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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

plaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printe

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1717.

# Refuge of Oppression.

There is an amount of malice, dissimulation needacity, and other features of heartless scoundrel im, in the following article, sufficient to stock a pen-inciary with felons.

THE FREED NEGROES.

Wast is freedom? is the question which forces itwell sow on fifty thousand starving, perishing, neprest, lying all along the banks of the Mississippi,
sailer prapilly into graves, if they be so fortunate
indeed as to obtain burial. What is philanthropy? is
the question presented to the civilized world, looklissist has broomly about these poor vereches.
If one ventures to oppose the schemes of abolibosist, he is roundly abused as a pro-slavery man,
as eveny of liberty. But what is liberty? Is it
the privilege to starve, as these thousands are starving as the Missispip? Is it freedom to change the
warn cabin and the old home life for exposure, suffering and death on the inhospitable shores of shopeat rive? Skall any Christian man hesitate to
codema at cruel, barberous, heatherish, the abolition
work by its tree name, a crime against God and 'cisitation, let his ide his head.

If Rev. Mr. Fisk's accounts are correct, and they
cannot be doubted, no words can suffice to naint the

why is tree name, a crime against God and cuestions, it him hide his head.

If Rev. Mr. Fiske's accounts are correct, and they cannot be doubted, no words can suffice to paint the present sufficing of the negroes who are the victims of the editionist. They loudly call for our aid. Fair will of again his heard all along the Western iter. We cannot be too lavish in our bouncies. We should, as Christians and men, pour out of an abandance to soften the horrors of that liberty will which obbditonism has cursed them.

On Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Fiske male an address at Cooper Institute, before the Predmen's Association, in Selal of these poor sufferer. His statements are indorsed by all the abolion newspapers. He described accness in the neprecumps which are calculated to move to tears the statest men. And he made this remark, which we calculated to move to tears the statest men. And he made this remark, which we often the Tribuar report of his address —

operand count, had at he count, had at he fered r. S. rites. rines as hed, and attions run en in se. o the ation, r, the Van twyler, we benalice r. Mr. se benalice r. Mr. se benalice, was land, was

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que fron the Tribune report of his address:—

"The suffering of these people was a national disboor. If they were not rescued, history would write
something like this: "The American people enticed
with their lines tens of thousands of slaves, alluving
them sibther with promise of liberty, took from amough
them all able-bolded men to reinforce their armice,
heldled the rest together in great camps, and lett
them to petho for akedness, by the hundred. How,
he saked, would that page of history read?"

them to peths of nakedness, by the hundred. How, be aked, wold that page of history read? "How does not unwrite itself. The simple story of the dying negro boy, deserted by the army, deserted by his companions, lett to perish in the pitiss stors, which Mr. Fiske told with much pathos, in on the page of history. The tears, and moans, in othe page of history. The tears, and moans, in othe page of history and the part of history, and cannot be forced back, suppressed, or forgotten. New in the history of nations was there a greater ine spinish hundrally than the American Government has committed, at the bidding of its abolition proficians, in the treatment of the Southern negro. Holding up to the world the Goddess of Liberty as the paste and teacher, doing all that they did in the mee of that goldess, they in fact were guided, by lared to the slaveholder, and freed the slaves because they thought thus to punish the owners. The profession of love for the poor black man was a hyperical pretence, as we now see proved by the resting serrors which they make him suffer. We also provided the constantly against the evils of sudden shapication, and the attempt to entice negroes when their howes with the vain reconsise of liberty. r men who have seen the present correctman. Nor is it possible for the escape the responsibility for the feedman. Nor is it present the second of the second that the government shall of them. On what principle? Why remment take care of the negro any more thise poor man? Why shall the government at the expense of feeding, clothing and the negro in Mississippi, any more than a marican in Maine and Massachus and the negro in Mississippi. as must be done by the benevolence ople of the country. But what is be future? Will gentlemen look for the of things their wild abolition scheme roduce in the South? Is this the free o have as the result of abolition plan hich millions of neurone will be suffer. will be The second process of the finite center of the fini

THE CONSPIRATORS IN 1861.

The following is a copy of another letter from the efferson Davis correspondence:—

The following is a copy of another letter from the Jefferson Davis correspondence:

STEURLAND, NEAR EDGEFIELD, June 16, 1851. [Confidential.] My dear Colonel.—The looker on can songetimes see more than the gamester, such being your situation at this time in reference to our affairs in South Carolina. I hope I may appeal to you for counsel and suggestions. Our people are very much in earnest, but there is fear of division and intestine contest. An issue has been made before the people, making it imperative on our convention to put South Carolina on the trial of sparate secession. How will such a move affect the party of true men in your State? Will it help you, or will it impair the strength or interfere with the onward movements of the State's rights parties in other States? I believe this State could be induced to make any sacrifice for the common cause of those who contend that the general government. If it is of the latter character, the Southern States are doomed to degraded subordination. They can hold their rights by no other means than sufferance. Should South Carolina move alone, without the assurance from her neighbors of cooperation, she will, I fear, make a vain sacrifice. Give me your opinion confidentially as to the course she should pursue, so as far as she may affect the interest of other Southern States.

Do write freely. Believe me, yours, with the

ern States.

Do write freely. Believe me, yours, with the highest respect.

A. P. BUTLER.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Mississipp P. S. I wrote to you at Jackson, supposing that a letter will reach from that place, as soon as from

BEFORER ATTACKS THE IRISH IN LIVER-POOL.

Beecher has been delivering a scoping address at Liverpool, for the comfort of the English Abolitionists, who send out privateers to prey upon American commerce. In it he charged upon the Irish the outrages committed upon the colored people. It was, he said, their work "entirely." This proved high praceceptable to his hearers in Philharmonic Hall. This fellow is an ingrain and infamous calumniator. There is no flushed which he will sevende at infamous he sate, their was the control of th and interrupted him by calls of "soap, soap!

#### A SOOKDOLOGER FOR BEECHER.

The rector of Liverpool has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:

CHILWALL, Oct. 10, 1863. CHILWALL, Oct. 10, 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your latter, requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H. W. Beecher "will deliver a lecture in the Philbarmonic Hall, on the American war and emancipation," I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture on that species of "emancipation which Lord Brougham, in my opinion justly, calls a "hollow present, designed to produce a slave insur-rection."

I return you the platform ticket, you have sont me, not intending to attend the lecture, being of opinion that persons professing to be the ministers of a mercifol God, "the author of peace and lover of concord," might be better employed than in alvocating a frateioidal war, accompanied by atrocitics a fratricidal war, accompanied by atrocitics as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian have seen nothing to equal, and at which the world stands aghast almost to incredulity." Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL,

MR. ROBERT TRIMBLE.

GENERAL BUTLER NOT A DEMOGRAT.

General Butler takes ground that "the rebel States

Selections.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In response to the call of the Governor, the Legi

to him by recruiting officers, as well as citizens and magistrates, that the bounties now authorized do not offer sufficient inducements to enable the quota of troops called for from Masachusetts to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain to us. At the request of several municipal, government, and divers patriotic and public-sprinted people of the Commonwealth, he has therefore called together the General Court for the single and special purpose of devising means to secure the Masachisestts contingent, and take such action in the premisea as may be found expedient.

Gov. Andrew holds that the burdens incident to the service should be shared equitably by all classes and members of the community, and he is prepared to assist in committing the Commonwealth to a policy of the payment of regular wages to the Massachusetts volunteers, in addition to all other pay, allowances, bounties and advantages hitherto enjoyed. He is not of opinion that any increase of the bount paid in advance is the measure needful or even desirable for the procurement of real soldiers and honest service, but a compensation to be based upon the service actually rendered in the army, reasonably proportioned to the rewards of peaceful industry at home. This offer he would hold out, not only to recruits for the new contingent, but to all future the service actually rendered in the army reasonably proportioned to the rewards of peaceful industry at home. This offer he would hold out, not only to recruits for the new contingent, but to all future recruits, emphatically including all those enlisted men belonging to any of the Massachusetts regiment or batteries who may, under the authority of the President, re-enlist for an additional term.

Gov. Andrew concludes his patriotic message as follows:—

Gentlemen,—One other subject only claims consideration at the present moment. It is kindred to that which is the special object of the session. It is the just payment,—according to their enlistment and their rights as soldiers,—of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers. To my own mind, the right of these men, under the existing statutes, to the lawful pay and allowances of volunteers is demonstrably clear. But if it is doubtful, it is agreed, I believe, in all quarters, that it will be the duty and the pleasure of Congress to embrace an early opportunity to prevent, by pestive legislation, the continuance of that doubt. Meantime I must embrace the earliest occasion to invoke the Legislature of Massachusetts to render justice to the men of these regiments, beyond the Meanime I must emurace the canach setts to render-justice to the men of these regiments, beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the appropriation of the heedful means out of our own treasury, until the National Congress or the Executive Department shall correct the error. The employment of colored men as soldiers, usually regarded at the formation of these regiments as a mere experiment, has now be-come of universal acceptation. To the good con-duct in camp, the proficiency in drill, the aptness to learn, the cheerful, the enthusiastic and persistent valor of these colored volunteers of Massachusetts is due, in the largest measure, the existing confidence of the people in the capacity of colored American soldiers, and the favor with which they are welcom-ed throughout the army. I have the most authori-

section of the 195th chapter, acts of 1862, "that the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as be may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare." "This aset was unnecessary, because, the President, in the laws authorizing him to accept Volunteers, was uever, restricted to the acceptance of white men nor citizens, nor even, as I have before shown, was he limited to white men in the recruitment of the regular army. So that a man of African descent was as eligible, even before this last enactment, to be a woldier, if he choes to enlist, and the President chose to accept him, as he was to be punished for crime if convicted. The only restriction upon the right of the President to accept him, as the last oldiers being, as I have before stated, merely the limitation (now obsolete) to white militia-mea, it follows that the argument, which would have prevented punishing a black man for crime; for if the laws did not expressly declare that a man of African descent could be enlisted as a soldier, neither did they declare that he might be IN RICHMOND are starved to Death .- Officers thrust into Dungeons, and Left to Die.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS

Rov. George H. Hammer, Chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, cavalry, who was recently released from Libby Prison, furnishes the Philadolphia In-quirer a long account of his captivity, and of the suf-ferings of our soldiers who fall into the rebel clutch. In reference to their treatment in Libby Prison, he

stacle, that obstacle is removed. If there were any necessary analogy (which there is not) between the enrolment of the militia and the acceptance of volunteers, then chapter 20 of the acts of 1862 would remove that obstacle, since the word "white," by that act of Congress, ceases to characterize the militim man. And, in order that no possibility of doubt might ever exist in the mind of even the most heat and the state of the law, it is provided in the 11th section of the 195th chapter, acts of 1862, "that the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent

ennsylvania, was connies in a consistency of the days on bread and water, for forming a plan fescape, which was frustrated.

"Colonel Powell, I think, of the Twelfth Virgina Union Cavalry, wounded severely in the back rom a window in Wytherille, and left behind, was sarried to Richmond and placed in the hospital. A few days after, one of the Richmond papers railed out against him in a most brital manner, and suggested that he be executed. The same Prison Inspector entered the hospital, and, without the knowledge of the rebel surgeons, ordered him to get up from his bed and follow him. He was placed in one of the dungeons spoken of, and upon asking what were the charges against him was answered, God you, you will soon find out. Here, with a ball in his back, he remained five weeks and four days, part of the time without a blanket, rarely receiving part of the time without a blanket, rarely receiving wedleal care, and sometimes his rations with

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Well, it has fallen; and we are called Abolition because we refuse our consent to its resuscitative are proud of being called so, under circumst, each of the consent to the resuscitative results of the consent of the

Wit Confessors and Doctors, to cannot be driven from out-should say, the ground m

JOHN BROUGH ON BLAVERY.

The opinions of the Governor elect of Ohio are now of more significance and importance, touching matters involved in the great struggle, than when that gentleman was in a private station. Added consequence will be given these opinions when it is considered that they were avowed by him, when before the people for their suffrages.

Touching the subject of alavery, and the right to use slavery to put down the rebellion, Governor Brough in his speech at Marietta said—

by AN EYE-WITNESS. LONDON, October 21, 1863.

To the Edifors of the Independent:

In the five great speeches which Mr. Beecher has itside in England and Scotland on the American question, before vast audiences, he has taken care to observe a system of selection, which has brought before the country all the great salient, points of the American war. He has not repeated himself, but met the Confederate sympathizers here upon every field which they had chosen for their own advantage. But the grand climax of all his efforts was that which was made at Exeter Hall last night, before a crowd as creat as ever gathered into that time

tage. But the grand climax of all his elicit was that which was made at Exeter Hall last night, before a crowd as great as ever gathered into that immense hall, and which, despite the persistent efforts of the opposition to destroy the meeting and itseffect, made a mark upon English opinion which must prove of the utmost importance.

Ton will get and copy from the London press the extended reports of his meeting. But there were seen characteristics of its which they have not reports, and some which perhaps would be observed more justicularly by an American. I had the good for close to receive a complimentary ticket, which gave use a seat near Mr. Beecher on the platform, and wick the full crowd under my eye. And as I know that the opinion would be too modest to write out the full account of matter so intimately connected with himself, and that the many readers of the Independent will be eager to know all about his last encoulations, I have determined to send you some sketch of the affair. In the heart of Mr. Beecher's oration was given a denunciation of slavery more powerful than I have ever heard from his lips. He scored and scourged it until it seemed to stand before us as a hideous monster, bloating with human blood and writing under his goads. He told, anyopso of those who said, "Why not let the South go?" the story of Fowell Buxton's seizing the mad dog by the neck, and holing him with a brave grasp, and at the risk of his life, until help could come, rather than allow him to rush through the street, biting man, woman and child. When asked what they would say of the man who, witnessing this, should have cried, "Let him go! let him go!" "Shall we let this monster go through the world poisoning mations, ruining mee, women and children yet unborn?" cries of No, no, no! surged up from the crowd,

#### ORGANIZED OPPOSITION.

Mr. Beecher's strokes in other cities of the kingdom having invariably draws blood from the hides
of the Confederate sympathiests here, it was plain
that they had determined to meet with yells and uproas what they could not meet with argument. That
an organized opposition was contemplated was not
concealed. Daving all yesterlay, posters were seattered through the length and breadth of the city,
making all kinds of charges of a personal character
against him, abounding in fictitious and distorted
uportance to the Confederate cause here that Lord
Bussell's assertion at Blairgowrie, that the moral
sympathies of the English people were adverse to
the southern cause, should be disputed; and it was
hoped, through personal assaults upon Mr. Beecher,
to injure the effect of the meeting, and then claim
it as the verdict of London in favor of the South
erri Confederacy.

At an early hour the ball was crowded to over-

At this moment a colored man who has lately come here from the South, known as "Davis's Drummer," on account of his having once belonged to Jeff. and having been a drummer in the Confederate army, stood up on his seat, which was exactly in the centre of the building, waved his hat, and was ehemently applauded. William Crafts, well known here since his victory over Mr. Hunt, at the Edinurgh Congress, on the ethnology of the negro, with his wife, whose story (she having travelled in the diagnise of a Southern gentleman, her hisband being her servant, from the far South to freedom) has made her a heroine in London, sat hear Mr. Beether on the platform, and they too, with other colored persons in the hall, arose and waved hats and hand-terchiefs, the audience cheering until the city outside seemed to, be waked up, for we heard a storm of shonting roless one over, side of the building roless. is as the verue. of the control of t discussion of the question when concern were determined to secure fair play. The crowd outside in the Strand and Exeter street was enormous, and consisted chiefly of the opphation. One of the committee came in smilingly, and said, "Our shilling admission fee has filtered the crowd. The Southern sympathizer is always a man who looks hard at a shilling before he parts with it, and then don't part with it." Yellit was known that in two or three sections of the house there were parties who of shouting voices on every, side of the building outside.

The crowd also caught sight of an old lady (white) in the gallery, who had a huge umbrella, which, having explanded to its utmost dimensions, she wared to and fro like a mighty balloon, which had a very comical effect indeed. To this was added a fat man, an excellent type of John Bull as pictured in Punch, who had laughed so much at the droil portions of Mr. Beecher's speech that he could laugh no more, so he could only cross his hands on his stomach, sway to and fro, and give vent to wheeses and grunts, the death-rattles of laughter. These and many other incidents got the audience at one time into a highly tickled state; and some of us remembered a saying of Luther, that there was "nothing that the devil hates so much as a hearty laugh." Mr. Beecher, having sustained himself throughout better than I had ever known him to do before—and I am pretty familiar with his grand successes in our own country—having carried the meeting entirely, and evoked the warmest expressions of good-will to America—sat down, leaving the audience hungry, and shouting "Go on on on"

#### THE FIRST DISTURBANCE

meant mischiel.

The speech was to begin at seven. At that hour Mr. Beecher had not arrived in the committee-room, where, to the number of thirty or fortr, his friends on the platform were awaiting him. A messenger came to tell us that Mr. Beecher could not force his way through the crowd, but was bravely trying to aco, and would succeed probably in fifteen minutes. After a brief consultation, it was resolved, in view of the growing impatience of the crowd in the hall, that the leading, men of the city who were present should go to the platform, and that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Benjamin Scott, chamberlain of the meeting, Mr. Benjamin Scott, chamberlain of the meeting, Nev. Newman Hall, and others, should entrain the crowd, with addresses until the orator of the evening abould arrive. The procession of these gentlemen to the platform was greeted with webement applause; but when it was discovered that Mr. Beecher was not among them, there were equally vehement expressions of dissippointment. When, Neventry, when the Chamberlain's most glowing sentence was cut whort off, nor could the trowd be persuaded to allow him to conclute it. Cries of "Sit down," time," "Beecher, buttled about his head, and be had to allow hunt to conclute it. Cries of "Sit down," time," "Beecher, buttled about his head, and he had to allow him to conclute it. Cries of "Sit down," time," "Beecher," burtled about his head, and he had to allow him to each of the procession of these were equally the standard of the platform, when the chamberlain's most glowing sentence was cut when the Chamberlain's most glowing sentenc

sit down—for a Brissa crown is removered in a cases.

When Beecher arose, there were five minutes of the most tremendous cheering that I have ever witnessed. Wave after wave, as of a tumultious sea of sound, came thundering up from the gallery at one end to the organ at the other, in the midst of which stood Mr. Beecher, chlm as a rock in the midst of the surges. A hiss was then began, but at life first word it sank back into the diaphragms of those who uttered or meant to utter it. The first glance and the self-possessed manner of the man told plainly that he had something to say in Exceler Hall that night, and that he meant to be heart.

#### MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

med Newman.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Next to him arces the Rev. Newman Hall, a great favorite with the London masses, which is greatly to their credit. Mr. Hall is a man somewhat of the build of Wendell Phillips, but with very black hair and whiskers, and a darker complexion. He has a straightforward expression about the eye, a firm and forcible mouth, and a ness of fine shape and prominent enough to have made him a marshal under the first Napoleon, who, it is well-known, selected his words have the effect of nails driven in and clenched on the other side. He began with an account of a fugitive slave woman, whom he had that dily seen, who bore the marks of chains on her wrists yet, and on her side the blow that had crippled her for, life. It is tay question on which side Englishmen stand in a conflict where one wishes to establish over a continent such atrocities as these, and the other contends for the arowed purpose—arowed now, whatever it was formerly—of sweeping their from that continent forever? If Mr. Carlyle had been present, he would have heard "the everlating NO" come up from the four thousand throats as if they were one.

George Thousand (the link that connects the hear MR. BEECHER'S SPECH.

Mr. Beecher's voice was scarcely as sonorous and clear as it usually is, and all recognized that this was natural after the many speeches in immense halls which he had given during the week. "I expect to be hoarse," he said, "and I am willing to be hoarse if I can in any way, assist to bring the mother and daughter heart to heart and hand to hand together." This sentiment was received with great applause; and Mr. B's hoarseness was thus impressed to the service of his cause. But he so economised his voice that every word was distinctly heard by the vast assembly. And I assure you that every word was freighted in the day when men are called to give an account for every file word spoken, Mr. Beecher will not be confronted by any one uttered last night at Exeter Hall. "At one time, when there was an interval of a few moments, arising from the effort of the hisses to triumph over the cheers, Mr. Beecher, with a quest smile, said, "Friends, I thank you for this interruption; it gives me a chance to Beecher, with a quest smile, said, "Friends, I thank you for this interruption; it gives me a chance to rest." The hisses thereupon died away, and had no resurrection during the evening. It was evident, indeed, that the speaker, who knows a thing or two about audiences, left that the meeting was his, and that no interruption could succeed. But many of his friends had serious apprehensions. One of the chicors of The Stor, himself a distinguished speaker, that no interrupcio could acceed. But many of the friends had serious apprehensions. One of the cities of The Sin, himself a distinguished speaker, and thoroughly acquainted with English audiences, who sat mear to me, whispered in my ear, "There are a great many here who do not cheer; there is a strong chance of a row yet; but the meeting is just in such a sondition that its result will depend upon the power and equanimity of the speaker." Then, "I replied, "you needn't fear." If Mr. Beecher had heard our brief whispers, he could not have more distinctly appreciated the remark of the editor. At that moment, although he had been interesting all along, he usddenly stepped one side from the deak npon which his notes lay, and his face gleamed like a ward leaping from a scabbard. No more hisses, no more cheers, now for half an bour; the audience is magnetized, breathlest; when the first pause chme, a Sir Somebody, sitting behind me, said, "Why, he looked at-first like a heavy-man, but he's got wings," whilst a rejocter near our feet whispered audibly to a brother; "Oh, but he can put things!" Mr. Beecher, forgot all things but his subject; his tonge burned with hiving coals; his sam pointed like a prophet's rod. The shame of our enemies in England—their distributions of the shame of our enemies in England—their edited in paces when they mean every kind of blood-shed except that which is for justice—the aspect of a lamb with the voice of a drapon;" as St. John saw the thing the strong of the principle with Afr. Lincoln, but only an expedient, as if that would make liberty any less a prize to the slave and hunianity if they got it—all these collapsed palpably before the masses then gathered, and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindany became toads under the touch of his fames thipself and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindany became toads under the touch of his fames thipself and all the fine points of Roebuck and Lindany became toads under the touch of his fames thipself and all the fine points of Roebuck and

HARD HITS. Again did Mr. Beecher level his lance; it was at those who were making capital out of what they call 'American sympathy with the oppressor of Poland.'
Nothing could exceed the drollery with which, almost blushing, he presented the foring and jealous maidon who when her suitor is not stensive enough, gots up a firstation with some other man. "Americans

ca first with Russia, but has her eye on England."
Now the presence of war ships from Russia at New York has been the leading card of the Unifederates here in their game to win popular sympathy for the South; for our friends among the English speople are also the friends of the Poles. It was plain that the opposition in the meeting tild not mean to let this matter pass without trying to get some capital. Consequently, when Mr. Beecher said, "But it is suild it is very unworthy that America should be firting with the oppressor of Poland," there were wickent The Tiberator. No Union with Blaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

DENUNCIATION OF SLAVERY.

INCIDENTS:

As he declined to go on, Professor Newman rose to present the cordial resolution which will of course be read and felt throughout America. This gentleman has been long known as the most presistent and industrious friend we have had over here since the war. He has written many fine pamblets and made many valuable lectures for us. One pamphlet—"The Good Cause of President Lincoln—has had a great influence. He is a very intelligent-looking man, of middle age, has the air and face of a scholar, and a certain penetrating tone in his voice that is very exciting. His special aversion is to the Times, which he will not read or touch. In his heart, I dare say, he was a little more delighted with the three mighty and unanimous groans which were given for the Times by the audience than with the oration, though his countenance shone during its delivery. He warned the people that the way to show their disapprova of such papers was not to take or read them; and a

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

May last, it was unanimously

Resolved. That in accordance with usage, and fro

reasons of obvious fitness, it is proper that the compation of another Decise of the Society existens
abould be marked by a special public meeting devote
to a general review and survey of the cause; and the
therefore this Society, when it adjourns on this cossion, will adjourn to meet in the city of Philadelphia
on the 3d day of December next, then and there to
celebrate, it an appropriate manner, the thirdelphia
and we would fain hope the final—analyses—
formation."

formation.

In accordance with this vote, the Executive Committee hereby announce that the THIRD DECADE of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on THURBDAX and FRIDAY, Dec. 2d and 4th, 1883.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling in-terest and joyous congratuation, unequalled in the eventhal career of the Society since its formation. Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the friends of universal liberty, representing every sec-tion of the country loyal to the Government. Who among them will need any stronger appeal than the simple announcement of the fact to induce him to esent, if circumstances should permit!
make their arrangements accordingly, "V
will, let him come"—come in the spiri
and love—come as remembering those

[Further particulars hereafter.]
In behalf of the Executive Committee

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

#### THE DECADE COMMEMORATION.

d, as far as practicable, to secure the attendance of e members and friends of the Society. It will b duly observed on the 3d and 4th of next month Philadelphia; and as, in all human probability, it will be no occasion for its repetition, by reason of the speedy extinction of alavery along with the rebellion and civil war which that hideous system has brought upon the land, the wish to be present and the interest. order of time, or if they had cravenly yielded to th confederate rebels ? Is it clair contecerate receis? Is it caming one jot or time too much to say, that the salvation of this country will be due, under God and by the power of his truth, mainly to the principles maintained and the measures adopted by the Abolitionists, through the instrumentality of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its one instice to the follest extent, should be George Thompson (the link that connects the heroes of the old anti-lavery movement in England with their true successors of to-day, who, with William Lloyd Garrison, received the "God-speed" of Wilberforce, then arm-in-arm with him followed that great man to big grave) was loudy called for the special control of their godilite. with their true successors of to-day, who, with William Lloyd Garrison, received the "God-speed" of Wilberforce, then arm-n-arm with him followed that great man to his grave) was loudly called for, and with that magnificent voices of his, which seems to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphase to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphase to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphase to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphase to have been created for Exeter Hall, made a speech which seemed almost as if it were some triumphase to heavy how become generally adopted, and the occasion uttered through his earnest and joyful tones its claim to be considered what it was, a magnificent success, whether considered as the fit tribute to an eloquent and strong champion of liberty, or a cordial profter of hearts and hand from the true heart of England to her children across the sea, who are pouring out their blood for a principle, worthly symbolized by the banner of the cross upon a field of blood, which Mr. Beecher last night held up to this people as their pledge of hounge to every struggle for the right.

A TRAYELLER.

MR. BEECHER IN LIVERPOOL. The farewell

MR. BERCHER IN LIVERPOOL. The farewell breakfast given to Henry Ward Beecher was attended by about two hundred ladies and geutlemen. His speech, though able, was so much in harmony with the views of all bis auditors that it was wanting in the interest which belongs to his other English addresses. Among other good things, he said:

"After due consideration, his visit to England had convinced him that the tide was at last turning. England admired and leved success, and they only wanted one or two conclusive Federal victories to turn her sympathics once more tound to the North. Such victories would expedite the change in English opinion, just as a sledge drives in a wedge and splits the log. (Cheers and laughter.) To procure for the North genuine English good will, they must give the South's thorough good drabbing. Nothing was in the way of that but the doing of it. (Immense laughter.)

The European Times of Liverpool speaks of Mr. Beecher as "a gentleman whose cractiveral power and natural ability would excite attention in any towarty where free speech and a love of liberty exist." splendid victory, an enduring peace, and a gloc future! ARRIVAL OF HENRY. WARD BRECHER. The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Beecher in England, as well as on this side of the Atlantic, will be glad to hear of his sale arrival in the Asia, at this glad to hear of his sale arrival in the Asia, at this glad to hear of his sale arrival in the Asia, at this part of the Asia of the Asia, at this part of the Asia of the

ONE MILLION BIGNATURES! RCULATE THE PETITION!

Loyal Women of the Republic, through the il Association, resolved in May last to attem are a MILLION signatures of loyal women to il

of the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United State
above the see of eighteen years, exmeatly pray the
your bonorable body will pass, at the earliest praccable day, an Act emancingsting all persons of Africa
descent held to involuntary service or labor in the

desort hem to promining a second profits the Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that they are not outdone by their sisters in any other State in the number of sames appended by them is this polition—a petition which goes to the very root of the rebellion and all our national troubles, by saking Congress to terminate what remains of slavery outside of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's lat of January Produmation in such that the programment of the President's latest the programment of the President's latest that the programment of the President's latest the President of the President of

in every city, town, and village. Time is pressing— the object is godlike—the opportunity to give the death-blow to slavery must not be allowed to pass up

#### ABSURDLY NAMED. 70 ()

There is a ranting copperhead in the Massachusetts Senate, whose election Norfolk county has the infamy to bear, named Swan—William D. Swan. "It is a foul bird that dirties its own nest." Such a bird is this Swan, whose more appropriate cognomer should be Buzzard. At previous sessions of the Legislature, be Burrard. At previous seasons or the Legislature, he has been basely ambitions to improve every opportunity fiercely to peck at the friends of the Administration as against slaveholding domination; and at this extra season he shows himself prompt to make an "extra" display of his spleen and pugnacity in a similar manner. "This Legislature," he said the beauty of the statement of the statement of the said the beauty of the said the beauty of the said the sa an extra deputy of the splitting, he said the other day in debate, "is here at this time because Massachusetts wanted 15,000 yolunteers. And why we need them is illustrated by past events. The army had unlimited confidence in McClellan, (!) and his removal did much to deter enlietments (!) If the tale moval did much to deter enlistments (I) If the telegraph wires to day could bring us the new that Stanton and Halleck were removed, and McCiellan appointed chief, the highways and byways would swarm with volunters going down to fight the battles of the country." He also said, oracularly, "one thing more he would tell gentlemen before he sat down, in reference to McCiellan—on the 4th of March, 1865, they would arciaim. The atone which the builders would exclaim, 'The stone which the but ted has become the head of the corner." e boast, and quotes the same passage in its be

or Satin:

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurlad flaming headlong from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combination, down
To bottoniess perdition; there to dwell
In adamantize chains and penal fire,
Who durn's darfy the Compotent to arms."

The Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Memphis, has lately been on and helplessness of large nun cleased slaves who have come within our army lin he Mississippi. Here is a sample :-

along the Mississippi. Here is a sample:—
"As the Union armies advanced, the blacks of the slaveholders were included within the Union lines At this time there are on the banks of the Mississippi and Mississippi and the Mississippi and Mississipp

warmth. At the state of the sta

occasion of a malignant assaut upon tag accustomers, and benevolently (!) drawing the conclusion that the beat thing for the freed colored people would be either to send them back to their rebel masters, or else reduce them to slavery! As if there were no other alternative between starration and the bondage of the planation! Out upon such hypocritical villany!

#### FROM THE LECTURING PIELD.

In a letter from A. T. Foss, agent of the Ame he says :-

"We had a great and good meeting in Barrington; also in Stratford, though it is a very hunkerish place. We were somewhat disturbed by a rowdy element in

We were somewhat disturbed by a rowdy element in the back part of the church, but were heard cordinated by the great body of the audience.

We had the Town Hall thoroughly filled last evening, at Great Falls. William A Jackson, (Jeff. Davids coachman,) did most of the speaking, as I was very hoarse, and he did it well, too."

The following is a cheering extract of a letter from Aaron M. Powell:—

"Saturday afternoon, we addressed a meeting in the South Easton Friends' meeting house. The afternoon proved to be rainy, and the stredlance moderate in consequence but the spirit of the meeting as excellent. I have much pleasure in mentioning, as one of the practical incidents of the meeting, a donation made to the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new work proposed by the Executive Committee, of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, by DAYID BAKER, of South Easton. It is a most generous and timely contribution, and will both greatly aid our common cause in its present needs, and in turn richly bless the donor."

While the stew of the of the off or be story, and this not by hundreds nor by thomsands only, but by 5,000 and 10,000. I demand of the Good and Influen, the women and children, to starve, and this not by hundreds nor by thomsands only, but by 5,000 and 10,000. I demand of the Goorament the cold and Influen, the women and children, to starve, and this not by hundreds nor by hundreds nor by thomsands only, but by 5,000 and 10,000. I demand it in small lost to be alvered, the visit of the Goorament they confiscate the lead of rebels over the whole South, and give it is result it in small lost to be saves, the blacks and the poor whites. This will help the starving over to provide for themselves, and at the save the best assurance for our future.

We have no plan, no sincerity, no heartiness, in our texturent of the backs. Lincoln hates alarver, but has no heart to befriend the negro. The negro, North and South, and give him citizenship.

There is no probability of declaive and thorough action from Gove most generous and timely contribution, as greatly aid our common cause in its pre-and in turn richly bless the donor."

Geono's Thoreson Control Among the passengers in the Asis, which arrived at this port on Saturday, evening, was Jours P. Jewerr, Esq., who has been shroad for nearly a year part, and during that time has done efficient service in the cause of our common country, and helped to befile the machinations of the rebel emissaries in England. He brings us selecter from our honored and ever faithful condiguous selecter from our honored and ever faithful condiguous sates that he hopes to be in American by the last of January, partly on business, and partly to see Maissand the future of the Union. We must provide against this American friends at this cheering stage of the Astil Slavery cause. His presence will be warmly greeted, No one has done as much as himself to keep England on the right side in the struggle of our Government to put down the rebellion. GRORGE THOMPSON COMING! Among the passen-

## THE PRATERNITY LECTURES.

The fact that the Gove to the abolition of slavery, instead of favoring silen and quietude on our part, abould be our incitement new vigilance, more searching criticism, more en new vigilance, more exerching criticism, more ener-getic action. We must demand the immediate, total, unconditional abolition of slavery wherever the Shars and Stripes wave. The lessening prospect of foreign interference, and the increase of our successes at bone, give us certainty of the final result. Two thirds of the Union are with us, and half of the re-maining third is on our side. No one can doubt of our ultimate rictory.

There, however, is not where our danger lies. When Mr. Lincoln was asked to provide for the safety of the officers of colored regiments, he said, "Don't

that the real danger of the crisis lies. When Seward in his last public address said—Slavery is no business of mine—he showed the great danger against which we must provide, as pirit of compromise in the hearts of the Northern people. Seward every year assures the world that there is no barrier to the return of the rebel States whenever they please. Members of the Cabinet are now organizing a scheme to restore Floring as a slave State to the Urion. If this case of to the Union. In this state o hings, it is the duty of the masses to inte

cy, only of action. He has taken the first, great step by issuing the Proclamation, and if he believed in January lest, as he told me, that it was a great mi-take, he has changed his mind since then. The man to stand by it, ought to remain in power at least six

rears longer.

Still, Abraham Lincoln was not my first choice. If
we could have had Fremont, (applause,) a master and
not a servant, a man already intelligent in the point conducted at an expense of \$25,000 a year in the Pre-idential chair, we should have made better progress. The Secretary of the Treasury had been spoken of in this relation, but his life has not given the assurance trusting him at this crisis. The Governor who sao rificed Margaret Garner has no heart. The Secretary who, when fourteen States opposed Seward flung himself forward in his defence, has no principle. The great trouble with Seward is that he ignores he Revolution that Is now shaking the nation. We must

demand of the Government civil action as well as mil-itary, and action sufficiently energetic for the crisis. We are no longer to demand action of Lincols or we are no one of the control of Lincows he Generals merely, but of Congress; and the thin to be demanded is that slavery be henceforth utterforchibited, and rendered impossible within the limit

theories. The one certain fact is, Slavery is the thing which has brought all this evil upon us, and it must die. Does Mississippl wish to come back I I will gladly welcome her back if she comes without for her to come with it.

I would have Congress now initiate measures for an amendment of the Constitution to this effect:—Slaye y shall benceforth have no place in any State within his Union. When this is done, let the States come back as soon as they please. The Government should have but one object, the establishment of personnel peace in the Union. To this end, Lincoln has emandated three millions of slaves. For the more effective

complishment of the same end, Congress should abolish all slavery.
Individuals have the right of self-defence, when
their lives are assalled. Individual nations also have
the same right, when their existence is assalled. Our first point is to save the life of the nation. There is

Brat point is to save the life of the nation. There is no security, either for the present distress or against future contilingencies, but in radical, thorough measures. Give us the solid granite of justice on which to found the future of the Union.

We must create a public opinion which will be felt at Washington. Neither the House nor the Senate has anything to propose except a vigorous prosecution of the war. Much more is necessary. Let the Government announce that we are in Revolution, and put every able-bodied black man linto the sumy of the Union. After the negro has had the musicat in his hands, you can't make him a slave again. Put 200,000 black men in arms, and I'll risk Seward. But still, there is more than this to be done: While the While the

The close of every civil war thus far has been a ba The close of every civil war thus far has been a bar-gain, a compromise. Ours is to come, and we must be on our guard against it. One thing we can accom-plish, if we are faithful—never to let a slaveholder re-turn to the occupancy of one of the vacant Senatorial chairs. Now, before the Presidential contest com-mences, let Massachusetts consult with the West, and insist that a Constitutional extinction of slavery shall presents are reconstruction.

a proper respect to labor, securing by law the main and manners of civilization. Every government was the , deskints, classes three things: liberty-rose ty-education. The South must guarante there

ty—education. The South must guarantee them a freely as we do.

We must support the Government in what it is done, and attinuate it in what remains to do. South has been the marplot of every policy, the undesirte Judas, the rock shead of the abil of State, the sedar around which gather the disloyalty, timidity, selfathers, baseness of the nation. Let us complete a civil revolution. Let us put down the faithful President.

In apter of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and yellow the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and yellow the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and yellow the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and yellow the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and yellow the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and the said of the unfavorable weather, the Tangeley and the said of the unit of t

In spite of the unfavorable weather, the Temphru arly filled with an immense audience, and the la-nurer was frequently interrupted by hearty applies.

#### PHILOSOPHICAL DEMOCRACY,

Benjamin F. Butler has, through his whole pe litical life, been a member, and, until recent, trusted and honored member, of the party calling a self Democratic. Some new relations into which has been thrown for two years past have taught in an important lesson, changing his opinion self is practice in regard to a single point, the expense of slaveholding in this country. In all cite is a mains the same. But this change has deprined in of the confidence and supports of the party calling test of the confidence and supports of the party calling test Democratic. It has become the policy of that party to discountenance and oppose him; and est of the companion or arms, the Boston Post in an editorial nent organs, the Boston Post, in an editorial pr prominent organs, the Boston Post, in an editorial in-ticle last week, attempt to show that Gen. Buffer has foreaken. Demooracy, and has created to ha Doc-crast. It is not immediately obvious to plain, common As it is not immediately obvious to plain, common

As it is not immediately covious to phile, commo people, how the only change which Gen. Butter has made, namely, from favoring slavery to sposing it, is at variance with Democracy, "in the philosophial made, namely, from lavoring slavery to esposing, it is at variance with Democracy, "in the philosophia and historical sense," the elucidation of this poin required a little careful management from the editor the Post, and the managed it thus. After maning several defenders of Democratic principles enless in history, among whom are Jefferson and Frankin, is says—

"They did not believe in a despotism not believe the political fanatics of

oction."

Considering that alaveholding, as defined by the awa and illustrated by the customs of South Carolin and Louisiana, is the most thorough and absolute for the depotism possible to be exercised—considering the control of th endeavored, to the extent of their power, to force the fomestic institutions of New England and the North renerally into the support of their antagonitic system of stavety—considering that the slaveholding party is Missouri, assisted by its political friends in rubus Southern States, assailed the domestic institution of Preedom in Kansas with brutal violence robber son and murder, and, also, in utter disregard of hy
as well as right, did all they could to resist and reyent all emigration from the free States to Kanay,
considering that these things are among the most rominent events of our history for a series of vern ast, a reader not familiar with the character of the Democratic" press (so called) might ress suppose the paragraph above quoted to have be

Hed at the propagandian of slavery.

On the contrary, these innuendoes by the Par wire evelled at the Abolitionists, and intended to be used derstood as accurately descriptive of their some.

Despotism," in the dialect of the Post, mean the
use of appeals to reason and conscience, and the leftlatures and courts of the nation, to prevent the beying and selling, and flogging and cha "Political fanatics those who really believe the things stated as selectioner truths in the Declaration of Independence, and ment to have been formed, namelyperfect union, establish justice, ensure done perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic manus-ty, provide for the common defence, prouds the spend seedfare, and secure the blessings of librity. Assuming "a right to make and control the domestic institution of the people of another section" meass saling re-dress in court for the violent selizure and implements of our free colored sailors, when they went into Southor are colored salors, went toy went more than or ern ports. And assuming "the right to abolis the domestic institutions of another section" mean the attempt, by the people of a free State to prerent a strengt, by the people of a free State to prerent a strengt. stranger, who has come to reside among them from b-ing violently seized and carried off as a sixt.

Who could have believed it! The thing for which

Gen. Butler is accused of having forsaken Democracy
"In the philosophical and historical sense," is his

of a pidence of the belief (under compulsion of evidence) of the belief, rank expression of the belief, that slavery is adoption (under com and his frank express hostile to the welfare of our nation, tinuance of our present democratic form of gores-ment. This must be the thing intended, since it is the only particular in which he differs from the Pot,

the complainant.

The thing called Democracy in this nation has been accounted to the complainant. exclusively of the sort represented by the Post, as attempt to combine the forms of popular freedom with worst realities of despotism. lange from this miserable delusion has co and is fast increasing. The best portion of the party popularly called Democratic are beginning to relia popularly called Democratic are beginning to rain that they have never been such in the philosophia and historical sense," and that an utter destruction of slavery is the indispensable preliminary of a score ful establishment of the sort of Democracy faced by Franklin and Jefferson.

One characteristic of our partisan Democracy (a called) has been specially prominent in the adult of

One characteristic of our parlisan Democras (a called) has been specially prominent in the official respecting slavery. This is an impudent encoding further of the party ever since discussion has mine respecting slavery. This is an impudent encoding affirming and repeating "the thing that is not," sind entire disregard of plausibility as well as of reast. But there could hardly be a stronger instance further the production of the particle Franklin and Jefferson as in conflict with General Conference of the Particle Franklin and Jefferson as in conflict with General Conference of the Particle Franklin and Jefferson as in conflict with General Conference of the Particle Production of the P Builer's anti-slavery; Franklin, the Presides of the first Anti-Slavery; Society ever formed in this con-try, and Jefferson, whose writings have furnished in the Abolitionists some of the strongest texts for this ppeals against slavery.—c. k. w.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

In last week's Liberator, "Orion," for some purpose In last week's Liberator. "Orion," for some purp not yet entirely apparent, claims for the Secretary it the Tressury a very high, and an untamished, as slavery character. It is there claimed that Salond I Chase has sever bowed the knee to Basl; that he is shown a life-long devotion to freedom and nega-rights for all mankind; that he has been hithful to the principles of radical anislavery, without variablesed

rights for all mankind; that he has been minimized principles of radical anti-slavery, without variables or a shadow of turning; and that this high chancies has stood the test of twenty years of political life.

Ferhaps these things are so. But, that aboliticalisms ye better assured in so important a matter, will order the two the kindness to answer these two questions, namely

What was Mr. Chase's connection with the mosts

here more track in force on Geary's Division.

The releis had attacked and driven in our pickets, and

sake 'Acree attack in force on Geary's Division.

Their shiped was to cut off that division, deatroy or

place the place when the contract of the contr

any sangtren to our brigade, with about five hundred selecte men present. The hill is covered with tree and break-wood, and erry steep. It is about one based break-wood, and erry steep. It is about one based with the sangth of the sangtree with the sangth the world have been pronounced an impaidility to carry the enemy's works. With a cheer had fired bayonets, the men sweep up the hill there had sangtree they were met with & deadly fire,

ispassibility to carry the enemy swept up the hillideer and fare bayonets, the mean swept up the hillideer has summit they were met with he deadly fire,
which serried down Col. Underwood, and scores of our,
set, the whole length of the line. The whole line
fell beck, but instantly reformed, and returned to the
charge. We had ascertained the position of the rebel
revix, and the second time, by throwing round a partyen the fank, Lieut. Col. Ryder, who commanded
the 35d aftr Col. U. fell, took them in the rear as well
as the frost. Without firing a gun, our brigade pourels the works, and drove the whole rebel force
heliong down the hill. Each man fought in a way
worthy of Banker Hill—of the 'old Bay State—of a
free county. We took the hill, and hold it still, and
the sendy so far have not dared to attempt the recapment The rebels were foiled at every point. The fighting was all over, and our side victorious, in two hours.
Set we pay dearly for our victory. Col. Underwood

ing was all over, and our side victorious, in two hours. But we pay dearly for our victory. Col. Underwood is wrently, wonded in the groin—thigh-bone shattered; and although doing well, his recovery is-hard ipassible. Three officers of our regiment were killed, and twenty-one of the privates lay dead on the hallede, all close to the intrenchments. We have fly sine wounded, most lof them severely, and two mining—making a loss of eighty-six in our regiment end two bundred and thirty men we took into the battle. The 730 Ohio lost heavily also. The hashof Now York was light, owing to the position they

186th New York was light, owing to the position Bigh New York was light, owing to nee position the concepted on the extreme right. But all behaved like retering, and proved themselves worthy to live or die for their country, and for a free country. The night before, our tand played the Star-Spanyled Banner, and the band of the 73d and 55th Ohio also joines.

them is discoursing sweet music. On the battle-field, I had command of our band. We carried off the wonded, and then buried the dead, and worked with

nut of 2000 of Longstreet's veterans behind such strug works, by 500 of our men, shows that we have d the art of war, and that the rebels are discoun

me of the rebel wounded, and buried their dead, as well as our own. The whole loss of our side, and the mand result of that night battle, will be made known

Your, for the whole struggling brotherhood,
DANIEL FOSTER.

P.S. Our adjutant. W. P. Mudge, was shot through

he head, and killed instantly, in the second charge she head, and killed instantly, in the second charge see was brave, generous, and true. The whole reg mentlered him, and mourn his death. Col. U. b.

haved with distinguished gallantry, and we pray that

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By His Excellency

JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR.

for a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise

For a Bay of Public Thankagiving and Praise. By the alrice and consent of the Council, I do hereby upon THIURSDAY, the 28th day of November 18th, the Ballice and consent of the Council, I do hereby upon THIURSDAY, the 28th day of November 18th, the Ballice and consent of the Council, the State of the Council of the Council of the Interest and the Interest a day of Desire of the Council of the Council of the Interest and the Interest they may be the Property of the Interest the Inte

nd is shaping and working out the des-on. Even.ingtime of war, we are re-rowth of the arts of peace. Subject-tions and demoralizing influence, yet observance, patience and charity are g the social life of our people no less than their loyal patriotism. Side by arch of armies, and the destructive on-

A PROOLAMATION

his life may be spared.

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years for the body of the mind, to section the sology is not believed the mind, to section the sology is desirable to the sology of the sology Static Wilson, in a speech delivered in New York, said: "More than two hundred officers in Toroity, said: "More than two hundred officers is recently fair, for the property of the property o

# REBEL SCHEMING IN ENGLAND. The following are specimens of the inflammatory placereds by which the Angle-Rebels of Glasgow and Liverpool sendewored to collect mobs against Mr. Beacher, and to prevent his speaking. The last two were placered in Liverpool, the first in Glasgow—THEIR DOOTSINES. At the Jubilee Demonstration in New York, in January Land, Rev. John J. Raymonn, the appointed Chaplain of the meeting, in his members.

TOTHERIDE TO A STATE OF THE STA

THE REV. H. W. BEECHER THE TRENT APPAIR.
The Rev. Henry War Description of Trent Tr

PRESENTS TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BARON HUMBOLDT AND THE LATE GEO.

The Boston Transcript publishes the following letter from Baron Alexander Humboldt to the late George Summer, as illustrating the recondite historical studies of the latter, and the high esteem in which he was held by the former:—

THE COLORED REGIMENTS. In connection with the recommendation of Gov. Andrew, that the State make good the deficiency in the monthly pay of the two regiments of colored soldiers from this State, the following report is of Inter-

THE SHAW MONUMENT.

ant public acknowledgment.

From 1et Regiment S. G. Vole., (in addition to 3518, 75 stready acknowledged)

From inhorave on the works at Fort Clinth, Fornandins, Florids,

From the colored people at St. Augustios, Florids,

From 19 members Co. E. 24 S. G. Vola.,

From 19 members Co. E. 24 S. G. Vola., 92 00 Rev. John J. Raymond, the appointed Chaplain of the meeting, in his opening payer, said:

"We thank Thee, O God, that thou hast seen fit to raise up one ABRAINAM, surnamed Listcoun. A "He is a man whom God SHOULD bless, and the People delight to honor."

fort Free South.

delight to honor."

UNITED STATES SENATOR LARE,
in his Address to the great Union League Meeting at

"I would like to live long enough to see every
white man pow in South Carolina in Hell." white man now in South Carolina in Hell."
Rev. Hexar V Man Baccura,
in his address at Glaugow, last Monday, said.
"They," alluding to the North, "rose like Orn
Mar, and with a roice that reverberated throughout
the whole Wolld, cried, Let it, alluding to the
South, "with all its attendant horrors, Go 70 Tell..." A PRIVOLOUS OBJECTION [From the Manohester Guardian's Correspondence.]

'Is this the same Mr. BERCHER who, at a meeting in America during the discussion of the 'Trent' affair, said that 'the best blood of England must flow

A PRIVOLOUS OBJECTION.

The objection that the emanchation measures have been adopted for military reasons is of very little weight. It is a stock topic for decismation on our own superiority to other nations that we liberated our slaves from motives of religion and humanity. Those who know the history of emancipation in the West Indies know better. The truth is, the efforts of the missionaries in educating the negroes, and the general spread of discontent among them, had rendered it impossible to keep up alsvery much longer. Wilbert force, and Clarkson, and Buxton, and other good men, nobly urged the claims of humanity and religion, but their words would have been unsheeded till this day it "military reasons" had not preponderated. It was because the cost and the danger of maintaining slavery was seen to be greated that the very forty are we transpeared to be greated to the their words. The property of the state of the cost of the state of CLASSES
OF LIVERPOOL:
An-individual of the name of HEWAY WARD
BECCHER, who, when at home, Brooklyn, New York,
is called a Bantist Minister, has come over to this country as a Political Emissary from Abrahm Lincola to
stir up strife and ill-will among you, and for that purpose, will hold a Meeting at the Philharmonic Hall,
Hope Sirvet, this evening. This same Henry Ward
Beecher it was who recommended London to be sacked and this Town destroyed; and this Goola Manbear in mind, is a preacher of the Gospel, and good
will toward all men. A sthere will be an Amendment
proposed at the Meeting, you must attend, and show
y your hearts and hands that the Industrial Classes
in this town are opposed to the alcoopy was which
Abraham Lincola is now waging, against his brother
in the South, and the dastardly means he is resorting
in employing such tools as Henry Ward Beecher, a
Minister of the Gospel.

Friday, 17th October, 1868.

The Rev. H. W. Berenen

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

The following observations made on a recent visit to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, where the familished prisoners who arrived from Richmond on the 20th ultimo were brought, most of them to die, are furnished to the New York Times by a party who has been a visitor of the hospitals in and around Baltimore for a year and more, and who has witnessed the most intense suffering among our sick and wounded soldiers, enabling him to estimate the amount both of mental and physical pain which men are capable, of enduring. The writer's description is terrible:

"Should the President quietly yield to the present necessity, (viz. the delivering up of Mears. Manon and Slidell), as the lesser of two evils, and bide out me with England, there will be a sense or wrong, of NATIONAL HUMILIATION SO PROFOUND, and a HOMERON THE HUMILIATION SO PROFOUND, OF OUT SITE ENGLISH, GOVERNMENT in the great emergency of our affairs, such as will inevitably break out by and by in flames, and which will only be extinguished BY A DELUCE OF BLOOD! We are not living the whole of our life to-day. There is a future of the United States in which the nation will right any injustice of the present hour." Dates in which the nation will right any injustice of the present hour."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at a meeting held in New York at the time when the Confederate Envoys, Messrs. Siledle and Mason, itad been surrendered by President Lincoln to the British Government, from whose vessel (the Boyal Mail Steamer Trent) they were taken, said:

"That the best blood of England must flow for the outrage England had perpetrated on America."

This is the Man
Who proposes to Address the People of Liverpool, At the Phillarmonic Hall,
Ox Friday Evenino, October 16th.
Let Englishmen see that he gets
The Welcome he Deserves.

PRESENTS TO REV. HENRY WAND BERGHER. He close of the proceedings at the Farewell Breshlest given to Henry Ward Beecher; by the Liverpool Emancipation Society, on the 30th ult, an address was presented to him by the Welsh Nonconformists, and the Union and Emancipation Societies of Liverpool and Manchester made him also a present of a handsome album, containing portraits and autographs of two hundred of the principal liberal members of Pariament, politicians, ministers of the gospol, and others in favor of Union and Emancipation.

studies of the latter, and the high cateers in which he was held by the former:

"I am very culpable toward you, Monsieur—culpable toward a tweller whose conversation, animated, varied, printealle, has left on me an impression which will too soon be effaced.

The King of Prussia not arriving on the borders of the Rhine before the month of August, I have unexpectedly received orders to rejoin my King on 'the historic hill of Sans Souch'. I write these lines in all the horrors of a departure and of prosaic packing. The critical remarks which you have been so good as to communicate to me on Allacus, Gerson, O'rledo, and Christopher Columbus are very precious to me; and if, nowthstanding the impressence of the Cosme, which I have taken upon my feeble shoulders, I am allo before my death to publish the last volume of my History of the Geography of the Fifteenth Century, I shall profit by the notices which I wave to you.

But what I have more at heart is that you should carrich the literature of your soble country by publishing fragments, at least, of your travels. I do not, however, sak this except on the condition that you remain most faithful to the sentiments of Liberty, to which many of your countrymen seem to be growing indifferent, either from the influence of social life in Europe, or under the pretext of exaggerated fears of radicalism. I desire, also, in your work, by the side of a love for the whites, some complaint at the feroclous legislation of the Slave States.

Receive, I pray you, Monsieur, the expression of the high consideration which I entertain for you. legislation of the Slave States.
Receive, I pray you, Monsieur, the expression of the high consideration which I entertain for you.

Paris, May 19th, 1845.

Monsieur George Summer, (of Boston,)

418 Rue St. Honore.

the monthly pay of the two regiments of colored soldiers from this State, the following report is of interest.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwords of Massachusetts.

The undersigned Committee appointed by your Excellency for the purpose of siding in recruiting colored regiments, beg leave to hepsteant, that in accordance with your instructions they took active measures during the past, beg leave to hepsteant, that in accordance with your instructions they took active measures during the past of the personally or by their agents made statements to the said soldiers as an inducement to called the side and 56th Massachusetts regiments.

In doing so, they personally or by their agents made statements to the said soldiers as an inducement to called that he faith of the General Government stood phonomer of the state pay, allowances, protection and treatment generally as edge soldiers were entitled to the benefit of the conditions which has occurred in the refusal of the Peymaster of the same pay and allowances which other soldiers receive. They pray you to continue your exertions to procure a reparation of this great figuration from the refusal of the Peymaster of the same pay and allowances which other soldiers receive. They pray you to continue your exertions to procure a reparation of this great figuration from the commonwealth has given of whom do, not receive. State sid, and in view of the inducement which the Commonwealth has given of the promises of the General Government, they pray you to urge the Legislature to appropriate sufficient the promises of the General Government, they pray you to urge the Legislature to appropriate sufficient the promises of the General Government, they pray you to use the Legislature to appropriate sufficient the promises of the General Government, they pray you to use the Legislature to appropriate sufficient the promises of the General Government, they pray you to under the condition of faith toward any part of the sufficient of th

army has had a most pernicious effect upon emlistments.

Signed)

S. (Signed)

W. A. WELLMAN,
J. M. FORBES,

W. A. WELLMAN,
J. M. FORBES,

W. A. RUSSELL,

GRO. WM. BOND,

S. C. THWING,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, G. HIGGINSON,

WM. SIDICOTT, JL. OAKES AMES,

SAMUEL G. WARD,

WM. F. WELD:

Union men in Tennessee promise to ritse 10,000

colored troops. Where is the Constitution, and where
are its compromises?

THE LIBERATOR.

Dearm or Hore B. C. CLARE. Hon. Benj. C. CLARE has a merchant of Boston. Mr. Clark has a highly bonorable record. At an early age embarking in the foreign commerce of the important rate between this port and the Island of Hayti, and was ever a true and devoted supporter of the government of that country in its efforts to improve the condition of the colored race. At various times when she prediminancy of the alare power in the councils of the government at Washington threatened the integrity of the struggling nationality of the Island, he interposed with his voice and his pen, and with favorable results. As a mark of appreciation of his services, he was aspointed Acting Haytien Consul at this port, a position he occupied at the time of his death. He was also a true friend to the sailor, and entered heartily into the various plant adopted to smelliorate his condition.

Originally, a firm supporter of the Whig party, he

cappean's commission in the Mass. 24th,) and expensed therally of his means to carry on the contest an relieve the necessities of her defenders.—Boston Traveller, Nov. 14th. edwards "Cylingling i

DEATH OF HENRY FITZ. The New York Tribane announces the death in that city; of Henry Fitz; the well known telescope maker. He was born in Newburpport in 1808, and produced his first reflecting telescope twenty-eight years ago. He made many importements in telescopes, and finally succeeded in constructing instruments of sixteen inches aperture. He made two of thirteen inches for the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and many others for observatories and individuals. When selred with his final lilness, he was about to go to Europe to select a glass for a twenty-four inch telescope. He leaves a number of large selescopes nearly complete.

Catheart was to go dong with them, and recive a commission in the robel army as a reward for his zer commission in the robel army as a reward for his zer commission in the robel army as a reward for his zer commission in the robel army as a reward for his zer commission in the robe of them, and that is in the my. There should be no distinction in color when are robe in the robe of the ro

this infernal business WAL.

"The salutary results from the emaceipation of last July, in these Islands, have met the most surguine expectations; the freedomen work with a well, wherever, and the first step will be to email the talest July, in these Islands, have met the most surguine expectations; the freedomen work with a well, wherever, the first step will be to email the province of the former owners of these staves are disc. The Richmond Empirer reports that of them to the former owners of these staves are disc. The Richmond Empirer reports that of them to the former owners of these staves are disc. The Richmond Empirer reports that of them to the former owners of these staves are disc. The Richmond Empirer reports that of them to the former owners of the star of the Coofederate soldiers, and treive of then discovered with them, that it is sham sympathy with our staveholders rebellion in the United States.

—Among the recently eman the testing of wanting instances to be metall to of malming of cyes, limb or person, the treath of malming of cyes, limb or person, the treath of read freatment from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their form their former mestres, such as is the legitimate from their form th

the Dutch subjects, who see merit in sham sympathy with our slaveholders' rebellion in the United States.

Among the recently emancipated, there are not wanting instances to be not with of mainting of eyes, limb or person, the result of cruel treatment from their former masters, such as is the legitimate prevince of slave masters everywhere, and such the result of accuracy, bell-begotten slavery.

Staymart is Kenythoux. The Nashville Union of the 2th slat, says — A very respectable slaveholder from Kentucky informs us that, within three weeks as in the southern counties of that State, and large numbers of then are running off. He says that over one incodered and fifty have excepted from one county, and the trouble is increasing. In spite of the sorround into the proposition of the slave-owners say that the proposition of the slave-owners say that slaves have depreciated greatly in value.

A triangle ground the slave owners and the trouble is increasing. In spite of the sorround spite is the surprise of the

(Md.) Shield.

27 Major General Gillmore has ordered that, in honor of some of the brave men who have fallen on Morris Island, during the present campaign, the following names shall be adopted for the works designation will be known as Fort Patham; that next to it; on Morris Island, as Bastery Chaffeld; Fort Wagner as Fort Strong; the new work near the south, end of Morris Island as Fort Shaw; that on Oyster Folir as Battery Parviance; and that on the North end of Folly, Island as Fort Green.

SLAVERY. Gov. Andy Johnson, in a recent speech at Nashville, alluded to the idea that slavery was necessary to the production of bottom. He said he had picked cotton in the cotton fields near Raleigh, North Carolina; and he could pick more cotton than any black boy in the field. It is only necessary to cut up Alabama and Mississippi into moderate sized farms,

The New Orleans Era saye, that "the rebels under command of Col. Scott made a dash on a negro church opposite Fort Adams, lass Sunday, and captured forty-nine men and thirty women. They let the women go, but the men were sent to Texas."

out the men were sent to Texas.

The Radicals have now a clear majority of cipiten hundred in the city of St. Louis, showing a gain, since the first Monday of April last, of thirty-three hundred todes; and this, it must be remembered, with out counting the vote of a single soldier in the fell when the soldier vote, not less than two thousand strong, is radical to a man.

rnen, the soldier vole, not less than two thousand strong, is radical to a man.

27. The Richmond Examiner reports the case of a slave woman, Emeline, brought before the Mayor's court charged with stealing a dress. The evidence in support of the charge of sheft was exceedingly weak. Emeline's mistress, Mrs. Halsted, was introduced to prove her good character, and she gave it, as her belief that "Jeff. Davis would as soon steal as Emeline would," whereupon His Honor, without further testimony, sent the girl up;

27. The fire which has raged so flerely the last two years has worked marvels of morals and political tehmaitry. It has developed the gold that lay at the heart of the stubborn democracy of Benjamin E Butler, and it has brought to the head the copper that lurked under the ductile republication of Richard H. Dans, the younger, of Massachusetts. Anti-Starry Standard.

dard.

As Mr. Beecher has done so good a work in England, why not send Mr. Phillips thither, to complete the business? He is the first of American orators, and he could lay down the Anti-Shavey law wastly to the satisfaction of our English 'friends.—Boston Transler.

Brigham Young says that the secession war is a "visitation from heaven upon the people became they killed the prophet of God, Joseph, Smith, Jr." Brigham la mistaken. The visitation is due to the people's neglect to read and to believe the articles that have appeared in the Boston Coarte. We have the Courier's word for this, and untely that journal ought to know all about the matter.—Ibid.

BUFFALO, N. X., Nov. 17. We learn from a geneman just from Toronto, that Hon. Joshus R. Gidings has been arrested in Montreal, and held to ball \$30,000, charged with kidnapping.

THE MOTHER OF THEODORE WINTHROP. This excellent woman died at Staten Island on Wednesday, the 28th of October, at the residence of her daughter, the property of the state of

Critago Fain. The Fair closed on the 7th inst, and has been visited by 40,000 people, and the receipts will be about \$60,000 people, and the receipts will be about \$60,000. Following this great fair at Chicago will be fairs at Milwankee, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincipnati, Galena 1917 Thinkshop and the control of the property of the control of the con

The Mobile Rey of a recent date declared that the negro is no lot of a recent date declared that the negro is no lot of an object of small talk in the South. The people and object of small talk in the

Ists.

The Cambridge (Md.) Little Little, Col. Birney had enlist use con any that on the in the State. Enlistments are Little colored soldiers creasing rapidity. The fact that gap colored soldiers count for the quota of Maryland, colored soldiers were white soldiers, removes the object as of they of the Marylanders to the enlistment of the marylanders to the enlistment of the marylanders to the enlistment of the colored soldiers.

HOST AL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

60, PLEADARY STREET. ent of a Special Hospital for Lying

ment, an essential element in the rescess of the treatment lies in the absence of all disturbing cases, mental and physical, foremost among which rank the varied entieties and excitements of a large general Houghts! the necessary publicity attaching to its wards, and the insertiable diversity of cares and interests there obtaining.

It is the aim of this institution,—exclusively for women,—to obvints these and other objections, hitherto made by petients against entering a general Hospital, and thus to do some than a general Hospital, possibly can towards lessening the present high rate of femals mortality.

The Directors and Trustees therefore appeal to all ber

by patients against entering a general standy can towards to do source than a general Hospital possibly can towards to do source than a general Hospital possibly can towards towards the present high rate of female mortality.

The Directors and Arastees therefore appeal to all bersevolunt persons for their sid in srecting a building expectably adapted for the purpose required. Their sails is made not upon women alone, who might seem more especially interested in the benefits to be conferred, but upon men, also, who cannot dany the claims upon them of mother, also, who cannot dany the claims upon them of mothers, also, who cannot desired to erect a large and costly edifice, or to expend money upon outside show, but merally of provide ands and smillent shelter for some fifty or one hundred beds, and to insure a purer and more favorable "hospital sir" than has usually been obtained. It is estimated that a building costing \$35,000 will be care these ends. As much more will be necessary to establish thirty-five free beds upon a permanent foundation.

Directors, 1 and 6 Mrs. Louise C. Bond, Miss Mary J. Ellis, and all Mrs. Locretts G. French, Miss Hannsh E. Stevenson, Miss Anna H. Clarke, James Pressan, Clarke, Mrs. Mary A. S. Palmer, Thomas Russell, 1997. Mrs. Caroline M. Seysrance, Samuel E. Sewall,
Mrs. Penelope R. Wabsch, James Tolman,
Mrs. Joanne L. Meriam, John H. Stephenson,
Dr. M. B. 74 First Stephenson.

The Committee appointed to procure funds for the 54th and 55th regiments appear to their friends for further aid. For well-known reasons, these soldiers have received no say; we are therefore frequently called upon to furnish

aid to their families. Our treasury needs to be replenished for this purpose. We also desire, that some suitable present may be given to the members of these regiments on Thanksgiving day.

Their courage and conduct entitle them to syrry mark of cateen; and reminding you of the blood so bravely shed at Fort Wayne, we sak for such aid as shall enable us to provide something for the comfort of these noble men, and for the support of their wives and children.

J. H. STEPHENSON,

Treasure for the Committee.

12 Arch street, Nov. 9, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those, who want an easy

"FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MONEY" book containing over fifty valuable secrets. Bent, post-cid, to any address on the receipt of 25 cepts. Address, P. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y.

Nov. 13.-31

BY ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE Three complete of the (London) ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE are for ale; application to be made to SAVORI MAY, 71, 721 ashington Street, Boston, Price, three dollars e he work covers a period of more than ten years, seeing

EF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACEN.—The invaluable Tract, by Mrs. Lydia Maria, Chira, smithed, "The Right Way the Safe Way," can be had at the Library officer whole-male or retail. Price—Se per hundred; ten cents, single. The name of the writer is a sufficient guaranty of the book,

F REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor, Clark, School Vicitor, would make a few additional engagements of fecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and reactional. He may be addressed at the Vicitor Office, 1308 Chemut street, Philadelphia. 3t.

ET WEYMOUTH .- PARKER PILLEBURY WILL ISO the Universalist church in Weymouth, on Sunday evening

GROVELAND. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN WITH 100 ture at the Congregational Church, Groveland, on Sunda afternoon next, the 22d, to commonee at the usual hour service. Subject... The Rebellion and the Black Man."

ames Freeman Clarke, Mr. Otto Dassel to Miss Assa oning, daughter of the late, Ellis Gray Loring, Esq.

### BOOKS FOR THE TIMES:

I. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By YENDELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$2.25; Trade litton; \$1.50; People's edition, \$1. IL HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss L. M. Alcott III. TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE . . Bio

IV. REDPATE'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

V. HENRY WARD BERCHER'S GREAT SPEECH IN ENGLAND. Price 15c. VI. THE BLACK MAN. By William Wells Brown.

Circulars containing criticisms of these publications cent to any address, free.

Any of these Books will be said by mail, postage paid, are receipt of prices.

Anti-Charcey Office, 221, Washington St., Boston.

#### GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE underraged begs leave to inform his friends and the public, thus, coming to ill bendlib, he has been being the control of the control of

: "M : dd H : d H A R D Y . offact her

DRESS MAXING ROOMS.

So to Other Place.
Out of Rear Street, Sections of ROSTOR.
Output and Edithers Str. 4

EMANCIPATION, 1863

brothren of the sun, from out this Nor

God recens those who, Castom's slaves, in social lies en twined,

Of good, what man can be, he may: when

en Gain, its basal rook of granite Right, uptere out deep mining Ease, the crater of hell's core.

VII. o safety stands for aye in ought except Inferno's close:

I sakes flood the sun and stars in every wind that

blows!

Ope, then, great friendly earth, and close these steachs mouths of hell!

So swallow up their place and trade who Christians so and sell!

If half a state of the state of the

and soil:

If half a nation's blood can seal th' accurred pit, 'tis well :

Above, around, then let there sound great Heaven's asure
bell!

BANAND STARR.

For the Liberator GATHERED, NOT SUNDERED.

The mind-lit home is darkened, now;
The silent rooms no more
Esho the manly steps of late,
The boyish bound of yore.
God's Angels in their dread disguise, Disease, Disaster, came— In heart-hushed tones of tender The few the many name.

Another home is radiant, now, voices fondly brea Names the wide world holds dear Forms glory clothes in no disguise, Beraphio go and come, Where the blest many for the few Prepare the soul-lit home. Boston, November, 1863.

following lines, now for the first time puntry, are by a young lady of Dublin, Ire this country, are all a your and highly estee daughter of a well-known and highly estee very coadjutor in that city,—and show the pathy, in the cause of American freedom, some hearts in the Old World-1

John Brown's body lies mould'ring in the grave, It lies amidst the mountains of the Adirondach A grey rook looms above it, and the sighing grass But his soul is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah ! He lives for ever, though on earth his race! Grove, glory, hallelujah ! His som is marching on.

They could not chain his spirit, — jay him below the They freed him from a prison here — mount in

high ; bigh ; below this body, yet I shall behold u Was his soul's exulting cry.

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

He lives for ever, though
Glory, glory, hallelujah!

His soul is marching on.

III.
The torch by him left smould ring shall give light in other hands;
IIIs voice, which now is sitent, shall be school o'er an

Till slavery has ceased to be, and freedom in all lands Shall reign for evermore.

il reign for evermore.
Glory, giory, hallstnigh i
He lives for ever, though on earth his race

He falled, yet as a vivier we will even our here brev Bresseth Jebovah's banner was his duty nobly done, And we Stieve not that his body lies mould'ring in grave,

grave,
r his soul is marching onGlony, glory, hallelajah !
He lives for ever, though
Glony, glory, hallelajah !
His med is marching on-

THREE GREAT VIOTORIES.

Ten thousand sinin in each battle, not a man lost on our cide. The sisin all buried in the box where they fell. Hu manity and freedom triumphant.

alty and freedom triumpnan.

Hore rest many thousands of Copperbends' hopes,
All slain by the ballets of ballot-box votes;
Great saving in public expenses for ropes,
Disarming insurprate that can agree threats.
In peace may they sleep till after election,
Then none will be guilty of their resurrection.

JEFF, DAYIN' CERF MOUREM

COLUMNS.

The secon expected from Segment & Co. Has blasted the hopes of our languishing for; Ills friend and segmenter norms the big water. Withholds his experien norms the big water. Withholds his experient norms the big water. Withholds his experient norms the big water. Withholds his experient norms the below serve, young in the high station he's equal to Bey His people are fiscing to an for their life. The recover from famines their children and wires; And still to complete the traitop-densities. All still the experienting of the their dose, most His that is expressibling—a seen and his holds lib—All five defeats may. If most marries and it; Then people and ty-freedom will have at the said And five defeats may. If most marries and it; Then people and ty-freedom will have at the said And five defeats may. If most marries and it; I have people and ty-freedom will have at the said And five defeats may. If most marries and it; I have people and the freedom will have at the said And fiveness of the freedom will have at the said And fiveness of the freedom will have at the said has the proof in charactering us has to predain.

The Tiberator.

CHAPTER VIL

ey do."
"Da's de fact truth," said Ben, looking about cau
lously; and catching a glimpse of Lelia, with a fright
ned look he hurried away.

Lelia was surprised at the coincidence, when at th
reakfast table Mr. Nelson said, addressing her,—

reakfast table Mr. Nelson said, addressing her,—
"What do you think my hands are to have for din

"What are they 1" she answered, coloring.
"Pork and cabbages! Don't you think I feed my

to her recent bereavement lest they should open afresh the fountain of grief, and filling up each day with walks, rides, company, visiting and music-ofter of a moonlit evening setting sail on the smooth stream

the rude melodious refrains of the sante carsone, the night seemed more joyous than the day. It was to her as if she had suddenly been transported to fairy land, and, save the pensive drooping of her long-fring-ed eye-lashes, and a gentle sadness that would fail her in the gayest hour, scarcely a trace of the past affliction could be detected by her friends.

oft-repeated declaration that he should here! harry had come to be received among his gentleman ac-quaintances as a truism. Though ever gallant in his

the cause.

"Come, Lelia," said Mr. Nelson, on the morning of which we were speaking, "I have planned a ride and I want you to accompany me. Run, and get you 'riding-hat. But, stop! let's see—what horse will you have been supported by the see.

PLANTATION PICTURES.

"Well, shall we go home and get a gentler "Oh, no! I don't think I shall have any m ble with Black Hawk; he seems kind, and

The rosa my mow to a belt of sah, beeches, birches now they came to a belt of sah, beeches, birches and elms, and then their way wound through and elms, and then their way wound through propie well 1"

The incident depressed her, but she thought too well of Mr. Nelson to admit to herself that all she heard the servants say was true; yet the affair cost her some reflection.

Some weeks had

discerned the dwellings of the planters.

It was still early, the morning invigorating in its
freshness; and the riders relieved of anxiety, and exhilarated by the exercise, paced off the pleasant circuit of the plantation in lively discourse.

"I admire Black Hawk," said Lelia.

"Then you've forgiven him his freak!"

"O, yes indeed! the horseought not to be blamed,

"Black Hawk has certainty a magnanimons rider,
said Mr. Nelson, gallantly, "one whom he should b
proud to carry,"

"I am glad you think so," lightly said Lelia.
"May I ask why you are glad?"
"O, I scarcely know," she replied, smiling, "I suptose I must plead guilty to a love of approbation."
"Is that all?" said Mr. Nelson, in a tone tremulous

raze of Mr. Nelson. Had it been any other than he the would have needed no interpreter to explain the depths of tenderness that beamed on her. As it was

by the shaft of the archer, he thought himself the most disinterested of mortals, while by day he busted him-self in atrewing flowers in the path of his lovely pro-tege, and by night dreamed over the events of the day-Of course, in this condition of things his manner, though affectionate, was deferential; and while Le-lia and Miss Forsythe were both charmed with his courtiliness and grateful for his presence, and wonder-ed at the exhaustless resources he displayed in pro-viding for their happiness, neither of them suspected the cause. will be unmanageable—I can take care of him. And soothing the frightened beast with caresaes, he soon became calm. Then, guiding him slowly about, she coaxed him to attempt the descent. Profife his free feet firmly in the loase sand, with its haunches widespread, the intelligent creature sid carefully to the ground; Lelia safely retaining he place in the saddle. It was a marrellous thing for horse and rider; and Mr. Nelson not daring to lift a siger; stood spell-bound. At its happy issue, he was altost beside himself with

"Oh! anything," replied she, "only give me a safe saddle and bridle."

the stable to."

The stable to it pound of flesh off de horses, "exclaimer and the stable to."

The stable to it pound of flesh off de horses, "exclaimer and the stable to."

The stable to.

The stable

"He, he! hi, hi!" laughed Jehu, at this farce.
"What mass him say to dot?"

"He say, Git out, you pup! He say, I'll have you whipped within an inch of yer life, an' saunt off to the 'barran plantation!"

"He, he! can't do it," said Jehu. "I git up 'fore mornin', and ride off Black Hawk outlirely; an' dat would be de las' of Jehu in dees yers parts "-and jumping on to Black Hawk, and leading Red Jackt, both horses dashed up to the house at the top of their speed.

No lady had ridden Black Hawk for some time; and he was not quite ready for Lelia to mount him, until he was not quite ready for Lelia to mount him, until he was not quite ready for Lelia to mount him, until he was not quite ready for Lelia to mount him, until he was not quite ready for Lelia to mount him, until he felt a little sequented. John had excited him, and

ing demise, which, it was evident, he reg near at hand. She was filled with astonial

LIGHT INCREASING.

Whatever may have been the theological results of Rev. Charles Beecher's ministry in the church at Georgetown, its intellectual results are highly credit able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him. Both his church and congregation have able to him dipleted to the honds of tradition and custom which the leaders of Orthodox Congregationalism are constantly striving to bind tighter upon them, such as, I fear, could scarcely be paralleled among the bodies called Orthodox Congregational in New England. This intelligence and independence may fairly be ascribed to the influence of Mr. Beecher; either to his direct instruction in regard to ecclesiancial matters, or to his influence in fostering independence of thought. I refer to these two facts, namely—the vote of the church to these two facts, namely—the vote of the church had thrown its influence on the side of his opponents by acceptance of the resignation which he had magnant-measty offered.

The books which define the meaning and scope of Congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portions of the subject of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portions of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portions of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portion of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portion of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders in the Orthodox portion of the congregationslism (axcept those written within a few years by crafty leaders). He had not meaning and a

THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION OF AMER-

for a timeson of this said.

And the war for the extension of liberal ideas.

The principles of the South are opposed, not only
to the Christian civilization of the age, but to all the

The war has emancipated the people not from sia

streamous exection.

The great truth which illuminates the dark passages of history is the moral unity of the human race. We know that there is for mankind a steady progress to good. We see nothing of a blind, cruel and releaties fate, but much of a beneficent Providence. Let us hold fast to these two things—the duty of love, in religion:—the equality of men, in politics. These are an impregnable foundation for government.

BRIEF WORDS ON PRESENT INTERISIR

Will the men of the North respond

Here I am reminded of the conservatism of thonest President. Let us be thankful that it us mont's proclamation came forth is Missouri the state of public feeling and the popula man, that papers like the New York Heral ton Post rather applauded. But Preside red, modified, superseded, and Co

tampered, monned, supersected, and topperheading without stopping to thisself him, took course.

When Heinter issued his order to protect toleral troops; I predicted that he would soon be "relievel," and it was so." At length, after many marker as enalayements, the Government creeps on to the man round, essentially.

The President seems sincerely to believe then

some good in a little conservatism. He does not here it is always folly and white-rot. Then he has about shrewdees nor as truck principle as hissel. By "some persuston," he removes a radical ma, which his holds to a conservative one with blood-longity, tience, or against intense and waighty pleasing. I hope the name of General Mitchell, a girisa mi now glorified man, does not haunt Washigan. Could the Commander-in-Chief, the President is in duced to place General Fremont, the only me a whom Jackson and Lee were ever airaid, at the last the army of the Potomac, should Meade continue to do nothing a while longer?

oh ready to enlist. Seventy-five the nen received more formally or coldly when a country ing in the Southern army but its official hashisen and hardness of heart. Bonaparte made Major Gen-rals out of privates. We have not the distribution

in cattle-cars, (the officers in passes and the trains, crowded with men, sick with dysentery, ran day and night! Where rathe country's gratitude !—where the angel ministra

more sour apples, and less pickies; more own and less wine; papers in the place of jellies, and whe meel instead of cakes and pies. Your Exclusive O President Lincoln, we would have become, never before, in perfect fulness, a just, energic, a seeing, presiding, leading, hastening, presiding, leading, hastening, property in the property of the place of property of the place of Orange, (Mass.) Nov. 5, 1863.

STONIFICANT. I cut the following from a rile paper, (Southbridge Journal,) and it is so traifed apposite that I wish to see it where trail losh is home—in the Liberator. How much longer had we pay some sort of weak deference to slaveholder.

O, how dull and soults. O, how dull and really contemptible does of ppear when brought to any scarching test!

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER W OULD inform the public that she has removal:

No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she wift attend to all diseases of the Bill.
She is sure to ours in nine cases out of ten, as he is sure for many years made the hair her steely and is sure her none to exceed the formany years made the hair her steely and is sure her none to exceed her in producing a way growth of his made from the roots and herbes of the growth and for the roots and herbes of the growth. She Champoon with a bark which a larger with the country, and which is highly beneficial to the lair few uning greys.

using the Restorative, and will prevent us-turning grey.

The also has another for restoring gry hair to its user-ral color in nearly sease. She is not strait to spake the Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the strain of the world, as they are used customers which to Europe with them, energy is lattice or the strain of the strain of the strain of the strain abroad like them.

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