking himself on the breast; "but I want to read it for myself." I had asked the same question of an elderly woman, on the Sunday previous, at Sunday school. She was one of those spiritual faced ones whom you will sometimes find among the most litlierate. Her countenance told a story of suffering and of triumph. "Tamar," said I, "why, at your age, do you take so much trouble to learn to read?!" "Because I want to read de Word of de Lord." "But can't you know the word of the Lord without reading it?" "Yes, massa, I can hear it; but I want to read it." "How can you hear it?" "I har de voice here," laying her hand on her breast. "I have hearn it, massa." "When, Tamar, ald you ever hear at?" Turning upon me her full and deep eyes, she said: "One morning, sa; one morning I went out to de woods before daylight to pray. My heart was full of sorrow: and when I was praying, de Lord spoke to me." "And what did he say, Tamar?" He said, "Tamar! all you'se sims is forgiven; you're my chile." "Well," said I, waiting for her to go on. "Den I was filled with lub and joy; my heart was full of the for everybody." Not for your old master stoo, Tamar?" "Yes, sir, for my master and eberybody." Now, who will say that this old woman had not heard five voice of God I And whose religious falth will bear a stronger test than hers?

Réligion has afforded these people their only resuperintendents thus acting can do with these simple people just what they please.

The contrast drawn by the blacks between Northern and Southern manners is not an unjust one. Slave-holders are, as a class, essentially vulgar and ill-bred. They may be familiar with the forms of politeness, but they are without its spirit. Vulgarians may pass for a time, with their equals or superiors, for ladica and gentlemen, but when they get among those whom they regard as below them, they are sure to betray themselves. "Be pitiful, be courteous, condescend to men of low estate," are maxims of Christianity, the justice of which is acknowledged by the highest civilization. A man's behavior to his inferiors is the best test of his breeding. Tried by this, slaveholders, as a class, are essentially vulgar. test of his breeding. Tried by this, slaveholders, as a class, are essentially valgar.

I have many facts in my note-book on this head, which, if there were time, would illustrate this point. I have scraps of the private history of leading ladies and gentlemen in Beaufort and round about, with names and circumstances, which show that the airs of superiority assumed by these people are utterly unsupported by character, and indicate that their pretensions from beginning to end are a lie and a sham.

That the present condition of these neonle is in fatensions from beginning to end are a lie and a sham.

That the present condition of these people is in favorable contrast with that under their masters is evident from their songs, which constitute a striking feature in their manifestations of character. They are a musical people. When they work in concert, as in rowing or grinding at the mill, their hands keep time to music. Their boat songs are the ones most frequently heard. The islands are made and permeated

Religion has afforcied these people their only re-source; they have no amusements, no diversions, no social visiting. Their children have no plays—no games whatever. The "praise-house" (prayers-house, as the hut in which they hold their meetings is called) is their only recreation. Here, as one of their

by rivers and creeks, and the beat furnishes the most common mode of locomotion.

When the negroes begin to row, they at the same time begin to sing. All their songs are in the minor key. If one chances to begin on the major, it quickly saddens, and passes into the minor. Their songs are all religious, barcaroles and all. I speak without exception. So far as I heard or was told of their singing, it was all religious. None of their songs express mirth or present joy. The only joy expressed or implied is that of hope. "Rest at last" was their general barthen. "Heaven is my home;" "Have a little patience it "God will deliver"—these and the like were the refrains of all their ballads.

The night after the bacon arrived from Philadelphia, the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the "praise-house," and sung and prayed till broad day prayed till broad day in the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the "praise-house," and sung and prayed till broad day in the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the "praise-house," and sung and prayed till broad day in the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the "praise-house," and sung and prayed till broad day in the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the propose of their songs goes, they songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are litter only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are all their only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are all their only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are all their only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they songs are all their only recreatio little pattence; "God will deliver"—these and the like were the refrains of all their ballads.

There was one which on shore we heard more than any other, and which was irresistibly touching. It was a sort of ballad, known as "Poor Rooy, Poor Gal," It is almost impossible to give an idea of the effect of this or any of their songs by a mere recital or description. They are all exceedingly simple, both in sentiment and music. Each stanza contains but a single thought, set in perhaps two or three bars of music; and yet us they sing it, in alternate recitative and choras, with varying inflections and dramatic effect, this simple and otherwise monotonous melody will, to a musical car and a heart susceptible of impression, have all the charm of variety. Take, for instance, a few stanzas from the direct of Poor Roay." Fancy the first line sung in the major key, and the two following changed by an easy transition, and with varying inflections, into the minor, and you will have some idea of the effect:

Poor Roay, poor gal! there is no better behaved set of men on Hilton Head than this same "First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteera." Their appearance, in their dark blue uniform and felt hat, is picturesque. They handle the musket with as much dexterity as other new recruits, and their proficiency in marching is more capid. Their camp is kept neat and tidy, and

new recruits, and their proficiency in marching is more sapid. Their camp is kept neat and ddy, and they compare well in all respects with others of more favored complexion. As for their military capacity and the wisdom of General Hunter in enrolling them, as soldiers, I say nothing here; not for want of well-settled convictions on these points, but because these points are not embraced in the range of inquiry, the results of which it is my business here to report.

But I must lasten on. I should be glad to speak here of the relation which this movement sustains to military people and affairs in South Carolina, and of the deep interest in its success which has been taken by distinguished officers of the army and navy. I refer more particularly to General Hunter and Commodore Dupont. Both of these gendemen—and they are in all respects gentlemen—more than can be said of many others high in military and naval command—have shown themselves philanthropists, as well as patriots, with a just sense of the honor of the country, by the care they have taken to protect and provide for the unhappy people who have been thrown upon the nation's charity.

The Port Royal Relief Committee, more deeply impressed than ever with the importance of their work, desire now to prosecute it with increased efficiency. They will be calling for funds and clothes, and superintendents for the plantations, and teachers. There will be no need hereafter to send provisions; the Government will see to that. But clothes for the aged, for the infirm, and for children, will have to come for a while yet from the charities of the people.

The able-bodied can support themselves, but they must be protected from imposition. It is contempore, and the protected from imposition. Heaven shall be my home.

Wonder what de people want of me?

Wonder-what-de people-want-of me?

Wo-n-d-er whet-de people-want-of me?

Heaven shall be my home.

When I talk, I talk with God!

When I-talk-I-talk-with-God!

When I talk-I-talk-with-God!

When I talk-I-talk-With-God!

plated by the Committee to establish a store on one of the Islands, at which goods can be bought at rates covering first cost and transportation. This is deemed necessary to save these poor people from the exactions to which they are subject from the traders and sutlers, who rob them of their money, and then slands the character.

sutiers, who rob them of their money, and then diader their character.

Thirty new superintendents are needed at this moment on plantations. Of these Boston will furnals
ten, New York ten, and Philadelphia ought to see
the other ten. General Saxton, on the part of the
government, will pay these superintendents fifty del
iars a month. Teachers are also wanted. These will
derive their support from the Relief Committee their
pay will not be such as to make the appointment as
object, as it will not exceed twenty-five dollars a
month. The qualifications needed by both superintendents

The qualifications needed by both superintendents and teachers are good health, good sense, and a hearty good will for the work. Of the ninety odd who west out last spring, quite a number proved incompetent. They had not gone from the right motive, nor were they of the right spirit. Some went hoping the either of the right spirit. Some went hoping the either of the right spirit. Some went hoping the commate would be good for their health, or from a spirit of romance, or to see a semi-fropical country with its of romance, or to see a semi-tropical country with its peculiar productions, or in a spirit of sectarian repeated by the sector of the sectarian repeated by the sectarian repeated by the sectarian repeated by the sector of the sectarian repeated by the repeated by the sector of the driving, and rough-and-tumble kind of people, that are sometimes called "practical," that are most needed. The forces of chief avail here are spiritual forces, such as proceed from a heart devoted to the work, and from manners and character that inspire respect. The best educated and best bred people, other things being equal, are the best qualified for unsefulness in this enterprise. The blacks have quiet intuitions in these matters; and a man of coarse acture is sure to be detected. Experience at Port Royal has proved that refinement in a superintendent is all has proved that refinement in a superintendent is all important, both in order to commend the man to the confidence of the blacks, and the enterprise to the respect of white cavillers around, who are ever on he look-out for grounds of objections. But I will sale anothing more on this point—broad as is the subject-nor on any other, at this time. The night is bot, as I have trespassed already too long on your for Thanking you for your patience, I here abruptly close my remarks.

raphly close my remarks.

[Mr. McKim spoke for an hour and three-quarter.

He was listened to with the closest attention, and was
frequently interrupted by applause. His allusions to
the black regiment, and to the handsome behavior's
General Hunter and Commodore Dupont toward the
free labor experiment, elicited especial marks of spexhibition. probation.

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHOUTED INTELLIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OB-

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