

genies of the times and the country. Mr. Laroche and other intimate friends of the President assert that he is convinced that slavery must perish before the country can be restored to health, and is earnestly desirous to compass its destruction as soon and as fast as Northern sentiment will sustain him in the work. If such be the case, he ought to be congratulated on the course he has taken. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, works for the perpetuity of slavery in the Border States, and the appointment of pro-slavery generals like Schofield, of Missouri, nor to go on missions through the North stirring up opposition to emancipation by such infamous tirades against emancipation as the following, taken from his late speech in Concord, N. H.

Who would suppose that the retailer of such slang about emancipation as the object and necessary result of emancipation was one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet ministers and Constitutional advisers? If such slavery-bred asses as Montgomery Blair will consider the case of their "shield" brothers and sisters, and their own "hybrid" children, they will find that this retaining of the color and white is a crime, and no rights that white men were bound to respect. Let slavery terminate, and the Blair blood will run purer through the veins of future generations.

It is hardly to be wondered at that a conciliatory, yielding man, like President Lincoln, should be full of troubles and at his wits' end between the strong drift of events and the demands, and the strong saving counsel of such advisers as Blair. It was through his influence, no doubt, that Gen. Curtis was removed from the Western Department, and pro-slavery Schofield inflicted upon Missouri—followed by a similar change in the minor military appointments, and throwing that State into pro-slavery and semi-secession control. It was owing to his counsel, no doubt, that the President recently advised Missouri not to adopt immediate emancipation—advice which the Convention but too gladly accepted.

True enough, the President has trouble, and he will have trouble, and the country too, until he discards such advisers as Montgomery Blair—*Galesburg Free Democrat.*

THE WAR POWER AND ITS EXERCISE.

We make the following additional extracts from an able and lucid treatise by Hon. Daniel Agnew, President Judge Seventeenth Judicial District, (Pa.) entitled, "Our National Constitution: Its Adaptation to a State of War or Insurrection."

The provisions of the Constitution relating to the President are these:

His oath of office: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

Art. 2, § 1, cl. 1. "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and shall hold the actual service of the United States." Ibid. § 2, cl. 1. "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Ibid. § 3.

To sum up these provisions of the Constitution in a single sentence, we see—

That, when the laws are obstructed or opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary civil process, the President, who is the constitutional head of the army, navy, and militia, and who is constitutionally enjoined by oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, is commanded to use the whole military power of the United States to suppress such combination, and cause the laws to be duly executed; and that he is the sole and exclusive judge of the facts calling the exercise of his power into requisition.

We have seen that treason was completed by the levying war in South Carolina before the 1st day of January, 1861, and a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary civil process.

It therefore, clearly, that the duty, the power, and the means provided by the Constitution and laws to suppress the insurrection by force of arms were plenary. No Government, however despotic, could confer greater power, or provide better means, than the Constitution and laws thus grant to the President; and this (I beg you to mark it) without a single provision of restriction, or a letter of instruction as to the mode in which he shall proceed.

"The insurgents had levied war." Nothing less than a counter war could repel theirs. The President was bound by Constitution and law to carry on a war to suppress the rebellion.

This brings us to the second question—How shall the military force be applied? The Constitution and laws here are silent.

They give the injunction, but prescribe no rule or mode of action. The whole is left to the judgment of the President. Nor is this strange. Congress could not force all the movements and resorts of the enemy, and those adhering to him; nor the embarrassments attending the measures to subdue him. A war of force, from its nature, knows no rules of action, nor how the force must be used. The enemy, the exigency. Congress cannot foresee the infinite variety of circumstances attending war, and therefore legislated most effectively in vesting in the President the whole power of the Government, and leaving him to act upon the circumstances. Hence the means to be used, and expedients resorted to, in the prosecution of the war, are left to his wisdom, and defeat the schemes of his aiders and abettors, not by necessity, not of choice, rest exclusively in the sound discretion of the President, subject only to the customary rules of civilized warfare.

The necessities of warfare are often unforeseen, immediate, and controlling. The commander-in-chief may, therefore, declare martial law, define what is contrary to the law, between the enemy and loyal citizens, blockade his ports, capture and destroy his property, arrest those who give him aid and comfort by conveying information or encouragement, stirring up sedition, seducing troops, and hindering military action, and in short, resort to every suitable and necessary means demanded by the exigency. The exigency proceeds from the acts of the enemy, his abettors. It is this exigency, therefore, he must meet.

Here it is so many who criticize the powers of the President fall into error, forgetting to trace the source of the war powers he exercises to the Constitution itself. They overlook the fact, that the injunctions of the Constitution, and the Acts of Congress in pursuance, are a grant of express, limited, and unconditional authority to use the whole physical force of the nation, according to his own judgment, in quelling traitors, their aiders and abettors, and compelling them to submit to the laws; and that this express grant, without limitation, for a purpose involving the very life of the nation, and the defence and preservation of the Constitution, on every principle of law, logic and necessity, requires the exercise of incidental powers necessary to the execution of the main purpose of suppressing the insurrection.

We have now the means of testing every act of the President in this war against rebellion.

Thus, it is the purpose of the Constitution, and his duty, to put down insurrection. To this end, the whole military force is at his command. All the powers incident to the express grant, and essential to its exercise, are vested in him. In the use of these powers he acts according to his own sound discretion, upon the circumstances as they arise, and subject to no restraint but the customary laws of civilized warfare.

This is the true character of the emancipation clause. It was an Executive effort to detach from the rebel cause the involuntary labor which fed and supported it. If successful, the rebellion must finally be crushed. If it failed, it struck directly at the source of the enemy's supplies. It does not assume to legislate; it does not affect to repeal State laws. In effect, it is an offer of amnesty, an Executive appeal to the slaves, as persons, to abandon the cause of rebellion, and accept the protection of Government, in order to divert their forced labor from the support of treason. As a means then, securing, in time of national peril, the means to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union and the life of the nation, it was proclaimed as a military act to meet the exigency. As a military act, it falls within the *carte blanche* of military power conferred upon the President, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and causing the laws to be faithfully executed.

It may be difficult to foresee, it may be difficult to execute, it may be difficult to carry out, it may be difficult to accomplish the good intended; but it is not the least justifiable in point of legality and authority; and cannot, therefore, be pronounced a usurpation of power.

The act in question, recall, and it is our duty, when the necessities of the moment demand all our loyalty, to trust that it will at last prove its wisdom as well as its lawfulness. If not, it is at most an error in the exercise, not an assumption, of the power.

The Proclamation of the President of the 24th of September is also the subject of criticism and censure. The complaint against it is, that it declares new offences, unknown to the laws, and proclaims martial law in the North, where no necessity prevails.

But, what says the Proclamation itself? After reciting that "disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary process of law from hindering the draft of the militia," and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection," it proceeds: "Now, therefore, be it ordered, that during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary means for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia draft, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions."

It will hardly be contended that rebels, insurgents, their aiders and abettors, are subject to no military cognizance in a time of dangerous war. But is there a better reason for excluding from the same authority, persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebels, and against the authority of the United States? What is the crime of the rebels? Resistance to the law. What the lawful means of overcoming this resistance? Calling out the militia of the States, volunteer or drafted. What is the discouragement of the enlistment, or resisting of the draft of the militia, or the affording of aid and comfort to the rebels, and to the cause of the rebellion, and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed. What is a disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels, and against the authority of the United States? Treason and participation in the rebellion. Remember the language of C. J. Marshall: "No matter how minute his part, or how remote from the scene of action, if leagueed with the rebels, he is a traitor."

What then is the substance of the whole objection? That treason and insurrection may be rampant—that full power by law may be given to quell it by military means; but that if this military means be frustrated by disloyalty, it has no power of self-preservation. Was there ever an objection so suicidal of national life, and contrary to sound reason? The President, by the Constitution, is bound to be bound to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed; but how are the laws for enlistment and drafting to be duly executed, if they may be obstructed in their execution, and the President have no power to enforce them in a state of war and emergency? And in what respect does obstruction to these laws in the North differ from obstruction to other laws in the South?

Governor Seymour, in his definition of martial law, would confine it to the narrow limits of army operations. But arms, munitions, and men, must come from a wider field; the power to call forth the army to battle must precede the fight; and must be a dead letter, if it be vigorous to deal with those who obstruct its execution. Then the sphere of war in its acts, its influence, and its resources, is wider, extending over North and South.

Can it, therefore, be maintained that martial law cannot be declared on loyal soil?

Cincinnati was the theatre of martial law. There it was not the character of the soil, but the extent of the necessity, which justified it.

The power to wage war carries with it the authority to declare martial law. It is a need of warfare, and he who carries it on must judge of the necessity. To other minds, the necessity may not appear; still it belongs to him who has the right to declare it. The necessity is the mischief which this law is intended to remedy. The extent of the territory over which it operates must, therefore, be coextensive with the mischief it seeks to remove.

Is this war to endure always, or to end disastrously by the most disaffection in our midst, poisoning the streams of national life, and paralyzing the arm of force? Surely there is a power in military authority to extend the area of martial law, coequal to the field of mischief it is required to remedy. The true patriot, the philanthropist, the loyal man, never can doubt it.

"DISUNION ABOLITIONISTS."

This is a slang phrase that you hear daily, from every copperhead and every "conservative." So far as it applies to any persons in this country now, it is mere slang, and the use of it is unworthy of any intelligent politician. The time was, when many ultra Abolitionists desired a dissolution of the Union, because they held that the Union was the means of keeping slavery in existence. They did so because, they believed that slavery ought not to be abolished by any means, and that it was better that the Union should be dissolved than that slavery should continue. Such were once "disunion Abolitionists." But when the war was fairly inaugurated, the cause for being disunionists ceased with them, and they have become most earnest Union men. GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS are instances, and with them nearly of the class of Abolitionists. Now that the President has proclaimed emancipation, they are among the warmest supporters of the Union, as it is the means they now rely upon to make freedom permanent.

In the Cleveland Herald of last Friday, we noticed an article on Mr. CONWAY'S foolish proposition to MASON, in which the editor very properly denounced it as very improperly said that Mr. C. was lately editor of a "disunion abolitionist."

The *Commonwealth*, here alluded to, never was a disunion paper in any sense; nor has CONWAY been the advocate of disunion. Of those who sent him to England, we don't believe the first name can be produced to back up this MASON negotiation. As to GARRISON, upon whose devoted head all this mischief is daily heaped, he speaks for himself on the very point. The editor does himself great injustice when he talks about "abolition copperheads." They do not exist, though there are conservative copperheads in abundance, whom he might find very frequent occasion to denounce. This swiftness to fasten disunion upon men who have been life-long earnest supporters and advocates of the very policy which this evaluation of the Union now depends, is not becoming in any one; and we regret to see in it, much too often, a lurking hatred of men whom it was once the fashion to denounce. With the present abolitionism of the *Herald*, it is in bad taste to sneer at the veterans in the "anti-slavery work."

CONWAY—MASON.

Mr. James M. Mason is an old Virginia gentleman, having his residence near Winchester, whence his slaves ran away a year or more ago, but he is temporarily lodging at London, where he has just one day received as Ambassador from the master-slave Confederacy. Mr. Moncure D. Conway is a young and ardent Virginian, though also of an old family, born and reared near Fredericksburg in old Virginia ideas, but perverted by a Harvard education into an Abolitionist, Transcendentalist, and all sorts of a fanatic, as they are called; though he does not believe in anything he can't bite.

Mr. Mason having gone to London as an unacknowledged Ambassador, Mr. Conway followed as an amateur in the same line, and has been spending some time in England in that capacity. And, as neither he nor Mason had any recognized function as a negotiator, the bright thought appears to have struck him that they could not negotiate with anybody else, they might as well have a power behind him. Mr. C. introduced himself to Mr. M. as representative of the Abolitionists, just as Mr. M. is of the insurgent slaveholders.

Unlike all but very green diplomatists, Mr. C. played his best card first. If Mr. Mason would get the Rebels to abolish Slavery, Mr. Conway would undertake to make the Abolitionists oppose the further prosecution of the War for the Union, which favor the recognition of the Confederacy! The bait was large and tempting, but Mason is a shy old fish, and do not bite at the showiest fly. He wanted to know what authority Mr. C. had to speak for the Abolitionists. That was a staggerer; and Mr. Conway could only say in reply, that he would send over to America and get it. Fancy an Ambassador sending three thousand miles for his credentials! So here the matter dropped, and Mr. Mason sent the correspondence at once to *The Times*, hoping to make some capital for his master out of it. We guess it will amount to little more than a demonstration that the old Virginian is a little craftier than the young one.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

FIRST OF AUGUST!

Emancipation the only Safe and Just Policy.

The 20th Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at

ISLAND GROVE, ABLINGTON,

on SATURDAY, August 1st; to which all are invited who desire that, hereafter, it may be in our power to celebrate the anniversary of a day which shall see every slave in the United States emancipated, and every root of slavery extirpated from the American soil. Come, all friends of liberty! Aid us in making this the most effective meeting for justice and for our country ever held on Old Colony ground. Let the true God give impulse to the right, just and brave deed, and every heart be nerved afresh with the determination to utterly crush the rebellion of the slaveholders, South and North, and with the rebellion, its origin, support, motive, and end—HUMAN SLAVERY.

Among the expected speakers are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY, WM. WELLS BROWN, HENRY C. WAGNER, &c. &c.

An Excursion Train, on the Old Colony Railroad, will leave the Depot, Kneeland Street, Boston, at 9 A. M. on that day. Leave Plymouth at 9.30 A. M. Both trains will stop at usual way stations, and at the Grove.

Returning, leave the Grove at 6 P. M. FARES—Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quincy and Braintree, to the Grove and back, adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Plymouth, Kingsley, Plympton, and Halifax, to the Grove and back, half the usual rates.

Excursion tickets good on other trains.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Abington Town Hall, near the Grove.

By order of the Managers,
EDMUND QUINCY, President.
R. F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

OVERTURE OF MR. CONWAY TO MR. MASON.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Whereas, the London Times publishes a correspondence between the Rev. Moncure D. Conway and J. M. Mason, (both of Virginia),—the latter Emancipator and Envoy of the Confederate States,—in which Mr. Conway declares—

"I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country,—if the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European Commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the Commission shall judge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable,—then the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease, by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it."

And whereas, the public may infer from this statement, that Mr. Conway represents or is authorized to speak for the Abolitionists of this country, we deem it our duty to declare that he has no authority from this Society, nor, as we believe, from any member of it, or any sympathizer with it, to make any offer, or, indeed, to enter into any conference with any one on national affairs; and that his visit to England, as far as we can learn, was entirely of his own motion, and that he was neither sent by the Abolitionists, nor in any sense their agent. And while we have not the slightest doubt of Mr. Conway's zealous intentions to serve the cause of impartial liberty, at home and abroad; while we esteem him for what he has said and done so heroically and effectively in behalf of the millions in bondage, to his own outlawry from his native State,—and believe the sole object of his correspondence with Mr. Mason was to unmask more clearly to the people of Europe the slaveholding designs of the Confederate States as the only ground and motive of their rebellion,—we, nevertheless, utterly repudiate his action in this particular as ill-judged and unwarrantable; deeming our Government wholly in the right in this struggle, and its success the best hope for all races and all interests on this continent; and regarding any other overture to the Confederate States, except that of immediate and unconditional submission, to be equally uncalled for and mischievous.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
Boston, July 13, 1863.

THE REIGN OF TERROR INAUGURATED.

As the time for enforcing the new draft ordered by President Lincoln, in accordance with the law of Congress, has approached, it has been the remorseless aim and effort of such incendiary and seditious papers as the *New York World*, *News*, *Express*, and *Boston Courier*, so to inflame and deceive the ignorant masses of society, (particularly the Irish, of course,) in regard to its true intent and spirit, as to stimulate them to overt acts of resistance, arson, rape, murder and treason,—in which anarchical undertaking these journals have been encouraged by such oratorical traitors as Franklin Pierce, Fernando Wood, Gov. Seymour, and C. L. Vallandigham, all of whom are justly amenable to the charge of high treason. No worse conspirators against the public peace have ever appeared in any age or country. The results of their joint labors are witnessed in the frantic and demoniac scenes enacted by their horribly depraved and demented tools in the cities of New York and Boston, as briefly chronicled in another page. Truly, "hell from beneath is moved."

This bloody resistance of the law,—this treasonable uprising against the government—is unquestionably but a part of an infernal programme as well understood in Richmond as in New York, to be developed, and, if possible, carried out in every considerable city of the North,—any number of daring and desperate rebel emissaries acting in complicity with their Northern sympathizers and abettors, and seeking to fill the entire North with indescribable horrors. Their audacity and fury increase in exact proportion to the success of the Federal arms; and the defeat of Lee, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, are warnings to them to lose no time in paralyzing the arm of government in the manner attempted in New York and Boston. Hence the commencement of this work of death and hell.

The Boston *Transcript* scathingly remarks:—"The mob which now disgraces the city of New York is a mob so unutterably base that it fires school-houses, destroys orphan asylums, steals sanitary stores, plunders railroad passengers, and robs private citizens in the streets, besides indulging in miscellaneous arson and murder. The burglar and assassin element in it now seems to have obtained the predominance. If the city of New York chooses to be governed by such a power, and elevate to the City Hall those who should be in its prisons or on its scaffolds, the rest of the country might not be disposed to complain, were it not that the mob also claims the right to nullify a law of the United States."

The draft is only the pretext, not the real cause for this treasonable outbreak; which owes its origin and stimulus to that brutal hatred of the colored race, and, consequently, of all efforts for the abolition of slavery, which curses so large a portion of the population.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Post declares that the people of Missouri have arranged and established a plan of emancipation "without the aid of philanthropy." It is perfectly true that regard for the rights and welfare of the negroes had nothing to do with the act in question, since the design and effect of the ordinance are that slavery shall not cease within the life-time of the present voting population of Missouri. It is a leaf taken out of the book of that crafty old slaveholder, Henry Clay. At a time when abolitionist ideas were gaining ground, and the tenure of the peculiar institution was becoming insecure, Clay drew up a plan of prospective emancipation, to be used, in case of need, to save off any real abolition of slavery in his time. The details of it were not unlike those of the Missouri ordinance just passed, and its effect was designed to be to secure a continuance of slavery as long as he and his children should live. Under the plan of existing facts and prospects, the slaveholders of Missouri are willing to make the same compromise, and to bar future generations from the exercise of despotic power under the name of Democracy, if they can thus secure a continuance of that power through their own time. After them, the deluge may come, and welcome.

This sort of gradualism,—the giving an inch of futurity for an ell of actuality,—the yielding of one point in the remote distance to secure that present possession which includes the other nine points,—is not so bad as an established perpetuity of slavery. On the other hand, it is not good enough to be for a moment consented to. The emancipationists of Missouri, who have been defeated by the passage of this ordinance, are even now contesting it, and making new efforts to secure an immediate abolition of slavery. Let us hope that they may succeed; and (to use the beautiful language of Holmes's Fourth of July oration) "that Liberty, the one of the two claimants who avers that her babe shall not be split in halves and divided between them," may prove to be "the true mother" of Missouri. But hoping is not enough. We must work to this end. Every lover of liberty in the land should raise his voice to encourage the opposers of slavery in Missouri. And the first thing to be done is to expose the impudent imposture of calling an ordinance composed of such provisions, and passed under such circumstances, an act of emancipation. It is, in fact, an act to secure the present continuance of slavery.

The present hour is truly, as Mr. Conway stated it, the golden hour for energetic and incessant efforts for the overthrow of slavery. Now that the revelations of secession have so fully proved that institution incompatible with the continuance of our system of government,—now that war, shaking all things, has so extensively fractured the branches and loosened the roots of the slave system,—now that the President's proclamation, assuring freedom "now and forever" to three-quarters of all the slaves, is the law of the land,—now that so many converts to the idea of universal liberty have arisen from the depths of party politics, and from the almost hopeless recesses of honorism,—now that their experience in the South, are bringing up the very church towards opposition to slavery,—and, finally, now that powerful minorities in the Slave States themselves have come to see that their only chance for the return of peace and prosperity lies in the extinction of the slave system,—now is the time for action, vigor, energy, greater than were ever shown before, in the diffusion of anti-slavery truth, and in cooperation with all those, in whatever State or Territory, who are combating this great, chief enemy of the American Union.—*C. K. W.*

THE FRATERNITY (a portion of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston) made their annual summer excursion on Wednesday, July 8th, to Hancock's Grove, in Reading; a place well suited to such a purpose. The forenoon was devoted to recreations, dancing, singing, athletic games, &c. A picnic dinner followed. And in the afternoon, brief addresses were made by Thomas M. Hathaway, Ellizer Wright, Charles Lenox Remond, and Mr. Tooby, of New York. The state of our country, and our duties in relation to it were the principal topics of remark. The audience gave attention and applause to the speakers, and the occasion ended heartily enjoyed by all.

The 28th Congregational Society heard an admirable discourse on "The Times" from Wendell Phillips last Sunday, and are now to take their customary summer recess, resuming their exercises the first Sunday in September.—*C. K. W.*

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED REGIMENTS IN PENN.

An esteemed correspondent in Philadelphia informs us that the colored-enlistment business has been undertaken with great enthusiasm in that city. Leading men of all classes that are loyal are engaged in it—men of the highest social and political distinction. This is seen in the names appended to the Address of the "Supervisory Committee," in another column. The Committee has had to be augmented twice to accommodate gentlemen who desired to serve upon it. It now embraces seventy-five members, including some of the most prominent merchants, bankers, professional men, &c. Its number was originally 25—then 60—now 75.

The "Supervisory Committee" has undertaken to raise \$50,000 to defray extraordinary expenses, and have already raised nearly half that amount!

Camp Wm. Penn (1) at Chelton Hills has about 400 recruits, and the number is daily increasing.

Our correspondent adds:—
"Mrs. Lucretia Mott, who lives hard by, is to address the soldiers at the camp next Sunday, at five o'clock. You may be sure she will neither dishonor her own race principles, or rudely disturb their conduct of duty."
"Now is the golden hour for the black men. They should turn their faces to camp Wm. Penn, the only camp for colored troops east of the mountains. Abolitionists should encourage them to come forward!"

Major George L. Stearns, a faithful servant of the cause, is Commissioner for colored recruits. J. M. McKim, Esq., will give any information that may be desired, so far as in his power, by friends at a distance, if they will write to him.

RAPID SALE. We are informed that the first edition of "THE BLACK MAN," the new work by WM. WELLS BROWN, has been sold, and a second is to be published in a few days. Such rapid sale of a book devoted entirely to an exhibition of the genius, the talent and the heroism of the hated Negro, and advocating his elevation and equality, shows that a great change has come over the minds of the American people, and that justice to a long-injured class is not far off. This work has done good service among those who are impregnated with the idea that the blacks were created for nothing but slaves. The new edition will be revised and enlarged, and will contain an original sketch of the heroic and daring charge of the Second Louisiana Regiment at Port Hudson. The price of the book will remain the same—\$1.00.

MR. HEYWOOD'S ADDRESS. At the request of our friend, Mr. Heywood, we give in full, on our last page, his address on "The War Method of Peace,"—a somewhat paradoxical title,—delivered before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at the Melodeon, on Sunday, June 14th. Of course, he alone is responsible for the views he presents; and, certainly, he is to be respected and commended for his conscientious fidelity to his own convictions. But we cannot regard his treatment of the subject, in its relation to the present state of the country, as peculiarly felicitous; and we think he renders himself liable to be greatly misapprehended in certain particulars. In our judgment, believing that there is "a time to keep silent," as well as "a time to speak," and that, while the whirlwind, the earthquake and the fire of civil war are in full operation, it is not possible for "the still, small voice" of non-resistance to be heard, we deem it wise not to enter into a discussion of the question for the time being.

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLORED ENLISTMENTS, 1210 CHESTNUT ST., June 27, 1863.—The Supervisory Committee on Enlistments for Colored Regiments ask the cooperation of their fellow-citizens in an undertaking which they deem of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the war against rebellion.

Authority has been given by the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania colored regiments for three years, or there. These troops, when raised, will be credited to the quota of Pennsylvania under the next draft. The Government receives and musters them in at Camp William Penn, at Chelton Hills, and all previous expenses of recruitment, subsistence and transportation must be provided by the public.

It will be seen that funds to a considerable extent will be required to prosecute successfully and energetically the enterprise which has been entrusted to us. Without recruits or extra allowance for the men, each regiment recruited in this vicinity will not cost less than ten thousand dollars. Yet, to accomplish all that we hope to do, we must look beyond the limits of our immediate neighborhood. In 1860, the colored male population of Pennsylvania was only 26,373; and if one in four of these is able to bear arms, we have for our field of operations only six or seven thousand men, of whom four hundred have already, through our own negligence, been abstracted for the benefit of Massachusetts regiments, obtained by a system of agencies extending from St. Louis to Philadelphia, cost about \$25,000 each, exclusive of the \$50 bounty per man. The funds for this had, with a wise forethought, been appropriated by the State.

We must rely upon private liberality. The same machinery which was so successfully employed for Massachusetts is at our command, and the extent of our operations is only to be limited by the amount of funds placed at our disposal. If large, we can make this the centre of recruitment for the colored population of all the States where such enlistments are not permitted by the State authorities.

But it is not only pecuniary aid that we look for at your hands. Our labors can be materially assisted by your influence and sympathy. Whether encouraged or not, the events of the past fortnight have shown that there is sufficient spirit and patriotism in our colored population to insure a reasonable response to our invitation to enlist; but the extent of that response can be vastly increased by individual efforts, and by the appreciation which the community at large may manifest of the patriotic self-devotion of the negro to a country which has thus far given him but a stepmother's affection.

Six months since, had we appealed to you, we should have felt it necessary to argue the propriety and expediency of negro enlistments. That time, however, has passed. All thinking men have at last been convinced that the moral struggle in which we are engaged requires us to use all the legitimate means within our power to crush a rebellion which else will crush us. It has been recognized that the severest blow which can be inflicted upon the slave oligarchy must come from the institution of slavery itself; and while we were thus turning upon the rebels the arms which they had been using against us, it would be folly longer to deny to the free colored men of the North the opportunity which they had so earnestly desired of offering themselves as a sacrifice, not only to their race, but the country. Since volunteering can no longer fill the ranks of our armies, and recourse to conscription becomes necessary, unresisting prejudice only can be blind to the fact that every colored recruit acts as an unpurchased substitute for a white man. If, forgetful of past experience in our two wars with England, many of us believe that the colored race could not face the white man in battle, the generous self-sacrifice of the noble spirits who fell at Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend has effectually dispelled the prejudice. If, too, we hesitated to place arms in the hands of a race degraded by centuries of servitude, lest their ungovernable fury should repay upon the innocent and unprotected the long arrears of wrong, the result has shown how baseless were those fears. We have seen, that while the negro can exhibit unsurpassed courage on the field, he is thoroughly amenable to discipline, and that, when properly trained and well officered, he may be implicitly relied on to observe the rules of honorable warfare.

The last objection has thus been removed, and no loyal citizen can hesitate to aid in every practicable mode a movement which to all classes, therefore, we appeal, with full confidence that we shall receive for the undertaking the active support, both moral and pecuniary, of a community which has never yet failed in its response to every call made in the name and for the cause of the Union.

Contributions can be sent to the office of the Finance Committee, at Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., No. 25 South 2d-st.

Applications for positions in the regiment should be transmitted through Henry Samuel, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee, at the headquarters, No. 1210, Chestnut street. Authority to recruit will be given by Maj. Stearns, No. 1210 Chestnut street.

MEN OF COLOR! At length the opportunity is offered for which you have waited so long and so patiently. A gigantic contest, in which the interests of your race are so largely involved, threatens with destruction the land which for centuries has been your home. At the very commencement of the struggle, you eagerly offered your services. They were rejected for reasons which, whether well or ill-founded, were all-powerful at the time. Those reasons exist no longer, and your country now invites you to arms in her defence.

Men of color! we speak to you of your country, of the land where God in his mysterious providence has placed you to work out his immortal purposes. Yet you have been strangers in a land of strangers, and it is now for you to decide whether that land shall be to you and your children more in the future than it has been in the past. We can make no promises, but we have an abiding faith that the Almighty has not visited us with tribulation in wrath, but in mercy; that you and we, thus tried in the fiery furnace, if true to ourselves and to Him, shall emerge purified and redeemed from the sin and the wrongs of the past.

Twice heretofore have you displayed your valor in defence of the republic. In two wars with Great Britain, your strong arms aided to beat back the foe, and Washington and Jackson acknowledged the services which you so willingly rendered. You have changed, and a war in which Slavery on one side is arrayed against Freedom on the other, cannot leave you in your present condition. Old prejudices show you yourselves equal to the occasion. Old prejudices declare that you could not fight. Your brethren in Louisiana and Mississippi, though degraded by ages of servitude, have gloriously replied to that taunt. You who have long been free, are now called upon to respond to it. Frigidly still sneeringly asserts that you will not leave your homes to fight for the flag of the white man. It is for you to repel that insult, and to show yourselves worthy to call that flag likewise your own.

It is true that, even as soldiers, with equality of reward and danger, there is yet inequality of reward. Your pay is not that of the white man, and you are offered no bounty by the Government. This, if a year ago, this was all that could be secured by your friends, at a time when colored enlistments had rather to be suggested than openly advocated, it had for you to dispel the remaining mist of prejudice, by showing, in your alacrity, that you are actuated, not by love of gain, but by the promptings of patriotism; that you are capable of honorable ambition, and that no longer as a servile race, but as the soldiers of a free republic, your deeds may prove that the la-

BRavery of Colored Soldiers.

In front of the Rebel Works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, June 16, 1863.

MR. GARRISON:—
DEAR SIR—I presume you are aware that we are in the 19th Army Corps, four regiments of colored soldiers. The 1st regiment was commenced in August last, and mustered into the United States service in September; and in this letter I shall tell you how it conducted itself, in a recent fight in this place. Before doing so, however, I feel strongly inclined to say of you the abuse that has been heaped upon those colored soldiers, and the white officers who have taken charge, by the army at large, and by certain officers in particular; but I must not (at present) tell the secrets of my prison house,—"and I know too well that I should not, for one moment, reflect upon the honor of my country."

Little did we imagine when we left Baton Rouge, and marched to Springfield Landing—a place about five or six miles from Port Hudson—that we were really to take part in a fight. On the 20th of May, we marched to this place, and on the 27th, an attack was made upon the rebel works by the whole, or nearly the whole, of Gen. Banks's

GEN. WILD'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter from a Surgeon in Gen. Wild's Brigade, (colored troops.) CAMP ANDREW, NEWBERN, N. C., June 14, 1863.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 5th, 1863. DEAR GARRISON—"The Lord's hand is not shortened that he cannot save."

against the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence; therefore, the speediest and the only way to crush the rebellion and preserve the republic is to abolish slavery, to free every slave, and arm and enroll them in the service of the government, and give them a chance to defend themselves, their wives and daughters against those who enslave them; and thus deprive the traitors and their allies of all hope of success in their efforts to destroy the government and involve the nation in anarchy and blood.

MOBOCRATIC RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN BOSTON! MONDAY, July 13. Messrs. Hill and Howe, employers of officers of the militia, while engaged in distributing notices to the drafted men, No. 1 and 3, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., were set upon by a mob of men, women and children, and both of them beaten.

RAPINE, MURDER AND TREASON RAMPANT IN NEW YORK! New York, July 13. There is an alarming riot in New York, this 13th. Laborers are leaving their work-places, and are marching through the streets, declaring they will resist the draft.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections at the New England A. S. Convention, \$377.64. Friends in Milford, by Theodore D. Weld, 10 00. Friends by Mrs. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., 5 00. Charles Richardson, Boston, 3 00. Sarah V. Daves, Plymouth, 1 00. George Higginson, Esq., Boston, 1 00. George W. Stacy, Milford, 1 00. C. Cowing, West Roxbury, 1 00. Mrs. Adams, Dorchester, to redeem pledge, 5 00. Alden Seaman, Charlestown, to redeem pledge, 3 00. Sarah D. Harris, 3 00. Dr. H. O. Stone, Framingham, 4 00. John Cushing, South Framingham, 3 00. Mary Ann Gardner, for pledge, 1 00. Abby Harris, 1 00. A. W. W. Waymouth, 5 00. Collection at Framingham, 4th July, 90 00. Mrs. Mary May, Boston, to redeem pledge, 50 00. Joshua T. Everett, Princeton, for pledge of July 4, 25 00. EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The ladies of New York have lately organized the "Women's Loyal National League," to act in cooperation with branches of the same established elsewhere, to procure the signatures of a million of men and a million of women's names to a petition to Congress, in December next, for an act of general emancipation of all the slaves of the United States.

CONVENTION OF FRIENDS OF PROGRESS. DETROIT, Mich., June 29, 1863. DEAR GARRISON: Yesterday and the day before, a Convention of the Friends of Progress was held in Farmington. Many were present to participate in the deliberations and discussions. The copperhead Democracy of the region was there, but could not be induced to an open expression of their treason. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the present Democratic rebellion is a war of extermination against freedom, free labor, free schools, free society, free suffrage, and free institutions.

BLACK SOLDIERS. A Colonel, in a private letter from General Broderick's army to a friend in this city, says: "I want to say a word about darky soldiers. You probably know that they are fighting like lions, and are not satisfied but a more useful attachment to a regiment of them was never made. We post that a regiment of them was sent to Mississippi, and that they were doing well. It would be impossible to do all the good that could be done by such a regiment, if they were not to feel content with the mean and craven policy of their government. Stonewall Jackson once struck the shoulder straps from an unworthy officer of the Union Army who had skulked from his regiment when it was going into battle, suffering himself to be captured."

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF Tuesday, July 7, contains forty-eight columns of matter of unusual interest and variety, enough to make two good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a series of Letters written expressly for THE TRIBUNE, by "EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," entitled "WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE." Mr. Kirke's letters give in these letters an inside view of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southern people, and his habit of portraying the enormities of the Rebellion with a vividness and power not hitherto reached by any other writer. A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Battle of Gettysburg—the most intelligent, complete, and best-written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-witnesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forthcoming work of Mrs. Frances Butler—Life as she saw it on a Southern Plantation—embracing some long extracts from the book.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE. Single copy, 3 cents. Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) \$3.00. One copy, one year (311 issues) \$3.00. Five Copies, one year, \$15.00. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. One Copy, one year, (52 issues) \$2.00. Five Copies, one year, \$10.00. One Copy, one year, (52 issues) \$2.00. Five Copies, one year, \$10.00. Ten Copies, one year, \$18.00. Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and sent larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who will send us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE Semi-Weekly Tribune gratis. THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New York.

