EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

SHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 8. BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ors are to be made, and all les to the General Agent.

be are not responsion.

Wexpell Phillips, Edward Q.

Wexpell Phillips, Edward Q.

Sos, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Print

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1677.

Befuge of Oppression.

A COPPERHEAD UPON CONGRESS. ngton correspondent of the Chicag

Washington correspondent of the Chicago in a late letter, \$37\$:-] a contemptible figure in bistory the present as will make! Neglecting the interests of contry, blind to the dreadful responsibilities so upon them, the republican majority have so you them, the republican majority have their entire energies to the formation and into of impracticable and chimerical plans negro. The enancipation of four millions of iran and a part of the givious y projects of discosts, and constituted only the first, step discosts, and constituted only the first, step ir programme. They have determined to a negro to an equality with the white people hings. They have succeeded in making them also door bothers and some who are fighting thes of the country. Laws have been passed houses of Congress, and now before the fee his signature, which it will surely remakes not the slightest distinction between sen and negroes. All are to be enrolled in misconos list, and all are to be drafted alike, iw is executed at all, the man of education feement will find himself standing in the toeching elbows with his black servant, who before blacked his boots, or stood behind it at the dinner table. Both will be dressed and alike.

withing will be marriages out white women, which will be legalized by longres. If there is no other way of getting act passed, some of the countless millions of at the disposal of the President will be used re the election of black members of Congress. e.o. look forward, indeed, to the spectacle agrees of mixed white men and negroes, to a et of which three members will be negroes, a segor President? It is true enough that merican people will never elect a negro President and the months of the members of the members of the season of making would place the season of making the season of making the season of the season of making the season of making the season of making the season of making the season of the season of making the season of making the season of making the season of the season of making the season of the season of making the season of the season of making the season of the season o

scalaring so long have burst out. So it will be with the Southern States. Even if we should succeed in defeating their armics, in destroying their critics, and in making a desert of their country, all this would not restore the Union. We might suppress this rebellion; we might subjugate the South; we might stremmate the Southern people. But it would only serve to sow eternal hate in the bosoms of the Southern children. Vears hence, after having test up all the time an immense standing army, ander generation of Southern people, the children of these we have exterminated, would rise in rebelling, and the season of the southern southern some standing army, ander generation of Southern people, the children of these we have exterminated, would rise in rebelling, and the season of the southern southern some can never be restored by war. Let the war, then, cease.

OOPPERHEAD DEMOGRACY.

COPPERHEAD DEMOGRACY.

There was a meeting of "Democrata" at "the sines school house in St. Clair Township, Butler Court, Ohio," the other day, the official proceedings of which are published in the Dayton Empire. In following are among the resolutions adopted;—Inst. Abraham Lincoln is the Nero of America, and for his many crimes, misdemeanors, and fagrant violations of constitutional obligation, exit to be impeached.

Resolved, That the clergy of the present day are the deril's select and inspired representatives, preaching emy, last, malice, rengenice, blood and sureder, nature of the control of t

Resolved, That this government is a Democratic machine, and that itone but Democrats know how to run it; and therefore we will vote for no man for no office, unless he gives positive proof that he is a sound, substantial Vallandigham Democrat. Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln and his minions in power are using their utmost endeavors to centralize the Government into one ponderous Federal head, by obliterating State lines, passing bills for indefantifying the President, for arbitrary arrests, and for enrolling the militia, &c., and we hereby de-

NEW JERSEY vs. THE GOVERNMENT.

The following are among the Peace Resolutions dopted by the lower house of the copperhead Leg-dature of New Jersey—38 to 13!

islature of New Jersey—38 to 13!

Be it Resolved. That it is the deliberate sense of the people of this State, that the war power within the limits of the Constitution is ample for any and all emergencies, and that all assumption of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, is without warrant or authority, and if permitted to continue without remonstrance will finally encompass the destruction of the liberties of the people and the death of the republic; and, therefore, to the end that, in any event, the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New Jersey may be known and declared, we, their representatives in Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this our solemn

PROTEST:

the accomplishment of unconstitutions. O participates:
Against a war which has for its object the subjugation of any of the States, with a view to their reduction to territorial condition:
Against proclamations, from any source, by which, under the plea of "military necessity," persons in States and Territories suitating the Federal Government, and beyond necessary military lines, are held liable to the rigor and severity of military law:
Against the domination of the military over the civil law in States, Territories, or districts not in a state of insurrection:
Against all arrests without warrant—against the suspension of the writt of habeau corpus in States and

and sixty-three, by which as in the saw free; and against the expenditure of cortain moneys for the support as any time, and against the expenditure of certain moneys for the emancipation of slaves, or their support as any time, under any pretence whatever.

Against any and every exercise of power upon the Period of the Federal Government this not clearly given and expressed in the Federal. Constitution-reasserting that "the power of the Every Continuous Period Constitution, and the Federal Constitution, and be it Resolved. That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey believes that the appointment of commissioners upon the part of the Federal Government to meet commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place for the purpose of considering whether any and if any, what plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the National Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, but, as an

Selections.

GEORGE THOMPSON, VINDICATION OF THE AMERIC IN ENGLAND.

and opinions of the peopl considerable city, town, or village—popular ings are testifying, in the most emphatic and with surpriving unanimity, in laudation dent Lincoln, and in favor of the American

Mr. Thompson next gave his advocacy to the anti-torn-law morement, in 1842, the triumph of which was greatly owing to his untiring exertions, as well as to the labors of Cobden, Bright, Wilson, and their associates. For the services thus rendered, he was presented with a piece of plate at Southampton, in the presence of four thousand spectators. The corn-law monopolists endexored to secure him on their side by promising to put him in a position of pecuniary independence, and to advance any political object he might cherish! Of course he spurned the bribe, and held fast to his integrity.

A GRATEFUL ADMIRER.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

have always had their owney have delighted to honor-Sension and Representatives in Congress, and Representatives in Co

ANTI-SLAVERY AUTHORITY.

ton, 1783.

No. 2 is "Debates in the British House of Commons, May 13, 1789, on the petitions for the abolition of the slave trade, Philadelphia, 1783," No. 3 is "An essay on the impolicy of the Mrican slave trade, by Rev. T. Clarkson, M. A. Philadelphia, 1785,"

THE SOURTY OF FRIENDS AND MR. LIM-OOLN'S "EMANGIPATION FOLIUX." We have before us three numbers of the British Friend, a monthly journal published at Glasgow, and which absented it is

RECONSTRUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

decency revolting to every virtuous, plous, and chivalrous instinct of human nature."

137 The Richmond Esquire mys:—

Ten gentlemen in Albemanic county declare themselves willing to admit certain Northwestern States into the Confederacy, even without alevery; but at the same time do not dany that slavy should prefer to have all our Confederace States "characterized by similar institutions." The len gentlemen do not advert to the fact that these same Northwestern States are not analong admission into our Confederacy, but on the contrary waging a barbarous war against us to froze us into their. We believe that the ten gentlemen must be in possession of diplomatic news which has not come to us. They must have received overtures from some distinguished man, woman, or child. Someshing of great importance must be going on. It is not fair to keep us in ignorance in this sort of way.

That United North—both East and West—is still realing in upon us recent all our fronteer; there is no abstenced, no limit of the contract of the properties of the contract into the heart of our said. But in this rivalry the Northwest clearly has the advantages. In troops have done to more harm than those of the Northwest clearly has the advantages. In troops have done to more harm than those of the Northwest clearly has the advantages. In troops have done to more harm than those of the Northwest clearly has the advantages. In troops have done to more harm than those of the Northwest clearly has the advantages. In troops have done to more harm than those of the Northwest clearly has a decent of the series in the hour of the series in the heart of our said. But in this rivalry the Northwest clearly has and wasta overy resourc

surelly this would be a bad change; for, if they slaughter their friends, they would undoubtedly devour heir cnemies.

And when we ask the meaning of all this, we are answered that there is reason to believe the Northwest is sized of the war; is disgusted with the Lincoln allowsistration; is awake to the fact that, as the South scannot be conquered, she had better be conciliated; is electing Democratic Legislatures, and sending mysterious emissaries to scatter over the South scane hopes and cheering rumors which are important, if ease.

And what then? Truly we are glad to hear all this; is bodes evil to our enemies, and, therefore, augurs good to us. But whest precisely are we to do is the matter? No one saviese shat our armies, who are in face of those Northwestern troops, should lay down their arms or should run away. On the contrary, it is agreed on all-hands, we suppose, that our troops must still oppose a certain degree of resistance to armed invasion. But the specific thing we are invited to do, is to show to that section of our enemies some marks of friendship, some desire to cultivate friendly relations with them; and above all things, not to wound their feelings by unkind observations. Further, it is urged that our government should go so far as to opter into negotiation with—not the governments of those States, for they will negotiate with us only through the cannon's mouth—but with private politicians, individual team orgators, and other obscure, unauthorized persons. In the meantime, it seems to be thought depirable also that unauthorized persons on our side/(like these ten of Albemarle) should offer to admitted, and into listening to any terms except submission of the rebuls.

GREAT EMANOIPATION DEMONSTRATION

GREAT EMANCIPATION DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

IN LONDON.

We have already stated that, in addition to the tremendous meeting held a short time since in Exeter
Hall, London, to sustain the American Government
in its strangile to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion,
another demonstration took place in St. James's Hall,
in that city, on the 18th ultimo—the floor, platforn,
orchestra, beloneine, and highest galleries, being crowded almost to sufficcation. Mr. WILLIAN EVANS presided where able speech on the occasion we now give. sided, whose able speech on the occasion we now giv as well as that of the Rev. W. LANDELS.

ed almost to sufficacion. Mr. William Evans presided, whose able speech on the occasion we now give.

as well as that of the Rev. W. Landels.

The Chairman, on presenting himself to the meeting, was warmly greeted. He said: Ladies and
gentlemen, there is, happily, no longer reason that
I should put the same question to you that I did at
I should put the same question to you that I did at
I should put the same question to you that I did at
I should put the same question to you that I did
at should put the same question to you that I did
at should put the same question to you that I did
at given on that occasion has reverberated throughout
the length and breadth of the land, and must have
convinced those who imagined that there was a luli
in the public mind, that though the feeling might
appear dead, it only slept. (Cheers.) The response
that we have had from the various parts of the country also show that the old hatted of that colossal
wrong is as intense in the hearts of the people as it
was in the days when the present Earl of Derby introduced into the House of Commons his famous
measure, which declared that the name of slaveryshould be erased from the statute-book of Great
Britain. (Loud cheers.) Why, we have been in existence only two or three months, and what has been
the effect? Meetings have been held in every metropolitan borough and in every large town in England,
associations have been formed in the middand counties, and in those hives of industry—Lancashire and
the West Riding of Yorkshire—and in fact in all
parts have spontaneous meetings been hold, calling
upon us to send deputations, and urging us to do
everything we could to encourage and assist them in
their own spontaneous and local efforts to show their
hatted of slavery. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this
very night there is a large meeting at Manchester.
(Rennewed cheers.) And when I speak of Manchester, I must not omit to mention the name of a gentieman there, to whom we are greatly indebted—
Mr. Potter—a name well known to y

A voice-Three groans for the Times ! (Groans. The Chairman: I cannot omit to mention that ame which was honored amongst us, and I hope ill be honored again—the name of Earl Russell will be honored again—the name of Earl Russell—who has used expressions in this matter unworthy of his name. (Ories of *No." Yea, yea," and cheers.) That noble lord has spoken of this rebellion of the South being for independence. (Hear, hear.) Independence! If there is any meaning attached to the word, it means freedom. (Hear, bear.) And what freedom is there, or attempted to be maintained in the South, where there are 4,000,000 of slaves? (Cheers.) For what tyranny is so oppressive, what despoissm so cruel as that which keeps in chains 4,000,000 of men? (Interruption cased by a person in the body of the ball.) Allow me to calm that gentleman's mind by using the words of the poet:

"No sea swells like the bosom of a man set free.

"No sea swells like the bosom of a man set free, A wilderness is rich with liberty."

A wilderness is rich with liberty."

(Cheers.) But what liberty is there in that horrid and discreditable system which confines 4,000,000 of men, depriving them of the power or right of education, denying them liberty, property, or rights, and causing them to hold their wife and children at another's pleasure? (Shame.) I feel we have no long-er occasion to argue this question. It is a foregone conclusion, for all our enemies, all our detractors, and all those who shilly-shelly and find devices and excuse for not assisting in this great morement, and y saying they are not friendly to slavery. (Hear, hest.) Why, I was one who took an active part in the great free trade movement, and I remember that the leading papers of that day, the Times and others, said we were a set of selfus manufacturers who sought for their own selfus purposes to narry out.

been named as friends of ours, let us never forget the attitude which the working men of this conntry have assumed. (Cheers,) With that intuitive knowledge and perception of what is right and due to themselves, their principles, and their country, they have taken the true stand on this question. It is said over and over again, that the North and South can never come together again, so great in their hatred. Why, those who have been there as I have, and have known how intimats were the donation and a friendly and kindly feeling exist among them. (Hear, hear.) Take, for instance, President Lincoln—the honored name of President Lincoln—the honored name of President Lincoln—the honored name of President Lincoln. (Cheers.) His wife has brother in the rebel army. Take General McClellan. His wife comes from the South. Crittenden, whose name is so familiar to you, has a son in each army fighting against each other. The commander of the Merrimac had a brother in the very ship that he ran down; and throughout the whole of the States of the North and the South, you will find the families so closely knit together that were but this monstrous wrong removed, this "alavery taken away, as I trust it will be, they would be good friends, the country would be stronger and more powerful than ever. (Cheers.) In my travels throughout the United States, I visited a tribe of Indians. I met the chief and being anxious to know what view he and his tribe took of this tremendous conflict, I questioned him. He looked at me with that fixity of gaze which characterizes the denizens of the woods, and he said this, which I shall never forget, and it was the only answer he would deign to make—"Sir, the black man has a soal as well as we have." (Loud cheers.) We began the anti-slavery movement, and it was our example and our teachings that tanght the Americans the course they ought to take. And when the cruel wrong must be redressed, and when the South felt it so strongly that they thought it necessary to separate in order that they thought it necessary to separate in order that they thought it necessary to separate in order that they might maintain and perpetuate slavery, then it was that this country appeared for a time to be apathetic in regard to a question in which before it felt so deep an interest it was that which encouraged the South and their friends to believe that we had changed our minds. (Hear, hear.) I will do the Southern slaveholders this justice, that with them there is no shilly shally pretence, but they come taken in what I have heard of Mr. Mason, I believe if the question were put to him whether he believed that alavery was right, he would declare that he would maintain that it was consistent with the Bible, that it was a part of his religion, and that he would never give his sanction to any mode of obliterating it. (Hear, hear.) I am proud to have the opportunity of showing that we in this country, who are interested in America, ig her institutions and associations, are true to those principles which in times past we advocated so earnestly, so strongly, and so well, and that when we see the conflict is come, we do not desert them, but notwithstanding our desire not to interfere with the domestic concerns of other countries, we do not hesitate to express our feeling

not to interfere with the domestic concer-countries, we do not hesitate to express in favor of humanity, and our desire to extinguished forever. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. W. LANDELS said—This meeting had been convened to plead the rights of 4,000,000 of men and women, and to liberate them from the condition of mere goods and chattels. Such a cause as that deserved the sympathy of the great body of the English needle.

English people.

The question to be discussed that night was, whether the success of the North was likely to lead to the emancipation of the slave. If the question were narrowed to that issue, he thought a great good would be gained. Suppose the South achieved independence, would that achievement lead to emancipation? (No, no.) How was it possible that the South, who declared that slavery was the cornerstone of their State fabric, would emancipate the slave if they achieved independence? The leaders of the Southern party were most likely to know their own mind on the question, and it might be well for those who asserted so confidently that the South was sure to emancipate when it was independent, to refer to some of the utterances of the Southern statesmen. Had they retracted at all the principle they announced immediately after secession? (Cries of "No, no.") Had they shown any sense of their repentance for their manifold sins against the poor negro? (No, no.) Mr. Mason had an opportunity of speaking at the Mansion House the other day, but did they find in his utterances any sympathy for the negro race? (No.) Did he appear burdened with the load of his own manifold sins against that downtrodden and oppressed poople? (No.) And yet they were told that, as soon as they were independent, they would cranneipate their slaves. (Laughter). They might as well tell him that when the devil had full swing, he would cease to do mischief. (Cheers and laughter.) Their policy was far more like cold-blooded assassination—as might be seen from reading the report which appeared in the papers of yesterday, of eighteen negro cooks, men and boys, who were found on board Federal transport ships, being taken into a field and shot down there in cold blood. (Loud cries of "Shame!") Ave, and when two poor men, who had leaped into the water to save their lives, were seen clinging to the keel with only their heads above where, the Southern colderacy, would work wonders—the Federal Government would no longer to between the Southern Confede

the great free tracks movement, and I remember that the leading papers of that day, the Times and others, and we were a set of selfish manufacturers who sought for feele own selfish purposes to varry out the freedom of commerce. (Question, and cries of "Order.") There is an amoung gentleman on my left, who is desirous of making himself conspicuous. (Laughter and cheers.) By and by prepape the Will change his mini! (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have another cause to mention why we are so successful, but it is one I can only name with a feeling, in a degree, of pity—it is the lamentable exhibition which has been made by your Lord Mayor. (Hisses, A voice—"That we an mistake."

The Chairman: I cannot help alleding, very briefly, to a document I hold it my hand, which is a remonstrance from the women of England, against the continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the Continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the Continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the Continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against the England against the Britable Continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against to the continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) In remonstrating against to the Continuance of slavery in Amusicas, and the continuance of slavery in Amusicas, and the continuance of slavery in the United States of Amusicas. (Cheers.) Who signed the remonstrating against the Britable States of States, which is the continuance of slavery in Amusicas, and the continuance of slavery in Amusicas, and the continuance of slavery in the Cheers.) Who signed the continuance of slavery in the United

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

ENERAL AGENT of the Liberator b The GERERIAL AGENT of the American bega leave o remind delinquent subscribers—1. s. such as are wing from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1862, and the same which is granting a longer indulgence than usual, heir paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STAKDINO NULE. It is hoped there will be no longer delay on their part in meeting their indebted news, and no occasion furnished for curtailing the subscript.

THE LINES DRAWN.

In the nature of things, there can be but two sides in any moral controversy. It is an affront to common sense, and an insult to the Divine Majesty, to say that both liberty and slavery are right; or that liberty is partly right, and clavery is partly right, and obth are partly wrong; or that it is fanaticism to be wholly in favor of liberty, and wholly sgainst slavery. Such talk is to confound all moral distinctions, and to place on the throne of the universe, with equal anthority and equal claim to obedience, God and the Adversary, and wonly some the carriest period of the world ill now.

two parties—those who are for upholding it, and those who are for its extinction—the Abolitionists on the one hand, and the slaveholders on the other. Thes understand, and, to a certain extent, respect each other—i.e., on the ground of consistent and mocompromising action. They wear no mask, propose in compromise, deal in no cant, desire no truce. If the Declaration of Independence states the truth when

will allow, or any other class of men in a similar posi-tion can be. They employ none too many bloodhound to hunt their flying fugitives, none too many driver to annt their nying against, more too many yokes and fetters to keep their victims in bondage. Their slave code is none too rigorous. They was steal, lie, defraud, debauch, flog, mutilate, brand, manade thumb-screw, torture, and occasionally barn the victims of their oppression. The Abolitionists ever stan ready to defend them against the charge of being need thanks tyrangical and cruel, as slaveholders. Know

out they know for what base purpose they bring thi ous charge, and that they are utterly

of these "traffickers in slaves and the souls of men, compared with the prevaricating, shuffling, sneaking limy conduct of their Northern tools and lickspittle slimy conduct of their Northern tools and licks And they, in turn, are frank to confess their ap

"Between the two classes of our mortal foe e North, there is little to choose. One is co

a more than houset abolitionism. We the Edward Everett and Caleb Cush to Garrison. No man of hone-Cushing by the control of the control

A NEW AND STRIKING DESIGN.

THE DAWN OF LIBERTY. Dedicated to the 54th Reg-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

th all po

lenied, whether among the civilized or the barbaric.

It is claimed for our fathers, that when they bent hemselves to the work of giving form and order to our nationality—

our nationality—
"They selected those whom they thought their best and wisest, and commissioned them to confer to getter, and discover the fundamental rights for which all save exists, and which underlie and sustain and promote all social good; and the principles from which these rights forever flow. And then to devise the best forms and rules for a government which should forever acknowledge and scene these rights by a constant observance of these principles. And the fabric in which all this is contained and expressed and defined, they called a Constitution. Then it stood, the child of their own will; embodying the best wisdom they had; and restling on the consent of all. There is stood, and, thank God, there it stands."

There are two historical facts which conclusively.

and, thank God, there it stands."

There are two historical facts which conclusively
disprove this claim. The first is, that, anieccedent to
this, our fathers, in their Declaration of Independence,
procedaimed to be SELF-EVIDENT "those fundamental
rights for which all law exists," and, therefore, they

protect the rights of human nature, without regard to distinctions of race or climate—the Union of all the

mits this in the following paragraph —

"Our national constitution recognizes and protests statesy. It does so; and it was made to do so for a sufficient reason. When our fathers framed it, they found alavery not only existing, but mulversally diffused; stronger in some places than in others, but wholly absent almost nowhere. They found also, that whenest almost nowhere. They found also, that whenested the state of the control of the foundation of the foundation of the foundation of the foundation of the deal of the control of the state of the foundation of the whole. To violate the fundamental principle of coment, and try what the fundamental principle of coment, and try what could be done by complisition. To accept the fact of starery as it stood with all its concomitants, and its probable future, with the hope that truth would gradually payrall over, falsehood, good over cril, and free-done over stavery. They chose the last of these alternatives, and they chose to least of the solutions.

Now so for from plocusing winely solution of the the

dom over-slavery. They chose the last of these alternatives, and they chose steely and well, by this
course they entered into "a covenant with death and
course they entered into "a covenant with death and
an agreement with hell," to their own shame and condemnation; the fearful consequences of which this
guilty nation is now reaping. We do not understand
the ethics of this writer, nor perceive any logical coherency in his reasoning. Slavery at the South, as we
have already shown, he defines to be "the obsolute
have already shown, he defines to be "the obsolute
ous saurpation of the sovereignty of God, and the
total extinction of all human rights. So slipshod is
his invarilty, so fast-and-loose his sense of justice,
that he finds "a sufficient reason " why such comprehensive highuity should have been allowed "ecognition and PROTECTION in the Constitution"—namely,
otherwise the Union could not have been formed!
And what were the laws of God, or what the claims
of our common humanity, in comparison or importance with the formation of such a Union! It is the
old jesuitical subterfuge, "The end sanctifies the
means."

mean."

But—says our suther—"a conflict at that time between freedom and slavery in this country would not have been safe." Is such a conclusion the legitimate product of the Revolutionary struggle? Such a condition the legitimate product of the Revolutionary struggle? Such a condition of the first in the nature of things, and by no compromise of men can those elements be reconciled which are in estimated on the second of the structure of things, and by no compromise of men can those elements be reconciled which are in estimated on the second of the strible retribution, our author reterrates his preposterom assertion—"The conflict would not have been asfe. Our fathers did well and wisely in not exciting it. They left if for for far future day. It has come in our day." Yes, it has come no because of their moral cowardice, their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretinade, their predominating selfathness; and having thus sown the wind, they left if for their discretination to reap the whitwind—a whiriwind of fire and blood, of woe and decagition, on a scale of unparable and the selfathness of the selfath the concilination of wears and the selfathness of the selfath the constitution gives "protection" to alavery, and that the rebolline is solely because of site to private the selfathness of the selfath to best time and way." I Adherence to an instrument through which slavery may be exterminated in the best time and way." I Adherence to an instrument which gives "protection" to alavery, and that the rebolline is solely because of sites, private and t

given.

Now ith standing its moral blemishes, this pamphilet is theroughly loyal and hopeful in spirit, goes for the is theroughly loyal and hopeful in spirit, goes for the most vigorous presecution of the var, and sees in the appreciation of the rebellion the downfull of slavery.

Permisson's Labins' Magazine: Minister is built numerous engravings to most vigorous presecution of the var, and sees in the appreciation of the rebellion the downfull of slavery.

[For sale by A. Williams & Co.]

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

leans or at Antietam, we of the North are but parrying the blows of a relentites, implacable assailant. Peace will come when the aggressive force is beaten down and forever disarmed. Till then, it is synonymous with suicide. The war does not cease to be justifiable, necessary, inevitable, because it is protiacted longer than could be desired, or is conducted differently from the wishes of many. As well condemn the victim of an highwayman's assault for delay in drawing his weapon, and for clumsiness in employing it. Is, then, the third and assassin right? Grant that the pistol had better have been drawn five seconds earlier, and the builet have pierced the heart that only scratched the flesh; does the continuance of the struggle for

ic scale, is inseparable from them in a question of re-sponsibility. It is not the President, his Cabinet or

PETERSON'S TABLES' MAGAZINE for April is em-bellished with numerous engravings of art and fash-lon, and contains its usual miscellary by original contributors.

MORAL INSPIRATION WANTED ns proved a master se black cloud of fore elling the black cloud of fereign intervents hereatened so seriously to complicate one is immediate effect upon the slaves has not parent. True, it has draw the line being yand treason at the North more distinctly, the lasue a clear one. The fange of the Cowhich were so dangerous when he struct from the tangled grass, are now comparating the same wither in the open path. Advantages, as he writher in the open path and the same with he is the same with the same row to crush with he is the same row to crush with the same row to crush with he is the same row to crush with the same row to crush wit

our flag, nor do the highways of Massachues swarm with eager recruits. Why should be To Europe, before the proclamation, American tics were necessarily a maze. No worder has contradictory, paradoxical position blinded they freedom-loving Englishmen to the real nature and dency of our grand struggle for equal right. In day, thanks to the proclamation, when the To the old world there is

npulse which could rause. him deal height of a great principle. The roused to enthusiasm by the result of the roused to enthusiasm by the rous so roused to entrustasm by the moral force of a speal to abstract, eternal right, is a fact undered in his philosophy. Such an idea reems to his rendental and utopian. He counts numerical sides, and watches the tricks of parties, unaise, the force which makes and moulds them. How different such a man as Gar

ling Italy, Hungary im out of self into heroic deeds,

"have loved him so, followed him, henced
Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his
Made him their pattern to live and to die!"

Of a kindred nature is Fremont. The moral husinsm of the nation is kindled by ther man. His words and deeds ele What we want is not more men, but leader

comprehend the power of ideas. What is there in a stitude of our government to inspire the stars we confidence and love? How wonderful that here not rush at once to the inviting arms of Hallect at Why should we fight with our right hand bear

with a should we light with our right hand bestlement his be-bind us? The impiration which a general list be-mont would give an army is ignored, but in many it makes the preponderance of opposing numberness as nought. The rebels are wiser than we in this a spect, and yield to Stonewall Jackson, the ideals of lace of honor in the forefront.

And in the Cabinet, do we not need the

spiration which is so essential in the field !

"Ah! Seward, Seward, quae te dement
You whose inspired words once taught the ue path to greatness, whose statesmanlike bru on never lost sight of the immutable and pe nament laws of justice, who led us from the soil grovelling polities of alayery into the pro-livine statutes, far above those human ex-circumvent God" which we called laws, grasp the muck-rake like the rest! When and muck rake like the rest! When, under is free heavens, upon the broad prairies of the Wes, is were wont to speak, your words found a veloce of response in every Christian New England home. It the closeness of the Cabinet atmosphere seems that stifled your conscience. ng our penates, we have written "ICHARO dismounted them from the place of hono

have dismounted them from the piáce of boor.

Moral inspiration the nation hungers for isdaLet not the men who possess it be allowed to rematinactive. The names of the true heroes must be a therated with unwearied pertinacity. To forget the
who have suffered for the slave is to forget the arm imself. And until Fremont, and Phelps, and Beier, are reinstated in their usurpers' places, and atonemes for injustice made, the petitions of the faithful must

FIGHTING FOR THE UNION.

DORCHESTER, March 23, 1861 The winter is past, the session of Congress is d, and we, as a nation, are not saved. At the close of a three months' session, Congression, Congress

has enacted a comprehensive and sweeping construction law, and, for war purposes, appropriated in treds of millions of dollars; thereby putting to the ountry, both of men and of money, in the nope expectation that the rebellion will be suppressed, is uniority of the Government established, and per and prosperity restored to a distracted, an long suffering people. A consummation my to be wished, indeed, but, in the present affairs, not likely to be realized, in any sho In my view, there is not the slightest a permanent and an early peace. In the

per, which pervade and animate the this people, rulers and subjects, who constitute. It must necessarily be a long and for it pertains to every man and woman while it can be done only by those when wiedge the necessity and important the constitute of the constitut

knowledge the necessity and importance of it, in his appropriate sphere. It is ours to "saler sit to wait."

To change a nation of tyrants, with million of staves, into a nation of high-minded, honorshe and, is not the work of a day, Nay, for that end, the erries and uncompromising Abolitionists have toiled for the tyrears; yet no one sees the goal toward which tyrears; and they find themselves, it may be, saly the threshold of an intermittent thirty yeary of the threshold of an intermittent thirty yeary in the transport of the property of the property in the later of the property of the proper

there is the interest the interest the interest the interest the interest is not in the interest in the intere

Mr D enting is enting in would it would it would it will be a construction of the proper in this proper in the pro

the insurgents have contemmed the constituted anthority of the nation, and, by strategy and fraud and feats of arms, successfully defied its power. That armed Rebellion we confront to-day! The for remains as malignant, as desperate and definet, if not as strong, as ever. The contest happs in even scales; at least, so thinks the Secretary of State, who "tusts" that we shall succeed, that the Union will survive the conflict, the nation "live."

Doubtless the rebels are the rightful subjects of the Union States Government. Instead of being allowed, therefore, to withdraw, at their own option, and assume exclusive jurisdiction of the best half of the guide, they should be held to their allegiance, at whatever out of blood or treasure, and compelled to establish the Constitution and laws, which they have breed to ordain and enact. To say otherwise were, as the shear of traitors and plunderers, basely to give on syndarcholding purposes, those wast and beautias its shemand of traifors and plunderers, basely to give up, it yalarcholding purposes, those wast and beauti-fed regions, which have been acquired, or greatly ex-ruelled by the common resources of the country, and absald, therefore, be retained for national and com-mon purpose; to become, if need be, the chosen hab-nations of the swarming myeriads of the avigorous both and West, which, in conving time, may go over and posses the land, and maintain therein the 'right of the majority to rule.

and posces the land, and sales accept the right of the majority to rule. The Usion, if there was any, has been shattered. The severed members exist, but obstinately refuse a resignaturent. Two years of trial and determined wish have not sufficed for that purpose. Month after month they have been shattered and driven asunder

Till trath and right from violence be freed?"

War is indicative and prospective of discord, not of lamony. Conquering a peace only shows which party, on the whole, is the stronger; the weaker choosing to submit rather than contend to its further

"In vain doth Valor bleed, While Avarice and Rapine share the land."

Union of men or of States is no arbitrary thing. I Union of men or of States is no arotaray tuning. It is notmade, it grows. It springs from, or rather constitatin, harmony of views; in unity of interest, unity of purpose and desire. Not unfrequently it is prompted by a sense of common dangers and sufferings. Toking together for a great and glorious purpose, as our fathers did in the Revolutionary struggle;

as our fathers did in the herosticolary strength; contending, side by side, even unto blood, for justice, liberty and law, as we wish our brothers to do in the present one, may indeed cement and strengthen a mion between those who make common cause against common foe. But a figure and murderous conflict between factions of the same body politic must ineviway fleroer and flercer, until one party or the tably wax flercer and flercer, until one party or the other succumbs. The victor will of course bear away. In the present struggle, it is the tyrants who rebel. Our retels, when they found they could no longer tyramize over us, and use the resources of the country for their own selfish purposes, virtually abandoned the controversy and quit the field. Quit the field, did 1 say! May! they broke faith with the nation, violated the most solemn compact they could make, seized and claimed one half the common domain, and when their claim was disputed, insolently demanded to be let alone, and have maintained their claim by force. Worse than all, by representations, true or false, Worse than all, by representations, true or false,

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and bound be-ral like Fre-out in reality imbers count o in this re idealist, the

he same in
t action could be and peruthe sorbit, be and the sence of the pedients to nust you too nu, nuder the e West, you relecome sad home. But reheard oud to count anon," and homor. for today, d to remind the pedient the same and Butler, d atonement althful must be the same and Butler, d atonement withful must left and Butler, d atonement withful must left and Butler, and Butler, d atonement withful must left and Butler, and B

millions of corollo mes, the carnets led for this which they be, only at the war, ating 50 jet inering iron, ce. "They core; and Sphili, corollow wickedness to review a to rejhazone no power in than gravi-

Worse than all, by representations, true or false they have done their utmost to bring us into conflic they have done their atmost to bring us into connic with foreign powers. For greating, or putting in abey ance, the Monroe doctrine, of which they have been the most strenuous advocates for the last forty years they have sought foreign intervention. A recognition of their claim, by France or England, or both, would present us the alternative of acknowledging their is dependence, or, besides contending with rebels and traitors at home, engaging, at the same time, in a wa with two of the most maritime, and therefore the most formidable powers of Europe. They wait to be con

and so strong, any attempt at conciliation would be folly; any show of concession virtually a confession of weakness, inability to cope with or subdue them. They must be battered, and hammered, and pounded into submission—literally ground to powder, their organ ism destroyed, before the solvent of discussion can be rought to bear upon them.

brought to bear upon them.

Thus disintegrated, they may, from economical, moral and social considerations, in the spirit of justice for all, be moulded into new forms of order, and, with other portions of a republic devoted to freedom, move on with something of the harmony of the spheres.

Such a consummation, as I have said, is yet a great var off. They only are "freemen whom the truth ay off. They only are "freemen whom the truth whereanto they have been called. Their field of labris with the National Guards, the People, The conflict deepens, the field widens. At no distant day the border States may be open to them. From Marylag and Missouri they hear the carnest cry, "Come syright and Missouri and Missouri and Missouri and Missouri and Missouri they hear the carnest cry, "Come syright and Missouri and help well."

nto (our) Macedonia, and help us! But, first of all, and most to be desired, let them de their best to remove the ris inertia and malignan forces of the North; to inspire and rouse in the peo-ple of New England, with those of the Middle and Western States, an earnest and determined purpose to hold the rebels to their allegiance, and conquer

oust go one step farther—must help them t conquer their prejudices," and, in the name of justice, if and, in the name of justice, if and, in the name of justice, liberty and law, to gaintoin rightful jurisdic first throughout all the land, among all the inhabit that thereof. Then shall the end come. The gigan tie crits, against which they have been contending will be done.

ticerils, against which they have been contending, will be done away. The grosser despotisms of the Soain shall cease, and Hamanity, on this continent at least, will have taken a step forward. A new ers will have commenced, an era of organization and construction: A Union will be possible—a Union broad enough, we trust, to embrace every man and woman in the land—a Union of all-fet the protection of all—a Union, in which every individual will feel that his life, his fortune, his honor, are pledged for the protection of the life, the rights and honer of every other—a Union, too, embracing and covering the whole country, in which the humblest individual may truly and proudly say, This is my orm, sad overing the whole country, in which the humbiest-iodividad may truly and proudly say. This is my own, if not my ristive land—a Union, in fine, whose aims and purpose shall be, to secure and promote the phys-ical, inclicated and moral welface of the whole peo-ph; to rear upon its soil a race of "Mem—high-mind-od Men." These constitute a State. H. W. C.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL

Sr. HELENA ISLAND, PORT ROTAL, S. C., | March 14, 1863.

Mr DEER FRIEND GARRISON,—As this is an inter-suing moment in this region, I functed that you would like to read a few words from one on the spot, louching the progress making among the colored peo-je here, yet on their passage from alavery to freedom. Each day is adding to the stock of evidence which observing men are inclined to think shows the capac-ity of the argre for freedom. No man with humano feelings can be here long without becoming absorbed in this promblem. Contact with these poor, ill-treated ity of the segro for freedom. No man with humano feelings can be here long without becoming absorbed in this promblem. Contact with these poor, ill-treated rough, in the spirit which seeks for their good rather than their etil qualities, is sure to refresh the mind with hope for the future. Only the querulous will loop the feel that the residual their etil qualities, is sure for the feel of the future. Only the querulous will loop the feel to the feel of the

Only the God who made them has anght to do with the question of their comparative capacity as a race. Our first duty is to cast off their chains; and the second is, as good will and opportunity will have it, to lead them up to the temple of rational liberty. Only by patient temper and firm but slow step can this path be troof. Not in a year or a series of years can the very fook for great results, only for signs of promise. Let each day bear in it to beam its own events; soon they will be history. The historian can accept the facts as he finds them, and explain their meaning in the spirit of a just philamthropy. Great expectations or under deepondency, as we contemplate the character of these people in their career for many years to come, will not do. Much of their wrong-doing must necessarily be charged to their former condition. Customs and habits, if bad, will cling to them for a long time. We can afford to weep over their infirmities, and to rejoice at their progress upward, and we will, for it is good for as as well as for them. We, the people, the nation, must return to them tenfold, if necessary, for the untold wrongs we have done them, nose knowing we were in the wrong. In Heaven's name, let no peace ever come of this terrible contest, which shall not make its first condition, justice to the enalored!

Go ahead, brave-hearted friends, ye Thompsons and Phillipsee, in England and here! Your work is not yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the minds of white men, and to show that freedom is not incompatible with good conomy, or mental or moral endowment; while those who labor among the freedom is not incompatible with good cenomary, or mental or moral endowment; while those who labor among the freedom is not incompatible with good cenomary, or mental or moral endowment; while those who labor among the freedom in furnish you with the evidence of the soundness of your theories.

The sevent of the England of the walled and here are a selected nearly two years ago. They are the old Legislature—the Leg

The Cherokee Nutheral Coursel has get a subserved for yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished; keep up your end of it; to free the yet finished you will be your end you will be yet finished; to you will be you will be yet finished; to you will be you will

the people would become at once landowners and permanent settlers in new homes.

While I write, there comes an order from the "Major General Commanding," requiring "every able-bodied freedman in this department, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, who is capable of bearing arms," to be "drafted into the service of the United States." It instructs the Superintendents of plantations to assure the "colored men that a stern military necessity requires that the order shall be rigidly enforced." The Superintendent is expected to address himself to the freedmen's "reason, sense of right, their love of liberty, and their dread of returning to the rule of their late masters, to induce them to come forward without further compulsion, and take part with their brothers now in arms in the great struggle which is going on, and which, if successful for us, will secure to them their liberties." The order alludes to the elevating meral influence which will be exerted upon the character of those who fight for their freedom, and to the liberal pay which the Government proposes to make, "in addition, for their services."

duce the men to come forward, voluntarily, will soon be known. There are reasons why they should not volunteer so readily, and many why they should. My epistle is getting too long. More at another time.
Yours, very respectfully,
FEEDERICK J. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.

FORT St. LEON, (La.) Feb. 28, 1863.

Six.—I send you two dollars for the Liberator. If you can send me the numbers as far back as the list of January '63, I should like them. I am anxious to get Mr. Phillips's late speeches. I received a copy of the Tribune with Mr. Phillips's Cooper Institute speech in it; and can assure you that it was read by the officers and privates of the First Louisiana Colored Regiment with eager interest. Send me some antisavery tracts, if you can, and I will make good use of them. Gov. Andrew sent out some copies of the President's Proclamation, and I have been busy in circulating them. I shall labor in the cause of human freedom as long as I have life and strength. Every day that I remain in the South convinces me more and more of the great injustice of slavery. I will never hold my tongue while this great moral and social evil holds a feethold on this continent. Should God spare my life to return to the North, I will there attack it as manfully as I now fight against it upon its tack it as manfully as I now fight against it upon its

spare my life to return to the North, I will there attack it as manfully as I now fight against it upon its own soil.

Go on in the good work you have in hand, and generations shall yet bless your name, and feel proud that there was one who dared to stand up for an unpopular idea, and do battle through long years for the oppressed and down-trodden.

We who wait in this unhealthy place, longing for the time when we may be permitted to enter the field and prove our patriotism, feel that we are laborers in the good cause, though our names may never be remembered or recorded as having part in this great struggle for freedom in America. In a few days I hope to write you something touching the colored troops, that you may think worth printing.

Please send the paper directed to me at New Orleans, La, not forgetting to put on the name and number of the regiment.

In haste I am, yours very truly,

J. T. PAINE,

Suryean 1st Rogt, Louisiana Native Guard.

Officers for Negro Registers.

were that there was one who dared to stand up for an unpopular idea, and do battle through long years for the oppressed and down-trodden.

We who wait in this unhealthy place, longing for the time when we may be permitted to enter the field and prove our patriotism, feel that we are laborers in the good cause, though our names may never be remembered or recorded as having part in this great struggle for freedom in America. In a few days I hope to write you something touching the colored troops, that you may think worth printing.

Please send the paper directed to me at New Orteans, La., not forgetting to put on the name and number of the regiment.

In haste I am, yours very truly,

Surgeon lat Regt. Louisians Natine Gaurd.

OFFICERS FOR NESSO REGIMENTS. We understand that officers for three negro regiments have already been designated at New York, and that others will immediately receive their commissions. These officers will proceed South, within a week or two, to assume their respective commands. It is thought that under the conscription orders of Gen. Hunter, a sufficient number of black soldiers will be obtained to form at least that domes regiments. Of their bravery no reasonable doubt can be entertained.

LEVEE IN AID OF THE COLORED REGI-

LEVEE IN AID OF THE COLORED EEGI.

MENT.

Last evening a subscription lovee was held at Chickering's Rooms, for the purpose of supplying the 5th Regiment with an outil similar to that of other Massachusetts regiments. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. Hon. Thomas Russell presided, and after explaining the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Wendell Phillips, who said the colored regiment was entitled to liberal aid, and should be tenderly and generously welcomed into the service. These men whom we are now entisting were three types and the colored types of the colored t

the audience as were disposed to come out and visit them.

Mr. J. H. Stephenson, treasurer, reported that he had received \$583.76 from private subscription, prior to the meeting, including \$100 by letter, from a citizen interested in the movement.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was introduced, and in the course of his remarks he said the hostility of races is a uniform fact, and the only way of reconciling it is by a closer acquaintance between the opponents. We have kept the black man down until his name has become a synonym of all that is low and degraded. But finally the Government has decided to organize negarigeness, and Massachusetts is endeavoring to do a position where they may strike for their rights. The speaker thought there was no doubt that the black man would make a good soldier.

Rev. Dr. Neels spoke of the change of sentiment noticeable in Washington within a few years in relation to slavery.

Rev. Father Taylor was the last speaker. He thought the country was more than the condition to conquer the rebedience.

to conquer the rebellion.

The levee was a great success, both socially and financially, and will have a good influence in favor of the regiment.—Boston Traveller, March 21st.

PAYING OFF THE BLACK SOLDIERS, &c. A letter writer from Hilton Head, March 8th, says :--

KIDNAPPING CONTRABANDS

Fond & Lac (Wisconsin) Commonwealth.

KINYAPPING IN SOUTHERN INDIANA. We learn that recently a pretty extensive business is being done by certain parties in Kentucky and Indiana, in the way of kidnapping free negroes and contrabands, and carrying them into Kentucky for sale. Two or three free negroes have a let by thus been kidnapped from this vicinity, and, we are informed, taken into Kentucky and sold into slavery. We hear, site, that a large number of contrabands, gathered up at Cairo and other points, have been transported through this State, contrary to all law, (under pretext that they were the property of loyal Missouri owners, who feared an emancipation law in that State, and taken into Kentucky and sold again into slavery.

It is bad enough to slead a negro slave; but it is infinitely more outrageous to kidnap men born free, than those freed by due process of law, and sell them into slavery. The authorities of Indiana should at once look into the matter, and see that the laws of the State are no longer violated by the outrageous proceedings of these kidnappers. Some of the gang are said to be residents of this city, others reside at Louisville, Owensboro', and other towns in Kentucky and Indiana. The matter demands immediate investigation.

New Albung (Ind.) Ledger.

An Outrage. On Saturday, the 7th inst., application was made to Walter S. Cox, one of the late Fugitive Slave Commissioners of this District, for a writ to arrest a negro man, claimed as a lave by a furniture-dealer on Seventh street, named McGregor. The writ was issued, and the negro arrested and aprivide away by a deputy marshal of the District. The negro, at the time of his arrest, and for a long time previous, had been employed about the city, and was looked upon as a free man. He was captured by our forces in Virginia about the time of the first Bull Run battle, since which time he has been living here. The outrage is more glaring in view of the fact that the bull abolishing the District Courts passed Congress on the 3d of March, and received the President's signature on the 5th; yet the writ was issued on the 7th—two days after the existence of the Court and the functions of its officers had ended. The case merit the attention of the milltary authorities.—Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune.

A Benham Boy Sold into Slavery. From reliable information received on Wednesday, it is ascertained that Charles Amos, a bright, colored lad, about 16 years of age, a native of this town, and his cousin, a lad of about the same age, who formerly lived at Jamaica Plain, have been sold into slavery. The two boys went out as servants to some of the officers in the Massachusetts 42d Regiment, and at the capture of Galveston were taken by the rebels and sold into slavery. What a commentary upon the boasted civilization of the age is this enalavement of free born Northern men! We hope that some of our brave Dedham boys, whose patriotism does not lie on the surface, will speedily avenge the terrible wrong inflicted upon their little townsmen. Dedham Gazette.

find the following additional particulars of the recent brutal demonstration at Oil Springs, Canada West, in the Detroit Free Press:—

brutal demonstration at Oil Springs, Canada Weat, in the Detroit Free Press:

"A riot of a serious character occurred here on Saturday night, owing to a grudge against the colored people. The rioters, to the number of 80 or 100, assembled at the east end of the town, chose a captain, and then mirrhed to the dwellings of the negroes. On arriving at their destination, they ordered the negroes to leave town; and, before they had time to obey the order, the mob commenced their work of destruction by destroying the furniture belonging to the negroes, and then fired the houses, of which four were destroyed, and beating any negro they could catch. Detective McKain swore in a number of constables, and succeeded in capturing three of the rioters. It was reported that one negro was killed, but it is now denied. One is badly but. The others ran to the woods and escaped. Great excitement still prevails here."

each case straing under the act.

SIXTERN THOUGAND BLACKS IN THE HENRY SERVICE AT CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAN. Robert Small, the negro pilot whe brought the gundoat Plaster out of Charleston harbor, and delivered her into eur possession, has received information which he has imparted to our officer at Port Royal, to the effect that its reviels have sen thousand has ask Charleston, which has in parted to our officer at Port Royal, to the effect that its reviels have sen thousand has ask Charleston, and sk thousand at Savannah, who have been taught to handle gunn, and are employed in ewriging on the fifth of the country is every day strong them. Small says he has not the least doubt that the negroes, by thousands, and tens of thousands, will fock to our lines the moment we have taken Charleton, he thinks, must be totally destroyed in the approach of the country of the country of the country is every them. Small says he has not the least doubt that the negroes, by thousands, and tens of thousands, will to make the country of the cou

THE EXPEDITION TO JACKSONVILLE.
The Boston Journal has a letter from the aquadrata carried the colored regiment to Jacksonvill-thich gives some account of operations there. Jac payville was taken on the 10th. The letter says:

sonville was taken on the 10th. The feture asys"The town is picketed, and guards piaced for all
necessary protection. The negroes report a small
force of rebels stationed eight miles from here. The
Colonel proclaims to every colored man he meets that
likey are free, and it is pleasing to witness the effect
upon them. I am of the opinion that the rule of the
last General here was altogether too pleasing to Secesh
for the good of our cause, as they speak of him in the
warmest praise.

Warmest praise.

TRUBRADA, March 12—Testerday we had sharp skirmishing. The rebela endeavored to distoring us from the robe to be the state of the s

was abot through the forehead, and fell dead. Capt. Holit, Co. A, and Capt. Aphtorp, Co. B, retired a short distance, and formed into line, and waited the respectance of the enemy.

In a short time, a force of two hundred infantry appeared in front. Capt. Holt mistaking them for our own men, withheld his fire, (which, if given at the proper time, would have been perfectly murderous, until they filed toward the woods. The rebeis at the same time poured a deadly fire into our men, which threw them into a slight panic. But they returned the fire with effect, as several were seen to fail. One man from Co. A was killed, and two wonneded, one severely and two dightly. As the enemy filed toward the woods, Col. Montgomery, who was in front, was the control of the fire, and fell upon his face mill effect range of the fire, and fell upon his face mill street range of the fire, and fell upon his face mill seen the short passed over. He remarked that "it was the a short passed over. He remarked that "it was the a short passed over. If one fifteen wounded among the rebels, and probably their loss greater, as they carried wave their doal and wounded. We have lost one man killed and two wounded we have ten or fifteen prisoners, among whom a Lieut. Driscoll, formerly of the U. S. army, a son-in-law of Floyd."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. The fourth commencement of Dr. Lewis's Normal Institute for Physical Education was celebrated in Tremont Temple, Wednesday evening, last week, before a vast audience. Hundreds of people who presented themselves were unable to gain admission. The exercises consisted of an exhibition of Dr. Lewis's system of gymnastics, by a class of twenty ladies and gentlemen; speeches, presentation of diplomas to fifteen gentlemen and seven ladies, the valedictory, &c. John D. Philbrick, Eq., addressed the audience. He was followed by Dr. Lewis. The speeches were interspersed with gymnastic exercises.

Mr. Tyler, of Dr. Lewis's class, who, we understand, has made gymnastics a profession, and is about to proceed to Europe in the exercise of it, spoke the valedictory, which was an interesting speech, tracing the history of gymnastics, and arguing the paramount importance of physical education. The mention of the names of Horsce Mann, Rev. T. W. Higginson and Dr. Winship, was greted with heavy applause. The approbation by the audience of the system and cymnastics exemplified at this commencement was unequivocal and hearty, and the compliments showered upon Dr. Lewis by the speakers must have been to him a source of much gratification.

TEMERRANCE CONVENTION. At the Temperance

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. At the Temperance Convention in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week, ninety-five towns were represented by forty-seven divisions of the Sone of Temperance, seven of Good Templars, and one Temple of Honor, by 395 delegates. On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in the Representatives Chamber, and a Committee was appointed to prepare and forward a "memorial to those in authority" on the subject of their personal example and influence on total abstinence. Rev. A. A. Miner and Wendell Phillips spoke, urging the importance of establishing a Metropolitian Police for the city of Boston. Another speaker, Rev. Edwin Thompson, of Walpole, in the morning session, said the simple question was whether the grog shops should appoint the Police, or the State.

the Police, or the State.

The Diplomatic Dinner. A Washington correspondent says—"To-day, for the first time since the organization of our government, one of the negro race is to be the recipient of the highest social courtesies. Secretary Seward is to centeriain Colonel Romaine, the Haytian Minister, and he has invited to meet him members of the Diplomatic corps, of the Senate and of the Cabinet. By the etiquette which governs diplomacy, the Haytian, being only a charge, will not have the post of honor at table, which will be given to Lord Lyon and M. Mercier, but he will, neverthese, meet the other distinguished guests as their equal. The world moves—that's what's the matter."

George Francis Train appears to be bounded from one city to another in the West. The last that was heard of him he was at Alton, Illinois. There the officers followed him, and had it not been for a friend who was intimately acquainted with the bystreets of the city, he would have been arrested. They both amounted one horse, and in this plight—Train behind—they dedged around in the darkness—it was night—till a friendly hay-stack received them so its fragrant bosom. In the language of a local penny-a-liner, "securely the dashing orator lay, all covered with hay, dust and hay-seed." The Democrats have dropped him altogether. They are hongy for martyrs, but Train is too much of a fool to serve them in this capacity.—Rozbury Journal.

them in this capacity—

Towerture 'is printed in full in the New York Tribune. We are sorry that the only portion of it copied by the Boston press is its concluding paragph, which is not a fair specimen of the production. On reading it, the opinion which we formed when we heard it from this specimen, years ago is fully confirmed, namely, that it is the most magnificent specimen of eloquence to which any man of the present generation has given unterance. We say this entirely, saide from the ideas conveyed in the lecture, as regards the correctness of which there will be a wide variance in public opinion.—Revbsry Journal.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says:—

"Oil Springs has been indulging in an eruption of negrophobia; and this doorliferons neighborhood yesterday dispraced itself by an enute directed against the colored inhabitants, whose houses were destuded, and themselves driven to the woods. As those who have sustained losses have their legal remedy against more kappensive than profitable. We trust the Government will take care that the aggressors are brought to exemplary punishment."

THE DETAINT RIOT. A meeting has been held in Detroit, in behalf of those who have susfered by means of the late disgraceful riot in that city. Speeches, blicted, who would listen to them in the colored has been been and house and ho

Number of them are now in jall.

One of the Colored menticular the mobile of the Colored the Colo

samed by the fires kindled by the mob.

137 Loyal meetings continue to be held through the Northern cities, and the heet spirit prevails in all of the Northern cities, and the heet spirit prevails in all of the Northern cities, and the heet spirit prevails in all of them. Es Governor Wright, of Indian speeches in that State, and remaining ten days therein, shall be transported to Liberia, or some island in the West Indiae where slavery does not exist; and authorizing the Governor to pay the expense, not exceeding \$50, in Endy and Van Baren, too, in New Yoste on the course arginst the copperbased in that State M exercises are all controlled to the proper properties of the content to take parameter of the content that the properties of the content that the course arginst the copperbased in the state of the course arginst the copperbased in the state of the content that the content that the course of the content that the content t

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH (COL-ORED) REGIMENT.

e received the following sums in aid of the 54th at in addition to those previously seknowledged,

I have received the following sums in aid of the 54th Regiment in addition to these previously schnowledged, vin. —

Mrs. R.S. Waterston, 10; James T. Alben, 2; Min Gegod, 3; Sergeant Slockbridge, 1; Wright & Petter, 10; Joseph and Thankful Southwick, 6; F. R. and Ruth H. Morrill, 5; Miss Henrietts Eargent, 5; a Friend, 3; 3d. B. Dow, 10; Geo. S. Haie, 5; Dr. Le Baven Russell, 10; Mrs. T. C. Wales, 10; J. A. Higgimson, 25; Wm Cumston, 100; Peter Smith, 50; F. Trakernity Beauvelent Sweing Society, 25; E. Wright, 5; Helen Porter, 10; Edward Atkinson, 10; Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, 25; E. Wright, 5; Helen Porter, 10; Edward Atkinson, 10; Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, 25; Taveloders Olic, 29; George Atkinson, 30; A. Humer, Jr., 25; Hen. James Sarage, 50; W. P. Atkinson, 5; David Lee Child, 5; J. Dean, 5; Mins H. E. Chenery, 1; Sammel May, 20; Mrs. May, 20. Also at the meeting at Chickering's Hall on Friday evening, 20th inat, the following suns, via.—Mins A. T. Q. Parsons, 1; Anna Whitney, 5; Rebecces Bradford, 5; Mrs. James M. Robbins, 10; R. W. Lord, 30; G. W. Pierce, 5; Mrs. Littichale, 5; Anna S. Cowing, 5; Walter, 6; Mrs. James M. Robbins, 10; R. W. Lord, 30; G. W. Pierce, 5; Mrs. Lattichale, 5; Anna S. Cowing, 5; Walter, 50; G. W. J. T. Sargens, 1; Hilm Francis, 5; Mr. S. Sondder, 3; Edmund Jackson, 10; Josiah Qulney, Jr., 10; Prof. Agassia, 5; Gebege T. Garricon, 2; Lacy B. McIntosh, 1; Mrs. Francis, 5; H. W. Wellington, 10; Nathaniel Call, 5; T. Durnham, 1; Hrary Pigeon, 10; F. King, 10; Mrs. King, 10; Sarah F. King, 5; George P. Bendford, 4; J. D. Crossman, 1; Frederick W. Q. May, 10; F. A. Green, 10; Mrs. E. Whitney, 20; S. W. Whitney, 5; B. P. Devigeh, 10; Mrs. King, 10; Sarah F. King, 5; George P. Bendford, 4; J. D. Crossman, 1; Frederick W. Q. May, 10; F. A. Green, 10; E. Hamilton, 10; Mrs. E. Whitney, 20; J. J. A. Lane, 10; E. Hamilton, 10; Mrs. E. Whitney, 20; J. J. A. Lane, 10; E. Hamilton, 10; Mrs. E. C. Minson, 1; J. J. A. Lane, 10; E. Hamilton, 10; Mrs. E. D. Kollono, 5; J. Mrs Knight, 2; J. A. Manney, J. Samse W. Stoop, 10; C. Wellington, 10; C. W. Slack, 5; N. W. Bridge, 5; T. H. Lerd, 5; W. P. Hondlette, 5; G. W. Morton, 5; W. H. Kinsman, 5; B. F. Byrgess, 5; Samuel Welteh, 5; H. Loring, 5; F. H. Houshaw, 5; W. P. Bowles, 5; H. S. Kimball, 5; A. Boyden, 5; C. H. Adams, 3; G. B. B., 2; Samuel Hunt, Jr., 2; F. H. Underwood, 5; sandry friends, names not given,

\$130.05.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly furnished the music for the meeting on the evening of the 70th inst., to Messrs. Chickering & Co., for the gratuitous use of their Hall, and to Thomas G. Whytal for flowers.

J. H. STEPHENSON, Treasurer,

For the Committee.

12 Arch Street, March 23.

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mer-

cantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Bay, L. A. Sawran, Translator of the Scriptures, will presed, next Sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Dantile's work, early piety, and promotion; and the elements and advan-

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in East PRINCETON, unday, March 29th, at half past 10 A. M., and 1 P. M.

EF Copies of the photographic picture, by Allen, of the Music Hall stage, in Boston, as arranged for the 29th Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, may be obtained by application to Robent F. Walleut, 221 Washington Street, Boston. Price, one dollar.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 695 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-dicular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

OBITUARY.

REESE C. FLEESON, lately one of the editors of the Pitts-burgh Daily Dispatch, died on the morning of Monday, the 16th inst., in the fifty-first year of his age. For two years past he had suffered greatly from sickness, so that death, which he never feared, proved a relief. From his early manhood he battled herolcally for human rights, and ever which he never feared, proved a relief. From his early manhood he battled heroleally for human rights, and ever proved himself an earnest and efficient reformer. Of an impulsive temperament, he was rapid in his decisions and always ready to confess an error when convinced that he mando one, but he never abandoned a good cause in which he was consciontiously engaged. Educated in Mississippi, he raised his voice against the injustice and inhumanity of American slavery many years ago, when such testimony was sure to involve him in the loss of political and social position. The taunts of demagogues and the threats of pecuniary disaster could not move him; he was ever true to freedom as the steel to the star. Reese C. Fleeson was born in Pittsburgh, on the 13th of February, 1813. Soon after his birth his father removed to Natches, and afterwards to Woodville, where he was appointed Cashier of the Mississippi Bank, where he was appointed Cashier of the Mississippi Bank, where the deceased was educated. Jefferson Davis was one of his schoolmates. In Woodville, Mr. Fleeson received a classical education, which was completed in Philadelphia in 1828, before entering the office of this uncle, Wm. H. Fry, publisher of the National Gazzette. His cousins, J. R. and H. B. Fry, have long been known as its calculing bankers in Philadelphia, and another, William H. Fry, Jr., as one of the editors of the New York Tribuna. In the office of the Gazzette he mastered the art of printing. After the death of his father-in-law, the Revy Mr. Hisek, he assumed the editorial management of the Westmoreland Attentioner. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburgh, and was for a time in the office of the Gazzette, then edited by his uncle, N. B. Craig (recently deceased). Under the auspice of the first Anti-Slavery Boolety, the Cariniam Winners was issued by Wm. H. Barletgh, now one of the Westmoreland for the Fort of New York, and Mr. Fleeson was a frequent contributor to its columns. He was afterward conceted with the Spirit of Victory, but Washington

The Chillicothe (Ohio) papers announce the death of the Hon. PREDERICK GRINKE, lake one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Judge Grinks was an elegant scholar, a learned jurist, an honest man. He published a few years ago an interesting work on Governments. He was a brother of the late Thomas S. Grimks, of South Carolina and Advanced to the State Thomas S. Grimks, of South Carolina and Advanced to the State Thomas S. lina, one of the most accomplished and eloquent men of ago. He lived more than three-goors and ten years a exemplary life. Without solicitation on his part, he had a second accomplished to the second accomplish elected a Supreme Judge by the Legislature of Ohlo, and the duties of that exalted position be disharped with in-flexible integrity. He has bequeathed \$2,000 toward de-fraying the expenses of publishing his works, copies of which are to be given to the Congressional Libraries. Mrs. Theodore D. Weld, of New Jersey, a nices of the de-ceased, is remembered in his will.—Ibid.

Hon. Jons W. Nozz, member of Congress from Missouri, died in Washington last Saturday, quits moddenly. He was a warm supporter of emancipation measures, and one of the ablest and most liberal of the Border States Representatives. He was a member of the 35th and 37th Congresses, and was re-elected to the 38th.

Major General E. V. Suwer, recently appointed to the command of the Western Department, died at the residence of his son-in-law, at Syraeuse, N. Y., on Saturday, March 21st, of congestion of the lungs, after an Illness of only five days. He had been in the army forty-three years. His last words were, "God save my country, the United States of America."

Adjutant Hgray P. Bowdreer, son of Dr. Henry L Bowdreer, son of Dr. Henry L Bowdreer, of Boston, was killed at the recent cavalry fight at Kelley's Ford, Virgina. He was a young man of unusual promise and greatly beloved, and his less will be deeply lamented by a wide circle.

At the Alms House, in South Danvers, on Wedness the 11th inst. Miss Sixt. Switzerov, at the advanced of 33 years 16 days. She was, we believe, the last sure of the sixes who were made free in Danvers, in accord with the principles of the Constitution of Massachus adopted in 1780.—Saless Observer.

THE VISION. In anticipation of the impending assault of the eral armos, Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamati of Farting and Prayer."—Telegram, March 2d.

the recline of your allier ed and held in His defiant

Aye ! pray on in your derision !-For I see a giorious vision. Not from such unhallow'd places, Turn to Heaven the plending faces Praying, -not from lips of lying, For His righteousness undying ; Praying to Him to deliver, Safe across His peaceful rive

From the wilderness of angulah, Where they lie in chains and langulah I behold Him safely leading
All the poor that come with pleading; From your wrath in safety bearing All the weak and the despairing; From their degradation raising These poor millions for His praising.

He whose ends were never thwar I behold "His chariot nearing" Wos to all who mak unfearing! Then, pray on, in your derision, And fulfill the glorious vision !

Ye who glory in the scorning Of Jehovah's awful warning! Even as Pharach's host was smitter So your final doom is written ! Johnsbury, Vt. F. B. GAGE.

Vecon the Sabbath Recorder. 1863.

Eighteen hundred sixty-three-Hall! thou Year of Jubilee! Welcome messenger of God, Come to break oppression's red; Come the prison doors to ope, Bid despairing millions hope; Come to wash out Elavery's stain, In the blood of thousands slain; In the blood of thousa Come, the hope and joy of years,
Though thou com'st in blood and tears
Come to say "good will to men"—
(" Peace on earth" shall come again, ("Peace on earth" shall come again, When the wor of Blavery 's past,)— Peace shall bless the dayth at fast. Though the tempests rage and roar, Clouds shall part, and storus be o'er; In the heavens the bow is set, Though the rain is falling yet.

Replace hundred sixty-hive— Bjess the Lord, thy dawn we see! Year for which we hoped and prayed, Thou hast come, shough long delayed. Sound thy trumps loud and clear. Till the farthest lave shall hear! Sons of God! whose joyou shout. At creation sounded out, When the stars to rether same. At creation sounded out,
When the start together mag,
And the sphere with music rang,
Shout again! lift up your votes!
In this work of God rejoice!
Praise the Lord! while angels sing,
Let the earth with anthems ring.

Eighteen hundred sixty-three— Long will men remember thee; Thou will shine on history's page, Like's star, from age to age; May the years throughout all time With thy notes of freedom chime With thy notes of freedom chime;
Swell the song of liberty,
Till sarth's bondmen all are free.
Saith the Lord, "I will arise,
For the oppress—the needy's sighs;
Him in safety will I set.
Tron the pulling tyrant' threat."
God is speaking by our woo,
Baylag, "I ket my people go!"
Lead them, Lord, and saits shem free;
Bring them through the bloody on;
Let thy nery pillar light
All their pathway through the night,
Till in mefor they my supplied the night,
Till in mefor they they shall stand,
Firm in Sweedom's promised hand.

Blessings on our President Here of the great event; Long shall live his heavest Graven on the brow of fan May no ill belide the pea ill betide the pen records such good to me nation's changing tides, When some other man presides, find firthird that one should rise, Who shall freedom's some despise, Or reverse the great decree. Which deshers the headman free? Rider may tim's tempestones waves Restward roll a race of disves! Liberty! O win hy way; O'er the world extend thy way; Till the kingdoms beath the sun Shall be gathered into one; Kings and througe before Him fall, Who is King and Lord of all.

• Paulms 12 : 5.

THE DEATH.

Two hearts head in one clean,
Two hearts bound in one chain,
Two become heating warm,
Loving, beloved again.

Leving, beloved again.
The smiles of fervent faith
On each exressing cheek,
The veloces soft and low
As whitesering angule speak.
Two figures kneeding glad.
Two figures kneeding that
Before the mored shrine,
Two rest of mutual leve.
Renchinged in sight divine.
Two colline, side by side,
Rencath the distinct cod,
Two mirris dwelling in
The pariest rest of Glod.

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY

CHAPTER VI.

From that region of varied, peaceful bevery inch of soil bears evidence of the co

menes ravine, at an altitude fifty-five feet greater than stapendous Niagara can boast; from the aummit of the Peaks of Otter to the "Gnome King's Palace"; in the depths of Weyer's cave, what scenes of surprising wonder and worth, distributed over a tract of country that was the theatre of some of the most romanite events in the life of the nation's Father and his associates; that was baptized in blood by some of the most tract of country that was the theatre of some of the most rarging scenes of the period of Indian warfare. Nowhere on this Western Continent, I venture to assert, can be found more objects of absorbing interest, from the hand of nature and the heart of memory, than here; yet how are they to be reached? Where are the prepared highways and conveyances for travel? the hotels for refreshment and rest! Where are the evidences that one is in the most fertile and available section of a country distinguished for its almost mirsculous achievements in the arts of civ-Where are the evidences that one is in the most fertile and available acction of a country distinguished for its almost miraculous achievements in the arts of civilization, and at a period when material successes are the very exponents of the age? Is it reverence for undisturbed nature that stays the eager atep and holds back the far-reaching hand of progress? When every form of physical enterprise receives urgent invitation and certain promise of almost fabulous reward for exertion, in the aspects of climate, scenery and soll, whence this inaction? Is it, indeed, the pause of holy awe in presence of the sublime and lovely? Read the testimony which answers this, from one whose illustrious name has been given to the surroundings of one of these magnificent displays,

supports: free population of one million two hundred and thirty-one thousand and sity-five; the latter, one million cose hundred and five thousand one hundred and support of the consus of 1850, the annual expenditure for educational purposes in the former was penditure for educational purposes in the former was penditure for educational purposes in the former was the shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill one million four hundred and twenty-fure dollars; that of the latter, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-fure five present the first possible for its and believe, by the latter, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-fure for the present of the present of the present of the first possible for the suicidal act, by the present of the

came, with the mansion at Winchester, into possession of Frederic. Neither his education nor tastes flued him for the trust; his brother and sister were provided for by more Southers plantations; the young clergyman was ready, on any reasonable terms, to drop the uncongenial burden from his hands. Precisely at the time when the Rev. Mr. Berkeley was revolving plans for this release, Mr. Edward Herman came on a visit to his sister. The enterprise charmed the erratic fancy of that still untamed nature; the conditions of sale were such as came within the possibility of purchase on his part; and, to the entire surprise of all his Northern friends, and the great grief of one, at least, as we shall see, in one week the Boston merchant was transformed into the Southern siave-holder. But the fair blossom, found in the pure air of his native valley, which he had confidently believed his own, could not be transplanted to Southern soil; all the instincts of the free, fragrant soil recolled from it. Like the May Flower (trailing orbuts) of her sative groves, she could have smiled upon her Edward from among the snows of the winter of adversity; could have filled with light and joy a cottage-home, although jowly as the moss-bed at the roots of the centennarian trees of the forest; but she could not share, even with him, luxuries purchased by injustice and oppression. No, the promised bridal must be deferred; this mad enterprise had been undertaken rashly and without consideration—he would soon weary and rid himself of it—then heart and arms were open to welcome him, the past all forgiven and forgotten. Thus reasoned and hoped and promised the sweet and rid himself of it—then heart and arms were open to welcome him, the past all forgiven and forgotten. Thus reasoned and hoped and promised the sweet Kate Kent, daughter of an older brother of the maiden ladies of that name twice alluded to in the preceding pages; thus hoped but never realized; she paled and paid, then ceased like music. The career of Edward Herman, and its more immediate results, will form the

saled, then created and its more immediate results, which and its more immediate results, and penitent Mrs. Meantime, the self-reproaching and penitent Mrs. Merkeley devoted herself to repair, as far as possible, the wrongs she imputed wholly to herself. Life was saddened forever, here below, but it was also sanctified by holiness in every deed and word. The escets of that New England scourge, consumption, were not long latent in her constitution. She continued here

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

RASPBERRY MOUNTAIN, (Pa.) March 1, 1868. Who is Responsible for the Civil War?-A Complete Vindication of the North by the Vice President of the

DEAR GARRISON:

The enclosed extract from a speech of Alexander H. Stephens, in the Convention that took Georgia out of the Union, January, 1861, I have used the past year in fecturing, and in private conversation. It silences all Democratic allies of kidasppers and traitors in the North. The great argument used by them in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois is, that the North had invaded the rights of the South. Stephens brands them all as liars. He charges the civil war, with all its horrors, solely on the South. He leaves the traitors not a shadow of an excuse. If you deem it of value, and pertinent to the present hour, pidd it, that all may see his opinions. He declared ou the

sight handred and seventy-three deliars; data of the latter, play-update thousant five numbers and eventy-process has a construction of the latter, play-update of the same is mornable and external process and the process and the same is the same interesting time for the same is mornable and external process of the former annumed for burnty-update of the former annumed for the former annum

modation, and without it was the base counter of from this most essential branch of government.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of you was and brothers slain in battle, and offered up a scarling upon the allar of your ambitioner of the American government, that was millionered for what, we ask again? Is it for thinked by our common ancestry, examened and never problems of Right, Justice, and founded the proof principles of Right, Justice, and the properties of the properties of

This is a full yindication of the Abolitionists, the Republicans, and friends of freedom in the North-No Democratic traitor among us dares to meet the facts stated by Stephens. Had I the means, this ex-tract should be put into a tract; and sent broadcast over Pennsylvania, New York and the West. It has settled the minds of thousands, tormy knowledge. Print it, if you can, that the Webbs, Thompsons, Brights and others in England may get it, and by it be able to allenge all those who cast the blame of this civil war on the North. The extract is a proof that the South is the aggressor, and the North is acting in self-define—in the way that England and all Europe and America declare to be right. It was after making this speech in that Convention, that Stephens was bought up by the kidaspping traitors by an offer of

Brights and others in England may get it, and by it be able to allenor all those who cast the blame of this civit war on the North. The extract is a proof that the South is the aggressor, and the North is acting it self-defence—in the way that England and all Europe and America declare to be right. It was after making this speech in that Convention, that Stephens was bought up by the kidnapping trailors by an offer of the Vice-Presidency of the Conseleracy of Corsalra Yours, for Universal Freedom,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM,
INQUIRY AND PROGRESS.

Rev. L. A. Sawyer, translator of the Scriptares, is establishing a congregation in Boston on the broads est basis of religious freedom and catholicity, the untramelled investigation of the character, authority and teachings of this Scriptures, and of all religious and moral truth, and the pursuit and practice of all right and noble doings, free from sectarian narrowriess and imposition.

Mr. Sawyer is a believer in religious discovery and advancement, and claims for reason and conscience their just supremacy and normal exercise, unfeitered by ancient tradition or popular custom and opinion. Mr. Sawyer is a believer in religious discovery and advancement, and claims for reason and conscience their just supremacy and normal exercise, unfeitered by ancient tradition or popular custom and opinion. Mr. Sawyer is a believer in religious discovery and advancement, and claims for reason and conscience their just supremacy and normal exercise, unfeitered by ancient tradition or popular custom and opinion. Mr. Sawyer is a believer in religious discovery and advancement, and claims for reason and conscience their just supremacy and normal exercise, unfeitered by ancient tradition or popular custom and instruction, and monuments of the opinions and experiences of the past in long lines of progression, but rejects entirely their infallibility of the Scriptures, and their character, and their character, and their character, and their character, and their

HOW A CAME MAY BE SPOILT.

such it is has a very tolerable notion of going the way to do what it takes in hand.

It was never part of the English policy to raise troops to be commanded by officers of Indian extraction. Not the son of a Maharajah was invited to enter the army late as Ensign in a company's regiment. There was a distinct organization of Native Goneral but they all rose from the ranke. They held very respectable positions. It was etiquette to ask them to six down; at least, he was a pig that did not. Considerate General officers appointed the senior Native officer one of their aides de-camp. His casts prevented his joining in many of the officers of an aide-de-camp; but he enjoyed an officer of an aide-de-camp; but he enjoyed an officer of an aide-de-camp; but he write storing up health under sheller; and they rode a pony on the march. They had good penisons, and were understood to live greatly respected when their powers of service failed. The goad wonder was that they did not yield to the temptation of taking charge out of the white officers' hands; but they did not. On examination, the extant to which all the higher springs of discipline were in the hands of Europeans would be sufficient to account for it.

But the English were never simple enough to parade the disabilities under which their Indian efficer or troops were to labor. It is very doubtful, or rather it is not at all doubtful, whether it is most earlied of the disabilities under which their Indian efficer or troops were to labor. It is very doubtful, or rather it is not at all doubtful, whether the most examination of the propertion of the country, without at least in equal force of country missed that they should be other than commanded by men of European birth, at least in the present generation. Whether it is written in the book of fate that the descendant of some dark Othello is to be gastetted to her or his Majesty's commission of English enough to dilate upon the fact. Widdon, it would seem, goes by longitude; for the latitudes are not very different.

In

FOREWARNED.

and treasure than they have made, and yet must make, in the defence of their great cause, let them foster a national spirit of wanton and shameless mendacity. It will open an abyes, sleep enough and dark enough to awallow all the children that may spring from their loins for unnumbered generations.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROGLAMATION FOR A DAT OF

ting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

By and with the advice and consent of the Cons. cf. I do bereby appoint THURSDAY, the second day of April next, to be kept and observed by the people of Massachusetts as a day of Public Pasting, Hamiliation and Prayer.

The venerable examples of our fathers, by shom this annual religious observance was established in our Commonwealth, invites us to maintain this stolemnity. But much more does a due sense of haman dependence, unworthiness and shortcoming, nummon us as a people not less than as individuals, to bow before the Infinite Ruler of all the Earth. Recalling our minds from ever yain pursuit, from the observed ambition and gain, from the contemplation of ourselves and all private and personal objects to ends, let the occasion be consecrated by penitential confession, by the purification of our trust in God, who is the source of all life, and help, and salvation.

Let our Fast be made acceptable before Him, by seeking to follow the great humility of Our Led, whose Cross and Passion are especially commonorated by so many believers at this season of the revolving year; and by the fervent purposes of sincer hearts to conform the laws and the practices of our country, and to conform our life and conduct as a people, to the Gospel He taught, and the spirit of His example upon carth.

Let us make a common supplication for all need, for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder than the fruit of our cattle, and in the fruit of our hand, for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder to the same people, to the Gospel He taught, and the spirit of labor may not be idle, nor the widow and the fruit of our cattle, and in the fruit of our hand, for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder for good; that the sea may yield up to us its bioder in the proper of

By his Excellency the Governor, by and with the device and consent of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BARBARISM IN ILLINOIS.

The Whiteside (III.) Sentinel says the following official notice is posted in the Post-Office and other public places in the Gity of Carthage, Hascot County, III. It is a practical exemplification of the Illinois Black Laws. The notice reads as follows—

Illinois Black Laws. The notice reads as follows:

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, The following negroes and one mulatto man were, on the 6th and 6th days of February, 1863, tried before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within and for Hancock Co, Ill., on a charge of high misdemeanor, having come into this State and county, and remaining therein for tendy and more, with the evident intention of residing in this State, and were found guilty by a Jury, and were cards everally fined in the sum of \$50, and the jodgment was rendered against said negroes and mulatum, for \$50 fine each, and costs of suit, which fose and costs are annexed opposite to each name, to wit.

Age, Fine, Cost.

John, a negro man, tall and slim, about 55
Sambo, a negro man, about - 21
Austin, a negro man, about - 21
Austin, a negro man, about - 24
Austin, a negro man, about - 40
Melson, a mulatic man, about - 55

control and services of the negroes and musto we chased for the period named in the sist, and so leggr and will be required to furnish said negroes and we latto with comfortable food, clothing, and lodging said ing said servitude. The sees for selling will be adde on completion of the saic. Carthage, Feb. 9, 1863. C. M. CHILD, J. P.

Cartinge, Fen. 8, 1803.

The above was furnished us by an old resident and well-known citizen of this county. What a like a civilization to place such an enactment upon the statute book of a professedly free State! Cas ary lover of justice read the above, and not feel he blust of shame manthe his cheeks? I si not a disgrace to humanity to permit such a law to remain on our humanity to permit such a law to rema

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THIS Institution is a pioneer in a new profession. In dies and gentlemen of enterprise and industry sill fluid in this field health, sorghhear, and profit. The seminent medical men teach in the dearment of Anstray, Physiology and Hygiene.

of Elocation (Jr. Jio Giran, Practical Gymaritis, set the Movement Carlot Tractors Southeast to the Movement Carlot Tractors Southeast to Anstrain Carlot Carlot