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

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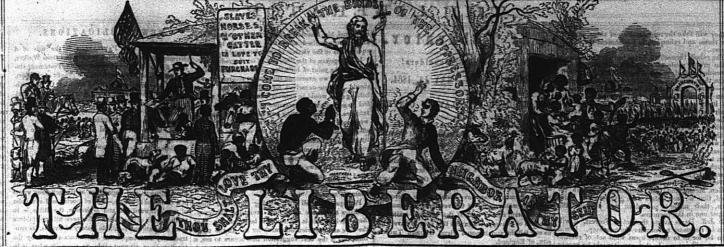
realitances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be ost PAID,) to the General Agent. pents of a square and over in

or The Agents of the American, Massachusotts, Per Final, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies of the Control of the Control of the Laborator.

ried to receive superspaces for the America on.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial size, be are not responsible for any debte of the via - Westell Phillips, Engunn Quincy, Re-Jacsos, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIV. NO. 20.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

iberty throughout all the land, to the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say th

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

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

WHOLE NO. 1786.

Refuge of Oppression.

REBEL RHYMES.

|Trank Moore, editor of the Record of the Rebellion, has made a collection of Rebel poetry, from which we ake the following specimens:— Whosel the Doodles have broken loose, Razing round like the very deuce! Lice of Egypt, a hungry pack— After 'em, boys, and drive 'em back!

Ball dog, terrier, cur, and lice,
Back to the beggarly laud of ice!
Worry lem, bite 'em, scratch and tear
Everybody, and everywhere!

[The following morceau is equally charming :--] The following morecau is equally charming:
With a beard that was filthy and red,
His most with tobacco beapread,
Are Lincoln sat in the gay White House,
Avishing that he was dead—
Swert a wear!
Till his tongue was blistered o'er;
Then, in a voice not very strong,
He slowly whined the Deapot's song:

Lie! lie! lie!

The lied like the very deuce!

Lie! lie! lie!

As let lie! lie!

As long as lies were of use;

Batnow lies no longer pay,

I know not where to turn;

For when I the truth would say,

My tongue with lies will burn!

Drink! drink! drink! Drink! drink: united.

Till my head feels very queer!
Drink! drink! drink!
Till lget rid of all fear!
Brandy, and whiskey, and gin,
Sherry, and champagne, and pop,
tipple, I guzzle, I suck 'em all in,
Till down dead-drunk I drop.

e flast, sective ments were to the condition of the condi

COPPERHEAD LOYALTY.

in the course of his speech in the U. S. House

These believe there are but two hiernatives— the southowledgment of the South (meaning the president) as an independent nation, or their com-tensitingation and extermination as a people. Of the alternative, i prefer the former."

arris, of Maryland, backed up Long in seditious speech, as follows:—

More schinous speech, as voltows:—
The South ask you to leave them in peace; but
a, you ary you will bring them into subjection. That
a so done; et, and God Almighty; grant that it never
any be! I hope that you will never subjugate the
south — it e, the rebel slaveholders.)

Regers, of New Jersey, summed up the Copper-bases, of the debate, pressing and sustaining the position taken by Long. He closed his speech as follows:

falors:

The fastics and despots, like Burnside, would go sex to the grave into endless perdition, and die was than Napoleon when wrecked on a rock in the sean. There were men here who would maintain fair rights; they were not representatives of Abe Lloods, but of the free people who sent them hither, wha we content with standing by Vallandigham, and site irre patriots. [Hisses.] 'God bless the exist! Es (Rogers) prayed that the arrow of Heaven walk pierce the heart of the despot, (meaning Presidualization). You are bringing soldiers here to kepsil Abe, king of America, from being encroached que by Jeff. Davis of the Southern Confederacy. This is no longer a country of republicanism, but of matchy and despoism, and I go for a dissolution of the Southern to a war of extermination.

Extract from "The Democratic Address to the hope of the State of Chio, and Resolutions";—

That we regard the existing fratricidal war of North and Northwest upon the South to be solly enconstitutional, as well as fruitless, waste-tored and ruinous to both sections of the United the democracy of the State of Ohio have ith dismay the doctrine of its advocates, and ith horror from the sanguinary scenes which ized the land by the bands of brethren in blood. That many democratic the sanguinary scenes which

ged the land by the hands of brethren in blood. That many democrats were them-prized into its qualified support at the be-but that long since, seeing their constitu-take, and realizing the utter hopelessness a, they have now concluded to make what bey could, by organizing themselves into nect, rugged, unflinching peace party, for he war on any terms whatever that would were man and man. They are distinctly and peaceable separation; for peace and recognition; and they will positively and saly resist, by all suitable means, the further on of property and of life in such a cause, it is or granted that each section is united by, and that the border States can hereaf-fe of themselves separately; that there will the freedom of the Mississippi river."

THE MURDER OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Portland Advertiser of Saturday—the Pont-tate Advertiser, a paper published in the loyal, berty-loving State of Maine, dares to give utter-tees to the following infamous and atrocious lan-ques in extenuation, nay, in direct and unmistakes encouragement, of the inhuman and barbarous at of the rebels in murdering our colored soldiers at Fort Pillow—

hat note on thing we a game of a game of a game on the green of the gr

ORITE.

Birock

The process in mardering our colored soluters at Part Fillow —

Dressing a monkey in the uniform of the government of the monkey into a real soldier, and attached the monkey into a real soldier, and attached to the the rights and immunities of a prisoner day, if captured on the field of battle. Now we at smeleratand the South as dictating to the North is what classes of animated nature the latter shall imply as soldiers. But we do understand the South as vigual to the dictated by the North into recognizing a soldiers every such creature whom the North any elect to employ as soldiers. When men are so maying whose very nature and hatred as victors miss them to give no quarter, is it to be expected that they will be accorded quarter in return, when

an they will be accorded quarter in rist to be expected at they will be accorded quarter in return, when suppose, as under Mr. Van Buren's administration in the Florida war, bloodhounds should be employed to bust the white men of the South; could small men expect these bloodhounds, if captured, is need to pear? I for, if the man in command of the same that the same that the same transporter is not to pear the transporter in the face of the same that the same t

Selections.

PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 23.

Sir: You have done me the honor to refer to me a communication to yourself, from his Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Rev. Samuel Harrison for pay as Chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

It appears, by Gov. Andrew's letter and the other papers, that Mr. Harrison, who is a colored man, was duly elected, and, on the 8th day of September, 1863, commissioned by Governor Andrew, as chaplain of the 54th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, in the service of the United States; that on the 12th of November, 1863, he was mustered and nocepted the service of the United States; that on the 12th of November, 1863, he was mustered and accepted into the service of the United States, at Morris Island, South Carolina, by the proper mustering officer, and actually performed the duties of chaplain of that regiment, then and since serving in South Carolina. On demanding his pay as chaplain, on the 4th of February, 1864, he was met by the following refusal in writing, signed by the paymaster at Hilton Head:—

Samuel Harrison, chaplain of the 54th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored troops,) asks pay at the usual rate, \$100 per month and two rations, which, he being of African descent, I decline paying, under act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in military service of the United States. The chaplain declines to receive anything less.

Ayo have requested my opinion whether the Pay-master should have paid as demanded, and, if he rhould, whether it is your duty to order him to do so. The 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers was organized in the same manner as were other reg-iments of State Volunteers, ugder the following or-der of the War Department, dated January 25, 1863, viz:—

der of the War Department, dated January 26, 1863.

Ido not know that any rule of law, constitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, organization, and muster of "persons of African descent" into the military service of the United States as enlisted men or volunteers. But whatever doubt may have existed, on the subject had been fully resolved before this order was issued by the 11th section of the act of 17th July, 1861; chapter 195, which authorized the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he 'might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the Robellion, and, for that purpose, to organize and use them: in such a manner as he might judge best for the public welfare; and the 12th section of the act of same date, chapter 201, which authorized the President to rechapter 201, which authorized the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the cerve into the service of the United States, of the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service, for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent, such persons to be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as

competent, persons of African descent, such persons to be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe.

The 54th Massachusetts regiment was, therefore, organized and mustered into the service of the United States under clear authority of law.

But the fifteenth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201, after directing that all persons who have been or shall be enrolled in the service of the United States under that act, shall receive the pay and rations then allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades, contains this proviso, "That persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Whether persons of African descent "enrolled in the service of the United States" as private soldiers are included within the words "persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed," thereby limiting their pay as soldiers to ten dollars a month, is not the question you have submitted to me. For Mr. Harrison was not a private soldier, but an officer serving under the commission of the Governor of Massachusetts, the authenticity and validity of which were recognized and admitted by the United States when he was mustered into the service. But the question is, Can a person of African descent lawfully hold the office and receive the pay of chaplain of a volunteer regiment in the service of the United States?

I have already said that I know of no provision of law, constitutional or statutory, which prohibits the

sons for the suppression of the Rebellion, as he may judge best for the public welfare, furnishes all needed sanction of law to the employment of a colored chaplain for a volunteer regiment of his own race. Nor is any prohibition of the employment of a colored chaplain for a volunteer regiment of his own race. Nor is any prohibition of the employment of such person found in the statutes which declare the qualification of chaplains. The ninth section of the act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., of 22d July, 1861, chapter 9, provides that there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders of the vote of the field officers and company commanders of the field officers and company commanders of the vote of the field officers and company c

per month, and two rations a day when on duty, Was Mr. Harrison entitled to this rate of compensa-tion, or was he limited to the pay of ten dollars a month and one ration, fixed by the provise to the fifteenth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter

month and one ration, hand by the provise of the fifteenth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201?

— It will be observed, that this proviso declares ten dollars a month and one ration shall be received by persons of African descent employed under the law of which it is a part, viz.: the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 201. Now we have seen that it is not necessary to resort to that have to find authority for the appointment of Mr. Harrison as chaplain; for, apart from the authority which might be presumed to exist prior to the enactment of any of these statutes, the eleventh section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, sufficiently warranted it.

To bring him, then, within the sweep of this proviso, and thus withdraw him from the reach of the act which specifically fixes the pay of the class of officers to which, by clear law, he belongs, would violate the plainest principles of construction. The act of which the proviso is a part was not intended, in my opinion, either to authorize the employment or fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humblest offices of labor and service for which they might be found competent. The twelfth section authorizes them to be received into service for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp services or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent.

The thirteenth section declares that when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person aiding the Rebellion, shall render such service at that act provides for, he, his mother, wife, and childers and the figurants service for the purpose of the figurant section free their pay as before

authority of other laws, might be appointed to positions requiring higher qualifications and entitled to
a higher rate of pay. To assume that because Mr.
Harrison is a person of African descent, he shall draw
only the pay which this law establishes for the class
it obviously refers to, and be deprived of the pay
which another law specifically affixes to the office he
lawfully held, would be, in my opinion, a distortion
of both laws, not only unjust to him, but in plain violation of the purpose of Congress. I therefore think
that the Paymaster should have paid Mr. Harrison
his full pay as Chaplain of a Volunteer Regiment.
Your attention having been specially called to the
wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion that
your constitutional obligation to take care that the
laws be faithfully executed makes it your duty to
direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of
the pay department of the army that such is your
view of the law; and I do not doubt that it will be
accepted by them as furnishing the correct rule for
their action. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

lient servant, EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Washington, April 30, 1864.
A step has been taken in the right direction. Attorney-General Bates has given his opinion that colored chaplains are entitled to receive the same pay as white chaplains—\$100 per month and two rations. The case in point is that of Rev. Mr. Harrison of the 64th Massachusetts, who refused to take the pittance of \$10 per month offered by the paymaster, who construct the law for the employment of negro soldiers at \$10 per month to include chaplains. Mr. Bates shows conclusively that, under existing laws, colored chaplains are entitled to \$100 per month. But these same laws give the privates and non-commissioned officers \$10 a month only. The colored soldier is expected to do just as much fighting as a white soldier, and not only that, but he is expected to do a great deal more hard work, building roads, digging trenches, wading in swamps. Why should be not receive as much pay?

On Monday last I saw the colored brigade of the 9th corps, with steady step and soldierly bearing, unsurpassed even by the veterans of that corps, march past the President of the United States amid the loud applause of the unultitude. My cheek martely for shame as in the evening, alone in my chamital for shame as in the president of the United States amid the loud applause of the unultitude. My cheek martel for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming, alone in my chamital for shame as in the reseming and an analysis of the multitude. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

Orrespondence of the N.Y. Tribune.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 8, 1864.

Among the interesting events of the times, the scenes witnessed in this city for some days past ought to have a place as items for the future historian. On the 22d ult., an order was issued by Dr. Kelly, the health officer of this city, and approved by Gen. J.

M. Tuttle, the new commander of this post, and appeared in the Natchez Courier of that date. It is as follows:

peared in the Natchez Courier of that date. It is as follows:

HEALTH OFFICE, NATCHEZ, Miss., }

March, 19, 1864.

To preserve the general health of the troops stationed in the city of Natchez and of the inhabitants, and to guard against the origination here, and the introduction of pestilential diseases the ensuing Summer and Autumn, it imperatively requires the prompt, injorous and steady enforcement of the sanitary regulations heretofore prescribed in this city.

It is of the first and greatest importance and necessity, that all causes tending to the engendering and dissemination of pestilential diseases here, so soons their cristence is known, shall be at once abated or removed, so far as practicable. It is to be apprehended that serious danger to the health of this city will result from the congregation within its limits of the large numbers of itile negroes which now throug the streets, lanes and alleys, and over-crowd every hotel. Large and profit-opts, unused to caring for themselves; thritless for the present, and recklessly improvident for the future, the most of them loaf idly about the streets; and alleys, prowling in secret places, and lounge lazily in crowded hovels, which soon become dens of noisome fills, the hot-beds fit to engender and rapidly disseminate the

ment are not supposed to need many hired serva.

The number allowed to each family will be determed by the undersigned.

By order of A. W. KELLY, Surgeon and Health Officer

J. M. TUTTLE, Brig. Gen. Commanding District.

chapter 13, before cited, to employ that class of pix diagnetism of live to the employment of achorem to the control of the co

we expect our cause to prospet? Let the people cerywhere call upon their Repussatatives and Senators, to repeal that law. Let the soldiers of the United States, wearing the uniform of their country, marching under its banners, without respect of lineage or descent, be entitled to the same pay, the same privileges, the same protection.

—Boston Journal. Carleton.

Carleton.

THE TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN—A MODISTITUTE TREATMENT OF SLAVERY.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Tribune.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 3, 1864.

Among the interesting events of the times, the senes witnessed in this city for some days past ought to have a place as items for the future historian. On the 22d ult., an order was issued by Jer. Kelly, the health officer of this city, and approved by Gen. J.

M. Tuttle, the new commander of this post, and approved by Gen. J.

M. Tuttle, the new commander of this post, and approved the form of the Freedmen's Relief Associations here, and agents of the Freedmen's Relief Associations here, and presented to Gen. Tuttle:

esented to Gen. Tuttle:

agents of the Freedmen's such at the series are agent agents of the Freedmen's Life A STATES, Miss., April 1, 1884.

CEM. TUTLE—Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Natchez, would respectively ask you to modify the recent order of the Health Officer of this city, because of the manifold and manifest evils arising from its execution, as it is now carried out. It certainly cannot be the interest or policy of the Government of the United States at this time to alienate the colored people from it, and make them its enemies. The colored people from the field, hearing that his mother or his wife has been driven from her quiet and comfortable home, simply because she supported herself and was not dependent upon some white person, may feel less inclined to hazard his life in the cause of his country now struggling or its life, and may doubt whether the pledges made by the Government to him have been fallfilled. And it seems strangejust how, when the Governments fighting for the principles of universal liberty, that, a distinction should be made in this district in favor of those who have been alareholders, and against well-doing and self-supporting freedmen.

In the execution of the order referred to, the most flagrant wrongs have been inflicted upon the better class of the freed people. An old woman who has lived flifty years in this city, and was never disturbed before, was driven at the point of the bayonet to the camp. Mothers having young infants and attending to lawful business were arrested, and were not allowed to see their

cars in mise city, and was never disturbed before, was driven at the point of the bayonet to the camp. Moth ers having young infants and attending to lawful business were arrested, and were not allowed to see their babes. Many persons is the employment of respectable white citizens were driven from their houses, and to time allowed them to obtain certificates of being employed. Many others who had paid their taxes are rents in advance, and who had official and personal security of protection and safety, were suddenly turned out of their neat and comfortable houses, without any time allowed them to arrange their affairs, and driver away from their young children, and children coming out of achool were driven away by soldiers without the knowledge of their pareits. These wrongs have been inflicted upon a people already sufficiently oppressed and injured, and upon many of them because they are not in a state of servitude, while it is the evident policy and design of the Government to liberate and elevate them.

JAMES WALLEY Missions and the state of servitude to the content of the conten

oyterian Church.

J. B. H. Feris, Missionary of the Reformed Presby terian Church to Freedmen.

J. B. WEEKS, North Western Freedmen's Aid Com

mission, Chicago.

J. G. Thoan, Agent Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Acting Agent Nationa
Freedmen's Relief Association, N. Y. and Western

After the General had read this paper, he said to After the General had read this paper, he said to those who presented it. You appear to think that colored men have a great many more rights than white men. To which it was replied, we do not; that we had never dreamed of them having more rights than white men, but we simply believed that a colored man or woman who decently and comfortably supported himself or herself in lawful employment, might be permitted to remain in the city. He then referred the paper to Dr. Kelly.

SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW. HIS BEASONS FOR BECOMING AN ANTI-SLAYERY MAN.

In the East Tennessee Convention, at Knoxville

In the Last Tennessee Coventum, a Mouvine on the 14th ult., Parson Brownlow delivered one oi his characteristic speeches, of which the following were the principal points:—

I say that for more than eighty years slavery has ruled this Government, and that for more than three years, because it could no longer rule, it has sought with fire and sword, and the assessin's knife, and the dungoon, and the rack, and the stake, and every de

THINGS THAT MAKE A PATRIOT MAD.

To hear men who never read the Constitution and never heard it read, rathing about its violation. To hear men who never did a day's labor in their lives, howling about the influx of negroes and the injury to white laborers.

To hear men rave about the President's violation of the Constitution, who are so utterly stupid or

to near men rave about the Frements whaton of the Constitution, who are so utterly stupid or knavish that they have never ascertained that the rebellion is a violation of the Constitution.

bear men who, were they South,

To hear men who, were they South, would treated as the poorest and meanest of "white treatunted as "mudsils," "greasy mechanics," upholding the very men who so degrade labor despise those who do not own niggers.

"To hear men justifying Jefferson Davis and South, who have not the manhood and deceng South, and seek a home which they like so To hear a man who loves slavery more that country or freedom.

ountry or freedom.

To hear a drunken, leprous, thick-headed, gaunt soking libel upon manhood belching about aboli

tion.

To hear a man talking about peace and compro-mise, after he has been kicked and spit upon by the South.—Oscego Times.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSAURE. REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 5. The following is an ex-tract from the report of the Committee on the Con-duct of the War on the Fort Fillow Massacre:—

It will appear from the testimony that was taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were

for over We said tupes of the robot authorates the sur if these acts are code in these refers or permission; hore."

the independents thereof."

negro, who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse, was killed by him when he remonstrated. Abother, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Gen. Chalmers, who at once ordered him to put him down and shoot him, which was done.

The huts and tenta in which many of the wounded sought shelter were set on fire, both on that night and the next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could prevail on others less injured to help them out, and some of these thus secking to escape the fames were met by these ruffinas and brutally shot down, or had their, brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not probably escape, and then the tent was set on fire. Another was nailed to the sides of a building outside of the fort, and then the building was set on fire and burned. The charred remains of five or six bodies were afterwards found, all but one so much disfigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although there can hardly be a doubt that, it was the body of Lieut. Albertson, Quartermaster of the 13th Virginia cavalry, and a native of Tennessee. Several wilnesses who away the remains and who were personally acquainted with him while living here, Virginia cavalry, and a native of Tennessee. Several witnesses who saw the remains and who were personally acquainted with him while living here, testified that it is their firm belief that it was his body that was thus treated.

These dieeds of murder and eruelty closed when night came ou, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demon carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other than the company of the cave they found were deliberative.

dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they found were delib-erately shot. Scores of the dead and wounded were found there the day after the massacre by the men from some of our gunboats, who were permitted to go on above and collect the wounded and bury the

on shore and collect the wounded and bury the dead.

The rebels themselves, had made a pretence of burying a great many of their victims, but they had merely thrown them, without the least regard to care or decency, in the trenches and ditches about the fort, or little hollows and ravines on the hillside, covering them but partially with earth. Portions of heads and faces were found protrading through the earth in every direction, and even when your Committee visited the spot, two weeks afterwards, although parties of men had been sent on shore from time to time to bury the bodies unburied and re-bury the others, and were even then engaged in the same work, we found the evidences of the murder and cruchy still most painfully apparent.

and were even then engaged in the same work, we found the evidences of the murder and cruelty still most painfully apparent.

We saw bodies still anburied, at some distance from the fort, of some sick men who had been met fleeing from the hospital and beaten down and brutally murdered, and their bodies left where they had fallen. We could still see the faces and hands and feet of men, white and black, protruding out of the ground, whose graves had not been reached by those engaged in re-interring the victims of the massacre, and although a great deal of rain had fallen within the preceding two weeks, the ground, more especially on the side and at the foot of the bluff where most of the murders had been committed, was still discipated by the blood of our bave but unfortunate splidiers, and the logs and trees showed but too plaisiff the evidences of the atroctites perpetrated.

Many other instances of equally atrocious cruelty might be mentioned, but, your committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the beart-sickening details, and refer to the statements contained in the voluminous testimony herewith submitted. These statements were obtained by them from eye-witnesses and sufferers. Many, of them as they were examined by your committee were lying upon beds of pain and sufferers, some of feels that their lips coula with difficulty frame the words by which they endeavered to convey some idea of the cruelties which had been inflicted on them and which they had seen the face of the fate of Major Bradford, who

ad sean lefficted on others.

In reference to the fate of Major Bradford, who

ties which had been inflicted on them and which they had sean inflicted on others.

In reference to the fate of Major Bradford, who was in common and of the fort when it was captured, and who had up to that time received no injury, there seems to be no doubt. The general understanding energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally energy and harbatity of Forrest and his followers cannot be definitely known. Two officers belonging to the garrison were absent at the time of the capture and massacre of the remaining officers. But two are known to be living, and they are in the bospital at Mound City. One of them (Capt. Porter) may even now be dead, as the surgeons, when your committee were there, expressed no hope of his recovery. Of the men, from three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Fillow, of whom at least three hundred to four hundred were murdered in cold blood after the fort was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and cased to offer resistance. Of the surviving, except in the hospital at Mound City and the few who succeeded in making their escape unbuit, nothing definite is known, and it is feared that many have been murdered after being taken away front he fort.

When your committee arrived at Memphis, Tenn., Aby found and examined a ma

negro troops. There is one circumstance connected with the

There is one circumstance connected with the events herein named which your committee cannot permit to pass unnoticed. The testimony herewith submitted discloses this most shameful and astounding fact. On the morning of the day succeeding the capture of Fort Pillow, the gunboat Silver Cloud, No. 28, the transport Platte Valley and the gunboat new Era, No 7, landed at Fort Pillow under a flag of truce for the purpose of receiving the wounded there and burying the dead. While they were lying there the rebel General Chalmers and other rebel officers came down to the landing and some of them went on the boats. Notwithstanding the evidences of rebel atrocity and barbarity with which the ground was covered, there were some of our army officers on board the Platte Valley so lost to every feeling of hoor, decency and some of our army officers on board the l'latte val-ley so lost to every feeling of bonor, decency and self-respect as to make themselves disgracefully conspicuous in bestowing civilities and attentions upon the rebel officers while boasting of the mur-ders they had there committed.

"Your committee were unable to obtain the names

dors they had there committed.

Your committee were unable to obtain the name of the officers who thus inflicted so foul a stain up on the honor of our army. They are assured, however, by the military authorities, that every effor will be made to ascertain their names and bring them to the punishment they so richly merit.

RETALIATION.

President Lincoln, in his remarks at Baltimore, observed, that the mode in which redress was to be sought for the outrage of Fort Fillow, was not yet determined on; and indicated that it might be a question of some difficulty. We have Confederate prisoners enough in our hands, and it would seem to be easy to select three or four hundred men get of Camp Douglas, by lot or otherwise, and order them shot at once. But it will hardly do for the Government of the United States to proceed with rashness, or to be guilty of any act which may sayor of cruelty. It is bard to say what might be properly done under some conceivable circumstances; but in seeking redress for a violation of the law, we must proceed lawfully, so as to secure the approbation of civilized nations, and to stop the mouths of the rebels themselves.

The men who perpetrated the horrible atrocity of murdering men after surrender, were not a pardel of unauthorised generillas. Had they been such, we might proceed to hunt and kill them as murderers, without any further excemony. But they are the regular soldiers of the Confederacy, wasting its uniform, bearing its commission, and re-

such, we might proceed to hunt and kill them as murderers, without any further ceremony. But they are the regular soldiers of the Consideracy, wearing its uniform, bearing its commission, and re-ceiving the pay—acting thus in all respects under its authority. The first steps in our course are there-fore clear. We must know of the rebel authorities if these acts are done by their orders or permission;

if they will take the responsibility of them, or disa-

The rebels themselves, have just set an example of the wroper mode of procedure. They found, on pretended to find, upon the person of Col. Dalgren whom they killed, a copy of order—real or spury ous—detailing the work to be done by his command when Richmond should be in their hands. Some of the items were, the taking off of the collections of the collections of the collections of the collections. whom they killed, a copy of orders—real or apurious—detailing the work to be done by his command when Richmond should be in their hands. Some of the items were, the taking off of Jeff. Davis, and sundry acts of burning and devastation; averred to be contrary to the rules of regular warfare. All rebeldom has continued to be greatly exasperated by these orders, which they affirm to be genuine, but which have been supposed to be forgeries, for the sake of effect. Their mode of procedure has been to inquire of our military leaders in Virginia if such orders were given to Col. Dahlgren; and if he was carrying out the policy of the United States Government in the endeavor to act upon them.

Gen. Meade and Gen, Kilpatrick have both replied, that no such orders were given to Col. Dahlgren, their mode of procedure was obviously the proper one in the premises.

If Jeff. Davis avows the act of Forrest, it will then be for us to decide upon what act of retaliation we will enter. In that case it might be proper to proceed to extreme measures at once—even to the putting to death of prisoners in our hands—should such a step seem safe and proper. It would doubtless be lawful.

But if Davis disavows the act, and is ready to accord some suitable satisfaction, something less of stringency might be insisted on in our demands. But in any event the gang which perpetrated the massacre are the proper subjects of vengeance. If Davis will give up Forrest, Chalmers and their bloody crew, very well. If not, a proclamation of outlawry is the least that can be thought of. They are no more entitled to protection in case of being taken prisoners, than a parcel of tigers with the blood of men upon their jaws.

outlawry is the least that can be thought on. They are no more entitled to protection in case of being taken prisoners, than a parcel of tigers with the blood of men upon their jaws.

At all events, we must go far enough to vindicate justice, and protect our black soldiers in the future.—Chicago Tribune.

RETALIATION.

BY A CONNECTICUT WOMAN.

RETALIATION.

We cannot pass over the Fort Pillow massacre in silence. As regards the cruelty to our soldiers and the insult to our government, we need not notice it; because deeds like this are always a greater injury to those who commit, than to those who suffer them. But this bloody act is another expression, on the part of the rebels, of their determination never to recognize the negroes as men, whatever uniform they may wear—always and everywhere to deny to them the rights of humanity. Now we have an answer that we can make to this. The Legislature of Connecticut will assemble soon. Let it respond to butchery on the Mississippi, by giving to black men the right of suffrage, and making them citizens. And let every other State, which has not yet yielded to the claims of justice, make the same response. Let the Government at Washington, that shrinks from a bloody retaliation, make dnawer by securing the abolition of elavery and the recognition of the black man as the equal, before the law, of the white. Such a response would make a deeper impression upon the rebels, than the execution of three hundred prisoners of war. By retaliating in kind, we should declare the black partiot to be the equal of the white traitor. But by making the black man a citizen, we should declare the black partiot to be the equal of the white traitor. But by making the black man a citizen, we should declare him to be our equal, to whom we restore rights which we have wrongfully withheld. Such a response would be a greater protection to the black soldier; for the rebels, whatever may be their policy, would feel a greater respect for him if he were a citizen of the government which he serves, and not a mere hired soldier, sent for the purpose of saving the white citizen for the peris of war. It would be a greater encouragement to him; for it would assure him that, wherever he could help to carry our flag, there he would be recognized as a man. It would do infinitely greater damage to the rebel cause; for it would as a blow aimed at its

dependent. New Haven, Conn.

MURDER OF SURGEON FAIRCHILD.

iment the attacking force was composed, assisted by 50 bushwhackers.
On the 5th, Col. Judson sent Lieut. McKibbern and twenty-six men of the 6th as an escort with Dr. Fairchild. At Roseville a number of wounded rebel as well as Union, needed attention. Ten wounded Texans were in our hands, and ten of our own. When at Charleston, 25 miles south-east, they learned that 100 rebels had camped there the previous night. Six miles further they found a camp just abandoned. Three miles further on they were fired upon by fifty men from a ravine; at the same time a large force appeared in front and both sides of the road. The Lieutenant Commanding ordered a charge for the purpose of breaking through, which he succeeded in doing, and reached Roseville with fifteen men. It was found that the Doctor and eleven men were missing.

men. It was sound near were missing.

On a return to the scene of the attack, next morning, the bodies of nine men were found in the road, where they fell or were shot down. The evidence where they are should be supported by the standard of the standard by the standard where they fell or were shot down. The evidence was plenty of severe struggling. The bodies were stripped of every article of clothing, and horribly mutilated. Three of them were castrated, and others had their ears cut off. One man lay without a wound on the body, but his head and face so beaten with the buts of guns as to be reduced to a pulp. The features could not be distinguished. The other two men and the doctor's body were found near the road in the timber. The doctor was the only one who was not outraged. He was shot through the head and shoulders, after being taken prisoner. A woman living near the scene of conflict states that Fairchild told his captors the errand he was on and saked for his life. The others begged to be treated as prisoners of war. The reply was brutal oaths, fiendish excerations, and horrible assassinations. It hardly seems possible that such fiends are human.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

TION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Boston on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 26th and 27th, commercing at 10 o'clock, A.

May 25th and 2th, commencing as Av o cook, A M, of Thursday.

The meeting on Thursday will be in the Majorator, Tremont Street. On Friday, it will be in the TRE MONT TEMPLE. In addition to the well-know and long-tried advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause who for so many years have suntained the interest of this memorable series of Conventions, and made it while a cook to receive agency against the vile and traiteron. this memorable series of Conventions, and made it such a potent agency against the vile and traitorous schemes of Slavery, we expect this year to have with us our faithful and honored friend Gronor Thour-

BON, of England.

Let the New England Anti-Slavery men and won gather once again in their annual Convention. Let them not rest content with valiant and telling blows dealt against the monster Slavery in the past. Every former labor remains incomplete and defective, until the last, crowning, mortal blow is given. It is at hand! A just and irresistible Providence is preparing the way and summoning this people to enact Justice throughout the land, and ordain Freedom for all. Who will be found backward and wanting now the terrespective of the work of the terrespective of the work of the terrespective of the terre

States. And let those, who cannot appear in in, show their remembrance and their love for the

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretaries.

RETALIATION.

CAN ANT METHOD OF RETALIATION BE FOUND, A ONCE ADMISSIBLE, APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE

When Van den Bosch, a warrior of the coarse an brutal class, proposed to Philip Van Artevelde, a lea-der of refined sentiments and high civilization, the murder of the bearer of a flag of truce, the latter ra

"Nay, softly, Van den Bosch; let war be But let us keep its ordinances."

This is still the desire of the better class of tho whom circumstances have led to engage in the mur-derous trade of war. But, moderate as would be the relief gained to humanity by the realization of the wish in question, even this can rarely be attained. Humanity is rapidly worn away among those who are directing; as well as inficting, the horrors of war. The commands of a superior officer become the imperative law, the "duty" (as it is called) of the su ordinate. Even when the superior chooses to go be-yond the "laws of war" in rigor and cruelty, his commands are, no less, the imperative rule his infefiors. And whenever the supreme authority on one side authorizes acts forbidden by that code, such infraction becomes, for all his subordinates, their imperative law, and the custom of The co nander-in-chief is responsible, indeed, public opinion, but his under officers, and the private they command, are no less required to obey his or ders. If he has the hardihood to command not only ders. If he has the hardihood to command not only such killing as war permits, but such as even in its code is stigmatized as murder, then the war will be

The thing proposed by way of help for it in our hose who are striving to urge our shamefully dilatory unt of consideration for government to a decent amount of consideration for those who are fighting its battles, is retaliation in kind NEW HAVEN, CONN.

RETALIATION. President Lincoln has promised that retaliation must follow the act of the rebels in the massacre at Fort Fillow. Every fair-minded man must concede that retaliation for such barbarities would be an act of justice, but there are many grave objections in the way of it. It must be remembered that the perpetrators stand low in the scale of civilization. They illustrate too truly the "barbarism of Slavery," and their acts of barbarism are not to be imitated. Our civilization, our self-respect, our position in the eyes of the world, prevent us from retaliation in kind. Other modes may possibly be resorted to, which though they may not possibly be so effectual, will be more in consonance with an enlightened age and country.

Such retaliation in kind, would bring counter retaliation and the cold blooded slaughter would be terrible in the eyes of the world. The nations of the old world would find justification in an attempt to prevent it, as they did at the time of the cruelities of the Turks to the Greeks. Let me give them no pretext for intervention.

We are willing to leave the whole matter to the wisdom and sagacity of our President. Ferhaps he may deem it best for the black troops to be their own avengers in any future successes we may gain. Whatever he may decide to do of severity will be approved by the loyal men of the republic.—Salem Observer.

MURDER OF SURGEON FAIROHILD. that is, the doing on our part of acts precisely lik these that we stigmatize as atrocious and infamous in them. We are to commit the same sorts of brutality, and just as many of them. We, who call ourselves Christians, (we will not stop here to enlarge upon the Inconsistency of all war with Christianity,) are to re-turn to that Jewish law which Christ denounced and superseded eighteen hundred years ago, and begin a course of infliction of burning for burning, wound for course of infliction of burning for durling, would as wound, stripe for stripe; and all this even though we know that the acts already waiting for retaliation include the deliberate murder of sick and wounded women and children, the flogging of men to death, the burying of them alive, the burning them alive, and the frightful combination of crucifixion with burning

Is it seriously proposed that New England officer shall command, and that New England soldiers shall

inflict these things? And yet nothing less than all these horrors, and a great many of them, would be the retaliation contemplated.

Cruelty "comes cany" to people educated under slavery. The common soldiers of the Southern armies have been accustomed, from their childhood, to the sight, and the infliction, of cruel and brutal actions. They do, without concern, acts of barbarity, the bar sight of which would make the average Northern man's blood cardle, and his flesh creep. The mass of the rebel force at Fort Pillow, officers and soldiers did "with alacrity" the infernal work required o them, and enjoyed the torturing and butchery of the Correspondence of the Leavementh Conservative.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 17, 1864.
The body of Assistant Surgeon S. A. Fairchild, 6th Kansas, brutally murdered after being taken prisoner while on his way to Roseville to attend to the wounded of the fight on the 4th inst., leaves here this afternoon per train to Fort Scott.

The affair in which Dr. Fairchild lost his life, is one of the most cowardly and brutal, even in the history of bushwhacking. In my last I gave you a brief statement of the fight at Roseville, between Capt. Gardner's command and a force of Texans, under (first reported Gano), as it now appears, Lieut. Col. Battle, 3d Texas Cavalry, of which regiment the attacking force was composed, assisted by 50 bushwhackers. prisoners as much as the victory which gave ther will be do it? If he does it, will those two men eve

how unequal would be the contest in question. The men, have become as cruel as the men. suading their relatives and connections from such bar-barities, they inflame and stimulate them. The letters of sisters, wives and sweethearts to the rebel soldiers contain as many expressions of ferocious hatred toward the "Yankees" as of tenderness to the persons at dressed The idea, the sight, and the infliction of crue ty have become as congenial to the women as to the men. It is hopeless for us to complete with them in that line, even did our moral sense and the tone o public sentiment among us permit it. Even those among us who now, in their excitement, call out for "retaliation," would not do, would not consent that a "retaliation," would not do, would not cons relative should do, the infernal acts in quest

There is yet another difficulty in the way of this method of operation, namely, it would not infin the rebel leaders to change their course. The great slaveholders, who were leaders in s

The great slaveholders, who were results in secta-sion as they still are in the war growing out of it, are fighting for the assumption that the capitalist ought to own the laborer. They care no more for the rights or interests of the "poor whites" than of the blacks. The more intrepid of them have already advanced the theory that slavery ought not to be limited by race, or confined to the negro. They feel the same contempt for the "white trash" as for the slave, and extort service from one as unscrupulously as from the Our soldiers are our fellow-citizens; the bone and vice from one as assumed to the constraint of all the classes, our community; a representation of all the classes, professions, occupations and interests among as. Their soldiers are the "poor whites," hangers on of the slaveholders, a class who consent to guard the instituhardly seems possible that such fiends are human.

The Secret Defecter. A Washington despatch says: "One atrong indication of the result is the melancholy aspect of the secession sympathizers the melancholy aspect of the secession sympathizers here."

What would Jeff.

Davis and his associates care, even if retaliation in kind were practised upon this class, the technical equivalents of the victims of their batchery?

I have spoken of the difficulty of our degrading our degradi

I have spoken of the difficulty of our degrading ourselves to the point of infirting such retailation. But
even should we overcome this decent self-respect, we
should imbrute ourselves for nothing, for the likeholding class would be entirely unmoved by it; would
feel no concern at the sacrifice of men so much their
inferiors. Before adopting any method of retailation,
we should have some reasonable assurance that it will
effect the object. There is not the slightest-probability that the infliction of vengeance upon the men consituting the common soldlers of the South would
compel or even tend to induce the rebel government
to respect the laws of war. Something must be devised more nearly toucking them. Something also
must be devised less corrupting, less disgraceful, less
infamous to us.

Perhaps we shall find nothing combining these qualities and at the same time promising efficiency. Nevertheless, this is the thing to be sought for. Let the wise and experienced search for it. In the mean time, this is the best suggestion that occurs to me, a hater of war, and of every form of murder, including what is commonly called capital punishment.

The idea of a personal performance of man unliabor and the common of the commo

is as repugnant to Jeff. Davis and his class as hanging or flogging are to a northern man. Any real dange of being obliged to work, especially to do such wor of being obliged to work, especially to do such work as they are accustomed to require of slaves, would have a strong influence upon them. Any general plan involving the requisition of such work from the class to which they belong would be fell by them; felt as a serious evil and danger; felt as something to be averted by all means to which their power extends.

Without question, the setting of their officers at ard labor, on our fortifications or elsewhere, would be felt by them as a severer reprisal, a mor misfortune, than the hanging or shooting, or ever burning alive, of their common soldiers.

Why should not this be tried? For every case of

Why should not this be tried? For every case of ill-treatment of our soldiers beyond that which the "laws of war" permit, let one of their officers, from the rank of Captain upwards, be placed at hard labor, in a penitentiary dress, with half his head shawed. There would be special appropriateness in this discipline. This class of men have never earned their white head have the well are the late.

own living, but have lived by depredation on the la bor of others. Honest labor for their own support is the thing of all others most hateful to them, and yet, at the same time, most needful to them. The North owes the South this lesson, to make them stop steal ing and begin to earn. The heads of the rebel gov-ernment are the very persons most in need of this lesson, since they attained their present elevation in virtue of being the greatest robbers of their class. Whenever they are seized, compulsory labor, the necessity of earning their own living, in convict's dress, for the rest of their lives, will be precisely the punishment most appropriate for them. Let us not, even in the cases of Davis and Forrest and Chalmers, when we get them, degrade ourselves by mardering prison ers. Let imprisonment at hard labor for life be the sen tence of all civil and military chiefs of the rebellion who fall into our hands; and let us begin this system (if no better shall be suggested) upon the rebel offi cers now in our hands, as the check most likely to be effective against rebel cruelties to federal pris

One other course the dictate equally of right of one other course, the circuit equally of right on our side and of appropriate response to the atrocities practised by the enemy, ought certainly to be taken at once by the President. Just in proportion as the Confederacy makes enemies of the negroes, the United States should make friends of them. The President should seize this moment, when the world has been shocked by new manifestations of rebel outrage against this unfortunate race, to make reparation for his an the nation's misdeeds towards them. They should be of soldiers. Their enlistment in the army should be encouraged, not only by just pay and good treatment, but by the opportunity of promotion; and their vigor but by the opportunity of promotion; and their vigor in the service of the country would be stimulated by the very outrages of which we have been speaking.—

THE WAGER OF BATTLE.

We go to press this week while the flercest struggle of the war is pending. Up to this moment, victory has followed the flag of freedom, although at a fearful cost. The armies of Grant, Butler and Sherman, aiming at the common goal of Richmond, are pushing on, from different points, with an energy and concert of action unparalleled in the history of our three years' war. Everywhere they have been met with the mo desperate valor and consummate skill, for Slavery dies hard, and its demoniac strength increases with

It is premature yet to include in jubilation while the scale of battle is trembling undecidedly. We have seen, the apple of apparent victory turn into the sales of a disastrous defeat, just as it seemed within our certain grasp, too often to take anything for grant-ed. We wait with prayerful solicitude for the result.

Ours has been a bloody atonement for sharing in the guilt of the oppressor, but has the cup of suffering been commended to our own lips enough, even yet, to teach us that absolute justice is the only safety of the nation? Are we prepared to recognize the equal manhood of the victim we have wronged, and humble manhood of the victim we have wronged, and humber ourselves so much as to be willing to indemnify him for the injuries of the past, and throw around him the security of equal rights for the future ! Have we rid ourselves sufficiently of the wicked spirit of caste and the inhuman prejudice against colo the unqualified success we looked for !

These are pregnant questions, and, until we can honestly answer them in the affirmative, ought we to expect the perfect triumph of our arms !-w. L. G., JR

The battles of the week have been despera ody, beyond what is shown in our extraction and the contest probably continues unabated. seems certain is that Grant, on one side of Rich seems certain is man train, and Builer on the other, are steadily approaching that city, and that the avenues for supply and reinforcement to it are falling into the hands of our troops. An area of the loss of the army of the Potomac is, killed, 8000; wounded, 18,000; miss 6,000. Total, 27,000. Many are but slightly wound

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY. "Life in the Sea Islands" is a sketch from South Carolina, by a young lady of African blood, well known to many of our readers. There can be no mistake in attributing it to Miss Charlotte L. Forten, a graduate of the State Normal School in Salem, and subsequently an esteemed teacher in the Epes School in that city. John G. Whittier introduces the article by the subjoined not to the Editors of the Atlantic Monthly-

in the Editors of the Patonia Armsing with the College of South Caroliha, originally written for private persons, seems to me worthy of a place in the "Atlantic" Its young author—herielf akin to the long-strength of the College of

In this connection we cannot forbear to quote an extract from a speech recently delivered at a great Union meeting in the city of Baltimore, by Ex-Gov George S. Boutwell, formerly Secretary of the Mass ts Board of Education. In the course of h Gov. Boutwell, referring to the same young

"If one of our Normal Schools for the education of young ladies as teachers, I have seen a colored girl with seventy-five or eighty or one handred young ladies of white complexion, aiting at the same death, parauling the same studies, nothing ever occurring which indicated that the white ladies in the school regarded her other than as a sister. I saw her at the graduation of the class to which she belonged, by the vertical point of the class to which she belonged, by the vertical point of the class to which she belonged, by the vertical point of the class to which she belonged, by the vertical points of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of the class elected to write and deliver the closing poem as the graduation of the class of t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STORIES OF THE PATRIARUS is the title of a charming little book which comes to us from Walker, Wise & Co. It is a collection of Old Testament stories, retold and interpreted for the benefit of children, by that true man and falthful minister, O. B. Frothingham, of New York. They were prepared originally for the children of his own Sunday school, because he thought it wrong "that they should miss wholly the wealth of the Old Bible teaching, as it lay contested under the fanctful symbols." We are glad that he has printed them. They will be welcome to "children of a larger growth" not less than to the little folks for whom they were written. In the literal and posale method of interpreting the Scriptures, too commonly adopted, adherence to the letter takes away the life. Considered naturally, as the outgrowth and expression of the religious wants of a remarkable people,—full of poetrg and symbolic of man's inward tife and aspiration, the Bible is, in truth, a book of implication. But presented to children as an accurate and infallible history of events, its contradictory and impossible statesients, e-saded by the teacher, or an attempt made to reconcile what is in. IRS OF THE PATRIARCES is the title

reconcilable, the Book bewilders the Immature mind and prepares the way for future skepticism.

"Out from the heart of nature rolled The burdens of the Bible old,"

and he who helps us to read them aright, to apprate their spiritual and moral significance, without m their charm, is a benefac deny the title to Mr. Frothingham !

From the same publishers we have also received two other attractive books for youth. SPROTACLES YOU YOUNG EYES is the appropriate title of one, whose authoress is Sarah W. Lander. We have read of the Irishman's telescope which brought a pig five miles away, so near that the beholder could hear him squeal, but these spectacles are not less wonderful. Through them one can look into Switzerland and not only see the mountains and lakes and villages, but hear what the people talk about, and, perchance, find the very questions in his own mind, asked and answered. The book is colloquial, pleasant and instructive.

THE FERRY BOY AND FINANCIER Is the fixed to the other book referred to, which is a life of Salmon P. Chase.! We surmise that it was originally written with a view to the next Presidential nominaion, but the handsome and patriotic withdrawal of Hon. Secretary from the list of aspirants, does not the Hon. Secretary from the list of aspirants, does not make the story less apropos. The people will not be sorry to know more intimately the man whose name, thus far, is the most lustrous one connected with this administration. If he takes as good care of our finances as he has done, he can afford to bide his time, for the people will not forget him. He is the truest anti-

slavery member of the cabinet.

This story is written for boys, and will serve to inspire them with courage and energy. Lives of politicians are not usually the most healthy reading, rather the contrary, but Mr. Chase, though justly open to some censure during his political career, is yet one of the few who has allied himself closely to liberty and

CHRISTIANITY AND FREEMASONRY ANTAGONISTIC A Discourse delivered in the Congregation Church, Peru, N. M., March 6, 1864, by Mos Thacher, A. M., Minister of said Church. Pu lished by Request. Boston: Press of T. R. Mar-vin & Son, 42 Congress Street.

win & Son, \$2 congress Street.

Mr. Thacher is well known for his able and fearless espousal of the Amil Masonic cause, and was for
several years the editor of the Boston Telegraph, a
journal partly devoted to that object. His discount
is called forth by an "Address on Freemasonry—its
Nature and Claims," by Rev. C. C. Bedell—and as
the institution is plained to be a reliables on by Mr. the institution is claimed to be a religious one by Mr. Bedell, it is the object of Mr. Thacher to prove the opposite. In treating upon this subject, he says:

Bedell, it is the object of Mr. Thacher to prove the opposite. In treating upon this subject, he says.—

"Towards Masons, as men, we have none but the kindest feelings; and, as caged brids, I deeply commiserate their terrible bondage; in which, if they delight, they are so much the more to be pitted. There are many, nominally connected with the institution, who have for it no fellowship. Such may be useful citizens and devoted Christians. As Curistatians, the transport of the control of the contr

The Appendix contains a record of some of the eremonies and oaths connected with the institution, n proof of its dangerous tendencies.

RELIGION OF REASON. By Gerrit Smith. 8vo. pp.

"Without discussing the contents of this vol-

We cordially adopt the notice of this work by the Now York Tril

in their theological relations, which is not our special ity, we may commend it to the attention of the pub lic for its transparent expression of the immost con victions of its author, and its freedom from the influ ence of routine, fashion, or traditional authority in the exercise of thought. It is rare that written words so faithfully represent the interior processes of the mind. Such genuine transcripts of life and experience possess a value and attractiveness, irrespective of the results of formal argument, or the peculiar nature of the conclusions which they are intended to support. In the present case, the themes discussed are of the loftlest import; they are treated in the spiri of reverent but unshrinking inquiry; the author evinces a wise appreciation of the demands of the age; he ranks among the most progressive thinker of the day, but without a particle of scorn or contemp whom he leaves behind. The adv for those submitting religious doctrines to the test of reason will find a great deal in the volume to command their approval and sympathy; while those who prefer a more implicit and docile faith may here come in con nore implicit and to opposite to their own set fort with views the opposite to their own set fort with carnestness and simplicity, with clearness an force of reasoning, and often with effective eloquence.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. VII.

New York, May 5, 1864

The days of conservatism and of re-tatus quo are well-nigh over. The ene status quo are well-nigh over. The energy of the pe-ple at this moment is expended in various expenses of reform and reconstruction. A new plan is devised for suppressing the armed remnant of the releisa-society is undergoing important changes at the Sorth and as the South; and it is an open question whether to endures the present Administration for under-term, or to conference and the south of the sou erm, or to endeavor to replace it with a better. The tendency of all these movements is upward, but they are not equally intelligent nor equally promiting of

ood.

The Legislature of Arkansas has organized itself by the election of a Speaker, and has declared the pop-lar wote for a new State Constitution. Twelve these sand out of less than thirteen thousand votes were lar vote for a new Jones Conduction. A very new and out of less than thirteen thousand votes were not in its favor. The Virginia Constitutional Convention has just closed its session, but, with a conclosure of derelicition, it refuses to aubmit its work to the session of derelicition, it refuses to aubmit its work to the session. of the people, after the example of those rebelies States in which secession was enacted over the best of a popular adverse majority. To be sure, it panel an Ordinance "abolishing and prohibiting starty in the State forever," but it failed signally, because it was unwilling to secure the notifier. was unwilling to secure the political ascendance of the loyal people against the evil day of the return of the prodigals. Of course, every voter must be bits. the prodigals. Of course, every voter must be visa, but apostacy to the Union prior to the first of Juneary current is made no bar to the privilege of setfrage; and the Legislature is empowered to pus seu restoring the distranchised whenever it may seem as so to be ded. The action of the Couvenies has been characterized as "feeble and irresolute from the first, and deanoite at the close." In whis of the arrogant and despotic at the close." In spite of the unfair representation of the pro-slavery counties of Maryland, her Constitutional Convention contains large majority for freedom—61 to 85, with all the large majority for freedom—61 to 25, with all the Democrats in attendance. The Hon. Heary R. Goldsborough, a thorough Abolitionals, is President, and the fate of slavery in the State cannot be done ed. The fate of the black man is not so den.

ed. The fate of the black man is not so cler. The Louisiana Convention drags its slow length along, being chiefly characterized by the spirit of denial with which Mephistophiles stands identified. "No action," "laid on the table," and "lott," an squimary of its achievements. The Time' compondent says it means "to pass the emancipation ad, and leave the status of the colored population to the future." The latter assertion, at least, needs no co-

While the semi-subjugated States are thus availing themselves more or less subtly of the Amnesty in hamper the limbs of freedom in its unfamiliar aboles. Congress is groping for a plan of reconstruction to re-persede, the President's where it can. The party which lives by demanding "the Union as it va," strove on Monday last to constrain the House to affirm that the Union is just as it was, or, as they phrased it, "that the [old] Union is not dissolved," and that rebellion is to be crushed without derangement of the domestic institutions, or abatement of the constitu tional privileges of the traitorous States. The Home was neither persuaded nor intimidated by Mr. Harding of Kentucky. On the contrary, it passed, yesterlay, a bill to institute provisional military govern the conquered territories, until a majority of the population are fit to be trusted with the restoration States. No Constitution will be recognized which does not embody these particulars :-

not embody these particulars:—
"First. No person who has held or exercised any office, either civil or military. State or Confederas, except the office be merely municipal, or military low the rank of Colonel, under the usuring power, shall have the right to vote for or be a member of Legislature or Governor.

Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persona is guaranteed in the state. Third. No debt, State or Confederate, created by at under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be

under the sanction of the usurping power, sha recognized or paid by the State."

Disfranchisement is also attached to certain Con ederate officers after date. The House sins with the President in excluding the colored man from the polls. Representative Grinnell, of Iowa, with others, is said to have made this a subject of protest while voting for the bill. The Senate has yet to act

among our colored troops, as the mutiny at Fort Es-peranza in Texas, and the disaffection at Fortres Monroe prognosticated, Senate and House have agreed to do justice to our dark-skinned defenders. Their so to do justice to our dark-skinned defenders. Their se-tion, however, is, except in regard to bounties, not re-trospective beyond Jan. 1, 1854, and must be supple-mented by the decision of the Attorney General, su-taining Gov. Andrew against the War Department, and urging, as required by law and by good faith, the full payment of every colored soldier and officer what the war has called into the service. So far from the ine war has called into the service. So far from the employment of black troops depending on the statute of July 17, 1862, he says:—"I do not know that ay rule of law; constitutional or statutory, ever probled the acceptance, organization and muster of press of African descent into the military service of the United

States as chlisted men or volunteers."

I have said that Northern as well as Southern social than the said that Northern as well as Southern social than the same state of the a nave said that Northern as well as Southern so-ety is undergoing a change. The recognition of un-inary equality is a foretaste of civil. An aristoricy of dress cannot last long. It would be shard for caste to depend upon black cloth when it is sandhirt of by blue. Still ed by blue. Still, we are not yet out of the wood.
The Senate retracts its Montana amendment, and consents to a free Committee of Co

A month remains before the 7th of June. The po-litical barometer is sensitive to the slightest fluctua-tions of public opinion and public events. A formal equest has been made for a pos nominating Convention, but it will not be heefer.
That body will meet as appointed, haring besides
other expressions for Mr. Lincoln, that of the Penaylvania Union Convention rendered a west say. aylvania Union Convention rendered a Meanwhile, the Constitution is searched for durant commissions, by which a military man may be alegislator till he sees fit to resume his profession, whe he may gallop over the Senate on his way to the feld. The President, in his Kentucky letter, narrater he The President, in his Kentucky letter, narrater he The President, in his Accuracy with a various stages of his education during the war, with a candon, which does credit to his honesty, though so to his sagacity. He long ago rightly described his eightly location with the same of the predicting as split at Baltimore, when conservaints and radicals will utter but one sentiment concentrations. Mr. Lincoln, and that, too,—"Let him drift!"

As I write, the army of the Potomac is in motion.

As I write, the army of the Potomac is in The force whose concentration has cost us our recail disasters—save Banks's—is perhaps aiready engaging the foe in the most desperate conflict of the war. Before these words are in print, we shall have head of the issue, which every heart awaits in trembling. A battle now its course in a common O. people, these nattle now is equal to a campaign. O, people, brick hyself for the final shock!

" Sta', come torre, fermo!

that Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered the address before the Church Anti-Slavery Society at the Church of the Puritana. Union Square on Sunday avaning. He Puritans, Union Square, on Sunda priticised the action of the Administra criticised the action of the Administration is re-alayery, terming it a policy of expediency—not see a policy as justice, or National honor demanded—site dishonoring to the nation and repugnant to the Gol of justice. He argued that the only way to save a resistor was to achieve a contract within all was to put an end to slavery i

our borders. Connection. In the letter of Mrs. Gage to Mrs. May, in last week's Liberator, acknowledging celpt of \$47.58 from Mrs. Anne B. Allen, of an error occurred, we regret to say, in giving A's address. It should have been, "Brook Black Rock, county Dublin, Ireland."

O THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. IF PEOPLE OF THE UNITED SLATES.

The string labored ineffectually to defer, as far as a string labored ineffectually to defer, as far as a string power, the critical moment, when the atom power, the critical string laboration as the People on the string laboration of a candidate for the Chite Magistracy, county; after having interrogated our consurpt; we are a section of the common country, we are as a section of the common country, we are as the section of our own, responsibility to deter impelled on our own, responsibility to determine the properties of the construction of the constructi

residuation and concert of action in respect to my gradiants and concert of action in respect to my gradiants are concerned by the concerned b

tiling ty to odes, to su-party was," firm ed it, that of the stitu-iouse, rding rday, ta for a pop-ion of a does

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ction with the above CALL we publish th

INTER FROM WENDELL PILLED.

JUDE STALLO: "Dear Sir."—Since you asked my judgment as to the course to be taken in nominating a maddate for the Presidency. I have been requested using a cull for a Convention for that purpose, to next a Clerciand, in May next. I are tell you the national policy I advocate: — Sablee file Bouth as rapidly as possible. The most territory comes under our flag, reconstruct for thus; coaffecte and divide the lands of robels; and the sight of unfrage broadly as possible to

thus condense and divide the lands of recoes; the right of suffrage broadly as possible to rand omakes; let the Federal Constitution producer; throughout the Union, and forbid the to sinche any distinction among their citizens, swatth coder or race.

all make very effort to have this policy purBelleving that the present Administration re-

hall make every short to have this policy pur-sed. Believing ideathe present Administration re-paints it, and is estrying us to a point where we althe skipt either to acknowledge the Southern Cadderney or to reconstruct the Union on terms was project in another war, I carriessly advise an injuried and independent Convention, when that pro-pose, is occasive public affairs, and nominate for the residency is Satesman and a Patriot. Your, faithfully.

Yours, faithfully, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ED FROM RICHMOND.

ounced, some days since, that a

"I had numerous interviews with many of these mosts, all of whom gave evidence of having been

red his country.
It with depriving him of all his property
his wife and children from a comfortable

d with proper care, suffering was unparalleled. I r more—who had their feet, fin-rozen off, whilst exposed to the s desolate abode. To keep from were often compelled to huddle,

spaces from home, prisoners, with extreme excep-ion, confined here, could not tell, save that they saw here it times eagerly devoured by the rebels them-him.

heard many tales of horror in which there was s hieral concurrence of sentiment from these prison-na, ill of which, together with their forforn condition at larged look, could not fail in bringing convic-tation of the condition of the conviction of the has seeing, and know what I assert."

CLITCE OF SIXTEEN PRISONERS BY THE 54TH LIMITURE TREGIMENT. On the night of Friday, to 30 last, the 54th Messachusetts, (colored), reginal, plant for themselves laureis which will be willing scorded to them by other troops in the Dewsent, On the occasion in question, a party of six-rankels launched bosts from James Island with the misst tiev of passing down our lines on the west fact of the plant of the six plant in order to gain a little informating the six plant in order to gain a little informating the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in order to gain a little information of the six plant in th

the third control of the disposition of our troops in the fireference to the disposition of our troops in the fireference to the disposition of our troops in the saint was quite dark, consequently by no maintained the saint was desired to the accomplishment of the rebeings and the saint was less leak would have it, our men doing that day on the creek, were too vigitant for the interpolation of the rebeing and t

Milito Negroes. An Alexandria (La.) corre-

A pisaser loaded with negroes has just arrived by the pisaser loaded with negroes has just arrived by the pisaser loaded with negroes has just arrived by the pisaser loaded and the pisaser loaded and the pisaser loaded and the pisaser loaded by the pisaser loaded by the pisaser loaded loa

THE GREAT CONTEST IN VIRGINIA. THE BATTLES WEDNESDAY AND THURS

WILDERNESS CRURCE, May E.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:—

The Army of the Potomae left its position north of the Rapidan yesterday snorning at daylight, and made a rapid march to gain the lower fords. The Second Corps crossed at Ely's ford without opposition, and reached Channedloraville at two o'clock. The Fifth said Sirth Corps crossed at Gold Mine Ford, between Germania and Ely's. The march was made in good order. The troops crossed at Gold Mine Ford, between Germania and Ely's. The march was made in good order. The troops crossed on pontoons.

Gene Sheridan with his cavatry pushed beyond. Chancelloraville, and found Stuart in in force. As soon as Lee discovered Grant's movement to get do keen him and Richmond, he made a rapid change of front during the day and through in gift, concentrating his force about two miles were of Wilderness Church and Tavern, on high all-antageous ground, pressing in our pickets. The fatt New York Cavatry lost ten killed and thirty wounded in one volley. Gengrant flowed from Germania Ford to establish headquarters at Wilderness Tavern, and directed Griffin, with the first division of the 6th corps, to ascertain whether the rebels were in force, or whether it was a small body thrown out to harass his advance.

Skirmishing commenced about 11 A.M. Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps was first engaged. It was soon ascertained that A. P. Hill and Ewell were in front of him. Grant: Sine faced southwest, his right resting on the Rapidan, above Germania Ford. Ricketts' and Wright's divisions of the Sixth Corps lead the right; the Fifth Corps was sent over to the left and joined the Second Corps. The Ninth Corps (Burnside's), sifer an all night's march, reached Germania Ford at noon, and were placed in reserve on the right. Griffin was met by A. P. Hill's entire corps, and maintained a stubborn fight. The rebels charged on him, and succeeded in capturing two gans of the Fifth United States Artillery.

Walsworth's division went to aid Griffin, but Ewell's Corps was brought in fro

There, were few bayonet charges. It was a fair stand up fight, with both parties. Every inch of ground was obstinately contested. The engagement was wholly unlike any other. There were few flask movements or attempts at strategy. The fight was renewed on the right at sunset, without much advantage to either side, both parties holding their lines of the morning, except on the left, where Gen. Hancock gained decided advantage. Gen. Alexis Hayes, commanding the Second Brigade of Getty's Division, was killed. He was hard pressed, and sent word to Hancock that he must have reinforcements. "Tell him," said Hancock, "to hold his ground twenty minutes and he shall be relieved"; but before twenty minutes and he shall be relieved"; but before twenty minutes expired his body was brought in.

The forests were so dense that the ammunition teams could not get up, and cartridges were sent in on the stretchers which brought out the wounded. The first man killed was Charles Williams, of Franklin, belonging to the 8th Mass. The old Bay State has, as usual, poured out her blood freely to-day.

The 8th and 9th regiments suffered severely. I cannot obtain a list of casualties to night. The battle will doubless be renewed to-morrow. The line of battle to-night is about six miles long, extending from the Rapidan, along which 200,000 men are in position. Six hundred prisoners have been taken.

The soldiers are enthusiastic to-night, and are confident of victory. The battle will be renewed at daybreak. Lee began the fight to-day. Grant will probably take the initiative in the morning.

Everything is quiet, except an occasional volley by

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, May 9. The Times' Washington despatch, dated midnight, May 8, says your special correspondent, writing from Headquarters at the Wilderness Tavern, Friday night, May 8, gives the following intelligence of the great battle of Friday:

The day has closed upon a terribly hard fought field, and the Army of the Fotomac has added another to itself its of murderous conflicts.

Lee's tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, have again been brought to bear, but I rejoice to say that he army of the Fotomac has repulsed the tremend-ous onslaught of the rebels, and stands to-night solidly in the position it took this morning.

The first attempt was made upon Hancock upon the right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battle of yesterday, but the "Iron" 2d Corps stood its ground. Then the enemy hurled his batteries upon Gen. Sedgwick and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but our veterans were nobly rallied and the rebels repulsed with awful slaughtur.

About 4:30 P. M., Lee made a feint attack upon the whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Gen. Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily; but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss.

Night had now come on, and it is believed at headquarters, at this time, that Lee has withdrawn from our front.

mate.

The Times' Washing I canade the says the latest news from the army received here is up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening, at which Gen. Grant fully maintained his position.

The fighting on Thursday and Friday was very second the their publing only Saturday.

dedly cut up.

Generals Wadsworth and Bartlett were badly wounded, the former having been knocked off his horse by a spent minie ball.

The rebels were reported retreating yesterday morning. The number of wounded is reported at 10,000. The killed at 2000. The loss of the enemy exceeds this. He left his dead and disabled on the dead in our hards.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS COLONGER

The 5th Regiment of Massachusetts Colored Cavalry, mounted, armed, equipped, and realy for service, is organized, and embraces one thousand one hundred black man. The first battallion of this regiment reaches here a few hours, took its departure for Washington More than two-thirds of these men were originally staves, who escaped from alavery either before or since the outbreak of the Rebellion. They are skilful horsemen. Some of them acquired their skill in the management of horses while serving their master in the rebel service. Major H. N. Weld, an officer of five years' experience in the Regular Army, and who participated in the Mexican war, has command of the late Battalion, comprising four companies are as follows: Company A, Capit A. R. Howe; Company B, Cyrus Emery; Company C, Horaco Weld; Company D, C. C. Farson. Most of the line officers are white men, and have seen service. Od H. S. Russell is commander of the regiment. morning. The number of wounded is reported at 10,000. The killed at 2000. The loss of the enemy exceeds this. He left his dead and disabled on the field in our hands.

The ambulance corps with its admirable organization is working up to its full capacity, conveying the wounded to Rappahannock Station. Sixtech trains of cars, dispatched from Alexandria to day, will receive them. It is expected that they will return about daylight (Monday.) Several car loads of ice were also sent down for the comfort of the wounded.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are on the field with a full force and with plentiful supplies, and everything necessary for the wounded. The Government has hospital secommodations here for 30,000, which will probably meet all demands.

The Herudis Washington dispatch ears on Friday the attack was renewed by Longstreet on the right, while the rebel troops under A. P. Hill were hurded in like manner against the left of Gen. Grant's army, composed of Hancock's corps. The centre was also engaged in repelling these assaults of the enemy.

The fight continued, with hardly any intermission, for two days. But yesterday morning Lee, having failed completely in his object, withdrew from the engagement, leaving our Army of the Potomac in possession of the ground, and of a large number of wounded and killed rebels.

It has not been ascertained definitely, whether Lee's army has retired behind their intrachments at Mine

April 18. The letter writer says:

"General Ross broke up a plantation near Snyder's Bluff, killing some fifty negro soldiers who were gnarding the workmen. The killing was applauded. Take no negro prisoners is the cry in which all join. It is proper.

The writer goes on to assign a reason for the murder of black prisoners of war. He says:

"Self-preservation requires that there be no rule but that of extermination with armed negroes."

He is not insensible of the logic of this proposition as he adds:

"It might be well to have no other rule with these white fellows."

Kanass win Luncoln. As the Fine Committee of the state of the stat sion of the ground, and of a large number of wounded and killed rebels.

It has not been ascertained definitely, whether Lee's army has retired behind their intrenchments at Mine Run, or moved to a position nearer Richmond and the railroad.

Ansple supplies of hospital stores are on their way from here for the relief of the wounded, many of whom have already been brought to Rappalannock Station, and trains of hospital cars have been sent out to bring them in.

The result is regarded at the War Department as a decided success for General Grant, which, if followed up, will give him a complete victory.

Grant's loss in the two great battles is estimated by the Medical Director at 8000. The loss of the rebels is supposed to be greater.

Accommodations have been made for the transports it tion of 10,000 wounded, including those of both sides. In the War Department, at the White House and in the headquarters of Gen. Grain there all are cheerful and hopeful of a brilliant victory.

It is believed that the combinations on foot will pre-vent the escape of Lee's army from Virginia, and bring upon it a disastrous and irrevocable defeat, as well as place in our possession, the rebel capital.

Transports filted up as hospital boats have been sent to Fredericksburg.

It is stated that Lee's army is retreating rapidly, and that our army is pushing as rapidly as possible.

REBEL REPULSE ON SATURDAY.

I stop the courier to add that I have just heard that our cavalry are skirmlabing with Gen. Lee's rear beyond Pine Tree Church, near Spottaylwania village It is the impression here that unless his presance is demanded near Richmond, Lee has fallen back to the

On Monday, there had been some hard fighting at Spottsylvania. Court House, where, (we announce with pain,) Gen. Sedgwick was killed, and General Robinson and Morris wounded.

HEAPQUARTERS WEAR BREMBURA LANDING. HAY 9, 1884.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Our operations may be summed up in a few words With 1700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsu Ia, forded the Chickshominy and have safely brough them to our position. These were colored cavalry and are now holding our advance pickets towards Richmond.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 10—7 o'clock, A. M.

To Major General Diz:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states that "we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson took the Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning."

You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnell Hill by Gen. Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. REBEL MOVEMENT IN NEWBERN.

REBEL MOVEMENT IN NEWBERN.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK BY GUNDAYS.

HATTERAS, N. C., May 7. The schooner Eliza Shedon, bound for New York, has just arrived here from Newbern, and reports that the enemy made a demonstration on Newbern yesterday, entiting off the railroad communication between that place and Beaufort, and making his appearance on the south side of the Neuse river, two miles below the city, with a cavalry force, accompanied by a battery of four guns, which commanded the water approaches to Newbern for a period. The gunboats Commodore Barney and Louisians suddenly made their appearance at the points threatened, and forced the enemy back from the river. Nothing was allowed to pass over the railroad from Newbern to Beaufort yesterday. A stable demonstration was expected, therefore the enemy failed to secure a loaded train of cars. Capt. White says this movement of the enemy was only a cavalry dash and not intended as a general attack on Newbern.

Information was received at Washington last Monday, May 9th, that the rebel ram in Albemarle Sound has been attacked by the U. S. steamer Sassa-us and others, and, after a severe contest, forced to retreat, with damage.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. all to the Friends of Union and Liberty to return thanks to God for his especial favor.

to God for his especial favor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.
To the Friends of Union and Liberty:
Enough is known of army operations within the last few days to claim our especial grafitude to God While what remains undone demands our most ain cere prayers to, and reliance upon, him without whom all human effort is vain, I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and

A COPPERHEAD VIEW OF THE NEWS. The Con

(Signed)

The negative vote of six was composed pavis, of Kentucky; Hendricks, of In

tered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equip-ments, camp equipments, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments other than bounty, as

of service, and at chassinelism subgradar army have for the term of three years.

The negative votes in the House on this measure should be remembered. They were 49, as follows:

Nays.—Measrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Brooks Brown (W. Va..) Chanler, Clay, Cox, Dawson Denison, Eden, Eddridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris, (Ill..) Herrick, Holman, Kernan, King, Kanpp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller (Pa..) Morris (Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neal (Pa..) Perry, Robinson, Rollins (Mo..) Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele (N. Y.) Stiles, Strouse, Yoorhees, Whaley, Wheeler, White, Wood, Yeaman—49.

DEATH OF HIRAM WILSON.

he information comes to us in a letter from his so ir. John J. Wilson, a student in Oberlin College, wh as, providentially, at home, on a visit, just in tim witness the sickness and death of his excellent fail

Hiram Wilson was one of the students at Lane Seminary, Ohio, who left it in 1834, on account of the order of the Trustees to diaband their Anti-Slavery Society. He was one of the Delegates to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London. For many years he labored for the benefit of fugitive slaves in Canada and to aid those who had recently arrived there. This labor led him to travel extensively in the free States dottain the necessary means of supplying their necessities. He also interested himself, and many others, in efforts for establishing a Seminary of learning, for their benefit. Of late he has labored among the seamen on the Welland Canal. Few men connected with the anti-slavery labors of the last thirty years have enjoyed, in a higher degree, the confidence of the christian public, of all denominations, or communicated personally, with a greater number of them. And no one has left a deeper impression of his christian benevience, sincerity, and plety. He died, as he had lived, in the faith of the Gospel, and shared richly in its consolations, in his last moments. New York Principia.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR

ing of this says:—
"Unless we are grossly deceived, this Department will be one of the most attractive and pecuniarily successful of the whole Fair. The appeals on its behalf have been widely circulated and have elicited a warmer response in various parts of the East, than the general objects of the Fair. The cause of this proceeds from the fact that ao many Fairs have now been held for sanitary purposes throughout the North, that a majority of individuals feel that the country had been so thoroughly drained for assisting sick and wounded soldiers, that they cannot afford to give anything more for that object at present; but here is a new charity, never before included in Sanitary Fairs. This touches new chord of charity, and opens many purse strings

most efficient officers in the nary. Though no political in the Raleigh Conservative, (Rebel.), and is spoken of as "a bold and manly speech, and is in several respects the most remarkable speech that has been delivered in Yankeedom."

The Richmond Sentincl prints Long's treasonable speech in full, having previously printed a pretty full synopsis. It says: "As the speech is able, truthful, deliberate and brave, and as it has excited so much attention in consequence of the abortive efforts of the Lincolnites to expel Mr. Long from the House of Representatives for its utterance, and the barren victory they won on the motion to consequence when the copy it in full."

The Pour Pallow Massacane. A planter near foot pillow is reported as saying that Forrest informed him that his men had already buried three hundred and sixty negroes, and that the last one in the fort would be buried before they left. As there were only become the most fine that the survivors to this, the most flendish butchery that every the survivors to this, the most flendish butchery that copy it in full."

copy it in full."

Frank P. Blair. This gentlemen was serenaded on his return to St. Louis. In his speech, referring to the alleged liquor speculation, he said his auditors all knew that he liked whiskey too well to speculate in it. He declared himself still in favor of the emancipation of the slaves, and their removal from the country. He was in favor of their fighting "if they will," but opposed to giving them the right of auffrage. He said much more in the same wein. The Evidence that the rebels are determined to massacre all the black soldiers who may fall into their hands is furnished in a letter from Canton, Mississippi, and published in the Atlanta (Georgia,) Appeal, of April 18. The letter writer says:

VICKBBURG. Some 3,000 slaves of all ages and colors reached here yesterday. It was one of the and dest spectacles witnessed for a long time in Vickburg. The women and children have almost starved, and are half naked. Sich a terrible picture of abject want and equalid misery can neither be imagined nor portrayed with pen. Many of the women and children were sick with fevers, brought on by the great dren were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fare were sick with fevers, brought on the reliable failure and exposure of the long march from Meridian, Eaterprise, Quitman, and other places. Will not the friends of freedom and the humane philanthropists of the North come forward at once, and with their generous hands rescent these liberated since from premature graves! Shoes and glothing for both sexes are needed immediately—Corr. New York Tribune.

27 Nine officers of a colored regiment at Fortress Monroe having resigned for insufficient causes at the approach of active operations, General Butter has footness.

porce are needed immediately... Corr. New York Tribune.

27 Gold sells at the rate of \$1 for \$30 of Confederate money in Georgia. Flour \$500 per barrel. No articles of any kind are sold for less than five or ten dellars.

It was found necessary to destroy the transports, which were burned. Several of the crew of the iron-clads were killed and wounded. Among them was Sylvester Pool of Newport, Ky., Executive Officer of the Eastport, who had charge of the sharphototers on Fort Hindman. He was struck on the back of the head by a 12 pound ball.

THE New STATES. Enabling acts have passed the House of Representatives for the admission of Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada, into the Union. For the first time in the history of legislation on this subject, the enabling acts afford a perfect safeguard for freedom of the new States. The subjoined provisions

freedom of the new States. The subjoined provisions constitute a part of eagh act:—

1. That the Constitution [of the new State,] when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

2. That said Constitution shall provide by an article, forever irrevocable without the consent of the Coperess of the United States, that slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited in said State.

The chivalry of the South has exhibited a free proof of their boasted devotion to woman. Not cor tent with giving her the precedence in the ball-root and by the fireside, they would have her take the avance on the battle-field also. These brave Southron raily valorously behind a woman's skirts. A telegrar from St. Louis informs us, that at the late fight, a Paducah, they put their helpless females forward as bulwark of defence against a shower of Federal bu lets, and with a sharpness that even a Yankee woul not have practised, availed themselves of a flag of truce to restore their slattered lines. In Souther parlance this may be chivalrous, but the world wi

for a parallel for so barbarous an outrage on woman.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New
York World says the delences of Richmond are most
extensive and formidable. All the engineering skill
and defensive ingenity of the South have been lalahed and exhausted upon the rebel capital. Its triple
line of forts, one within the other, dely assault, while
the James river, from the city down to Fort Darling, a
distance of eight miles, is one mass of intricate and
immovable obstructions. Fort Darling is a Gibraltar
in itself; but it is only one of the sixteen forts whose
gaping batteries frown along this part of the river.

REVALUTION IN NEW YORK SUGGESTED. The

REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK SUGGESTED. The Richmond Sentinet, noticing the fact that the troops garrisoning the fortifications in New York harbor were removed to other fields of usefulness, and that their places were to be filled by New York State troops, asys: "This is Seymour's chance to free the State, if he has the pluck to use it."

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACHE. A planter near Fort Pillow is reported as saying that Forrest informed him that his men had already buried three hundred and sixty negroes, and that the fast one in the fort would be buried before they left. As there were only four hundred negroes in the fort, there could be but few survivors to this, the most flendish butchery that ever diagraced the world.

ever disgraced the world.

The American John Morgan, Eden, Vt., was burnt on the night of the 28d of April, with eighteen cattle, five sheep, five lambs, nine tons of hay, and farming tools. Ass A. Raymore has been put under \$5000 bonds for setting this fire.

\$5000 bonds for setting this free.

DP POLITICAL.** A despatch from the new Governor of Arkansas to President Liscols says that the vote for the new free Stale Constitution is 12,179, and against it only 226. The vote for Governor is 12,480. These are the official figures.

**The Rev. Samuel Crowther is shortly to be consecrated Bishop of the native churches in. Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. This announcement will shock "our Southern brethren," for Rev. Mr. Crowther is a black man, and was once a slave boy. Yet the black, slave is now to, be made a Bishop of the English Church!

Three proprietors of drinking calcons have died at Winsted within a short time; Occar J. Hawley, the last one, on his death-bed entreated his associate to give up the business.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will spea, on Sunday, May 15, in the afternoon, at 2 of

"AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC." It being a w

ncouragement and quickening. Rev. Samuel J. May, A. M. Powell, C. D. B. Mills

Communications for the meeting anomal of addresses
PHERR B. DEAN, HARMIST A. MILLS,
ISRAEL LIES, HENRY BONNEL,
STEPHEN SHEAR, HOUR D. TRORN,
MARY DOTT, WILLIAM BARNES,
Committee of Arrangement
William March 1864. rloo, March, 1864.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Progressive Friends will be held at LONGWOOD, (near orton,) Chester County, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock, ., on Fifth-day, the 2d-of 6th month, and continuing,

A. M., on Fitth-day, the 2drol 6th month, and continuing, probably, for three days.

This Society demands assent to no system of doctrines, acknowledges no priesthood, prescribes no form of worship; but, cherishing the atmost ilberty of religious opinion, inquiry and speculation, seeks its bond of Union in a common love of God as the Universal Father, a common regard for mankind as one Brotherhood, common aspirations for moral and religious excellence, and common labors to redeem the world from ignorance, superattion and sin, and introduce the era of universal rightcounsess and peace. Welcoming and cherishing whatever of truth was

and an od upon the principles, devoted to the objects, and an mated by the spirit above described, are heartly invite to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations.

OLIVER JOHNSON, HANNAH COL, ALICE ELIZA HANBLETON.

TO LET, for the Summer sea et with or without the farniture. R

SUNSHINE:

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. ALSO,

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T. STARR KING. 15 cents.
THE PHONIC PRIMER AND READER. A Rational Method of Teaching Reading by the Sounds of the Esters, without altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. C. Zacnos. 38 cents.
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
April 8—1w

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN,

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN,

A STIRRING Sermon for the times; unsoctarian, untraumicled and progressive, bearing upon the sativities of the Church and the prespective of the Nation By Rev. ALEXANDR. CALLEY, CHILD OF "CRACK School Visitor," and Junior Pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia.

A handecome pamphlet. Price 10 cents. 21 a dosen. Buy it, read it, and send it to a coldier. Address:

1 W. DAUGHADAY,
1308 Chestunt streat, Philadelphia.

April 15.

31

GAS FIXTURBS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill bealth) be has been children to the public his distantion at Meers. H. B. Stanwood & Cot, where he has to the heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to de all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS PIXTURES, in the most careful manner. New Extress furnished and you pold Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, the Fixtures flows or and it kinds for the control of the Fixtures flows or and it kinds.

Particulated at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the provide kinds.

Particulate attention gives to Lighting up for Parties. Bloop under the Maribove Bolat. Orders may be left at Masser Half & Sessell's Provides there is 25 Charles street.

Refur to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.

Oct. 25—13.

PATS.

motion.

recent ngaging ar. Beheard of ing. A le, brace

a before the of the og. He regard to ot such a di-alike the God anve the rithin all

to Mr.
the reIreland,
ing Mrs.
ochlawn,

Boetry.

MAY-DAY PESTIVAL AND PAIR, 1864.

BY REV. NATEANIEL BALL.

Il hall to the Seame 1 the fetters are breaking Which Winter had faster'd on Nature's great heart garden and woodland the May-blooms are waking At each pere of Creation fresh rendures outstart.

et aspects diviner impire us to-day,
On hopes that if y broader our garlands we fling,
sains direr than Winter's are falling away,—
Hail, shall the new advent of Leaunry's Spaine !

Those thousands, fetterless, indeed, From bonds that gall the frame, Yet prison'd still in cruel need,— Prefer their volcaless claim : Chains for the onlives that shall bring.

Their for the culture that cash oring Their budding hopes to bloom; Daim for the bounty that shall fing New sun-light o'er their gloom. Claim for the box

Oh, give the Friedman gracious ear?
Oh, letsthe plea he lifts,
In joy and plaint, in hope and fear,
Go echoing back in pits: Gifts that shall fall like Spring's wa

Upon his waking soul ;

Prophetic of the Summer dower That Freedom shall unroll : Gifts unto Hor who says, from Heaven,

wer to meh, in love, is given,

THE VIOTORY OF LIFE.

BY THEODORE TILTOR. I once made search, in hope to find

I toiled for riches—as if these Could bring the spirit case ! I turned aside to books and lore, Still baffled as before.

I tasted then of love and fame, But hungered still the same I chose the sweetest paths I knew, Where only roses grew.

Then fell a voice from out the skies, With message in this wise: "O my disciple ! is it meet
That roses tempt thy feet?

"Thy Master, even for His head, Had only thorns instead!"

Then, drawn as by a heavenly grace, I left the flowery place, And walked on cutting flints and stones. I said, with tears and groans :

"O Lord! my feet, where Thou doet lead, Shall fellow, though they bleed!"

And then I saw He chose my path For discipline, not wrath. I walked in weakness, till at length
I suffered unto strength.

Nor ever were my trials done, But straightway new begun. For when I learned to cast disdain

Upon some special pain, He gave me sharper strokes to bear, And pierced me to despair.

Until, so muchy was I pressed, I broke beneath the test, And fell within the Tempter's power;

Yet in the evil hour, Bound hand and foot, I cried, "O Lord !

Break Thou the three-fold cord ! And while my soul was at her prayer,

He snatched me from the snare

I then approached the gate of death,
. Where, struggling for my breath, I kneeked my coward knees in fear,

Yet while I shivered in the gloom, Down-gazing in the tomb, "O Lord!" I cried, "bear Thou my sin, And I will enter in!"

But He by whom my soul was tried Not yet was satisfied.

For then He crushed me with a blow Till hitter death had been relief To my more hitter grief.

Yet, bleeding, panting in the dust, I knew His judgment just;

And as a lark with broken wing ometimes has heart to sing.

So I, all shattered, still could raise To His dear name the praise! Henceforth I know a holy prayer

To conquer pain and For when my struggling fiesh grows faint, And clamors with complaint,

My spirit cries, Tay will be bone! And finds the victory won.

GOOD BYE TO WINTER.

r friend to other climes de Holding the hands of one he loyed well,— Looks in his eyes while silent tenes are starting, And without words they speak a mute farewell;

Wakes the gray earth from silence and repose Let us draw near the heavy menarch dying, And say good bye to Winter ere he goes. en he came, his royal robes around him, Think, wh

Grand in his strength and glorious in his might, Minstrel and Bard with song and welcome crowned And shall be go without a word to-night?

Then he was strange; no single grief or pleasure Bound to our lives his presence like a spell: Now, when he holds our memory's dearest treasu No. for though fast her future ties can bind us, Pair with the light her witchery may cast. She cannot hide the tender gloom behind us, not hush the whispers of the Past !

Yet as we bend to pluck the opening flowers, We'll think of one, though faded, all more de And while we touch glad chords in joyous hours, flome broken echo sweeter still we hear.

And in life's paths of honor and of duty, Back day fulfills the promise of the last t— He hest may hope to win the future's beauty, Who hest has kept the tressures of the past. Then see the Spring, across the mountains Sping,
Waten the grim earth from silence and repose,
Let us there dear the heavy meanth dying,
And my favewell to Winter ere he goss. Mann
Henris Saturday Econing Gazette.

THANKSGIVING

Dure, into praise, my soul 1 all nature join 1.
Angule and men, in, harmony combine 1.
While human years are measured by the man, And while obtained, it course shall run.
His goodness, in perpetual thowers decounding.
Exalt in congrand raptures never ending 1.

The Tiberator.

LETTER FROM A TRIED FRIEND.

public eye, yet we are sure the perusal of it is pleasure to the many friends of Mr. Dodge on and its vicinity. JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) April 19, 1864.

sources,) but rather to render thanks at this late day for the sesistance kindly rotunteered in my behalf, which resulted in securing for me the opportunity to labor among the Freed people of this region; and also to make such report of myself as circumstances per-mit; not doubting that you feel a parental interest in the welfare of your spiritual children, one of whom I

I came down into "The Department of the South' with the endorsement of the "Educational Commis-sion" of Boston, last September, and was immediate the negroes on Hilton Head Island, S. C., having of the negroes on Hilton Head Island, S. C., having in charge eight plantations, from which were subsequently harvested nearly 20000 pounds seed cotton for the Government, besides an ample supply of other crops for the negross—some six hundred in number, residents thereon.

At my solicitation, Mrs. Dodge was sent down as a

teacher by the same Commission the latter part of December, and found much necessity for labor in

superintendents in that locality, to a considerable ex-tent, no longer needed, Gen. Saxton, in February, of-fered me a position here, having reference to the in-

vidences of an extreme, sourcers commandy.

We were disappointed at finding so few freedmen

ere—probably not more than two hundred. The

surpose of our Government having been anticipated

ty the rebels, most of the valuable negroes were re
noved interior-wise. Government is furnishing raons to about seventy-five of them, mostly children.
There is but one school in town at the present time:

to institute others soon, hoping to secure the att as the blacks. Even more—for it is very apparer that this important part of Southern society is decided edly inferior in natural developments to the negroompetent to take charge of the business of soci-ess business capacity, less integrity and upright-

Of slavery I had learned much before coming South and of its fruits; but of this large class of Southern society, denominated "poor whites," evidently the result of slavery, necessarily I had no adequate con-But, after mingling with society here as at constituted, I am almost in doubt who of the victims of slavery most need our pity and assistance—the poor whites or the negroes. Give them an ever chance in the race of life, and the negre will come out ahead every time, I am fully persuaded. The negro is willing to work; is ambitious, respectful, zealous to secure education, active in changing positions for the better; while his neighbor, clothed in poverty even as the black man, is quite too proud to associate with him in school, in labor, or in other paths which lead fulness and self-advancement-almost too proud impudence and assurance most contemptible, and very pitiable. While we ought, nevertheless, to labor in pitiable. While we ought, nevertheless, to labor in season and out of season for those on whose limbs we have intentionally fastened the actual chains of slavery, and incurred a debt which can never be discharged till the day of final reckoning; we, surely, cannot honorably "pass by on the other side," leaving these other viction of one other side." wounds, because in smiting down the negro, the blow

which fell on them were accidental, or necessary to the accomplishment of our wicked purpose to the other. Do not understand me as having one word of apology for slavery. O, no, not a word! Your teachings mbered in all their scathing denuncia nainted with its hideous form feeling pretty, well acquainted with its interest some, possibly over-estimating its enormities somewhat, but prepared certainly to witness the dying throes of a re-pulsive monater. But, alas I slas I how had the power of language failed you to describe, and how in Mingle with the people who have been part and parcel of it-those who have partaken of its sweets, if such Look at its policy, its enormities, its barbarities, its find them imprinted on the face

I came down here an Abolitionist, feeling that I had been baptized not by sprinkling, but by deep immer-sion. Still, I feel that my experience and education, during the past six months have rebentized me into enlistment in the cause is not for six months or thr years, but for the war. Please enroll me on your pa-pers of enlistment as one of the veterans. Excuse me for having presumed to occupy your at-

Excuse me for having presumed to occupy your at tention with my thoughts on the "sam of all villa nies," so poorly expressed. It was far from my purpose in the outsets having been led into it accidentally, as my pen passed hastily along without reflection.

You know not how much I mourn over the loss of the enjoyment of good meetings at home, which the very exceptable weekly visits of the Liberater assure me are still going on. Mr. Thompson is with you, dispinsing the blessings of his eloquence and his wise counsels to the multitudes who through his pathway, and gather strength for the conflict to which we are all now harnessed, directly or indirectly.

I remember the Anti-Slavery office and all its in mates, and hope not to be forgotten by them. It would rejoice me to get letters from any of them who have nothing better to do with a leisure half hour. I need good Anti-Slavery conneel from those who are wise in these matters.

Believe me in work for the entior, year of the rebuilding of the natior, Tours to the end, J. G. DODGE.

THE EXPERIMENT OF FREE LABOR.

31 Irnia Sr. Bosror, May 2, 1864.

DEAR Six—Your note of April 30th is before meand I must thank you for your hearly expression confidence in me. But I think you place too greatess upon my good intentions in regard to the welfar of the blacks—i. e., I do not regard the philanthroparties of the configuration of the configur

of the blacks—i. e., I do not regard the philanthropic motives of the employer are of so much importance, in the long run, as various other things, in elevating the condition of the negro; for on a large scale, they can not be depended upon. If people would read my letter to the Evening Past with candor, they would find that I am not opposed to a policy by which the blacks may come into possession of lands just as fast as they can pay a fair market price for them, and enter into their new position on the same footing as the white settler. In short, I think that any policy which discriminates between the two races, in favor of either, will be productive of mischief, by keeping wide open the social breach created by the slave system. Such a discriminating policy, if in favor of the black, will only tend to make a pet of him—thereby depriving only tend to make a pet of him—thereby depriving groes, allowing them a chance to buy, at a price, about four times as much land as they co

of the degrading effects of compulsory labor and a po-sition of no responsibility. In this view, I believe our Port Royal system is far better than any system by which the laborer is paid for his time by the day or month. The very moment he sells his time to me, the negro begins to devise means of spending that renders him very expert in this thing. The very strongest incentive to exertion that can be devised is

tive to industry, it should also be regarded as the highest boon, next to citizenship, which a man can acquire in society. It should, therefore, not be indiscriminately given away, but held as the reward for self-imposed exertion. The negro should not be allowed to buy land to the exclusion of whites, any more than the white to the advanced or the self-size of the state of the self-size of the ot only capable of earn

and deserts of the negro within two years, and will, I trust, end by giving him all his rights. The friends of the negro have, in my opinion, made degree of odium among men war man him alone, but, by petting the negro himself, tend to demoralize him by removing from his shoulders a part of the burthen which I verily believe God intended him to bear—viz, the full responsibility of working for his living on an equal footing with other

out the South as soon as property is protected, will, I think, be a sufficient security against his being op-

This healthy competition for labor among capitalist cannot be checked. It is just as sure to come as the next summer's sun wherever and as fast as the tide

It has been my object, while in South Carolina, to bring before the world facts to prove that the negro could be economically employed on a fair commercial basis as a free laborer, in order to stimulate at the of its iniquity.

I am continually being impressed anew with the hidden mysteries of slavery, as they unroll themselves from day to day; and it fills me with amazement that such iniquities could be practised, without some earthquake of a rebuke, if there is indeed a God of justice, "who rales in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth."

I came down here an Abolitionia.

when the time shall come. There are several gent men interested in them, besides myself, who regathe ultimate welfare of that little colony as of mo presence than the pecuniary profits arising the

by any selfish motives in disposing of this land.

We feel confident that the time has not yet con

derstood that a true regard to the rights of the negroes in this case should necessarily require the capitalists, who have risked their money in it, to come out without reasonable pay for the course they have taken. 'This course seems to be the only one by which the whole transaction can be called a fair commercial one, capa

sources or the Southern States. He may, doubtless, become so in time; and you may, now and then, find one may whose past opportunities and initival abilities enable him at once to assume anch a position; but this is rare, and the mass is not fairly represented by such samples, in regard to present condition thanks

own advancement. If the company which I repre-sent were to continue to hold lands in South Carolina sent were to continue to hold lands in South Carolina, which they cannot at any time work to as good advantage as somebody else, then the time will have come to dispose of them; and I trust they will do so with an eye to the true welfare of the community, regardless of any other object.

I began to write in haste, meaning to explain my-self to you personally, in a few words, but if you

self to you, personally, in a few words; but if you think the whole or any portion of what I have here written is of sufficient general interest, you are at lib-

Very truly yours, EDWARD S. PHILBRICK.

WOMEN'S ESTIMATE OF THEIR SEX.

Extract from an admirable work, entitled "Woman er Era, by Eliza W. Farnha and her Era, by Eliza W. Farnhaur"—published by A. J. Davis & Co., New York, in two volumes:—

and her Era, by Eliza W. Farnham' —published by A. J. Davis & Co., New York; in two volumes:

Is there one of the many, many worldly, selfish. Women, however, eager for her fill of admiration and applause, who would venture anywhere but in the company of fools, to speak light or derogatory words of the obscurest or the most brilliant Woman, whose history, fairly stated before her auditory, had shown a life of earnest, helpful activities; sympathy for the unfortunate; wise guidance to the bewildered; reverence for the rights of all, the lowily as well as the exalted, the depraved as well as the innecent; and ever abiding faithfulness to bettruth? If there be, I have never met her. If you believe otherwise, prove my statement by taking up the cause of any such Woman, in the most external circle where you find her name introduced; state it with entire fairness but carnestness, and watch the vanishing complacency of the shallow faces, as it grows before them, through your speech; see the careless eyes droop, and here and there grow dim with the dew of appreciation; hear the half-breathed or openly avowed assent and approval that will each your own feeling, and say then if these Women do not in their souls reverence that Woman. I care not that she was scoffed at in the day of her action as "strong-minded," unsexed," forgetful of her sphere," "masculine," and so on. Let her but get her work done, and your candid relation of it, with whatever scorn or ridicule it provoked in the doing, shall infallibly command for her and youreself a respectful hearing from any circle of Women. Her scoffers and abusers will be denounced, and she and her narrator will receive, acknowledgment and sympathy. Because the female soul, whatever the aviders of the well-the soul. voked in the doing, shall infallibly command for her and yourself a respectful hearing from any circle of Women. Her scoffers and abusers will be denounced, and she and her narrator will receive acknowledgment and sympathy. Because the female soul, whatever the evidence of the clacking tongue, alroys responds to noble work and pure purposes, and, seeing, reveres them anywhere, in Woman as well as in man—in her the more that there has never been a day in which she could perform them, no matter what her capacity, on any scale larger than the household or neighborhood one, without having first surmounted almost insuperable difficulties. Thus foolish, thoughtless Women, either the young and untaught of experience, or worse, the old in years, yet still untaught by that matchless teacher, may upon provocation speak lightly, or even bitterly, of the cotemporary near Woman who disturbs the stagnant waters about them; but their real, inner sentiment is not expressed, in such speech. They utter that in calmer hours of deeper feeling; moments of finer insight which come, if ever so rarely, to all; seasons when the perceptions, the intellect and the affections shine unclouded, as they will temporarily at the worst, out of the lives of all Women; and, more than all—more profoundly, sacredly, and above every manner of question, do Women prove their trust in and love for their sex, in their appeal to it for sympathy and understanding in their higher and rarer experiences, whether happy or unhappy. However assiduously and unscrupiously they may court the praises or strive for the affection of men; however they may dance idly for their admiration, and become, as many do, mere glittering insects in its shing; the time comes ultimately when they turn away, sick and unsatisfied, yearning for the sympathy of a life capable of addressing itself more deeply and religiously to their interior nature. And thus in their hours of deep grif or profound happiness, when they mount the peaks flushed with the warm light of Hope, or descend int

cannot enter. It must be a sacet comes there, or some shere. Moreover, as the slavery of women becomes modified through the spread of more fiberal ideas of been, and a consequent braver self-assertion by the good and true, the whole body of intelligent faith in Women toward their sex becomes year by year broader, more firmly knitted, more clear, persistent, and sustaining.

in women toward that broader, more clear, persistent, unwavering and sustaining.

If we consider that in a perpetuated slavery like ours, many of the tendencies to falseness and moral dislocation are cumulative from age to age, growing into every generation from its own practical experiences, and descending by inheritance from each to the next; that not only the natural sentiments and feelings have become thus perverted in themselves, but that the courage to speak out what social bondage bids us hide, can hence be moved, in the mass of Women, only by a support which assures them of sympathy; and that we have but just reached that point of Revolution within the second quarter of this Nineteenth century when Ideas can come to our aid and emancipation, no earnest lover reached that point or devotation of the violation of this Nineteenth contary when Ideas can come to our aid and emancipation, no earnest lover of our sex can fall to find in its position, to day, abundant cause for rejoicing, and rich inspiration to noble faith in its future. Within fifty years, to go no farther back, Woman has done for herself a wast work—an initiative work, of which the consequence, can, at present, he but imperfectly estimated by the sinest prophetic soul. And, while we cannot forget that this Revolution has its foundations in the preceding labors of man—the discoveries, sciences, arts, and systems which he has developed—so neither ought it to be forgotten that our deepest need of it also springs from him—his selfishness, his love of power, his coldness to justice—the professed law of his era—and his forgetfulness of equal rights. The systems and conditions to be revolutionized are the fruits of his sovereignty, and the remote truths

upon which the approaching revolution is based, are of his discovery; but it is Woman who must make their application, and follow them up to their high sources, in the divine of her own nature, and the higher divine to which ahe is of nearer kindred than man. It is she who must show of them fairer flowers and more delicious fruit than he could ever indific the she who, leading the career of inquiry into human nature beyond the point where he stops, arrested by the fineness and subtlety in himself, must carry forward the work in her own behalf, and thus werify the eternal prophecy that who would enjoy freedom must first win it.

Nothing is clearer than that Woman imust lead her own revolution; not slone because it is for a life whose highest needs and rights, those to be retressed in its success, lie above the leval of man's experiences or comprehension. Only Woman is sufficient to state Woman's claims, and vindicate them. Hence the deep heart-joy that is felt in each one of those who, with the courage and firmness of her sex, tempered with its gentleness, stands up in the armor of God's high truths; makes her presented with its gentleness, stands up in the armor of God's high truths; makes her presented who with the courage and firmness of her sex, tempered with its gentleness, stands up in the armor of God's high truths; makes her presented who whoman them, and announces that she comes to demand emancipation in His name. Victory is hers when she rises. If the san either the budding life must testify of its track and motions. Effect must follow cause, and Woman, in the attitude of revolt against man's sovereignty over her; is as sure a prophet of its overthrow, as the sun of wind, the cufrent of a lower level, and sap of buds, leaves and flowers. Her pretensions and efforts are oftener drivided now because of the weakness, apathy, or opposition of selfish, undeveloped or parasitic women, than for any or all other cause; combined. The outward strength and dignity of revolt are in the cobesion and mittal confiden

MISCEGENATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

A certain class of people, seeking to bring opprobrium upon Republicans and Union men, are accusing them of advocating what is termed "missegnation." There is no truth in the statement. These individuals, however, who are great lovers of Jeff. Davis and his minions, seem to forget that miscegenation is carried on extensively at the South, or has been in the past. Instances innumerable might be cited. "Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, furnishes to that paper a remarkable instance, from which it appears that Jeff. Davis goes in practically for the doctrine of blending the races. He quotes from a letter from a United States officer, whose veracity is vouched for. The writer says:—

Whilst at Vickshure, I resided opnosite to a house

a United States otheer, whose veracity is vouced for. The writer says:

Whilst at Vicksburg, I resided opposite to a house belonging to a negro man who once belonged to Joe Davis, a brother of Jeff. Learning this, I happened one day to think that he, perhaps, would know something about the truth of a story told in the London Times, that there was a son of Jeff. Davis is our navy, the mother of whom was a slave woman. The next time I met the man, I asked him if he had ever known Maria, who had belonged to Jeff. Davis, and was the mother of some of his children. Ho replied that he had not known Maria, but that he knew his Massa Joe Davis's Eliza, who was the mother of some of Massa Jeff's children. I then inquired if she had a son in the navy. He replied that abe had—le knew him—they called him Purser Davis. He said that Eliza was down the river some thirty miles at work on a plantation.

The next day, as I was walking down street, I met the man, who was driving his mule team, and he stopped to tell me that Eliza had returned. A few moments afterward, he came back, and pointing to one of two women who came walking along, he said that she was the one of whom he had been talking. When she came up, I stopped her, and inquired whether she had not an ow how wold like

he said that she was the one of whom he had been talking. When she came up, I stopped her, and inquired whether she had not a son who would like to go North. She replied yes, and added that she would like to go too. I told her that I only wanted a lad. She said that her son had gone up the Red River on board the gun boat Carondelet, but that when he returned, she would be pleased to have him go. "Well," said I, "some say that Jeff, Davis is your son's father—do you suppose it's so?" "Supyour son's father—do you suppose it's so?" "Sup-pose!" she exclaimed, with offended pride, "I's no right to suppose what I knows am certain so. Mas-sa Jeff. was the father of five of my children, but they're all dead but that boy, and then I had two that he wasn't the father of. There's no suppose about it."

RELEASE OF REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK.

"A little brief authority" was never more hap-pily or humanely exercised than in the instance re-corded below:—

Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who was implicated with Delia Webster in enticing alaves from Kentucky, several years since, who had served twelve of a sentence of fifteen years in the Frankfort Fenitentiary, was pardoned by Lieu-Governor Jacobs, while performing executive duties during Governor Bramlette's absence from the State.

aching heart to look into; ever a Woman's bosom on which they long to lean for support in their anguish, and repose in their happiness. Though the lover's homage move her, or the husband's noble, pure at fection make her count herself the blest among women; though the brother's abiding, protective love, or the son's reverent, watchful care, enrich and content her—every Woman still craves another as the sharr of her feelings; of these moles than any. The best man, and the noblest friend she can posses in the other sex, outside of these relations, is insufficient for those sacred experiences, which, as they can come only to Women, can also only by Women be understood and appreciated. And she will accept an inferior female, if none other be hear, before a noble man, for many such confidences, because into the kingdom of her life, whither she must invite and sit down with the friend of that hour, be cannot enter. It must be a sister Woman who comes there.

Moreover, as the slavery of women becomes mod-The case of Mr. Fairbank was remarkable for y whether we consider the audacity of the slave-power on the one hand, and the humiliating submissive, ness of an outraged State on the other. Ohio went down on her knees to Kentucky, as Massachusetts had formerly done to South Carolina—cach impotent to protect its citizens, white or black, from unconstitutional statutes and from lawless violence. To-day it is Kentucky, and not Ohio, which intervenes to shorten the affliction of the sufferer for righteousness' sake. While Gov. Bramlette is in Washington, seeking to perpetuate slavery by preventing the enrollment of slaves in his fine old neutral State, his Lieut. Governor undoes, as far as is possible at this late day, a cruel wrong of the system in the plenitude of its insolent strength. Slavery is no longer in its prime, but men who ought to be the champions of liberty are still worshipping the section of the sufference of the same of the sufficient of the sufficie

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1864. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

From the window of the Journal room here in Washington, Hook out pune columns of men marching down Fourteenth street on their way to the the atree of war in the Old Dominion. Sit with me here, and behold the scene—plateons, battalions, companies, regiments, brigades, divisions. The men are bronzed by the rays of a Southern sun, and by the wild March winds. Some of them have been at Newbern, Rosnoke, Antietam, Frederickaburg, Knoxville, Gettysburg, and a dozen other fields. They are old sodiers. They know all shout bardship, suffering, privation, want. You can tell them nothing about iron hail and leaden rain. They

have stood like walls of adamant against the shocks of rebel columns at Malvern Hill and Con-

have stood like walls of adamant against he shocks of rebel columns at Maivern Hill and the stery Ridge, and they have swept like tornadoe at the Antetam bridge and on the wost on the for at the Antetam bridge and on the wost on the for at the Antetam bridge and on the wost of the first of the standards takered by the winds, torn by teanon ball and ridle shot, stained by the blood of dying heroes. They are freien treasures—more beloved than houses or had the battle-scarred soldier what he loves ben an earth, and he will have but one answer—The fagites, honors, case, comfort, or wife or children. At the battle-scarred soldier what he loves ben an earth, and he will have but one answer—The fagit and he will have but one answer—The fagit worth living for—worth dying for.

I read upon shose banners as they fister in the broese—Hall Run, Ball's Bligf, Roanske, Nevbern, Gainsville, Mechanicaville, Seven Kins, Sarage Station, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chandlorsville, Antietam, South Mountain, Anavull, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Gettysburg—all then names are there in golden letters, and shen at torn and defaced that I cannot read them.

There is an advancing crowd. The street in lined with men, women and children. The gray Senators have left, their chambers, and the menho of the House of Representatives have taken a near to gaze upon the defenders of their country occum as they pass through the city—many of them, an never to return. There is the steady transper of the thousands, the deep heavy jar of the gas earlings of sabres, the drum beat, the bode and the thousands, the deep heavy jar of the gas earlings on the pavement, the clattering of sock, as never to return. There is the steady transper of the thousands, the deep heavy jar of the gas cannot be president of the United States, pale, curvern, neutroning the salutes of the officers and acknowledging the cheers of the soldiers.

A division of veterans pass. And now, with fall ranks, platoons extending from ideavals to side walk, are brigades which never have been

going iorus to creams the receition. Ther country They never had a country till the tall man on the balcony, so pale and worn, gave them one. For the first time they behold their benefate. They are darker hued than their veteran counted who have gone before, but they can cheer a bandly as they. "Hurrah for Uncle Abe! Hurrah for Massa Linkun! Three cheers for the Tresitest! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! There is a reinging of caps, a clapping of hads, a waving of had kerchiefa and banners. There are no them now lusty than those given by the redeemed som of Mirica; there are no responses more hearty than those in return from the admiring multitude. Regiment after regiment of stalwart men—slaves one, let freemen now, with steady step, closed up fit said even rank pass down the street, moring on to Mirica; there are now, with steady step, closed up fit said even rank pass down the street, moring on to Mirica; there comes the news of the sums, der of Plymouth, and fresh from the telegraph and press are the sickening details of the massers as Fort Pillow.

Such is the scene. They have gone. The mast

press are the sickening details of the manacra at Fort Pillow.

Such is the scene. They have gone. Therrow, has dispersed, but the event of the day remain. For the first time, the President of the United States has reviewed a division of the copy of Africa. States has reviewed a division of the cops d'Africa. It is a fact in history to remain forever. He gas them freedom, he recognizes them as soldiers. We he protect them? The question concess up in a vay which demands an immediate answer. The Product of the continuous answer it, or the soldiers will. The law will be blood for blood, life for life, no prisons. law will be blood for blood, life for life, no prisean.

As the troops halt by the road-side, and read the secount of the massacres at Fort Fillow and Pymout, you can see the clenched teeth, you life ar the eith—not altogether profane—that they will be aread.

Not only among the soldiers, but among the chines you see and hear the determination to have retained.

you see and hear the determinance to be a seen of the court future-battle fields will be terrible scene of earnage. Our savage foe in his hate has placed linself in a position which must soon alienate the supprise of those who have bitherto supplied him with arms and ammunition. He has placed himself estaid the pale of civilization. We cannot affort is follow. Let the Government, and not the common soldier, take retaliation. Let there be an appail to the moral sense of nations, and let the terriboic be terrible and sure. There must be no besistion. I write-from observation. If the government does not take retaliation, the soldiers will. t take retaliation, the soldiers will

BURIAL OF A COLORED SOLDIER.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Correspondence of the New York Thribes.

A novel and interesting fact occurred in this city yesterday. Military ceremonics and bonors were paid, for the first time in this city, to the remains of a colored man. Sergt. Major Robert Bridge Few with military honors due his rank.

James Forten, the father of the deceased, wa long known in this city, and respected by allthe basness community with whom he ceden is contact. He was a friend of the late Louis Clopier and Stephen Girard. The prison ships of 1717 were his love of country from a loyal find earned fined off liberty in the infancy of our nation. While in Louis Oliopier and Stephen Girard. The prison ships of 1717 were his love of country from a loyal find earned fined off liberty in the infancy of our nation. While in Louis Oliopier and the would not prevent a man of the highest cellure in every respect from advancing, he beard the tall of his native country for her sons of color to rally for the clorence of the "Old Flag." In it he recguised a call for the lovers of Freedom to do their dery mow in the "trial-day" of its existence. Starty, the curse of his race, was about to die, and Mr. Fatten left lucrative business enjoymensis in English to do what he could to help hasten its death. Being about fifty years of age, and never accentoned he he hardships of life, he against the advice of inside enlisted in the ranks when he found that there in his her position of him, though he had be talled her help to the class, in any of the volunteer regiment. His country, he said, asked her colored children in his proposition for him, though he had be turned to report to Old St. Bowman, chief mastering and recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland. In demany speeches he made to those of his nei Baltimore, so full of logic and true cloquence had been blessed with education should be formed in the proposition of a field for the recruiting officer for colored troops in the State of Maryland. In demany speeches he made to these of his nei Baltimore, so f

PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the City of Palishadaka, Dec. of Anti-Slavery Substantian State of Slavery Substantian Slavery S

BOARDING.

BOARDING.

M. BS. R. A. SMTH would inform her friends and the Manual Corner Street, Beston; there have here here friends and particular to the control Street, Beston; there Board, translant and particular to the public patronney; is respectfully solicited.