F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGEN

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

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

I. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863. WHOLE NO. 1715.

DON. PRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE FREEDMEN.

this and years the Nonthern abolitionists, ern and by agents, have been helding out or wretches the glittering temptations of print. Since the war began, the country gings from end to end with efforts to in-colored people to run away from their embrace the offers of the abolitionists to been to induce the negroes to abandom with embrace and "excepe" to the con-They are perishing by thousands, literally of from the face of the earth, and ever concertain when their souls at length leave lies. It is verily a subject for charity. Let meant '10 of the Morthern conservative open to these poor victims of radical follycedees. Think of them. It is hard to be and long for freedom; but how much harder, and long for slavery or death, as do these, and long for slavery or death, as do these when the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state o at worth while to shrink from any of these we cannot say. "Let these negroes perish," can we say, "Let the abolitionists take care." An abolitionist is wholly reckless of the of a negro after be gets him away from ster. It is not the good of the negro that the boist sets, it is the injury of the slave-owners be could deprive all slave-owners of slaves, risk of the starvation of the entire race of

JUBILEE OF THE ABOLITIONISTS-WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

not hesitate at the course, but p -Journal of Commerce, Dec. 3.

THEY HAVE AGOOMPLIBHED, ming the past week, the abolitionists have been ing a sort of jubilee at Philadelphia. Accordal accounts, they have had a pretty good time. The abolition press has feligitated them, and have felicitated themselves, upon the great success have achieved. The Tribune claims for them they have accomplished, and the great success have achieved. The Tribune claims for them they elected President Lincoln in 1800, and that "posterity will do them justice." Contains usual habit, the Tribune is altogether too. The abolitionists have accomplished a good.

the posterity.

1850 the American abolitionists, pure and sim1850 the American abolitionists, pure and sim1850 the American abolitionists, pure and sim1850 the American abolitionists, pure and per18 1840, when they ran Mr. Birney for Pres1841, with the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, with the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, with the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, but the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, but the same candidate, they polled sixty1844, with the

will also refrain from estimating the millions and billions of dollars which the new impeded industry of this country would have preduced had not the abolitomete cauced this wa. We wish to confine ourselves to facts and figures of midsputable authenticity. And what do these facts and figures show? Estimating the white population of the United States in 1850 at twenty ax millions—and this is within a few bundreds of the official figures—we find that the abolitionists have been instrumental in causing the death of one man out of every five dundred and sixty people, and the crippling or otherwise disabling of one man out of every fifty-two people. Also, that the abolitionists have caused the death of one man out of every fifty-two people. Also, that the abolitionists have caused the destruction of property valued at six hundred millions of dollars, and a war expenditure of about for

It is very evident, however, that the loss of life and limbs and monoy, during this war, should not be so equally divided among our one hundred thousand fanatics. Individual abolitionists have been more or less guilty, according to their opportunities and their influence. Garrison, for example, should have more than one dead man, four wounded and crippeld men, and fifty-six thousand dollars worth of destroyed property set down to his account. Wendell Phillips is in the same case. Greeley has probably caused the death of at least a thousand men, and the remainder of the injury, which he has indicted upon the nation and upon humanity must be increased in proportion. The same remark will apply to Beecher, Cheever, Tilton, and such prominent abolitionists. Summer, Wilson, Chandler and other abolition politicians have even a larger share for which to answer. This sad account will certainly have to be settled some day—not in this world, perhaps, but certainly in the next. Then, if the abolitionists can find any food for gladness in these facts, it will be when they enter Hades, and discover that the worst fiends receive them with respect, and that Satan, Mephistopheles, Beelzebab, Moloch and the other devils vacate their thrones to offer the new comers all the insignia of pro-eminence in evil. The jubile in Philadelphia will be nothing in comparison to this grand satanic reception.—New York Heradd, Dec. 7.

Selections.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY AT PHILADELPHIA.

years ago to-day, a few men met in Phila-o form the American Anti-Slavery Society, vention was not only small in numbers, but exceptions its members were unknown be own neighborhoods. The most conspic

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 23d, 1863.

a you hating despotues a ght of proposing, a separation. his is the difficulty. Explain that—remove that id there is not a man who loves freedom in the who will not hail you as a brother.

Very cordially yours,

J. C. VAUGHAN.

M. F. CONWAY.

My DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 23d inst., and have read it with no little interest. I know how thoroughly you comprehend the principles involved in our great national struggle, and how devoted your life has been to the cause of freedom, and I southern Y. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Nov. 27th, 1863.

The plane arrays denote against book by the college of the control of the control

orderred a different one, I should have remained ontent with this, in view of its ultimate results. Thanking you for the 'friendly candor of your omnunication, to which it has given me no little leasure to respond, I remain most truly. Your friend and obedient servant,

To J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq.

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his vital matter of left to target to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without danger of harm. It will save lador and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject?

This question is beach with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too scon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action; but remain inscrive apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A, and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assigned in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more assety left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document: as to avoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with eights restored.

terms certain classes will be pardoned with eights restored.
It is not said that other classes or other terms will never be included. Saying that reconstruction will be eccepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements by State action for emancipation is several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation are matters of profound gratilations, and while I do not repeat in detail what I have been stoffer as earnestly urged upon this subset, may general views remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cases, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them.

Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and nary, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and so well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also recognize the gallant men from commander to sentinel who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated. nlarged and perpetuated.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

The following proclamation is appended to the PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and, whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal. States governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of trosson against the United States; and, whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enasted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon conditions and terms therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and, whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and, whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them and each of them, with restoration of lall rights of property except of slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties have intervened, and upon the condition that every such porson shall take and subscribe an oath, and maintain said oath inviolable, and which oath, and maintain said oath inviolable, and which oath, and hall be of the tenor and effect following, to with Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the Unit-

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. Lido solemnly awear, althorance.

Lido solemnly awear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth fathfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will like manner abile by and faithfully support all said for modified, or held void by Congress or by declair of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like man ner abide by and faithfully support all proclamation of the President, made during the existing rebellion that in the proclamation of the President, made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as no modified or declared void by the Supreme Court So help me God.

EXCEPTIONS FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE AMNEST The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the scalled Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so called Confederate government, above the reak of colonel in the army or itement, above the reak of colonel in the army or itemenant in the navy, and all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, other was than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States secrices as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained.

wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason, it may be proper to fur-ther say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to easts constitu-tionally rests exclusively with the respective house, and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the National authority has been suspended; and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the National and loyal State governments may be established within said States, or any of them.

And while the mode presented is the best the ge-

may be established within said States, or any of them.

And while the mode presented is the best the executive can suggest with his presont impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the statesticity.

pendence of the United States of America th eighty-eighth. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, (signed) WM. H. SEWARD, Sec retary of State.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

THE DECADE CELEBRATION.

THE DECADE GELEBRATION.

We had high and pleasurable subcipations of this Celebration at Philadelphia, on the 3d and 4th inst, but they we've exceeded by what we saw and beard on the occasion. The attendance was large through the spacious Concert. Hall being closely packed,—and all apparently animated by the same liberty-loving spirit. We felt awed in the presence of so multiple in such an interchange of heartfelt feeling and sentiment. And what a change in the ruling spirit of philadelphia on the subject of slavery,—contrasting 1833, the year of the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with 1863! It was neither an empty compilment nor an invidious assertion of Serban May, Jr., Sameel D. Moore, and of the philadelphia the palm of being, at the present time, the most anti-slavery city in the country. Minder Turk, and the contrasting the most anti-slavery city in the country. Minder Turk, and the contrasting the most anti-slavery city in the country. Minder Turk, and the contrasting the most anti-slavery city in the country. Minder Turk, and the contrasting the most anti-slavery city in the country. Minder Turk, and the contrasting the con bearing powerfully upon the great Issue between Freedom and Slavery.

A large portion of our second and third pages is

A large portion of our second and third pages is devoted to the proceedings of the celebration; but, to complete them, we shall be obliged to largely occupy two more numbers of the Liberator, in consequence of the numerous interesting letters received from prominent friends of the anti-slavery cause, who were unable to be present. Among those were one from Hon. M. F. Conway, of Kansas; one from Hon. George W. Julian; and one from John Jay, Esq., of New York. When the letter of John G. Whittier was read, an When the letter of John G. Whittier was read, an electric burst of applause followed the noble avowal—
"I am not insensible to literary reputation; I love, perhaps too well, the praise and good will of my fellow-men; but I set a higher value on my name as appended to the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1838, than

pended to the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1833, than on the title-page of any book." That is a sentence deserving to be recorded in letters of gold.

It appears by the letter on our last page from our early friend and coadjutor, Ozsor S. Muraar, that he was not at all satisfied with the meetings or their arrangements. He entirely misjudges, however. that he was not as a statement their arrangements. He entirely misjudges, however, in supposing there was any wish or design to treat him unfairly, especially on account either of his resolutions (forty-five in number!) or his theological opinions. His imputations and insinuations are very unjust.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

RUTH'S SACRIFICE; of, Life on the Rappahannock. By Mrs. Emily C. Pearson. Boston: Charles H. Pearson, 67 Cornhill, and Graves and Young, 24 Cornhill.

By all anti-slavery persons, and especially by the multitude whom the events of the war are compelling to look, for the first time, into the condition of Southern society and the daily, workings of the slave system, this volume, composed of letters written at the South, fail of graphic delineations and grave and amusing incidents, will be perused with lively interest. The accomplished author says—"We have let our men and women, whether white or black, richwilte or poor-white, do their own talking. We took some pains, during our residence in Virginia, as our voluminous note-books attest, to secure accuracy in the nondescript vernacular of the cabin and the hut. The "poor whites" are not an accident of the slave gut. [See advertisement in another column.] The story now publishing from week to week in the Lib-crator, by Mrs. Pearson, entitled "Plantation Pic-tures," wil, when completed, make a highly merito-rious and interesting volume.

ART AND ARTLESSNESS. By Mrs. Madeline Author of "Minnie and her Pets," Little Agnes,
"Tim the Scissors-Grinder," &c. Boston: Lee &
Shepard, 1864.

This is a gift-book for the season, in which th sessing the interest of a novel, conveys a salutar moral admonition to those who are young, beautiful thoughtless, or beadstrong. Appended to it is a story smittled "Tima Lyan Baing, a Tale of Beal Life.

THE LIBERATOR.

THIRD DECADE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE AMERICA.

et the completion of its Third Decade, at Concert
Hall, in Philadelphia, December 8d and 4th, 1883,
commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Hall was decorated with the beautiful banner
of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, or
which were inscribed appropriate motions from the
writings of Whittier, W. H. Burleigh and others. In
the rear of the platform, the American flag, now a
length the symbol of Liberty, hung in beautiful re-

the country, we have a country with the country with the country and hopefulness.

Among those who were present all or a portion of the time were the following persons:

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, James Mott, James McCrummell, Leservita Mott, Margaretta Forten, Thomas Garrett, Euseblus Barnard, Rachel Garrett, Sarah M. Barnard, Thomas Whitson, Alice Jackson, Frederick Frothingham Dr. Bartholomer Fussell, J. Longshore, Martha Whitson, Longshore, Longshore

Frederick Frothinghan
J. Longshore.
J. Longshore.
J. Longshore.
J. Lenry Wate Beecher,
Hon. Heary Wilson,
John T. S. Smith,
Wm. H. Love,
John Jollife, Esq.,
Ann Rebecca Bramhal,
Col. Wagner,
Col. Friblee,
Wm. S. Pierce, Esq.,
Wm. B. Thomas, Esq.,
Passmore Williamson,
George A. Coffee, Esq.,
Grace Greenwood,
Andrew T. Foss,
Edwin H. Coates,
George Sunter, Misses Newbold,
Frances D. Gage,
Wmr. S. Bailey,
Mary L. Cox,
Jacob Paxson,
Eliza W. Osborne,
Thomas McClintock,
Mary Ann McClintock,
Maria Agnew,
Mary Richards,
Aaron M. Powell,
Eliss H. Corton,
Tho. and Mary Ligh
Thomas Hambleton,
Charles Hambleton,
Charles Hambleton,
Charles Hambleton,
Charles Hambleton,
Charles Hambleton, John T. Sargent, Mary Ann W. Jo

Thomas Hambleton, Charles Hambleton, Charles Hambleton, Charles Hambleton, Elias Xarault, Hudah Justice, Cyrus Pierce & daught Charles Pierce, David A. Morey, Esther Hayes, Agnes Crane, Mart W. Cook, B. W. Cushman, Bachel H. Jones.

B. W. Coshman,
Rachel H. Jones,
Elizabeth W. Phillips,
James and Mary Truma
Sarah T. Child,
Anna Brown, (daughter)
Capt. John Brown),
Wm. and Mercy Lloyd,
J. Williams Thorne,
Isasa Mendenhall,
Dr. Joseph Gibbons,
Thomas Borton,
Maria J. Dennett,
Rachel Eastburn,
Rachel E. Shaw,
Rachel Wilson,
R. I. Sellers,
M. Lowis,
Eliza Agnew, wendell P. Garrrison Anna E. Dickinson, Daniel Neall, Erasmus D. Hudson, Joseph Hood, Samuel Sall Eliza Agnew, Joseph Lewis, Jr., M. A. Evans,

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM

BELOVED FRIENDS AND COADJUTORS:—This is Third Decade since the formation of the Ameri Anti-Slavery Society in this city. It will, is all probability, be the last one that we shall hold; for who now believes that slavery is to continue ten years

States service as soldiers, seames, or in any other capacity.

Itan for The REGRANIZATION OF STATES.

And T do further proclaim, declare and make knows, that whenever, in any of the States of Pakansas, Texas, Louisians, Missiegipi, Transeec, Alabams, Gloriga, Florida, General of Pakansas, Texas, Louisians, Missiegipi, Transeec, Alabams, Gloriga, Florida, Genome not less than the Alabams, Gloriga, Florida, Genome not less than the Alabams, Glorida, States of the Versical Control one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the cast however, the whole glorida one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State, satisful simulation of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State, satisful simulation of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State, satisful simulation of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State, satisful simulation of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State, satisful simulation of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken the State satisful sixty and the State satisful sixty and the State satisful sixty and the State satisful sixty of the State satisful satisful sixty of the State satisful satisful

here could be gratified, it would be the largest edge ever convened in the city of Philadelphia. THE PRESE

The Parsiders—the best ever a root does the aigners of the Declaration of Sentiments, a name known and honored throughout the civilized world, the poet of America, Jour, G. Wattrian, (appleuse,) who has done so much by his writings as a poet in aid of our glorious movement, that I have no words to exov sense of the value of his services. There are are few living who have done so much to operate upon the public mind, and conscience, and heart of our country for the abolition of slavery, as Jone Grans.

are overlooked in the heartiest recognition of the brotherhood of man.

I must not close this letter without confessing that I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Divine Providence which, in a great measure through thy Instrumentality, turned me so early away from what Roger Williams calls "the world's great trinity, pleasure, profit and honor," to take side with the poor and oppressed. I am not insensible to literary, reputation. I love, perhaps too well, the praise and good-will of my fellow-men; but I set a higher value on my name as appended to the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1883, than on the title-page of any book. "Looking over a life marked by many errors and short-comings, I rejoice that I have been able to maintain the pledge of that signature: and that, in the long intervening

Let me, through thee, extend a warm greeting to the friends, whether of our own or the new generation, who may assemble on the occasion of commemoration. There is work yet to be done which will take he best efforts of us all. For thyself, I need not say that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the loss that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the love and esteem of early boyhood have loss that the l

per sparce to winees, sciore in removal, the start of termination of slavery from our country, and to join in the song of jubilize.

PORTLAND, NOV. 28d, 1863.

My Ewen Dear Friend. We want the start of the light of November. You do me but justice in believing that I entertain the same yiews as A ever did in regard to that dreadful curse, the system of Southers eleventy and the same yiews as A ever did in regard to that dreadful curse, the system of Southers eleventy and been practiced in the great Southers section of our condry, and which we are combatting in the present war. That system, in my judgment, most entirely embodies the crueity of Moloch, the breastly of Belial, and the avarice of Mammon; and while, with you and others, I entertain the same views as to its enormity, I entertain the same views as to its enormity, I entertain the hope, and I believe. I may now say the expectation, that God is about to bring this dreadful enormity—as in which, ext to the crueifixino of the Savior, I estrem the most, heinous ever committed by any of the human race,—to a speedy and final end.

I might almost say that I regret that the infirmity of eighty years pigitings on earth has made me unshie to attend the coming meeting of the Anti-Slavery. Society, but I am almost totally blind, and it might well be supposed that, trembling upon the axtreme range of four score years, I perceive myself that the powers and faculties of my mind, such as they were have as failed as to render use incessable of doing any more for the benefit of the cause which you have so biy advocated—that of the total abolition of aisvery I and not probably live to see the total destruction of this secured system, but feel assured that it must soon take places and that I now see these slimpess of its approaching end, which enable me with confidence to say. "Lord, now letter than thy servant departs in peace, for mine rych have seen of thy partylion," the sloot of the people of God and the recursing happease of its approaching end, which enable me with

Ancricus Anti-Slavey Society, once the distinguished merchant-philinthropist of the city of New York. Antriuut Tarxar; the hesefactor to whom I owe my liberation from the Beldimore prison in 1830; and but for whose interposition at that time, in all probability of the should have infit that prison, except to be carried out to be buried. I think it is some kyarsty years since I had the pleasure of looking him in the face in the pleasure of looking him in the face in the constitution—Is an act proceeding directly from the station to be present as this commemorative meeting senswing my expression of gratitude for all his kindeness to me personally, and my admiration for all he had done in the cause of the oppressed; and I was lightly to the city of the cereive the letter in reply.

The letter was read, as follows, by Wendell Phillips Garrison, one of the Secretaries—

We. LLOYD (LABINON—Deer Sig.—Ever vertain of the 12th lant. During the years that have intervened since we last that I have not words to stronged in the state of the signers of the Declaration of the place of the signers of the Declaration of the place of the signers of the Declaration of the place of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, a mame known and honored throughout the divisited world, the poet of America, Jour, G. Waitrius, a mame known and honored throughout the divisited world, the poet of America, Jour, G. Waitrius, a mame known and honored throughout the divisited world, the poet of America, Jour, G. Waitrius, a mame known and honored throughout the divisited world, the poet of America, Jour, G. Waitrius, a mame known and honored throughout the divisition of the signature of the place of the same of the presence of the story of the place of the same of the presence of the story of the signature of the place of the same of the place

WEST NEWTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

BRIOVED FRIENDS.—The letter of your Committee invites us to be present, either in person or by leter, to celebrate with you our third Decade. In place of ourselves, we send a few words of earnest greeting,

tend the commemoration of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at Philadelphia. It is with the deepest regret that am compelled, by the feeble state of my health, to give up all hope of meeting thee and my other of and dear friends on an occasion of so much interest. How much it costs me to acquieece in the hard necessity, they was fellered will tell the better than any words of mine.

I look back over thirty years, and call to mind all the circumstances of my journey. to Philadelphia, in company with thyself and the excellent Dr. Thurston, of Maine, even then, as we thought, an old man, but still living, and true as ever to the good cause. I recall the early grey morning when, with Samuel J. May, our colleague on the Comwittee to prepare a Declaration of Sentiments for the Convention, I climbed to the small "upper chamber" of a colored friend to hear thee read the first draft of a paper which will live as long as our national history. I see the mobers of the Convention, all minded to the small "upper chamber" of a colored friend to hear thee read the first draft of a paper which will live as long as our national history. I see the melority rise one by one, and solemnly affilt their many faltered and turned back, but I believe the majority still live to rejoice over the great triumph of truth and manhood thirty years ago.

This word of the convention of the pastis to gird ourselves, we send a few words of earnest the first draft of a paper which will be a still the convention of the pastis to gird ourselves, and the fature of the convention of the convention of the pastis to gird ourselves, we send a few words of a sore word. The crisis that the word is that the circumstances of my journey. The crisis that the word is of the repossibilities of the convention of the pastis to gird ourselves, we send a few words of the pastis to gird ourselves, we send a few words of the pastis to gird ourselves, we send a few words of a sore word. The first draft of a paper which will be a super the words of the pastis to the conv

free grass blade, or tether the timest rootlet in the soil.

Hitherto, Slavery's intense vitality has pervaded its whole body; all these life-forces the reheliton has absorbed into itself. From all the extremities, they have reahed to their centre. True blows struck there deal death to elavery, and to all its dragon-brood—arisin the structure of the structure of the privilege and peropaire, all legalized oppression of the weak by the strong, with whatever obstructs privilege and peropaire, all legalized oppression of the weak by the strong, with whatever obstructs in Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, For this, all oppressed peoples now turn their ergs littler wards.

Who that lates slavery, and has clear eye-sight, does not see that the work of Abolitionists, for this hour, with prayer and pen, with voice and trumpetblast, with men and money, with all weapons, by all means, in all ways, and with the whole soul, is to strike down this rebellion? It totter now, and slavery totters with it. See how it is struck down in the District of Columbia, Western Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and in the Cherokee and Ohoctaw Rations! See how in Louisiana, Norther Mississipis, and Northern Alabams, it reels to day.!]

O then, God grant, us large vision to see, and high

Northern Mississippi, and Northern Alabams, 11 results of ay!

O then, God grant, us large vision to see, and high vision to do; help us to lay saide every weight—the chronic queries and criticisms, the non-essential life, and but that throng the hour—the multiform side is suce that so easily beset; and, in His strength, uplift ourselves slogether, to gird now the Nation's arm, that it may bring down the final blow!

In hope, confidence, deep gratitude, and solemn exultation, faithfully, your fellow-servants, with the strength of the confidence o

THE PRESIDENT-The next letter is from our es med and gifted friend, O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of the city of New York:

that the love and esteem of early boyhood have lost nothing by the test of time; and JOHN G. WHITTIER.

W. LLOTO GARRISON, President A. A. S. Society.

The reading of the above letter was interrupted by the arrival of a delegation of colored soldiers from Camp William Penn, who, as they advanced to the platform, were greeted by a general outburst of appliance.

The President—The next letter is from a very near, and dear, and revered friend, Hon. Samuel Fressenden, who is one of the leading Sensators and appliance, considering the William Penn, who, of course, advanced to the United States. He is now, of course, advanced in years; and, having nearly lost his cyceight; is compelled to use an ammensum is norder to have his sentiments, recorded. Among a bost of friends and conditions, I hardly know of one whom I esteem and two preserves mere than I do Samuel Fressenden, of Maine. The circumstances in which I became acquainted with him are to me peculiarly touching, as they are certainly enduring in my recollection. I trust he will be spared to witness, before his removal, the utter extermination of slavery from our country, and to join in the song of jublice.

in long memory.
You know, dear Mr. Garrison, that I shall be with you at any rate, even though my presence bodily may be here. You know that I am always with you in your work and in your prayer. You know that I am ever gratefully yours.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

your work and in your prayer. You know that I am ever gratefully yours.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

The Panarpawr.—Here is a letter from Hon. Owen Lovacov, who expresses the hope of being with us today. What Mr. Lovejoy has done, in his place in the United States House of Representatives, for a number of years—how he has had to perit his life from session to session, in the midst of slaveholding wrath and violence—and with what a lion-hearted spirit he has triumphantly met the proud oligarchy of the South, represented in that body, you all know.

triumphantly met the proud oligarchy of the Soull, represented in that body, you all know.

PRINCETON, NOV. 22, 1863.

MT DEAN SIR; * * * Thave some leps of being able to be precent at your meeting. In the event of my not being able to attend, will young the event of my not being able to attend, will young the event of my not being able to attend, will young the event of my not being able to attend, will young the event of my not being able to attend to the control of the control o

the Constitution. I have neare him freedom sales the Constitution. I have neare him a doubt that a bench of homest judges would liberate a stars it on court. I think that was the chief motive for the atrocious Dred Boott decision. The slaveholds not confront his slave in that tribunal, it is set due not confront his slave in that tribunal, it is set due half decently constituted. I shall therefore we had you in splitt, if not in person. I bestuly lid you go be not not confront his slave in that tribunal for the property of the person of the study of the

Tan Presspent The next letter is a

whom we all delight to honor for his invainable and long-continued services in hehalf of the opposed in the Congress of the United States, and out of the body—I mean the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINES, of Oth. (Applanes.)

JEFFERSON, Nov. 20, 1804.

Mr. DEAR GARRION: I would most glady using with the friends of freedom in commontaing the turn of our government to the doctrines on which is was founded. For half a century, the powers which had been ordained to secure liberty were presented to be enabled.

don-that they neither encouraged one, no confessed the other.

Within the last two years, our people have putled themselves from shavery and the slave rande in the brieflest from shavery and the slave rande in the freshold. President's Proclamation of Emancipation has regulated the finatiunion in ten sovereign States, while tour 'other's alwayer' lingers only in name. White their time; three million of degraded brothen largicest lengthly elevated to the enloy ment of those right which the Creator bestowed upon them. There is self-may well rejoice; and sill good men will hast God, take courage, and re-engage in the great wat with increased zeal.

I regret to say that, from the length of times ad as severity of, my own labors, I have fainted, falles, and been borne from the field of conflict; but as I liege upon the verge of time. I still race, and my last paye shall be for the heroes of justice and birth as a still race, and my last paye shall be for the heroes of justice and birth.

I pray you to express to the members of your Society the assurance of my affectionate regust.

THE PRESIDENT—The next letter is from one who

ng testimony for the abolition of slavery. His name

MR. GARRISON—Deer Sir: Your invitation in tend the thirdeth Anniversary of he Associated Anti-Slavery Society has been received. Ingest that I am not in circumstances that will easile as be present at your meeting. You and I have vereen united on the subject of immediate emadiation. be present at your meeting. You and I have verbeen united on the subject of immediate semedation, while we's have widely differed in other respect. I feel that my labors must soon close. I am now in the seventy-first, .year of my age, and of course, must soon go the way of all past peceration. From my boyhood to the present time, I have opposed the abscinable system of American slavery. For the literation of the slaves I have labored long, asi andered much reproach and persecution; but I repret our the sacrifices I have made for the lapies militar that have been bought and sold as if beats of the led, and deprived of all that makes existence deniable. Nearly forty years have passed away size I legan to warn this nation of the ruin that woull resident of the sacrifices of the second of the succession of the succession of the six of the state of the state of the second of t

ments, O Lord!"
I greatly rejoice in the President's Precismiss, is other man ever had the privilege of making a proismation so magnificent. It is to lift more than the millions of people from the despest depthalism and the misery to dignified life and station as rover be wisheld of oppression, yet it is the flat that will set a system. He that is higher than the heaven he cained it, and our brave soldiers in the felt are the same of the Living God to enforce it. Let us that God and take courage; and not relax our efforts white the course is a slave in the land.

JOHN RANIN.

THE PRESIDENT—We have still a large number letters that you would be pleased to bear, see d which will be read at other sessions, as time may blow. The only additional one that will now be mitted in from Hon. O, W. Alder, of Masschott, who in the Angeles of the Control of t who, in the Legislature of that State, has done in portait service for our cause.

protable services for our cause.

Malboro, Nov. 12, 183.

In the city of Philadelphia to commencate the needs in the city of Philadelphia to commencate the Theteth Anniversary of the American And Slarer's ciety; but circumstances will, Plear, percent my feeding it.

In the year 1880 or 1881, whilst a student is Boret University, I chanced to read some sheets prized by yourself in Boston. The abeets were not large, see the proper very fine; but suffice it to say, they contained facts that settled the question of emaccipation will mee. Since that hour, I have been an accurating the state of the proper very fine; but suffice it to say, they contain the source of the same contained with the same property of the same contained with the sam in the giorious cause of emancipation, let Got and William Lloyd Garrison be thanked.

Very truly yours,

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered the following resistance.

Hons:

Resolved, That the voice of the people is herd through petitions to Congress; and this Convenies carnestly recommend that this voice be raised in the constitution of the sale of t

Mr. Whighr stated that this resolution had been suggested to him by one of the leading members of the U.S. Senate, who would probably at an early distinction on the subject in his place in that body.

The resolutions were referred to the Business

Rev. WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, spoke

Ma. P. Marinener: I am reminded of the first time that I had the honor of standing upon the astislatory platform with you. You may not returned it; let it was upon the occasion when our friends, Fredrick Douglass and Sam. Ward, so magnificently indicate the ability of the black man. Then you were so rounded in the gallery behind you by Jasiah Ryske and his crew. If you had been told then, the seems few years afterwards you would be standing when the standing with the standing

I am not in form a member of the National AntiSarry Society. The Society had not long existed
Sarry Society. The Society had not long existed
there is communicated to me the information that, I
have it communicated to me the information that, I
have it communicated to me the information that, I
have shread the President of an Abolition Society
and to text and the shread to the shring
bend to keep in my own sphere, and to try and bring
her had billion Society upon the true platform;
at the Abolition Society upon the true platform;
but he American Anti-Slavery Society.

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SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. STEER OF WILLIAM LIGHT CARRIEGOS.
On the Foorth of July, 1970, our fathers put their names to the Declaration of American Independence. They traifed before the world, in that manner, to their acceptance of certain "self-evident truths" your nised in that Declaration; and, therefore, that there could be no violation of them without guilt. Now, it could be no violation of them without game.

is one thing to speak the word of liberty, but a very wiferent thing to keep it. Our fathers proclaimed the truth. Did they ashere to it? Did they proceed to carry out honestly and impartially their own heavend sentiments! No; they were content to leave stasted sendments 1 No; they were content to away in bondage, as a matter of compromise, 600,000 slaves, vbo have since multiplied by natural generation to 400,000. They did not dare wholly to trust in God; and hence they were left to enter into a coverant with strebolding, which in 1860 naturally broke out in

bloody rebellion.

Thirty years ago, the Declaration to which you here just listened was issued by a small body assem-bled in this city, and the signatures of the members present were appended to the instrument. The result was the immediate formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which adopted that Declaration as the basis upon which all its action should rest. Has the Society been true to its principles and sentiments? Iswil can truly say that it has been faithful and un-compossing from the beginning till now; that we have not yielded one jot or tittle of any of our de, mass; that in all trials, in all discouragements, in the bottest persecution, we have been faithful to our case, and to the yictims whose advocates we profess to be. was the immediate formation of the American Anti-

pased to the principles of justice, mercy, or brotherly late! How has it come to pass, then, that the production of those sentiments has filled the land for a whole generation with violence and persecution!

How is it that, during all that time, the Abolitionists have been held up as fanatics, madmen and incendia-ries, who ought not to be tolerated in the utterance of to us has been reiterated in substance from age and, etc lines branny commenced its reign upon cuth. It is a collection of the merest truisms; that han is man, and not a benst; that there is an trinsing distinction between a mere animal and an immortal soul; that the laborer should have his just revers; that all should be protected by equal laws; and that oppression should not be tolerated in my part of our land or world. We have been called "fastic and forced in the control of the co

DECEMBER 18.1

In set form a member of the National Antilims at form a member of the National Antilims and form a member of the National Society
and a large of the National Antilims and the reason why I was society
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and John Wesley, who stood forth as the champions of religious liberty, that the people of their generation should have seen in them anything evil!

Will it not be so, in the judgment of posterity, in regard to the Anti-Slavery struggle? While I will not say that the Abolitionists have committed no errors, nor that they might not have done their work in some respects better, I believe that there never was a body of reformers better kept in spirit, or in a sound understanding as to the best way of doing their work, than the Abolitionists in their efforts for the overthrow of slavery.

throw of slavery.
Signers of the Declaration of Sentiments 1 when we Signers of the Declaration of Sentiments! when we put our names to that instrument, how little did we understand the nature and power of slavery, or the actual condition of our country under its corrupting influence! How little we comprehended the trials through which we should be called to pass! We knew that the nation was slumbering, and that trumpet voices were needed to arouse it from its sleep of death; but did we not go to our own familiar friends, to kind neighbors and honored fellow-citizens, and expect to obtain their approval and cooperation! Did we not go to our other legious denomination, or to our political party, and expect as soon as our apexpect to obtain their approval and cooperation? Did we not go to our cherished religious denomination, or to our political party, and expect as soon as our appeals were made, it would give a patriotic or Christian response 1. How were we disappointed in every direction? How, instead of meeting with sympathy and encouragement, we had to face the frowns even of those who had formerly been our near and dear acquaintances? We have been "in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by our own countrymen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false brethren"; buffeted, mobbed and outlawed; in some instances a price has been set upon our beads; we have been regarded as those who were unfit to live. Yet we have ever tried to approve ourselves and our acard cause "in much patience, in afficions, in necessities, in distresses, in: tumelits, in labors, in watchings, in fastings; by pureness, by knowledge, by suffering; by kindness, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of food, by the power of righteousness on the right hand on the left, by honor and dishonor, by evil report and good report." And may we not, without vanning, ask, "Where is the wiset "where is the wiset "where is the wiset where is the soft of the wiset where is the soft of the where is the wiset where is the soft of the where is the wiset where is the soft of the where is the wiset wher

even by our enemies. We might have been as multitudinous as the sands on the sea shore, as the stars in the midnight sky; yet, had we been in the wrong, we should have been defeated, and ground to powder. We were few, poor, uninfluential, obscure; and yet a mighty work has been performed. Is it of the Abolitionists? No; it is of God. It is because truth is mighty, and no weapon that has ever been or ever can be fashioned can prosper against it. It is because, in a righteous movement, "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." It is because "ever the right comes uppermost, and ever is justice done."

We were told, all along, that if our principles

mighty work has been performed. Is it of the Abolt was already and the control was already in the control was already and increditive and increase and increase and increase and in the Chestration of Sentiments and increase and in the Chestration of Sentiments was likely in the control was already and the control was already was

only a question of time,—and time not far distant,— for all these promises to be literally fulfilled. The highest justice is the path of safety, and the best po-litical economy. itical economy.

The meeting adjourned at 3, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mn. McKim called attention to the fact that upon the platform was a veritable slave Auction-Block, captured from the Alexandria slave-prison.

THE PRESIDENT—The first letter to be read this af ternoon is from Hox. B. Granz Brown, of Missouri, who, for a number of years, has taken his life in his wno, for a number of years, has taken his life in his hands, and been an uncompromising advocate of the abolition of slavery in that State. He has been hated, proscribed, ostracised. Who ever dreamed that Missouri would eventually elevate him, a radical, thorough-going Abolitionist, to the Senate of the United States! (Applause.)

dom.
I remain, Sir, very truly, yours,
B. GRATZ BROWN. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M.

THE PRESIDENT-The next letter is from another

ren in this land under the most terrible bondage known appears.

If the limit made the most terrible bondage known are considered to the land of the land in the considered the land of the land is the present or the first land the land of the land is the present of the land is the present of darp here this west connected with the cause among the Freedman at many points.

May the season be to all one of precious renew-brances, devout thankspring, and the most causes reversal of purpose and effort for the complete exits pattern of an avery, and thereby the over the thingstring, and the most causes reversal of purpose and effort for the complete exits pattern of an avery, and thereby the over the differences of the influences of the stand is a series of the side of the oppressed, who has "nade bare lits arms" for their deliverance.

I have the nitions of the enaived in the view of the influences of the stand is a serie of the stand is seried in the standard of the stand is seried in the standard of the stand is seried in the standard of the s were in this case to be, first, the freedmen, next, the soldiers of the Federal army, and lastly, the colonists from the North and from every European State. This benefocat measure the President, by his record preclamation of pardon, has exposed to frustration, to say the least. In return for an oath less likely to be say the least. In return for an oath less likely to be respected than any which has yet been offered to trait tors, he exempts certain classes from the just operation of the law of Congress. In his endeavors to reconstruct the seceded States on a true Republican basis, he begins by surrendering the soil to men who, be cause they may see the hopeleseness of destroying the Republic, throw away their knives, and are restored to the enjoyment of their rights. The question is not now of omitting for these would-be assassins the extreme penalty, which is their due; the expediency of mercy is not under consideration; but it is the policy which accepts lip-loyalty in atonement, for treason, rewards unauccessful villatory with immunity, and supplants the immigrant who bears freedom in his train with the old-time settler whose life-blood is slavery. This Proclamation is even more faulty shuthout limitation in point of time. Can any friend of freedom desire that the robels to-morrow accept this meast; and if, not, the longer they continue in rebellion, will their claims upon the President's promises be more deserving, or, will they themselves be better fitted

their deliverance from the scaffold by chanting the praises of sweaty toil 1. From none such look for the honor of the ploughshare.

There is, to be sure, some consolation in the exceptions which Mr. Lincoln makes, for they embrace perhaps the hajority of the great land and slave-owners, who will be induced, by their inevitable prospective despoliment, to postpone to the uttermost the popular acceptance of pardon. No such thought, however, arises in contemplating yet a graver error of the Proclamation. Not content with stuffing the ballot-box, so to speak, by the creation of loyal voters out of quondam rebels, the President husts need drive from the polls at the outset,—and who shall say for how long a time thereafter!—the men of all others who cannot but be loyal, cannot but be true to the Republican principle. When he consigns the unity of the nation to one-tenth of the former legal voters in the several seconded States, he must know that he denies every freedman therein resident the right to vote for the Union, and for that liberty which alone can justify its existence. Has the Government so can justify its existence. Has the Government so can be sure, some consolation in the exceptions of sure from the policy of the properties of rement! "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—all three are necessary to the sum of human enjoyment, all three to the complement of human rights. To free the slave, and then to abandon him in an anomalous position betwirt bondage and manhood, is not this as cruel as slavery? Mr. Lincoln is guilty of the attempt which he himself characteries as abeird, "to guarantee and protect a revived State Government constructed in whole, or in preponderating port, from the very element against whose hostilty and violence it is to be protected," when he determines who shall be a qualified voter, "by the election law of Secession." Of course, no slave State ever permitted the elective franchise to the outcast race, and the protection re-establishes at once the old odious distinctions of caste which are easential to the existence of slavery, while the black man is tandlared with the consciousness that he has indeed his personal freedom.

mitted the elective franchise to the outcast race, and this criterion re-establishes at once the old odions; the same this criterion re-establishes at once the old odions; the same this criterion of caste which are essential to the existence of siavery, while the black mas is untailized with the outcast of siavery, while the black mas is question, but is left a helpless prey to malice and oppression, to save a from outcast of the ballot has been taken from the hand. He perceives in the "temporary State arrangement for the freed people" a vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people "a vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people" as vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people "a vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people" as vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people "a vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people" as vestige of the last, save arrangement for the freed people as vestige of the last o

Butler's Department. Starting on from the vicinity of Fortsmouth on Saturday, the 6th inst., and marching in two columns by different routes, the brigate united at Huntaville, N. C., where an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied on the 10th inst., without opposition, the robels being taken by surprise. Artillery and cavalry, as well as a considerable naval force, have left to cooperate with Gen. Wilde, and Elizabeth City is likely to be made the base of important operations.

NEW YORK, Det. 14

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The Herald's Army of the Potomac despatch states:—Deserters report that a large part of the rebei army are ready to accept the President's amnesty, and return to their allegiance—particularly among the North Carolina and border State troops.

THE CITY ELECTION. The Republicans made a clean sweep of the election in Boston on Monday. Mr. Lincoln, for Mayor, has 4000 plurality, and the welve Republican candidates for Aldermen, pluralities ranging from 3000 to 8300. The Council will stand 40 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 1 Workingman, and 1 no choice.

EF OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of the Old Caboy Activative Seciety will be held at PLYMOUTH, or FRIDAY, January 1st, 1864, which all friends of the Society and all friends of Freedom and of the Country are requested to attend. To commence the first anniversary of the President's Produces in President of Treadom to Three Hillions of Shaves,—to calcium the American Cabo, and the President's Produces the season of the Landing as Perchibert Rod,—to give new vigor to the purpose, and halp make it as an instantably National purpose, to root out Shaves, from our councils and our country,—are the leading objects of this meeting, which we trust will be a memorable one to all who shall attend it.

WILLIAM LADYS GARRISON, WENDEL, PRILITY, EARLY OF ANTER QUINCY, PARKER PLANEWE, SAVEN, MAY, Ty, and other advocator of Complete Emansipation, are expected to be present.

pected to be present.

Particulars of place and hours of meeting in next

aper.

For the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society,
BOUENIX SPOONER, President.
SANUEL DYER, Secretary.

EF MIDDLESEX COUNTY—There will be a meeting of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society in Lewill, on Smrlay, Dec. 27, to commence at 10 o'clock in the foreness, and continue through the day and ovening. Rev. W. H. HETWARD, (late of Hopedale,) PARKER PILIABURY and E. H. WARD, (late of Hopeduse,), American Harwood will address the Convention. SAMUEL BARRETT. President Middlesse Co. A. S. Society

EF ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CONCORD, N. H.—There will be a Convention in Bagie Hall, on Friday of sext week, 18th last, to combine as 10 colock, A. M., and to continue through the day and eruning.

STRUMM S. FORTER, A. T. Ross, and W. A. JACKSON, (late conchiment of Jeff, Davis,) will address the Convention. It is hoped the great questions of the present moment will bring together a large concourse of the people of Concord and violativ.

EF EZRA H. HEY WOOD will speak in Mitford, N. H.

EF CHARLES LENOX REMOND, Esq. will address the Trenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at the Melo-deon, on Sunday formcon next, upon 17 The Elevation of a Race."

" Lively, Interesting, Thoughtful, and Candid."

RUTH'S SACRIFICE:

LIFE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK. BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON.

BY MRS. EMILY C. FEARSON.

The critics ask, How is it that the anthor of this work so perfectly satisfies men of all erveds and parties with her revelations of Slavery, and so isolally solves grave problems of the times connected with the rebellion. The answer is plain, vir. by being herself a resident of the Bouth, and admitted behind the scenes, the great critical which are being drawn by the stern hand of Wax.

South, and admitted the state of the state o

An honest and trathful representation of the swils of slavery, in which the author has, with the greatest fidelity, introduced just such characters, gence and incidents as came within the range of her own observation. It will be read and prized by svery one who has any interest in the subject treated.

the subject treated.

From the New York Brangelist.

The plain, honest truth is kindly told, and a pleture presented in which siavery, appears in those lights and shades in which every one; intelligence assure him must exist. There is one phase of Southern-life which even Uncle Ton's Cabin does not so virildy present, the bearing of slavery upon the poor white population.

From the Cabin deep not application.

Painted by an eye-witness, the scenes are life-like and painfully interesting imparting a much better idea of the normity of the slave-traffe than can be found to unclear from.

IT IS A BOOK FOR ALL. of

O. H. PEARSON,

JUST PUBLISHED, A HEART-THRUST AT SLAVERY. The Most Thrilling Book the War has Produced. WONDERFUL REVELATIONS!

DARING AND SUFFERING:

A History of the Great Railroad Adventure. BY LIEUT. WILLIAM PITTENGER,
One of the Adventurers.

With an Introduction by Rev. ALEXANDER CLARE,
Editor of the School Visitor.

He whole nation was excited, last Spring, by the revalations made before the President and the Chihnet at washington, by the survivors of General Michell's servet Railroad Expedition, sent into the heart of the Canfederary almost a year before. Of the twenty-two darring advantances who pessivated the enemy's country, sight pertained on the scaffield, and the others, after suffering unsight hardships, finally succeeded in recreasing the times and reaching the Union army. The survivors each reaches hands of the honor and other muniform's venaries from the hands of the President.

er vill follow the adventurers, from their first midnight consultation, enward through their perfluou journey, and will searcely breathe during the progress of the terrible chase—the most artiting vers recorded in the sansk of any country. The death-some will draw tears from the wyo of the sympathing reader, while his check will burn with indignation at the cruatities practice by heartness rabels. The style is a simple, unaffected one, rising with the constitute of the left of the country of the constant of the lottiest aloquence, and abounding in the

the consion to the loftiest eloquence, and abounding in the tenderest pathos.

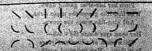
The whole marristly of the long expirity, attempted experiments of the head of the cape, infering and scrown, of these herois soldiers, it told with a graphic power that at once rivest the reader's stantion. Nothing in history is more startling than this adventure, or more heart-touching than fit portraiture by the pen of the gifted subtion.

The book is illustrated by a fine sized partrail of the subtor, and several acquisits wood engravings, and printed in the highest style of typegraphical beauty.

d in the highest style to your process. In parts of the country, it whem process are offered. In the parts of the country, it whem extraordinary inducements are offered. In Address all orders to your DAUGHADAY, Puscesses, 1966 Chesten Street, Philosophia.

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Per all by A WILLIAMS 2 (U. 100 Walkington St., Boston, Doc. 4—3v.



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Phonographic Alphabes, given slower, and this the new
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AUDRIW I GRAEAM,
Dps. 11.

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first time mit-alwesty her ii; has pycloride rindicated were sur-h Kynder o, dr. thas miss of control of first or following of first or following of

Boetry.

For the Liberator SPELIA.

Extract from a late sermon by the Rev. James Wartin east, of Jondon:—" Let ut trust that the glory and not the gloom of life is true."

They speak no dim, und These words of joyous Is darkness o'er thee These words of joyous cheer :

a darkness o'er thee, tempest round?

Then read thy comfort here!

Words few and simple ; yet they be So much of heavenly light— A tallsman to mock despair To rid us of our night! Xet was men my, "Grief is, and gloom, For all of mortal birth; The shadow of the coming tomb On those who walk the earth."

We, shuddering, hear; a blacker shade
Creeps cold upon the sky 4

The very flowers we look on fade:

Is this the end—to die? Not so, dear heart ! The bitterest cloud. Bears but a transient sway ;

Bears but a transient sway;
Lift up the eyes so darkly howed,
And, To! 'tis past away! This be thy lesson : live and learn More than thou dreamest yet; Dismiss such memory cold and storn,

Rach boding of regret;

And bind about

And bind these words upon thy breast, Firm in the darkening hour; Thy dreams shall know another guest, Thy hand another power.

aful, strong, and true, So, rising manful, Thy years of das Make for thyself a life case, One nobler than the last! treal. Dec., 1863.

A. R. GALE.

For the Liberator. THE BOND-MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY YIOLA. Oh Thou, who made this world so fair, To Thee again I bow,
Asking that Thou would'st hear my prayer,
Ere I am driven to despair—
Grant my petition now!

My aching heart, upon life's way,
Thus far its course has run;
Has borne its weary load each day,
And prayed for strength that it might say,
"Oh God, thy will be done!"

Long have I toiled, but did not crave
Thy blessing upon ms;
But hoped, if I must die a slave,
Before I iank inte my grave
My children should be free.

A few short hours, and from my sight They will be borne away;
I know that Thou who mad'st the night,
Who turned the darkness into light,
Can break their bonds for aye.

Lord, grant my prayer! let me but know My children shall be free; Come life, come death, come weal or wee Come life, come death, come w Still praising Thee I'll onward go-Lord, give them liberty!

For the Liberator

VISITATION FOR NATIONAL SINS.

Oh Thou, that hearest fervent prayer, The widew's and the orphan's God, To our complaints incline thine ear— We long have felt thy chastening rod. Justly, oh Lord, have we deserved Justiy, oh Lord, have we deserved.

The judgments thou hast laid upon us;
From paths of righteousness we've swerved,
And nought but justice hast thou done us.

We've been participants in crime As rank as over reached to heave Deeds graven on the scroll of time Almost too foul to be forgiven.

An awful catalogue of crimes Blackened old Pharach's cruel reign ; Though duly warned of God beti The admonitions were in vain.

In thunder tones Jehovah spake, "Now let my chosen people go! heir chains of bondage instant break!" Th' oppresson still responded, "No!"

Judgments most terrible were sent,
Inflicting plagues unknown before,
To make the tyrant's heart relent:

Tis written that he sinned the more!

Until by dint of "Moses' rod." ed safely through the waves ; Pharach, by rejecting God, self and host found watery graves.

We're Pharachs of the foulest stripe, Out-Heroding in crime the other; "Bathanas" is their chosen prototype, And Beelsebub their eldest brother.

Millions of "serfs," in this fair land
Where Liberty was thought to dwell,
To-day in cruel bondage stand,
Inflicted by these fiends of hell.

The watchmen, placed upon the walls Of Freedom, blew their bugles shrill; Their frequent and prophetic calls Re-echoed loud o'er dale and hill.

Their gospel warnings were in vain— The truths advanced of small avail; Pro-slavery mobs, with lips profane, Their quiet gatherings would assail.

Slavery strode rampant through the land, Polluting Freedom's fair domain, With "purse and sword" at its command,

Clanking the manacle and chain. m is the "rod" Ere long will " set the That edict, so approved of God, Will bring a nation's jubilee.

Lord, hasten on the joyful day, When Liberty and Peace, we pray, Of our fair land may take p Bumpey, N. H., Nov. 30, 1863

"OF OLD SAT FREEDOM ON THE HEIGHTS.

Of old sat Freedom on the heights, The thunders breaking at her feet Above her shook the starry lights; She heard the torrents meet

There in her place she did rejoice, Self-gathered in her prophet-mir nt fragments of her mighty voice Came rolling on the wind.

Then stept she down through town and field To mingle with the human race; And part by part to men reveal'd The fullness of her face.

Grave mother of majortic works,
From her laie-sitar gazing down,
Who God-like grasps the triple forks,
And king-like wears the crown. Her open eyes desire the truth—
The wiedom of a thousand years
Is in them. May perpetual youth
Kaop dry their light from tears!

That her fair form may stand and shim Make bright our days and light our Furning to soon with the divine The falsahood of extremes.

The Ziberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES

BY MES. EMILY C. PEARSON, Author of "Cousin Frank's Household." CHAPTER XL

Mr. Nelson was not easily discouraged from the prosecution of any enterprise he considered necessary to his happiness, not was be usually at a loss for excidents. Lella's hesitation is encouraging him served to increase his admiration of her, and his desire to succeed in his suit; and yet he understood human ture too well so he. succeed in his suit; and yet he understood human ma-ture too well to be obtrusive. Her principal objection to him was that, in marrying him, she would be iden-tified with slavery. She entertained no other than the kindest feelings towards him; and the delicate and thoughtful proofs of his devotion to her, which she daily met, affected her deeply. Had she been a southerner in education, he would have made comparsoutherner in education, he would have made compar atively an easy conquest; as it was, she gradually be

The warning of her dearly loved foster-parent had perplexed her, haunting her by day and by highl-and for a time influenced her manner towards Mr., Nel-

Of late, the name of his deceased brother had occa-

Of late, the name of his decessed brother had occasionally been introduced in the family conversations, and the statements that Mr. Hugh Nelson made respecting him were well fitted to lessen the indicence of the departed over the mind of the young girl. The Virginian spoke affectionately of his brother, and gave him credit for many good qualities.

"Unfortunately, however," said be, "there are in our family certain idiosyncracles, of which Robert unhappily got more than his share. Through no merit of my own, I received a better balanced nature, physically and firellectually. The Colonel, my father, was a vigorous, strong-minded man; but brother Robert was very unlike him, and more resembled my mother. We therefore attributed Robert's strange course in regard to our impitution, and his going mother. We therefore attributed hooses strang-course in regard to our institution, and his going North, to inherited disease; for which, of course, h North, to inherited disease; for which, of course, he was not accountable. The truth is, there are more people deranged than we are accustomed to think; and thus I have explained his pluoging into ultra opinions, and finally landing in rank Abolitonism. You saw, Miss Lella, the kindling of his eye, the glow of his cheek, indicating that all was not right! It would be absurd to suppose his right, and all the family wrong! Most absurd! I always considered that the Colonel made a fixed mistake in sending him North for his education. He could not stand up for the patriarchial principle in the face of opprobrium; he was n't to be blamed; perhaps, for this; he had n't the stamins—li was n't his gift. I naed to say to fahe was n't to be biamed, pernaps, for this; he had n't the stamina—it was n't his gift. I naed to say to fa-ther, that he ought not to be so tried with Robert for his anti-slavery proclivities, and for his carnest, im-pulsive way of defending them, but consider them as inherited mental and physical infirmities; that we ought not to expect him, while living at the North, to be able to withstand the storm of popular fanaticism like an oaken nature. It was asking too much

him."
This was a presentation of the subject to which Le This was a presentation of the subject to which Le-la could not reply; it superseded argument, and in-sinuated a doubt of her foster-father's capacity to judge aright of the question at issue. Had he argued from first principles, perhaps his reasoning would have sug-gested logical antidotes.

And she could not but recall a fact that did not so

And she could not but recan and that was, whenever her parents spoke of the South, it was with great warmth. And as slavery had only shown its brighter side to her, she began to think that perhaps they wer cs, and consequently the wa in the letter weighed less and less from day to day.

in the letter weighed less and less from day to day.

The opinions of her foster-parents as to slavery, heretofore, she had received without a question, and that had been the Malakoff of her resistance to Mr. Nelson's advances. The undermined, her interest in him grew space. The quick mantling blush, the want of self-possession at his approach, were signals which her tell-tale heart was all to ready to hang out, and announce to the skilful strategies that the out, and announce to the skilful strategist that the field was won. But Lella was meditating a retreat, instead of a surrender, and studiously avoided him while she revolved the project of an immediate return

Not long after the visit of Mr. Nelson to Moun Pleasant, the elegant equipage of king Brownlee drew up before the court of Powhatan mansion. Previous to this, Miss Forsythe had been in the transition this, Miss Forsythe had been in the transition ate. She was not a woman given to fainting b state. She was not a woman given to intuing of tears; such a weakness as weeping was scarcely known to her; and the first eballition over, her vigorous intellect came to her sid, and she philosophized thus:—"How did it happen that I allowed myself to become so interested in Mr. Nelson! Was it not that it was woman's nature to love; and he, being most it was woman's nature to love; and he, being most before me, the tendrils of my affections fastened on him as the nearest object; just as the jamine clings to the trellis! Were some other support there, the plant might choose it." She pondered, too, the pasage in holy writ, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." "Yes," thought she, "the impress is on us, and we shall be looking up something to which to cling."

But what helped her feelings the m of vexation she entertained towards the under spicing of vextures of her disappointment. She could not divest herself of the impression, that his bearing to-wards her had given grounds for her deductions. Yet she could specify nothing, and did not know but it was hallucination; and so with the pique there was a tinge of resenta ent. This persuasion that she had a tinge of resentment. In persuasion into some moniged, and led on to an indiscretion unprecedented in her history, opened her eyes to his infirmities of character. And though she had heretofore been ready to admit that

He was flattered that she had declared her preference for him, but arrove to prepare her to receive her lover favorably. His timely and well-turned remarks find induces in forwarding the suit of his friend. He gave a pleasing account of his visit at Mount Pleasant, of the king's fine collection of shells, minerals, paintings, and, above all, his invaluable library.

"No man," he said, "naless possessed of superior taste and discrimination, could make such excellent selections." He wondered not that his friend's house was the resort of so many literary people: he discrimination. was the resort of so many literary people; he did note know of a more delightful place to visit; it need only the addition of an accomplished woman to make it a paradise.

only the addition of an accomplished woman to make it a paradise.

Miss Forzythe listened with interest to such table talks; and when king Brownies arrived, her heart extually flettered. Not, that she was yet in love with him, but the knowledge dant his was charmed with her was not without its influence. It was so unexpected that, for the life of her; she could not swold celebrating it with a little extra meldesty smotion. Besides, he had cortain qualities to which she rould not but pay homas. She here which he sincere, religious wiselish, the thorough scholar and gentleman, and singularly free from the contaminations of the world.

King Brownies was elaborately dressed in the style that obtained one hundred years or more ago. His waistcoat was as long as his body; he were small clothes and silken hose. His shoes were summanted with massive silver buckles, and the steeres of his dark blos dress coat were ornamented with wide wristhands, below which a broad linen frill, corresponding to the ruffles of his shirt, fell with a femi-size crease gover the hand.

nine grace over the hand.

It was evident that the old me It was evident that the old man considered his ap-pearance, as well as the event of his visit; of great moment. It was only on state occasions that he came out in this apparel of his great great grandfather; and he now designed it as an expression of his profound regard for the English lady of Powhatias. It was for-tunate for the wooser that her subtrantial taste vecer-ated the dress and equipage of the olden time, in tack, her antiquarian bean could not have pleased her more than by appearing in his present attire. Through the bliods of hier chamber window she saw him as he ar-rived; admired his glittering carriage, built in the oldest fashion; and was pleased with the crange and him livery of his out-piders. She noticed; too, that oidest isshion; and was pleased with the orange and bine livery of his out-riders. She noticed, too, that the crest of his coat of arms was beautifully emblar-oped on the door of the vehicle. She made her tolled with more than usual taste and precision, and, hasten-ing to the parlor, greeted her admirer, as he was an accounted, with the self-pressure of the wall have been ing to the parior, greeted her admirer, as he was an-nounced, with the self-possession of the well-bred lady. This was right in the eyes of the king, and he was di-rectly at his case. Mr. Nelson received him very cor-dially, and led the way in lively conversation. The day passed delightfully, and the guest yielded to Mr. Nelson's received. day passed delightfully; and the guest yielded to Mr. Nelson's request that he spend the night. On the morrow, seking a fitting opportunity; Mr. Nelson ox cused himself, and went into the garden, leaving Miscused himself, and went into the garden, seaving anse-forsythe to entertain her visitor. He had just re-ceived a pair of canary birds which he had ordered for Leita; and now; taking the pictty eige; he hung itsi a multifort bower, and stated himself to await her coming. Presently the birds were ringing out their richest melody, much to the gratil mer, who was thinking how it would please his wa tener, who was thinking now it would please we then it was not long before side came up the walk! Will cheeks aglow, and brilliant eyes, Mr. Nelson though her to exceed his ioffices ideal of beauty and of power Sheistarted as whe saw him coming to meet her. "See, Lelin !" said he, "here are your birds."

"Are they indeed mine ? Thank you, thank you How pretty they are! Little beauties—and such fine singers! I shall delight to feed them," and she ap-proached the cage to put some rose leaves through the wires.

"You have not looked happy, of late, Lelia," said Mr. Nelson; "is there anything I can do to make ou

dull life here more pleasant to you!"
"O, no," said she, "I have been quite happy, and
you have done much to make my stay here very
agreeable; for which I feel grateful. But I think of

going away in a day or two."
"Going away !" said Mr. Nelson, surprised, "why what here we done to displease you, that thus yo

noute wish to be rid or us so soon?

"Oh! do not speak thus! It is not that."

"Why then do you go?"

Lelin was silent. Mr. Nelson gently took her hand, is voice changing to those low, deep tones expressiv

"Lelia, the words I uttered to you on snother "Lelia, the words I uttered to you of snother occasion were from my heart. I have never loved any woman but you in my life; and you I love with my whole soul. Do not trifle with me, then—do not cast from you a devotion entire and undying. My happiness is at your disposal. If you leave me, life is henceforth a desolation. Weigh well the consequences ere you dash my hopes to the ground. Tell me honestly, as you value my peace of mind, tell me, can you love me, and will you recall your resolution to leave, and make my days happy with your presence !"

Lelia's face was averted, and he saw not the falling tears; nor was there a word of reply.

Lella's face was averted, and he saw not the raining tears; nor was there a word of reply:

"Speak, Lelis, I beg you! "Why do you not and swer me! Do you not trust my love!"

"I believe you!" said abe, looking him full in the face, while from her eyes a subtle light streamed that penetrated his whole being, searching its hidden depths. Her eyes spoke love and passion mingled "Yes, I believe you mean what you say, and I can

not repulse you. But, oh! a thousand fears haunt me, and I know not how to answer. Will you, can you ever love me ? In an instant she was folded in his arms, as he ex-

"Love you! Yes, forever and forever! And now," he added, "you are mine, and we are happy— is it not so, darling!"

Strolling up and down the walks, in such dis as lovers are wont to indulge, time passed rapidly and at length they stopped to rest in the lower arbor near the hawthorn hedge, that walled the garden on

"Hearken ! what is that?" said Lelia, with a star led air, as a slight rustling fell on her ear. Mr. Nel-son listened intently, but all was still again. "Perhaps a breeze is springing up," he said; "de

not be alarmed.

ot be alarmed."

Suddenly she again started, now really terrified aying in a whisper,—

"There it is again! And I am sure I saw a form

glide by 1"

"How could you see into that hedge! Your eyes must be keener than mine; but I dare say it was one of the servantf listening, nothing more. It is strange what a passion they have for it, and wonderfully adroit at the business they are, too. The duliest of them keep up with the news of the day; and as to private matters, I should like to see the man that could keep anything from them—he'd be a curiogity. I make sure that they know as much about our affairs as we do ourselves. Shut away from sources of knowledge which we possess, it seems as if their senses of sight and hearing had become preternaturally scates. Or and hearing had become preternaturally acute. On else, by the law of compensation, Providence makes up to them their deprivation in an additional faculty. It been ready to admit that

"Best men are moulded out of faults,"
she now began to think it a providential thing that the
task of working him over was not intrusted to her.

The governess had a complacent selve of the excellencies. She knew that her education was thorough;
that her naturally fine looks had been preserved by
good habits and out-of-door exercise. She knew that
she had won the admiration of Mr. Nelson for the
wisdom with which she presided over his establish
ment, and the taste she exhibited in improvements in
doors and out; but now she felt that he did not fully
appreciate her endowments of person and mind, and his
rejection of her was a slight she could never forgive.
But all this was hermetically scaled from Mr. Nelson'
edouties.

He was flattered that she had declared her preference for him, but strove to prepare her to receive her
lover flavorably. His timely and well-turned remarks
flad influence in forwarding the suit of his friend.

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He was flattered that she had declared her preferlence for him, but strov

said.—
"Massa Nelson, dere's gwine to be a death he

"Massa Nelson, dero's gwine to be a death here fore long."

"A death I" said I lightly, for I laughed at their supersition then; "who's going to kick the bucket own!"

"Hope massa won't make fun!" said the black prophet, "for, 'pend upon it, 'twill be so; and de death will be in dat ar wing chamber."

"It will be in dat ar wing chamber."

"It will be vo, massa, 'pend 'pon it! I's dreamed tree times."

"All and what did you dream t"

"Dreamed I saw week a beautiful child in that as chamber! Loved her deathy—did so! All loved her!

Locked like in angel. But, bye and bye, dere come

winder, and knocked and knocked at de winder. I wat dat 'P prised. I asked, what's dat for I But de bird he knock, knock, an' de chile fade like de flower and die. De bird he come for de chile; an' 'twill be jes' so, massa—'pend 'pon it!"

The cervant's 'vision, made no impression on by mind, and was soon forgotten. Not long after we have a visit,—it was when my revered mother was living a visit,—it was when my revered income from a friend of hers, a Mrs. Tillio

"Will massa Nelson please step dis way?"

"What is it, Billy?" I said, following him.
Billy pointed to that window and there, flapping its
wings against the glazs, was a bird as if it were seek-

Isabel just before her sickness had te er to sleep there; "the garden looked so pretty that window, she said; and accordingly they of partment to please the child.

"Massa 'member what I telled him " said Billy."
"Dirds will fly against windows, sometimes."
"Massa 'll wee 'fore long," said Billy.
"Massa 'll wee 'fore long," said Billy.
The colledence was a striking one, and I walted the lasts, determined to laugh the servant out of his superstitions, should lastel recover, as I doubted not would be the case." But 'for four weeks that bird would come to strike his wings against the window.

things. The conversation naturally turned on life in the convent. His theme was the Religious Life; and things. The conversation naturally turned on life in the convent. His theme was the Religious Life; and as he painted the piety of those who turn away from earthly engrossments in itheir self-forgetfulness; and devote themselves wholly to works of mercy; provid-ing for and instructing orphans, visiting the sick, and alleviating distress, the interest of his hearers grew on them life a areal. them like a spell.

How beautiful seemed the monastic life, as he de cribed the monks of St. Bernard, who for charity lived eight hundred years above the habitable world! How fervent their zeal, how efficacious their prayers! How heroic the lives of the missionaries making them-solves savages with the savage, and daring most in-

nospitable climes!
"Ah! young ladies," said, he, with a benignant smile, "it is no idle, no ignoble thing to be a Christian. But the pleasures of the world are deceifful, and end but the pleasures of the work as occasion, more in disappointment. Happy, thrice happy, it you can be won from these enticements; and you will be blessed, thrice blessed, Holy Mother preserve you!" Lelia's eyes were tearful with em-Letta syes were rearring with emotion. 2014 For-sythe was deeply moved, and ere the Rey, father took leave, she pledged herself to give liberally for the Convent, and no more to neglect her duty to those around her, especially the young ladies of the hopse-hold.

hold.

Father Pierre was highly pleased with Miss Forsythe's resolution, and added, as he parted with her
at the door,—

"I would especially commend to your notics the
young lady, Miss Lelia. I charge you to omit no effort to inatil, the principles of our holy church into her

tible heart. The religious element is predo inant in her character. I see in her the germ of

The next morning after the events just narra The next morning ster in events join states. Frink, as was his custom, was putting the parlor, that home-room of the family, in order. It was still early, and as Lells looked into the room, she saw him arranging the boquets in the vases, and drawing into a window aprays from the climbing roses, with his hand taste. Lelia often had a pleasant word for the ser vants, and they all loved her; and a common emphatic expression with them was, "She's every inch a

How charmingly you make things look, Frink!"

perhaps its mate had been killed, or it was grieving like as I do sometimes, for that it couldn't help. Oh, it was so sweet and innocent an it didn't seem arraid, though I didn't atte nor breathe, 'parently, I was dat feared it would fly off. An'white I looked at do dove, a shadow passed over, de garden, like amall dark cloud, or large bird flying over; an' I looked up, an' dere sailin' round an' round in de sir was a hawk! an' I knew he was ofter de dove, for he came nearer and searer, swepting round an' round, his clawa an' beak all ready, so' his oye so keen I 'Oh.' said I, 'won't de daitie' dove fly, an' git clar I'. But de dove didn't fly: it sat dere so innocent and still. Den I tried to frighten de dove away; but comething held me, and I could not speak nor move. I tought I would kill de hawk, but I was dat chained, and could not do that neither. All de time de dreadfaibird aweeping round, nearer and nearer, till all si once down he come, possee, an' take de poor white dove in its claws; an' dare, right down in de path, hefore my eyes, he tear de dove till de blood run; as 'I cried out.' Poor dove' it's all over wid you!' But jist then, there was great change come. De little white dove began to grow, an' it grew right up into a lady. I tought first it was an single; but when I looked sgair, I see it was you, Miss Lelin, jist de same halt, chrimp ever de shoulders, de same cyse an' face an' dream foller me round every step, an' in avery which way. I see nothin' but de dove an' de hawk, an' I makes sure consetting's gwise to happen I you'll de line it.

flying tru' de sir a bird; and he went straight for dat LETTER FROM ORSON S. MURRAY. REMINISCENCES "-A HERETIC PUT ON PILLORY

To the Peditor of the Liberator:—"Reminiscences."
were a prominent part of the proceedings, in our third decade. Anti-Slavery meeting, yesterday and day before. I have concluded to stay away from meeting to fore. I have concluded to stay away from meeting to an administration of the concluded to stay away from meeting to fore.

day, and prepare for your consideration, sideration of your readers, brief additi when the announcement was made in the Liberator some weeks ago, that such a meeting was to be held, and when I saw that "all "were invited to "some." I felt strongly attracted; and the more so, bocause I was one of the few who came here thirty lyses ago to start the movement—a movement then extremely unpopular. I had occasion to know that other movements of mine, since, had made me unpopular with my religious Anti-Slavery friends. Still, I thought I might venture among them once more, on an occasion like this. I did think I could conduct myself so as not to give just cause for alarm or apprehensica at my presence. So I determined that time, and money, and business, should not prevent. I came. But previously I prepared a brief, condensed expression of sentiments, in the form of resolutions. Took time, and besto wed labor, to dispense with words that could be dispensed with, using only as many as seemed necessary to communicate thoughts. Was constantly on my guard against any utterance that could wound the feelings, or excite the apprehensions, of my triends disagreeing with me in affairs of religious belief. Did not expect the like regard from them for ay feelings. Expected them to indulge themselves, without restraint, in utterances of their theological beliefs. Expected to tolerate and indulge them is it; and not for

would come to strike his wings against the windowpane till, it must be confessed, it grow nervous at it,
and would frighten it way. Soon, it spired all one
care, and the best medical skill the country afforded,
Isabel drooped and died, and the bird came in more.

That is but one of many similar incidents which I
could relate; but it is nearly time for dinner—shall we
go to the parior?

During their absence, a stranger called—fattier
Pierre, a dignitary of the Romials church. His ever
rand was to seek aid for the Bloomingdale Gonvern
Mr. Nelson had met him the day previous at the Court
House, and, as politicians are bigoted only in politicis,
being most catholic towards all seets, more especially
the stronger, Mr. Nelson did not fall to extend the ac
customed civilities, and invite him to dise with it
natural to do homage. He was of tall and imposing
figure. An eagle eye gleamed from beniesh a cities
there was one of those persons to whom it is
natural to do homage. He was of tall and imposing
figure. An eagle eye gleamed from beniesh a cities
the father, as the castom was, at the pouring of
the second glass of wine, the clergyman retired with
the ladies to the parior. And while their gentlemen
in his presence.

After dinner, as the castom was, at the pouring of
the second glass of wine, the clergyman retired with
the ladies to the parior. And while their gentlemen
filends remained at the table, the reverend father discoursed eloquently to his fair listeners on spirituit
things. The conversation naturally trared on life
the correct. When William Lloyd Garrison came,
filends remained at the table, the reverend father discoursed eloquently to his fair listeners on spirituit
things. The conversation naturally turned on life is
the convent. His theme was the Religious Life; and
we correct. When William Lloyd Garrison came,
the properties of the parior cannot be correct. When William Lloyd Garrison came,
the properties of his heretical brown was the retired with
the ladies to the parior. And while their gentlem afterward, while I continued to be a goo sound in religious faith. At first, now, he way. But afterward, whenever I undertoo

I was made to feel that distance was desirable.

At the close of the evening meeting, I inquired of
Oliver Johnson about arrangements for proceedings in
our principal meetings, to be held the two days following. Told him of, my preparation of sentiments,
in the form of resolutions, which I should like to read on a proper occasion. I met the cold shoulder signifi-

So, thinking that William Lloyd Garrison would So, thinking that winam, halve deather we be chairman, and, from what I could discern, that James M. McKim would be among the prominently officious, I addressed to the two a note, of which the

"PHILADELPHIA, Thursday morning, 1

"PHILADRIPHIA; Thursday morning, 1
December 3d, 1863. 1
Wm. Lloyd Garrison and James M. McKim;
Brothers.—I have come here, see I came here thirty-rearrison, moved by my affinities for the doings of genuine philauthropists, to relieve suffering humanity. Have come as an Abolitionist, travelling near three-quieres of a thousand miles, at my own expense—not less than 500 paid out, besides neglect of business at home in these expensive times. Have come to heart, more than to be heart, Still, I have been impelled to write, down some sentiments, in the form of resolutions, in language as perspictors as I could possibly make it—appropriate the context of the continuous and deliquents—of the Canstitution and it Lindripher and deliquents—of the Canstitution and it had been an opportunity in the correct of these proceedings, to read them before the sudience. The red endorsement. Only desire to be heard. The red endorsement. Only desire to be heard. The red endorsement of put in the hand of James M. McKim, early in the morning, before the session commenced—

early in the morning, before the session commenced— before William Libyd Garrison came in. After the organization, the first thing to be done was to make a machine, to fit resolutions to patterns—probably to prevent things unprofitably unpopular. (The Anti-Slavery enterprise is fast getting popular; and it would not do to have anything done to injure its reputation with ecclesisatics or politicians—particularly politicians. James M. McKim moved the appoint-ment, by the chairman, of a committee of twelve, to dispose of resolutions. It was carcied without debate; "Thank you, Miss Lella," he answered with a bright amble and a bow; "Miss Lella is dat kind." She was turning to go, when she saw by Frink's manner to that he had something on his mind, and she said,"—

"I will be so good as to lear my dream."

"O, yes indeed, with all my beart," she replied.

The serving-man's manner was oracular and impressity, as its began.—

"I tought I was in de garden, cutting flowers for de parlor, when all at once a voice speak to me. Pears like it come from de sky, somewhar, and it say, that it was ow undergoing, in the hands of Stephen S. Poster and others. At leaning the machine on trial—such flying a dove, while as de snow. It flew straight for de garden, and lighting close to me on de yew tree, it say that looking so sweet and innocent. Tears like I king see it now; an' I could not rest from looking as it, twas and sad as beautiful. I minded its eyes; dey was brown, and so sad and mouraful-like, and I tought perhaps its mate from the hand of the committee. Thus the band of the committee, plainty, and hat they should then go into the land of the committee of the committee of the committee of the sade, and that he, too, might have pershed on the scaling and that he, too, might have pershed on the scaling and that he, too, might have pershed on the scaling and that he, too, might have pershed on the scaling the interest of the sade, and the same way was good or she was brown, and so sad and mouraful-like, and I tought perhaps its mate had been kinded as eyes; dey was brown, and so sad and mouraful-like, and I tought perhaps its mate had been kinded as eyes and so seed and stanceastilly, I was so sweet and innocent and its delay seem aftered to work the same and stanceast and innocent and its delay seem aftered to make a stance of the committee when the same and the culture of the land had a stance of the committee with the same way was good of seem to the committee with the same way was good of seem to the same way was to be seem to the same was and the culture of the same was a stanc

machine was curtailed of some of the most odious part of its power; and a measure of individual rights that it had taken away was restored.

At the proper time thereafter, I took the floor for the purpose of reading my resolutions. James M. McKin had been besetting me to put off my opportunity—to relinquish my claim, and defer to time more convenient for them to spre to me. The time seemed to be all steirs; and, in that view of it, seemed to him servery precious, no doubt—too precious for any of it to be coupled by heretics. "We wanted "things " to start" thus, and " to go on " so. And for aught I could see, it was to go on indefinitely, to my atter exclusion, if I would allow myself to be annoyed and as subbed off by a self-constituted regency, composed of Oliver Johnson and James M. McKim—the latter a resident of Philadelphis, the former of New York. If The time and the services of all those who had come long distances, and paid out their own money, earned by their own hands, were trifles, to be used at discression, or set aside altogether, by these self-constituted functionaries—tembine-diagreed stipendiaries of conventionality and cancus.

Turned to the chairman. He desired me to wait till the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next morning seasion. With the undertuading that that belonged to me, I yielded.

De little white dove began to grow, an' it grew right up into a lady. I lought first it was an angel; but till the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next morning session. With the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next morning session. With the sext day is an an angel; but till the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next morning session. With the understanding that that belonged to me, I yielded. I the norming came. Henry Ward Beacher was put upon the stand first. The care would not walt. He must every which way, I see suchia' but de dove an' de hawk, an I makes sure something's gwine to happen !"

Legs The letter in Charleston, resulting from the basishardnesst, is wide-arread. Residents were retreating beyond the range of our guiss.

I turned to the chairman. He desired me to wait till the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the chairman. He desired me to wait till the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the chairman. He desired me to wait till the sext day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. Suggested my occupying the commencement of the next day. I would not suggest the next day. I would not suggest the next day and that that that b

an er post facto law was aprung upon me, enting me down to the use of fifteen minutes. After I had yield down to the use of fifteen minutes. After I had yield ed my right to the floor the day before, and this disse had been appointed me for reading my resisting. It was now moved, seconded, and carried vithout debate, while I occupied the floor by previous appointment, that speakers should be entitled to fifteen and uter. To this rule I was rigidly required to stient atte. To this rule I was rigidly required to stient at the and of fifteen minutes, at the goal of fifteen minutes, at the point in myself. At the end of fifteen minutes, at the point in my per all the time I saked for, or expected to occupy, during all the investings. My case having been thus disposed of, the rule was afterward only enforced at discretise on others. In several instances, after the speain had spoken at pleasure, and the meetives turned and ask of the chalirman if their time was not out the od the chairman if their time was not out, the reply was yes; and would have been the same, of comwas yes; and would have been the same, of count if they had gone on ten minutes longer. In one is stance, the speaker occupied twenty or twenty any minutes; and this and other speaker occupied the floor at other times—some of them frequenty and lengthily. In the succeeding sessions throughout—a having become evident that each treatment had caned me to "subside into silence"—the rule are left not, and not enforced or called for. I find so fast that others, were indulged; was gight at none of the were subjected to such treatment as was awarded to me. Doubtless I was deemed worthy of penish ment for my religious apostacy and political here is —the laster consisting in part of my criticing is—the laster consisting in part of my criticing. ment for my religious apostacy and politics ay—the latter consisting in part of my criti-delinquent, and treacherous administration. delinquent, and treacherous administration. If that was the ground for the singular proceeding, I acred it, and rejoice in having been accounted worth of such treatment for such offence. If that was not, I am utterly at a loss to know what it was Am not aware of having done anything personally towns the individuals who thus plotted and executed continuous and the process of the spiracy for my suppression, to merit such treatment at their hands. But they were not treating me thus on their own account, personally, for themselves. It was for their cause—their popularity with the pious and the politic—popularity to be maintained, promoted and enlarged by caucus and compromise—by and power.

If you will publish the resolutions, they shall speal

for themselves; and you shall point out, if you will what in them there is to justify such treatment of their author. But their qualities, their menia α their demerits, were not known. It was only known that their author is a religious apostate and political heretic, in the habit of exposing despotism in Church neretic, in the anxi of exposing exposing in tauge and in State. Doubtless it was deemed dangrous in leave him at liberty, lest the foundations of Churcher of State, or of both, should be remored. On my way home to Vermont, from this place, thirty years ago, when I reached Benningfon, the ba-tle-ground where Stark met Freedom's for, my uter-

before an audience was forbidden and prevent ed by the servitors and conservators of slavery and colonization. At this time, thirty years sherward, my utterance before an audience in Concert Hall was prevented by the servitors and conservators of religion and politics. The former was called a mob. Call the latter what you please. Both were compince Caucus is caucus-clan is clanagainst speech. Caucus is caucus—cian is clas-conspiracy—is conspiracy—whether in Concert-Hall in Congress-chamber, in city cathedral, or in county

A word more of "reminiscence," and I have done James M. McKim, appointed by himself or somebody else, to the specialty of "doing" the reminiscence for the occasion, spent more time in introducing himself. by way of deprecating being considered egotistic in the matter, and then in taking himself to and from Andores Theological Seminary, anteredently t dentifying himself with Anti-Slavery, that all the time I asked of the meeting for reading resolutions, or any thing and all else. Numerous other things

or any thing and all-else. Numerous other thing were done equal to this, by way of making precise use of trinc—all of it in the keeping and at the pleature of these punishers of hereits.

While I am closing; suffer a word of my Im. After receiving that mobbling in Bennington, I went home, and, on horseback, wading through nows and climbling over mountains, facing mots and deprint of the internal control of the control of t on, I organized the first State Anti-Slavery to the American Society which we had rganized at Philadelphia. For doing like wor ignimit despotism these thirty years, I have now been feermed worthy to be put on pillors, and populy unished by panderers to popularity among the plan and the politic.

- ORSON S. MURRAY. Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1863.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald publishes the fel-lowing letter, never before printed, written by John Brown, who was hung at Charlestown, Virgina, four years ago last Wednesday, to a relative ad oil friend in Wudham, Ohio. It shows how calmy be contemplated death and clong to his opinions, even under the shadow of the gallows falling upon his: "CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va.)
19th November, 1859.

in that I feel to; and I am totally only of the presence of the proper of the strengthening and comely from you so faithfully implore in my belaif. The God of our Fathers reward your fidelity. I seibir feel mortified, degraded, nor in the least salamed in my imprisonment, my chain, or near prospect of death by Amojing. I feel assured that not one in shall fall from my head without the will of my less wenty father. I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to bold exactly such a fus as God has chosen. See the passage in Isaish which ye have quoted. No part of my life has been more happily appent than that I have spent been more happily appent than that I have spent been more happily appent than that I have spent to belief through infinite grace.

I should be sixty vears old were I to live till Mr. S. 1860. Thave enjoyed much of life as it, as have been remarkably prosperous; having sally learned to regard the welfare and prosperity others as my own. I have never, since I can be member, required a great amount of sleep is that I conclude that I have already enjoyed full an average number of working hours with those who rest their three score years and tee. I have not sy the been driven to the use of glasses, but can so trade and write quite comfortably. But more than shall I might go on to recount annumbered and unseries ab heavings, among which would be some term of all. I have generally snifted remarkably god health in high to one to recount annumbered and unseries ab heavings, among which would be some term of all. I have done or suffered had have been driven to the use of glasses, but can so trade and engine the summer of the wears of the shall might go on to recount annumbered and unseries ab heavings, among which would be some term of all. I have done or suffered had annumbered and unseries and the strength of the wears of the shall remain the summer of the shall remain the summer of the salar come, of the sal