OBERT F. WALLEUT, GENERAL AGENT, per copies will be sent to one address for TRN

syment is made in advance. oes are to be made, and all lette PAID,) to the General Agent. disements of a square and over inserted three

Yearly and half yearly advertise-

merted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massa ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. following gentlemen constitute the Financial the following gentlemen constitutes the Financial ise, be are not responsible for any debts of the is: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, ED-LICESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.



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

olaim Liberty throughout all the land, the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 9. BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1725.

# Refuge of Oppression.

GARRISON AND PHILLIPS ON LINCOLN. a snother place we publish a telegraphic sketch discussion between Wendell Phillips and William discussion between Wendell Phillips and William and Garrison at Boston, on the merits of Lincoln, the Administration. It is deemed a sufficiently certain matter, now, to telegraph all over the many the savings and doings of these chronic faires as sworn enemies of the Union, though they liter tresonable opinions were held, four years his skat abborrence or contempt by the very a who now strive to be foremost in the race to do

serence.
Escusion between these two bald-headed vetescusionists, concerning Lincoln and the next
esc, is something of a curiosity, and is worth
as one of the characteristic developments of

dog a one of the characteristic developments of clar. It seems they disagree, at least. Philips, breathing forth the true spirit of abolition spotsm, after accusing Lincoln of a tendency to also growth, in spite of the watering he has given a, proceeds to declare that either he (Lincoln) as he "GRUBHED INTO SUBMISSION" to all of his Adilpri) views, "or we must have a different lead-for the next four-years." What abolition disunion till is that Lincoln has not yet subser and there-still is that Lincoln has no you have to be to do you have to tell—unless, possibly, it is to Philips's declaration at Framingham, last the fully, that the "one step further" now to be the wis the conalgumation of whites with nees which he emalgamation of whites with ne es which he nesured his hearers, was the prov-ntal means in the improvement of the white rac d the cirilization of the world. Even this doctrine , we suppose the President will also accept, if he cally urged into him by the usual rad-of which he once made public com-

Phillips proceeds to hold out the execuraging as-proceed that if all of his views are adopted in the conduct of the war, then, if we are lucky enough in addition to get Chase for President, Bern Butter in the War Office, Fremont at the head of all our ar-mis, and every public journal made. "decent at com-nead," (that is, held by the throat!) we may possi-tive die war into years—but even that he thinks very doubtful! (In this same speech, by the way, he had officuled Chase as an ignorant and calamitous reprimenter and blunderer.) He goes on to declare apprimenter and blunderer.) He goes on to declar by the Administration, viz. at the Southern States "should be KEPT.OUT" un they change their own domestic institutions to con m perfectly to his ideas! as perfectly as the reflec

tion of a "face in a glass."

This is the equal policy of the Lincoln Administration stody. The policy of the war is shaped to seit such men as Garrison and Phillips and Summer, thou the latter declared to the British Emancipation agent that his only fear was. "that the war would end too soon "—before the Abolitionists could accomplish their purpose! That policy, let it never be forectten, is to "KEEF OUT" the seconded States—by precure-union! as is distinctly and undeniably stablished by the Presidential "amments" "proclama". d by the Presidential "amnesty" proclam

on.
Old Mr. Covenant-with-Hell Garrison, in reply to is colabore, took up cudgels in defence of "Old Ale," and declared that the attack on him was unjet—that be (Liacoln) "HAD TRAYELLED AS FAST.
TOWARD THE NEGRO as popular sentiment would 
varied him in doing." There can be no question that Garison told the truth there.

What a know foult.

What a happy family!

To what a condition before the gaze of the civilized tool live they brought our once honored and repected country!—Hartford Times.

# O TEMPORA! O MORES!

O TEMPUKA! O MORES!

Readers who note carefully the items of foreign are any save observed that George Thompson, its English Abolitionist, is about to favor this county again with the light of his countenance. We are a progressive people; and Mr. Thompson is alread enough to know it. Hence he trusts himself farliesly now among those whom he (remembering his former visit) would not have dared insult with his presence before Sectionalism and Dissupports.

# Selections.

GARRISON AND PHILLIPS.

The open and concealed end

The open and concealed enemies of Emancipation—the genuine Copperheats and the counterfeit Republicans—have made as much as they could out of the very moderate capital afforded them by the difference of opinion at the late meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society between Messra. Garrison and Phillips. The first have openly rejoiced at it as the sign of schism in the Abolition Church, while the latter have affected to lament it while they have distorted and twisted it to serve their own purposes. Our readers have seen for themsolves, in the brief and imperfect sketch we have been able to give of the debate, what ground there is for the one or the other treatment of the matter. A fuller report would have more fully confirmed them in the inferences they will draw from what we have laid before them, but it would not have altered it in the least. Those of them who are in the habitof attending Anti-Slavery meetings know that this discussion was only one of those which make those meetings the most interesting public assemblies held in the world. It was but one of those perfectly free expressions of opinion as to men and measures for which those meetings were instituted, and by which they have been characterized from the beginning. Only, the greater attention which is now attracted to them, and the interest felt every where in the subject-matter of this debate have drawn a wider notice than used to be bestowed upon the multitude of those that went before it. Enemies and friends may be assured that no schism exists in, or impends over, the Anti-Slavery body. Its members differ still, as they have ever differed, on all manner of details and particulars. They are of one mind still, as they have ever differed, on all manner of details and particulars. They are of one mind still, as they have ever been, as to the central idea which holds them together—the essential, inherent wickedness of slavery as the Crime of Crimes, the toleration of which has brought every public evil the nation has ever endured, or still endu

is alone sufficient for its restoration to peace, safety and permanent prosperity.

In so complicated a state of things as has been brought about by so simple a cause, it must needs be that its details, its prospects, and the characters and actions of the men prominently engaged in it, should be viewed with very different eyes by men of diverse temperaments. The sanguine see everything bright with the bloom of hope, and are sure that nothing but the happiest issue can proceed forth from the present confusion which slavery has occasioned. Painted upon the thickest cloud of war, they see the bow of promise, prophetic of sunshine and happiness at hand. The more staid and saturnine, on the other hand, look rather at the immediate dangers in men who form the text of this discourse are eminent examples. The temperament of Mr. Garrison, happilly for mankind, is of the elastic, buoyant, sanguine type which sees the sun shining behind the blackest cloud. We say "happily for mankind," for without this constitution of nature, he never could have entered upon a work so hopeless as the abolition of slavery seemed thirty years ago, and without this he never could have endured, through all the trials of his career, unto this day, when he may reasonably hope to see of the desire of his heart, and be satisfied. Still, the fullness of his faith and the confidence of his hope do not blind him to the dangers and uncertainties which still beset the pathway of Emancipation, and which may impede and delay its career of victory, though they can never hinder its final fulfiment. His eminent natural good sense, his keen sagacity of

To spin with the light of his constraance. We spin the company to the present spin to the possibility of disturbances, to the alternative programs to the possibility of disturbances, to the alternative programs of the property of the prop

umph, defacing if not destroying its glory, it will be to such scolding as this that it will be greatly due.

It is from differences of nature such as these that the peace of all nature comes. We have prophets enough of smooth things. One that dwells more on possible dangers than on certain successes, though less pleasing to the ear, may be more fruitful in the life, by awakening Caution—Suspicion, if you please: "For off, though Wisdom wake, Suspicion sleeps At Wisdom's gate, while Goodness thinks no harm Where no harm seems."

The cheerful caution of Mr. Garrison and the less hopeful doubtings of Mr. Phillips work well together for good. They may differ as to the designs or the capacity of this or that public man, but they see eye to eye as to the great end to be gained, and they march shoulder to shoulder towards it. The Anti-Slavery platform was built for the utterance of differing opinions upon it. At no other meeting could the discussion in question have been had. Whatever other effect it may have had—and we are sure it can have had none that was not good—it had none in shaking the life-long confidence of the actors in it in each other, or of the Abolitionists and the Anti-Slavery public in them both. The men, and the classes of mind of which they are types, are essential to our happy issue out of these troublous times. And when that day comes, the slave, the country, and the world, will thank God for the unity in diversity which has helped to hasten it.—National A. S. Standard. The cheerful caution of Mr. Garrison and the les

### PHILLIPS AND GARRISON.

At the anti-slavery meetings in Boston, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison happened to disagree in a debate on a resolution touching the attitude of the government toward the rebellion. Men of positive ideas disagree not seldom. When bonest, thoughtful, and sagacious minds, looking at the same subject, cannot see it in one light, but entertain differences of opinion, and express them frankly and fearlessly, we see no occasion for ill-natured crisicisms upon either party by outside censors. Must Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner, because they are both Republicans, and both from Massachusetts, always agree in the Senate, or else be gazetted as in a personal quarrel? Many newspapers, unfriendly to freedom and to its champions, are pointing with glee to what they call a rupture between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips, as evidenced by the reports of the late meeting in Boston—reports which seem to have been, not accidentally, but purposely exaggerated by mischief-makers. Now, as we happen to know, there wently the present them entered to the restrict the content of the property of the late meeting in Boston—reports which seem to have been, not accidentally, but purposely exaggerated by mischief-makers. Now, as we happen to know, there

Mr. Phillips, as evidenced by the reports of the late meeting in Boston—reports which seem to have been, not accidentally, but purposely exaggerated by mischief-makers. Now, as we happen to know, there exists no rupture whatever between these gentlemen—nor any scar upon their long and inviolable friendship. The Anti-Slavery Society, above all others, has always kept an open platform, welcoming the most various discussion, not deprecating, but inviting, the expression of diverse opinious, hearing all sides before judging, and condemning nothing unheard. If Mr. Phillips—than whom no man is more solicities for the welfare of the country—takes a more shadowy view than his distinguished friend, of the progress of that cause to which both have equally dedicated their lives, he has a better right to his opinion than some scurrilous newspapers have to defame him for it. Mr. Garrison, whose hopeful and prophetic mind sees always the brighter side of human nature, and who has a generous confidence in the good intentions of Abraham Lincoln, expresses more nearly our own idea of the present and prospective attitude of public affairs. To our own eyes, unless our vision is bewitched beyond our suspicion, the times are full of shining hopes. True, they are also full of dangers. The nation needs, for leadership, a wise head and a strong arm; but, whenever, hitherto, man has failed to supply these, God has mercifully lent us His own. Will the Providence that has so conspicuously guitted us through the past three years of the war, descrius during the remaining period? We do not believe it! At the same time, we have great respect for those sober and thoughtful men who, having no eye for bright colors, see every cloud that overhangs the noon. We found our own place, for a time, reluctantly, but honestly, among the severest critics of the government, speaking, as some thought, unsparingly and with over harshness. Yet we spoke only what we believed to be the needful truth at the time. But our hands do not now so often lift the doubl

ryland, in fave of Mr. Lincoln, as any evidence whatever of his soundness on the anti-slavery question. The Legislature of Maryland is a very reluctant anti-slavery body; that of Pennsylvania is probably still worse; and that of Kansas is evidently at this time governed, in all its political action, by party and personal considerations, among which the senatorial controversy, Carney vs. Lane, is very prominent.

prominent.

Mr. Garrison said that "Mr. Lincoln is a fair representative of the popular sentiment, and perhaps has advanced as fast and as far as the people were ready to endorse him." We think not; but even if ms advances him. We think not; but even if Mr. Garrison is right, we see no reason why Mr. Phillips or any other anti-slavery man should refrain from severe criticism and pointed language. It is the old anti-slavery fashion, as we have learned it and practised it, to tell the naked truth to the people, concerning public measures, and so to bring the people up to a position from whence they should demand of President and Congress that any man in official attains "should be judged by his possibilities, rather than by our wishes or by the highest moral standard," and we think that just now, Mr. Phillips better indicates the true policy for abolitionists than Mr. Garrison does.—Commonwealth.

### FAREWELL TO GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ.

Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of, the Liquor Traffic, held at the Board Room, 41 John Dalton street, Manchester, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, (George Thompson, Esq. being present,) after the transaction of the routine business, At the usual weekly meeting of the Executive The Rev. J. C. STREET rose, and said he was

on weanesaay, Jan. 20, (yeorge Thompson, Esq. being present,) after the transaction of the routine business.

The Rev. J. C. Street rose, and said he was called upon to perform in his own behalf, and in behalf of this executive, a pleasing, and yet a somewhat painful duty. They had with them to-night their old, long-tried friend, George Thompson,—(cheers,)—whose name was well and honorably known throughout all broad England, for his firm, manly, and consistent advocacy of all great questions involving the welfare of the people, and the advancement of the community in general. (Hear, hear.) All present, the youngest and the oldest, had followed his career with very considerable interest; and be dared say there was not a member of that board who had not some strong personal recollection of influences wrought upon his mind and heart, by the nervous and brilliant eloquence of their friend. Speaking for himself, he remembered that one of the earliest impressions he ever received, as to the greatness of the work required to be done among the people of this country, was produced upon his mind by Mr. Thompson. He (Mr. T.) would know nothing of that; he had spoken to large audiences hundreds and thousands of times in all parts of the country, but he would not know what good seed he had scattered in the hearts of a number of people. He (Mr. Street.) as a boy, had listened to him; and some of the lessons he had learned thus as a boy, were with him now, and would, bashoped, be made use of by him in the sphere of usefulness to which God might call him. We at this board had no desire to express opinions with regard to certain great reforms which Mr. Thompson had taken part in; but the question upon the desire to express opinions with regard to certain great reforms which Mr. Thompson, so thoroughly excited our interest and warmth of feeling, that we could not let such a man who had worked among us, pass away without telling him how thankful we were that he had devoted his great abilities to this great work, and how we truste other agitations to which he (Mr. Street) had alluded. As the years rolled by, and the work begin to the processes, those who had be held not a special to the promoters of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great honor, and he considered the promeers of the great had been a most consistent as already and had been a most consistent as already to the had been a most consistent as already to the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already to the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already the had been a most consistent as already and the had been a most consistent as already had been depleted, not greatly known—and the had been a most consistent as already had been depleted, not greatly known—and the had been a most consistent as already had the most power of the known that had not the heart of the had been a most consistent as already which most take place, and that the who sate above the heavens rules all things well. Therefore, we would not despond because who I had been a most consistent as already with the order of God's Providence, there were changes which most take place, and that the would had the same to the proper to the consistent as all things well. Therefore, we would not despond because whit had been an most consistent as all things and the providence of the providence and the same power that the consistent as a second with the order of God's Providence and the same power that the same power that the same power than

revidence by question may be entertained towards their good friend, Mr. Compon. Wishing to keep skrietly within the limited process of the proposal above them, be would not enlarge a growth for the work of the

And no men were sconer converted by that description of logic, than those men to whom we should look for the passing, some of these days, of the Fermissive Bill. (Hear, bear.). He had no doubt he should find, on the other side of the water, that prohibitive legislation, where adopted, had not failed. There might, no doubt, be those who would evade it, just as there were those in our own country who showed the extent to which people would go in fraud and chicanery. (Hear, hear.) We need not go far from home to find men, forgetting their loyalty, and all that was due to the policy of their government, recort to the meanest and most odious stratagems for the purpose of evading what should be law. He hoped, when he should be over yonder, and when he should feel himself more competent than now to take a general view of the temperance movement in America, to have some communication with this committee, if such would be acceptable, (Loud and warm cheers.) In the meantime, as far as able, he would be the faithful exponent of our principles, he would speak of us as we were, and he thought he was warranted, by the present state of the movement to speak encouragingly. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Thompson again expressed his gratitude for the resolution which had been passed, and spoke further of the many intimate friendships which he had formed in this country, through prosecuting his various work; and he declared that he should ever remember with affection and esteem those members of the United Kingdom Alliance whom he had known. (Applause.)

[As a matter of news, we may add here, that on

should ever remember with affection and esteem those members of the United Kingdom Alliance whom he had known. (Applause.)

[As a matter of news, we may add here, that on Thursday evening; a soirce of about two hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen, under the auspices of the Union and Emancipation Society.) was held in the Town Hall, King street, to present a farewell address to Mr. Thompson. George Wilson, Eq., presided. The address was read by Mr. T. H. Barker, and afterwards moved by Ernest Jones, Eq., seconded by Councillor Charles Thompson, and supported by the Rev. J. C. Street, Dr. Pankhurst, Dr. John Watts, and several other gentlemen. A deputation also presented an address from the Union seconded by Councillor Charles Thompson, and supported by the Rev. J. C. Street, Dr. Pankhurst, Dr. John Watts, and several other gentlemen. A deputation also presented an address from the Union and Emancipation Society of Ashton. The proceedings were of a very animated and interesting character, and Mr. Thompson responded to the addresses in most eloquent and touching terms. On Friday, about forty ladies and gentlemen partock of a farewell breakfast with Mr. Thompson, at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, when most interesting addresses were delivered. On Saturday morning, Mr. Thompson embarked on board the Arabia, one of the fine Cunard steamers, from Liverpool to Boston, In a letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. T. H. Barker, written from on board the Arabia, approaching Queenstown, Sunday morning, January 24, he says:

"Et me express my deep gratitude for the kindness you have shown me, the interest you have taken in my welfare, and the trouble to which you have put yourself on my account. Never will these proofs of your friendship be forgotten. I will try to prove that I am grateful. I will endeavor to act worthy of your esteem.

"Wherever I may wander, until I set my face again towards England, I shall drag a lengthening chain, every link of which will bind me more closely to the friends and country I leave behind." — Manchester Alliance News, Jan. 30.

# MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

The circumstances under which Mr. George Thompson now appears before the American public are so widely different from those of his first visit to this country, that the change in his reception hardly are so widely discrent from those of his near visit to this country, that the change in his reception hardly occasions even a momentary surprise. The mass of our citizens, we apprehend, have seen little occasion to change the view which they then took of the position from which be entered into the discussion of our affairs; but there should be few so blind as not to see that Mr. Thompson now comes before us with a well-carned claim to a friendly welcome and to respectful attention. The services which he has renewed to our cause, in the last three years, are such as we cannot justly neglect to recognize, in a sour remembrance of the more distant past.

It is never to be forgotten, in listening to such a man as Mr. Thompson, that, whatever may be our differences among ourselves, it is the anti-lavery aspect of our cause which has proved its salvation in England. Neither the trading nor the roling classes of Great Britain have had the discernment to see the real merits of the claim of authority maintained by the United States, nor the wisdom to comprehend the importance of our success for mankind in general.

England. Neither the trading nor the roling classes of Great Britain have had the discernment to see the real merits of the claim of authority maintained by the United States, nor the wisdom to comprehend the importance of our success for mankind in general, nor the magnanimity to postpone short-sighted jeal-ousies and narrow supposed interests to the great questions here at issue. They do not ecrupia even now to rejoice over the alleged failure of the republican experiment, or to avow their belief in the advantages to them of the dissolution of this Union. So far as they are concerned; the question as to recognizing the independence of the rebels, of countving at the assistance given them in English ports and by English merchants and builders, and even of active intervention, is a matter of the coldest calculation of selfash interests,—so far as it is not a matter of petty political animosity.

In this state of feeling, it is the English liberals of the anti-lavery school who have fought our battle. That class of men present few of those external siturations which rivet attention to their more aristocratic contemporaries, and have in time past been too conspicuous marks for familiar satire, to have bad at the outset any large place in the attention of our people. But they have in this controversy sitained that breadth of view to which then opponents have been unequal. From the day when Mill warned his countryment that worse evils might befall a nation than civil war, to the hast speech in which John Bright recalled the thoughts of his constituency to the moral aspects of the war, they have steadily kept it before the British people that agy temporary difficulty is tolerable if this war is to be the end of savery. They have thoroughly impregnated with this view of the case those millions of the lower and laboring classes, whose menacing voice the English stateman is fain to head, even when he affects not to hear it. And whatever else may be shought of the Emsacipation proclamation, nobody, we think, will be har

it, in itute,

When treats
I the treats
I the fee it is and in on a on a dage, their them a dage, is the dage, is and of the cople in t

name of the second of the seco

G

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. NO. III.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON.

BY WILLIAM PARMER, ESQ.

To the Editor of the Liberator : The first interest which was excited in his breast, in the cause of the abolition of American slavery, arose from a conversation he had had with Captain Charles Stuart, who, in 1832, returned to this countries of the countries Charles Stuart, who, in 1832, returned to this courtry, after visiting Canada and the United States. That gentleman, as you are well aware, became acquainted and formed a lasting friendship with William Lloyd Garison, who, perhaps, will permit me, for convenience sake, although writing to himself, to use convenience sake, although writing to himself, to use a pronoun which would seem to apply to another person. Prior to this time, Mr. Thompson's mind—in common with those of Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Fowell Buxton, Mr. Zachary Macaulay, (lather of the late Lord Macaulay,) Daniel O'Connell, and other men of influence—had been favorably impressed by the sophistries of Mr. Elliott Cresson, agent, of the Colonization Society, in behalf of the plausible but nefarious scheme of that body for the deportation of the colored race in America. Captain Stuart lent Mr. Thompson a copy of "The Liberator" newspaper, a perusal of which, together with conversation with the gallant traveller, dissipated the delusion which Cresson had practised apon Mr. Thompson, concerning the design of the

used the delusion which Cresson had practised Mr. Thompson, concerning the design of the sing organization which he represented, ving been made acquainted with the history of arrison, and the singularly adverse circumstan-der which he had established his anti-slavery Mr. Garrisoo, and the singularly advote a transactive treatment which he had established his anti-slavery journal, Mr. Thompson became extremely anxious to promote, to the utmost of his powers, the views of so noble a young man, who had risked fame, fortune, and even life, for the cause of the slave; for just about that time, the legislature of Georgia had offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the head of Mr. Garrison—an enactment which, up to this moment, stands unrepealed upon the journals of the State legislature; a fact which Southern sympathizers, who are foolish enough to believe, or, probably, what is more likely, mendacious enough to assert that rebel independence is the readiest means of abolishing slavery, will do well to ponder over, and reconcile with their copperhead theory. Soon afterwards, this favorable feeling of Mr. Thompson towards Mr. Garrison was converted into a firm and enduring friendship by a casual interview which occurred upthis favorable feeling of Mr. Thompson towards and Garrison was converted into a firm and enduring friendship by a casual interview which occurred under the following circustances:—In the month of May, 1838, a great meeting of Anti-Slavery delegates was held in London, for the purpose of promoting the passage of the bill for the abolition of Colonial slavery, which had just been introduced into the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Stauley, then the Whig Colonial Secretary, but now the Earl of Derby, leader of Her Majesty's Conservative opposition. The delegates, whose sessions continued de die in tiem, were accustomed to assemble a breakfast at 3 o'clock A. M., at the King's Arms Hotel, King street, Cheapside, immediately adjoining the Guidhall of the City of Leadon. After breakfast, a conversation, or discussion, as the case might be, was held until 11 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned to a room in Aldermanbury—a street close by, running parallel with Guildhall—in a house which had been rendered notorious or infamous as having once been the residence of Judge Jeffreys; the associations of which had been sendered notorious or infamous as having once become the offices of the London Anti-Slavery Society. One morning, the discussion turned having become the offices of the London Anti-Slavery Society. One morning, the discussion turned upon the clauses of the Emancipation Bill then before Parliament, which provided, amongst other measures, from a twelve years' apprenticeship of the slaves, and the payment of twenty millions sterling as compensation to their master; which money, however, was to be deemed to be of the nature of real estate, in order to be made available for the prior demands of the mortgagees upon the plantations, and who had a lien upon the slaves as well as the land. Mr. Buxton, in his anxiety to see the prolonged and fiercely controverted question settled, and to save the colonies from an insurrection, of which he stood in great dread, carnestly advised that no strenuous opposition should be made to the Government measure, albeit it fell far short of the requirements of justice. On the other hand, Mr. Thompson denounced, as he position should be made to the Government resarce, albeit it fell far short of the requirements of justice. On the other band, Mr. Thompson denounced, as he had done from the first promulgation of their proposition, the principles both of compensation and apprenticeship. He contended that it was the incumbent duty of every abolitionist who had, for the previous three years, been earnestly demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation for the slave, earnestly to protest against these odious features of the bill. Feeling strongly the sacrifice of principle involved in the proposed compromise, Mr. Thompson expressed himself with great warmth. Mr. Joseph John Gurnoy, a brother-in-law of Mr. Buxton, gently rebuked the speaker for remarks which were supposed to reflect severely upon their common friend. Laying, his hand gently upon Mr. Thompson's shoulder, Mr. Gavney said, "You have been very severe upon my brother Buxton, but you know that he means well." The incident is of no consequence, except asserving to show how regardless Mr. Thompson was of friend or foe when he believed an important principle to be at stake. At the conclusion of eiple to be at stake. At the conclusion of eedings, a gentleman introduced himself to impson, and stated that the course advocated Mr. Thompson, and stated that the course advocated by him was the only one which be, the stranger, could have supported. This was his first introduction to William Lloyd Garrison, and it is needless to add that, from that moment, they were strangers no longer. Mr. Garrison had been deputed by the New add that, from tan, under the puted by the New longer. Mr. Garrison had been deputed by the New England Anti-Slavery Society to visit this country, for the special purpose of exposing the true character of the American Colonization Society, and of preventing the sympathies of Bilitiah Abolitionists being given to its specious but most mischiévous designs. Mr. Garrison having also fully explained the nature of the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the special perfection, amounting alof the operations of the American Anti-Stavery so-ciety, and the malignant persecution, amounting al-most to martyrdom, which its friends had to endure from the leaders both of Church and State, Mr. Thompfrom the leaders both of contrea and State, are Judgeson, with all the earnestness of his nature, resolved to join the proscribed and hunted band of American Abolitionists, and to get up a series of meetings at which their case might be laid before the British public. The first of these gatherings, which was presided over by Mr. James Cropper, the distinguished merchant-philanthropist of Liverpool, was held at Devonshire Square Chapel, Bishopsgate street, belonging to an old Baptist congregation, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Price, Editor of the Eclectic Review. Mr. Thompson then took occasions to several the fewership conjunct of the Colorization. pastorate of the Kev. Dr. Thomas Price, Editor of the Eclectic Review. Mr. Thompson then took occa-sion to recant the faworable opinion of the Coloniza-tion Society into the expression of which he had been subtrapped by the guile of Cresson, and publicly to avow his adhesion to the society of which Mr. Garriavow his adhesion to the society of which Mr. Garririson was then the representative in this land. A
second meeting was held at Exeter Hall, also presided over by Mr. Cropper, and which, in addition
to Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, was addressed
by Daniel O'Connell, in one of his most memorable
speeches, which has since been most extensively circulated in England and America, and in which he uttered the most scathing denunciation of American slavery, perhaps, ever delivered—a denunciation which
his Roman Catholic brothers, both in England and
Treland, would have done well to have perused

his Roman Catholic brothren, both in England and Ireland, would have done well to have perused before they gave, as they have done exclusively, their sympathies to the Southern slaveocracy. Numerous insettings of a similar description were held throughout the kingdom, addressed by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, and which it is believed had the double effect of neutralizing, to a large extent, the insidious designs of the Colonizationists, and of clearing away the aspersions which had been cast upon the American Abolitionists, whose labors were then in their inflacey. in their infancy.

During their journeyings, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson, paid a visit to the venerable Willerson, and the same what infirm, although it did not then appear that his earthly frame was so nearly worn out as it subsequently turned out to be. Without pressing his over peculiar views upon Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Garrison simply laid before him the authorized publications of the Colenization Society, from which be might draw his

own conclusions as to the true character of that body.

The event was mourned as a national 'oss. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, by the side of those of Granville Sharpe, and in the immediate vicinity of Canning, Fitt, Charles James Fox, princes of the blood, peers of the realin, representatives of the people, and the elite of the peoples of the many of the many house of the champion of the negro, of the man who had been mainly instrumental in the achievement of his emancipation, and in the abolition of the slave trade, were clustered a large number of the members of both houses of Parliament. Little did the dying patriarch of emancipation anticipate that, thirty years after his death, a majority of the members of the British senate, which had voted £20,000,000 for the emancipation of our own colonial slaves, should virtually oppose the emancipation of four millions in the Southern States of America, and give their sympathies and raise their voices in favor of rebels seeking to found a republic upon the perpetuation and indefinite extension of slavery, and the revival of the slave trade. With a similar view to that of their visit to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson waited upon the venerable THOMAS CLARKSON, at Playford Hall, Norfolk. That gentleman had so far been imposed upon by Elliott Cresson as to consent to become a patron of the Colonization Society.

We now come to the most important crisis in the history of Mr. Thompson—the turning point of the worked of the semi-adar of the life. The amanerican the life. The amanerican of the worked of the semi-adar of the life. The amanerican th

Society.

We now come to the most important crisis in the history of Mr. Thompson—the turning point of the whole of the remainder of his life. The emancipation bill, with its grievous defects in principle, had at length been conducted amidst, all its difficulties and perils, through the legislature. The decree had gone forth that, nominally at least, no slave should exist in the British dominions on the ensuing 1st of August, 1834. No more glorious achievement had ever been effected by British philanthropy; perhaps its only parallel was to be found in the act for the abolitien of the slave trade, passed in 1807. Mr. Thompson's anti-slavery work in this hemisphere was then, to all appearance, ended, He had nothing before him, apparently, but the acceptance of the brilliant offer made to him by his distinguished and influential friends. Wealth, forensic distinction and high judicial honors were sure to have been the result of his professional career, if it pleased Providence to spare his life for the average term of mortality. What man would have hesistated gladly to seize such tempting prizes? Mr. Thompson, however, did not do so; and why? Mr. Garrison, had laid before him the details of the question of American slavery; and its horrors deeply impressed his mind. Mr. Garrison, on the other hand, was greatly impressed with the power of Mr. Thompson's oratory, the effects of which he had abundant opportunity of witnessing in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Garrison, moreover, knew that the American abolitionists, at that time, were somewhat deficient in that powerful element, the living voice. We now come to the most important crisis in the opportunity of witnessing in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Garrison, moreover, knew that the American abolitionists, at that time, were somewhat deficient in that powerful element, the living voice. It was but natural, therefore, that he should carneatly beseech Mr. Thompson to join the Anti-Slavery cause on the other side of the Atlantic. Those who have sacrificed every temporal interest in the prosecution of a righteous cause, deem it nothing strange to ask others who are like-minded with themselves to do the same thing. Most singular was the position in which Mr. Thompson was placed at this critical period. On the one hand were professional fame and fortune; and on the other, association with the poor, despised, hunted and persecuted abolitionists of America. In the one scale was a life of comfort and honor; in the other, the redemption of two millions and a half of slaves. Which side should kick the beam? Surely, it was pardonable two millions and a half of slaves. Which side should kick the beam? Surely, it was pardonable in a young man thus situated, to pause before he gave up such brilliant prospects as had been held out to him, and, as many thought, to throw himself recklessly upon chance for the very bread upon which himself and family were to feed. The result of the rejection of the offer of his friends, he might reasonably presume, would be the loss of their friendship; what was he to gain in exchange? The friendship of men apparently doomed to a heritage of poverty, suffering, and social proscription. The mental struggle, however, was but of short duration: humanity triumphed, and self was sacrificed. Looking at the position of the Anti-Slavery cause in America at that period, and the trial which its advocates were then certain to nudergo, it is difficult vocates were then certain to undergo, it is diff to find a parallel instance of self-abnegation to vocates were then certain to undergo, it is difficult to find a parallel instance of self-abnegation to that of Mr. Thompson. The act of the Moravian missionaries, who voluntarily immured themselves for life in a city of lepers, for the sake of preaching the gospel and ministering to its loathsome inhabitants, appears to my mind the ne plus ultra of moral heroism; but it was hardly superior to the sacrifices now made by Mr. Thompson. This incident of his life ought not only to silence, but to put to shame the mean slanderers who have imputed to him the incentive of mercenary motives. The "prudent," in the world's acceptation of the word, censured the mean slanderers who have imputed to him to incentive of mercenary motives. The "prudent," in the world's acceptation of the word, censured what they called his rashness; but conscience ap-proved of his inflexible adherence to principle. Mr. Thompson gave his word to Mr. Garrison that, Providence permitting, he would, as soon as possi-ble after the Abolition Act came into operation, fol-low him to the United States, and fill up the inter-val by endeavors in this country to enlist the public wal by endeavors in this country to enlist the pul mind in support of the Anti-Slavery Society. T pledge was afterwards redeemed. A numerous s val by endeavors in this country to emiss the proper mind in support of the Anti-Slavery Society. That pledge was afterwards redeemed. A numerous and influential organization was formed, under the title of "The Committee for the Universal Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade," and which comprised, amongst others, James Cropper, the late Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, the Reverends Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, John Angell James, of Birmingham, Dr. Thomas Price, of London, F. A. Cox, D. D., L. L. D., of Hackney, Librarian of the London University, and other distinguished philanthropists. Mr. Thompson laid before the members of the Emancipation Societies of Edinburgh and Glasgow the resolution he had come to to visit America, and he received from them a liberal guarantee to bear his expenses for a three years' residence there, or longer if, in his judgment, his stay in that country would promote the object he had in view. Many of the friends who then backed him are still living, amongst others Mr. William Smeal, of Glasgow, the Rev. William Lindsay Alexander, D. D.

fit, and to the maintenance of his family during his absence. So far, his faith in a righteous course of action had been rewarded; he had certainly not gained a pecuniary equivalent to his sacrifice for the sake of the slave, having given up wealth and legal renown, but he had realized the promise made to the righteous man, that his bread should be given and his water should be sure. After the advent of the righteous man, that his bread should be given and his water should be sure. After the advent of the operation of the Emancipation Act was celebrated by Mr. Thompson, at Edinburgh, at a festival at which Lord Moncrieff, one of the most distinguished Scottish Judges presided, a farewell entertainment was given to Mr. Thompson on the evening of the same day at Glasgow. He sailed with his family short the middle of Angust and arrived at New same day at Glasgow. He sailed with his family about the middle of August, and arrived at New York on the 23d of September, 1834. It would be York on the 23d of September, 1934. It would be a work of supererogation to attempt to narrate to you or your countrymen the incidents of that visit; they are now events in your national history. Such a detail has been rendered the more unnecessary, in consequence of the narration which has recently been given at the Philadelphia Convention, of the been given at the Philadelphia Convention, of the labors and perils of Mr. Thompson during the memorable thirteen months of his then sojourn in the United States. It may suffice to state summarily, that, when it was known who he was, himself and family were ejected from the hotel where they resided; that he had to retreat from New York to the State of New Jersey, to escape the fury of a New York mob, which, although composed of what are conventionally called "gentlemen of property and standing," were on a level in spirit, and ruffianism with the cowardly Democratic scoundreis, composed mainly of the scum of the Emerald Isle, who recently murdered the unoffending negroes in the same city. It will be edifying to those who believe in the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the South to know that, at that period, subscriptions were opened in

The Ziberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864

THE RECEPTION. Since the Music Hall was erected, no such gathering nas ever crowded its spacious dimensions, on the scot ere, intelligence, and patriotic and liberty-lov ng enthusiasm, as was witnessed on Tuesday e ast, at the reception of GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., by the citizens of this Commonwealth. We believe ever State in New England had its representatives on the ceasion. Governor Andrew pre worthy of his high reputation, and of the State of which he is the honored and beloved Chief Magistrate. His remarks were such as to elicit reiterated applause; and othing could be more handsome and generous than the eulogy which he bestowed upon Mr. Thompson for his valuable and long-continued services in the cause of the oppressed, and his untiring labors, since the rebellion broke out, to consolidate the public sen timent of England in support of the American Government. Mr. Thompson was received with pro heering, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the whole assembly expressing their esteem, admiration and gladness in a manner quite electric. His speech was eloquent and lucid, and warmly applauded. The impromptu remarks of Wendell Phillips and Judge Russeli (both being called out by the audience) were very felicitous, and the concluding words noble feeling and generous sen Gov. Andrew full of timent. Boston in 1864 atones for her persecution 1834-5, and Massachusetts has now removed from her historic record the dark stains of a pro-slavery dis-

In our next number, we shall publish a full report of the proceedings, as made by that accomp phonographer, J. M. W. Yerrinton, Esq. Extra copies will be for saie at the Anti-Slavery Office

Send in your orders.

On Monday evening next, we learn, a public recep tion will be given to Mr. Thompson at the Cooper Institute, New York; and, probably, a similar mark of respect will be paid to him by a public meeting in Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, during the week. Should the arrangements be seasonably t Mr. Thompson will address the citizens of Philadelphia the week after. In that case, it is his purpose to proceed to Washington, where he has been invited to address the National Loyal Association of that city.

In connection with this ovation, we would acknow ledge the receipt of the brief but comprehensive and gratifying Annual Report of the London Emancipation Society for 1868-4, giving an account of the in-defatigable and successful efforts which have been made by that and other kindred associations in England to confound the machinations of the Confederate emissaries and sympathizers in that kingdom, an

concluding as follows:—

"One of our flat acts has been to hold a farewell soirce to our eloquent and devoted colleague, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON. He will, probably, this very day land for the third time on the shores of the United States, on this occasion to be received with the welcome which is due to one who has advocated with unawerving constancy, and often with matchless eloquence, the cause of the negro for thirty-five years. He is a new link binding us to our American brethren, especially our brethren of the old and true anti-slavery party. We rejoice in the great Republican party; we revere President Lincola and all who sustain him in his emancipation policy; our faith is great in the American people, from the Atlantic sea-board to the Pacific shore; but we nevertheless feel a still keener sympathy and a loftier admiration for the pioneers of emancipation,—the men and women who will welcome our absent friend as their faithful coadjutor in the our absent friend as their faithful coadjutor in the troublous and never to be forgotten times of thirty years ago.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF OUR VIEWS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in this city, a resolution was presented by our friend Wendell Phillips, in relation to the animus of the Government in its dealings with Rebeldom, to which we offered an amendment, and Glas- expressed our dissent from some of the views taken living, amongst others Mr. William Smeal, of Glasgew, the Rev. William Lindsay Alexander, D. D., the Hon. Mr. David Erskine, Mr. John Wigham, Jr., and Mrs. Wigham, of Edinburgh. Others have departed from this world, amongst whom may be mentioned the distinguished divines, Drs. Wardlaw and Heugh. Another fund was raised in England, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Joseph Strong to be devoted to Mr. Thompson's out-January 1, 1868, which we heartily approve, and not January 1, 1868, which we heartily approve, and no seph Sturge, to be devoted to Mr. Thompson's out-fit, and to the maintenance of his family during his that of the amnesty, to which we are as decidedly op-

> The exact language we used in regard to Ger Fremont was, that our " interest in him had been less ened," because he had given no expression of satisfac tion at the two great measures of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, namely, the enlist ment of the blacks, and the liberation of all the slaves in the revolted States. Not that we suppose he is ho tile to either of those measures; but we are sure tha his public approval of them by his pen or voice would have been potent to their more vigorous prosecution and the Government has needed every approving word in that direction, especially from those who pos sess a commanding influ

Mr. Phillips has less faith in the good intentions of President Lincoln than we have, and believes he is ready to sacrifice the honor and interest of the North to effect a sham peace." We honor him for the man ly avowal of his conviction; and none the less so b cause it places him in the minority, and subjects his to severe popular criticism. The honesty of his co viction is not to be impeached, while its soundne may be questioned without any personal feeling. W are not willing to accept of any compliment at his expense. In matters of opinion and co we sometimes differ from him ; but in an unc we have always se mising adherence to principle eye to eye. He must be true to himself-and be, at whatever cost. Those who repose more or dence in President Lincoln than he does, find no tification for abusing him. The services he has re in the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the South to know that, at that period, subscriptions were opened in Savannah and Charleston to offer a tempting premium to any party who could effect the abduction of Mr. Thompson, and his deportation South. We have a right to ask of these intelligent and veracious robel sympathizers, proofs of the regeneration which has since been effected in those who were at that time incarnata fiends. On the other hand, they will find abundant evidences of the revolution of public fieling in the North since that period. It would be impossible now in the city of Boston to get together dered the cause of worthy of preservation in our country, for more his munificent disposition and self-sacrificing spirit and to the utter abandonment of all hope of politics disparaging criticism. However jealous he may be of the Government, it is not for a factions nurseas. g criticism. However jeasurement, it is not for a factions purpose,

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF GEO. THOMPSON, MASON JONES ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

ESQ.
evening of Tuesday last, Februar ting was held in the Music Hall to great meeting was held in the Music Hall to welcome and honor Grocon Thourson, the English friend and advocate of America. It plainly appears both by the names (published in last week's Liberator) of the grutlemen who called this meeting, and by those of the speakers who took part in the proceedings, that this was no partisan celebration. It was the action of men, who, having watched the course of Mr. Thompson in England, and having seen the material assistance given by his friendly assidulty, his intelligence, and his eloquence, to our cause in that country, felt that a debt of gratitude was due him from this whole nation. Since his first good offices, long age. whole nation. Since his first good offices, long ago, were rendered us in Massachusetts, it was fitting that Massachusetts should be first to make public acknowledgment of his eminent services, and, by the voice of her Chief Magistrate and of her most illustrious sons, to thank the friend who has so efficiently labored in our country's cause.

bly collected on the occasion was im The assembly collected on the occasion was im-mense. The wast hall was half filled more than an hour before the time appointed for commencing the away mable to gain even a standing-plac doors. The portions of the house last filled were the platform and the first balcony, which had been reserved for invited guests. Among these were many mem bers of the Legislature, and of the municipal govern ments of Boston and its neighboring cities, and many friends of reform, especially of those branches of it with which the illustrious guest of the evening has bee chiefly connected. Ladies were abundant in all parts of the hall, and the aspect of the meeting, from beginning to end, showed enthusiastic sympathy with the

His Excellency Governor Andrew presided. Ve hement applause welcomed him when he came upon the platform with Mr. Thompson, and was thrice re-peated when he came forward to make the introductory address.

As arrangements were made for a verbatim repor of the speeches on this occasion, no sketch even their purport is needed here. I will only say that they held the great audience in alternations of attention and

applause until half-past ten o'clock. On Mr. Thompson's rising to respond to the address of welcome he had received from the Governor of Massachusetts, a storm of applause greeted him, followed by nine vigorous cheers. Three cheers more were given at the close of his speech. The heartiness with which these demonstrations were made showed then to be the voice, and to spring from the inmost feeling, of the whole assembly. In this tribute to the good of fices rendered to our land by the great English reform er, the new generation beartily joined with the men and women who had stood by his side in the great conflict of thirty years ago. This unanimity marked the immensity of the change which Massachusetts has undergone. Mr. Thompson, as one of the speakers re-marked, stands now, intellectually and morally, where he always stood. The people of this land, by the grad-ual progress of a great and most salutary reform, have round to agreement with him.

The speakers on this occasion, besides those already named, were Hon. N. B. Bryant, formerly of New Hampshire, now of this city, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Prof. William B. Rogers of Harvard University, and Judge Russell. Mr. Garrison and Judge Russell declared themselves not to have been on the programme, but consented to speak, at the urgent request of the audience. They could not have spoken ore to the purpose if they had made the most elaborate preparation.

The occasion was highly satisfactory and successful The opportunity was appropriately seized not only to express the gratitude of the State and its people to on British friend of American ideas and institutions, but to mention with honor other distinguished English friends of the United States—and that large number among their "middle class" who look upon our country with a sympathizing eye-and that noble band o operatives" who endured the utmost extremities of poverty, the loss of labor and the loss of bread rather than be false to liberty—and those members of their daily press which took position, from the first, on the side of freedom-and that Sovereign Lady, distin guished alike for the excellence of her private char acter and of her public influence, who worthily rules over them.

At the suggestion of Governor Andrew, just before the close of this pleasantly protracted meeting, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen of England, and three for the President of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the many who have newly had sight and a hearing of George Thompson, as well as those who already knew the nobleness of his character and the power of his eloquence, may have further opportunities of hearing him in speech or lecture.-c. >

THE PETITION. Not an hour should be lost now in completing the signing of THE PETITION for an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever, and forwarding the same to its destination The subject is fully before Congress, and has a strong ody of friends there. The unmistakable voice of THE PEOPLE should now be given to sustain the friends of this great measure, and confound its encmies. These are historic times. Let none withhold his aid from shaping them wisely for a glorious fu ture.-M.

THE ATLANTIC for March is promptly issued, as usutable of contents :-

1. The Queen of California. 2. The Brother of Mercy. 8. Ambassadors in Bonds. 4. Wet-Weather Work. V. 5. On the Relation of Art to Nature. II. 6. Our Classmate. 7. Whittler. 8. The Convulsion ists of St. Médard. 9. House and Home Papers. III 10. Song. 11. Our Soldiers. 12. William Make, peace Thackeray. 13. The Peninsular Campaign Reviews and Literary Publications. Recent Ameri

Ticknor & Fields, publishers, 185 Washington street

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for March is receive ed, and presents the following table of contents

1. American Finances and Resources. Letter III. of Hon. Robert J. Walker. 2 Palmer, the American Sculptor, by L. J. Bigelow. S. Clouds, by Mrs. Mar-Scenery, No. 2, by L. D. Pychowska. 5. The Issue of the War, by John Stahl Patterson, Q. M. Sergeant, 20th Ohio Battery, Chattanooga, November, 1868. Enone, 7. Carl Friedrich Neumann, the German Historian of our Country, by Professor Andrew Te Brook. 8. The Great American Crisis. Part III., by Stephen P. Andrews. 9. Thistie Down, by Frances Lamartine. 10. The Love Lucifer, by S. Leavitt. 11. American Finances and Resources Letter IV. of Hon. Robert J. Walker. 12. Was He Successful Richard B. Kimball. 12. The Mechanical Tendency in Modern Society, by John A. French. 14. An Indian Love Song, by Edwin R. Johnson. 15. Literary

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the CONTINENTAL was first established, it has dur that time acquired a strength and a political significa elevating it to a position far above that previously cupied by any publication of the kind in America Published by John F. Trow, 50 Greene street, New

REV. M. D. CONWAY IN ENGLAND. This gentle n:-"I have accepted, for six months, a unani-invitation from the society at South place, for

On Saturday evening, January 30th, Mr. Mason Jones, who has recently returned from a tour in the United States, delivered an cration in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, England, on "America, the civil war and its cause—slavery." The large hall was well filled by a mixed andience, the Northern element predominating. Mr. Jones spoke with his customary eloquence, and endeavored to do justice to both sides, balancing his debunciation of Southern perfidy with admiration of their valor, and the administrative ability of their leaders.

About a year and a half ago, the lecturer said, he went to the United States, and was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of nearly all the leading men, from President Lincoln downwards. Of all the men with whom he ever came in contact, President Lincoln was the most honest. The government and people of the North were engaged in fighting the battle of the agree—the battle of free labor against slave labor—the battle of civilization against barbarism—the battle of the many against the few—the battle of the poor against the rich—the battle of learning against ignorance—the battle of light against darkness—the battle of the many against help. This American struggle presented two of the ment singular contrasts even tle of heaven against hell. This American struggle presented two of the most singular contrasts ever hibited in history, and that was between the conditi of the United States three years ago, and their condition now. Then the people were great, united, pow erful, prosperous, and free, possessed of greater person al liberty, and greater political, religious, and material prosperity than any other people ever enjoyed before; they were unburdened with taxation, and had no great army or navy to support. Three years had passed, and how changed the scene! The tempest of civil war had burst and deluged the land with blood; the mighty republic was rent in twain; her citizens had met up fifty desperate battle-fields; an enormous debt h en incurred; taxation had increased a thousand fold; a million of men were in arms; vast naval armamente were in process of construction, and death had reaped his fearful harvest of two hundred thousand victims of this war. What caused this change? Upon the answer would depend whether this were a just or an unjust war, whether they should sympathize with the Southerners as brave men struggling for independence, or tigmatize them as the vilest and most reprehe raitors that ever cursed and disgraced that country. He should not have referred to the causes of the war ad it not been for the hole-and-corner Southern soirce held in Manchester the previous evening, at which the prophet Spence, the ablest advocate the South had succeeded in enlisting, told such astounding stories as were only matched by those of Baron Munchausen. Mr. Spence actually had the temerity to tell his audience that every one knew that the North commenced the war in a sudden gust of passion. That was a "staggerer." Pray was it the North that pull flag at Fort Sumter? Mr. Spence also said that the tariff caused the war. That lie about the Morrill tariff was coined to serve the English market, to excite the antagonism of the commercial classes of this country against the protectionists of the United States; and the lie having served its purpose by alienating tens of thousands of Englishmen from the cause of the North, was time to consign it to that infernal limbo to which all lies must go sooner or later. The Morrill tariff had nothing to do with the rebellion, and any man who said it had, either in the North or South, should be ooked upon as a rogue or a fool, or both. Then Mr. Spence said that the people of England were in favor of the South, and that thirty thousand people at Ash ton had memorialized the government to interfere and close the war. Then why did not the friends of the South hold a public meeting in Manchester? The Southerners had taken the Free-trade Hall in the out set with that intention, and they were obliged to pay the rent of the room, though they did not use it. They knew that their resolutions would be outvoted, and that amendments would pass against them. He lenged Mr. Spence to a full discussion of the whole American question, and was willing to devote the proceeds to some charity. The cause of the war was not geographical position, difference of race, state rights, or tariffs, but wholly and solely slavery. For all the nisery that had been caused, and all the blood that had been spilt, Jefferson Davis and his compeers were uilty, and their condemnation was sure. They rushed to arms not to destroy tyranny, but to establish it; not to free men, but to rivet on four millions of their fellows the shackles of the slave. They strove to form an irresponsible aristocracy in the South. So fright ful a perversion of everything fair and just and right was never yet witnessed: it was a conspiracy not against the North, but against the rights and liberties of mankind. These men, the cream and flower of the South, did not think it inconsistent with their gentility and chivalry to own slaves, to breed slaves slaves, to flog slaves, to torture slaves, to kill them (Cheers and hisses.) Those few hisses showed that ne was touching them on the sore, and they didn't like

These Southern gentlemen, the chivalry of the South, did not scruple to separate husband and wife, the nother from her child, to deny to man the right to his labor and to himself, to rob woman of the rights of chastity and of maternity, to send female slaves to the logging block, and in the prosecution of their infamous designs, to use the lash, the branding iron, and the

und. He rejoiced at Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of eman cipation, the glorious effects of which he had witnessed, for it had freed a million slaves; and before another year he believed there would be three millions more free. That proclamation was no "pope's bull against the comet," but a veritable thunderbolt, forged in the Here is its armory of eternal justice, and hurled by the Omnipotent from the hands o onster of slavery and rebellion

The slave power, even in the North, entered the pulpit, and gagged the minister of Christ : it seized upon the religious organizations, and perverted them purposes; it entered the half of legislature, and wrote its behests in the statute book; it gagged free speech in the Senate House, when by the hand of the ruffian Brooks the estimable Charles Sumper was smitten the very fountains of justice; it corrupted the press it reigned supreme in the halls of commerce in ma became its ally: it ostracised every man who oppo it; it was a deadly upas tree, sheltering ever it; it was a deady open creek services thing, and with its poisonous missma corrupting every form of religious, social, and political life. By the madness of Southern leaders, that upas tree was singed by the fires of civil war, the axe was laid at its ro down : why cumbereth it the ground i" There was nothing more noble in the history of the world than the attitude and action of the Northern people since this war began. As a moral spectacle, it was unique. nen had sprung to arms to save their try from dismemberment. They had created a great naval power; and when the iron-clad monsters he saw constructing at Philadelphia, Portland, Boston, Nev York, and Baltimore were finished, they would be the greatest naval power in the world. ed that America desired war with this country were prejudice between the two nations were the deadlier enemies of England and of the human race. Lord Joh Russell would have been nearer the truth had he said that the North was fighting for law, and the South was fighting for its niggers. There was not a man in t orthern armies who did not know what he was fight ing for. He saw no possible end of the war but the thorough subjugation, if not the extermination of the slaveholders of the South. He admitted that they fought splendidly,—worthy of a better cause; but no organ specimenty, worth to a decide coals, aristocracy had ever fatted the people without being conquered. The American people were to the midst of a great crisis; he had full confidence that they would prove worthy of their mission. Mr. Jones, who had been often chesred, concluded with a brilliant perorabeen often cheered, concluded with tion, and, after he had left the pistfo merly under W. J. Fox, M. P., to supply their pulpit.

Mr. Parker was invited to speak there when in London."

tion, and, after he had left the pittform, he was recalled to receive an enthusiastic evation from the and ence.

REV. DR. MASSIE'S REPORT ON HIS VIEW TO THE UNITED STATES.

eting of the Executive Com tion Society was held in Man and Emancipation Society was held in Manhau England, Feb. 1, to receive a report from the Ret. It Massie, who, with Mr. Rylands, was applied a meeting held in June to lay before the America de gy and churches the address of the 4,000 Freath y and churches the address of the spouse that was given his

The Rev. Dr. Massie said his mission and produced so much matter, that he had produced so much matter, that he had could his report in the shape of a thick printed volunt copy of which he would hand to the Chairm, a whom the work was dedicated. He had present to two addresses as he had been done. whom the work was declared, and and two addresses as he had been deputed, and, a to a o addresses as ne man occu acpuica, am, at he a ssible, he had avoided political turmoil, and about possible, he had avoided political turnod, and about to broad Anti-Slavery principles. He was included by Mr. Seward to the English Embassade, was his documents and instructions. Lord Lores side rejoiced in the mission, and wished Dr. Massis such as add he anticipated great good from it, and small seems objection to Dr. Massis's interriew with the CD. Massis associations with the CD. Massis association with the CD. Massis as a second with the see no objection to br. massie accordingly but but by President. Live and entered into a long, full and free comation with him. He also had interviews with Government officials, and among others with Mr. hanner. Mr. Summer informed him of the popularly d Mr. Bright, M. P. in America, and of the neuron h

had taken, on Mr. Bright's request, to induce the ha ident not to permit any sentence to be inflicted in young man who had been charged with piner h to rhood of California. He [Dr. Mar troduced in New York to about thirty minister of a ligion, and through their influence he met not ing than 1,500 other ministers who were read to remain the message, and reply to it in the love of freely. His visit to the States had shown him how desire the President was to keep on friendly terms with the country, and how altered was the feeling of the incountry, and how altered was the feeling of the incountry, and how peopled by ruffians in the time of the Kansan than People and Shawara more than People and Shawara mor was now Anti-Slavery more than Penerjuna Maryland, a Border Slave State, would than Golgi take courage, if every slave she had was sometim

else. Kentucky was afraid the movement would be pel freedom even in that State. From the cutton west, from the north to the south, the educated then lightened and religious people of the United State were as one man for this one purpose ion should be crushed into the dust, and that the very of the negro should be buried in the same pan. (Applause.) The army of the North was as any patriots, and the death of every soldier was a meet secration to the cause of freedom.

THE LOGIC OF EVENTS

DORCHESTER, Febell, 184

To me, these terms have little significance, such as events stand to each other in the relation of one and effect. Thus defined, the cogency of such less depends upon the depth and strength of the prison rom which it springs, and to which it appeals.

The birth of a child,—the advent of a new man a

on earth, -is an event of interest; not to the perm be to the whole family of man. For it is the introle tion of a new power in the world,-a new cres centre. From that centre a virtue may go forth, while shall produce a tide in the affairs of men; a tile visit knows no ebb, but which will still flow on to eleman and cheer, and bless the men and nations of them in all generations.

Fifty years ago, more or less, a man-child was him into the world, whose name was John. Dreptints seething cauldron of American life, like his mut amesake of Judea, as he grew up to manhood, i ecame an instrument in the hands of Providence, power to shake the elements of society, and pre tate events. He was the voice of one crying from the plains of Kansas, "Prepare ye the vay of the Lori, make his paths straight."

In his mental constitution, the sense of justice sa the love of mercy were the prevailing element These, backed and intensified by a strong and earns sted, embe ional nature; and the whole, perme and sustained by fervent and enduring religious timent, gave him faith in justice, faith in humany

faith in God. When, therefore, the fulness of time had come, as the audacious attempt was made to extend the b ous slave system into territory which was my posed to be secured and consecrated to freedom for ever; endowed and constituted as he was, he three himself with a holy zeal into the midst of the nomentous conflict which ensued, and, as if commission ed from above, devoted himself with all his sool, and with all his strength, to save a noble State from the withering curse of slavery, and the asion itself ton the disgrace and wickedness and we which were see

o follow in its train. Not content with checking the extension of the h stitution, he wished it everywhere shelished. Not could he brook delay. His earnest spirit could at wait for tardy justice by legal means, especially user the administrations of the Pierce-Buchana sysser, whose purpose and policy it was to extend and po petuate it. Still less could be wait the hopeless pocess of pursuading the insolent, graping, oreland the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed to But the work must be done, and, God helping lim,

should be done quickly.

He did not call the nation to repeater. work had been done. The warning role had put forth. That earnest and prophetic word had bent red. It had been repeated tion's ear, in all conceivable forms, for five and but years; but with no satisfactory results. Tynnad ut harden their hearts, refusing to let their b

Their victims were still in their chains; sal, a im, it was no way apparent that "the king heaven was at hand." When John Brown into Virginia, therefore, it was not "to prent belle erance to the captive, and the opening of principles to them that are bound." He went down, real in hand, to deliver the captive, to smite the opportunit need be, to unbar the door of the prison-house, sail he oppressed go free.

Thus in the great struggle of our times was large oped the heroic character of John Brown; saight hero the world has rarely seen. He devoted in the to the cause of freedom; not for himself aloss, or his kindred, but for a poor and despired ran, were every day robbed of their dearest right; every right, and even of themselves. nbers of the human family, children of the Father, and were, therefore, entitled to justice, is ate regard. He died as he had lived, deroted he welfare. He died upon the gallows.

And what a commentary it is upon the ciriling [should I not rather say the barbarism 1] of our case. try, when, in accordance with the forms of isv, a man must be hanged! But so it was. In De ber, 1859, the heroic career of John Brown was denly brought to a close. He was public upon a Virginia scaffold, for attempting to ever from bondage some Virginia slave What then! Is he ous? Nay, with such a character be sanch upon the gallows!

What a mistake, what folly, as well as wicked the gallows! it was, in those Virginian Wise-men, to the gallows! His soul is marching on.

Escaped his earthly prison-house,
He's evermore set free,
Henceforth to traverse earth or sir,
" From the Blue Ridge to the sea."
His earnest spirit is not qualled His earnest spirit is not quant-Or silenced for an hour; "His purposes shall ripen fast," By large access of power.

atever light we view it, even as a mi nealty, it is a remarkable and somewhat carious e Government, with the resources of the op-

# LETTER FROM OHIO.

sion when the street of the st

864. except cause i logic nelples an up-parenta it may trodus-eactive which duvate, o earth

in the great sod, he mos, of precipi-em the s Lord,

ice and smeats. extract cannot be inmarky, me, and the inma supcon threw he monissionto missionto miss

to the division of the control of th

Sales, Columbiana Co., (O.) Feb. 11, 1864. DALEM, COMMISSION—I have read with great leasure the speeches and letters at your late Decade It was the commemoration of the doings of Society of thirty years' existence-a Society formed object men and women of any land. Its oband aims were transcendantly the most sublin could animate any combination. Thirty years hat could be stick pall of darkness, more impervious than tof ancient Egypt, settled around the heart of the an slave. Truly was it then said of him in his or condition, that there was "no eye to pity, nor in save." The American Church, as a body, es to save. Alle Adierica Giurcu, as a body, ess deaf as an adder to his woes. Well do I remem-er its stolid indifference. Being a member of the frest Presbyterian Church at that day, believing then, the honesty and sincerity of my soul, that the is the honesty and state of the Caurch was the great instrumentality appointed to mite down all evil in high and low places, I had no doubt that it would take hold, with might and vigor, of the great work of the slave's redemption. But, the great had the fine gold become dim !--or, rather, it demonstrated that there was little if any Then it was that you unfuried the ban. per on which was inscribed this glorious and heavenproved motto: "Immediate emancipation the duty he master and the right of the slave." Let the toils and struggles put forth, and the bitter denunciations nd talumnies endured, speak for the faithfulness by banner has been kept affoat vates that successful of thirty years. My confidence is because the feeling strengthened in view of the feeling exhibited in the arduous and untiring labors the American Anti-Slavery Society, through the of the American Annual Construction of the American Indiana long years of its existence. You saw the slave in his depair. You saw in him verified, to the letter, the despair. 100 saw in min vertices, to the letter, the hitter experience of the weeping prophet, that "there was so sorrow comparable to his sorrow." With werent eyes and pitying hearts, you came to his reief. There was no sacrifice, no matter how costly, but you willingly made it for his sake. Faithful lectures, true prophets of the Lord, were sent forth, who earnestly urged his claims on the justice and sympathy of the people. The awful retributions folbring slavery and oppression were portrayed with a ess scarcely less than seraphic. The Ameriem picple were told, in words of impassioned elogarace, that they had built their temple of liberty too amail for their God, and consequently had placed him in it is a crouched position; that at no distant day the thean fire of heaven would be breathed into Sir, and then he would arise and rend the temple. Berliy, it was no false prediction. The God has the temple is broken. The people now behold their last, and the nations of the earth are looking at the speciacle with amazement. Such will ever be the result when the effort is made to blend sin and boliness, slavery and liberty. God grant that the secand temple may be large enough to embrace every

How delightful it would have been to me if I could have been with you at the time of your meetisg! Surrounding circumstances prevented. Yet, though absent in body, I was with you in spirit.

Is conclusion I will say, that my heart is filled with

glowing gratitude to the Most High, who in his infaile goodness raised up, in the fulness of time, such an instrumentality as the American Anti-Slavery Society. Had it not been for it, (and espe-cially for him who stands at its head,) the nation id have continued in the sleep of death. and our liberties now be clean gone forever. My fervent prayer is, that Heaven's choicest blessings may still follow you. There is no happiness comparable to that of a faithful discharge of duty, especially when it is put forth in behalf of the weak, the despised, the most foriorn objects of earth. Millions will rise and call you blessed. Such is your rich legacy. The purespirits of heaven smile upon you; and, looking back on the travail of your souls, you cannot but be Thine for universal freedom.

JOHN GORDON.

P. S. I see by the last Liberator that Mr. George Thompson is expected to be on our soil before another number of the paper is published. Noble man! May Heaven protect him ! and may we, as a grateful people, receive him as our truest friend : as one who did re than any other man could do to turn the tide of England in our favor, in the darkest and most fearful the West, warm hearts will receive him. J. G.

# CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS!

New York, Feb. 15, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberator :-" The world moves "-to does Washington, the capital of our nation. A see of this new corroboration of an old truth, let me cite the reception of the petitions sent by the Women's National Loyal League, eigned by a hundred thousand men and women. Yes, this huge petition was actually presented, debated and referred, like any other important petition. Charles Sumner,—Honoraskt that this was a glorious victory. I met him a short time after, and he looked and spoke like one who believed that a great thing had been done for humaily. He says, "Pour in the petitions; let the million speak out in one great chorus for freedom!" Let the women of this country come to the work with the earnest purpose that the time demands. Our kin are saillied.

som are spilling their rich life-blood, and if not for a pest principle, it will be of no avail. Let us, who may not wield the sword, nor command the armies of the nation, see to it that there is a full and decided expression of the people through petitions. Through these, laws will be compelled that shall secure to the nation what the sword wins.

Men of standing in Congress urge it. They say Pettradical measures are always carried by petitions. Good men are always strengthened by them, weak tess converted, and designing demagogues compelled is take sides with the right, because it is policy so to

let every earnest woman resolve to spend at least half aday every week circulating petitions, until Con-pensahali be-morally compelled to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

One thing I observed in Washington with unfeigned delight. All the good and brave utterances for iversal freedom are applauded, while the temporizis are treated with silent indifference—another pro-tiat "the world moves."

H. F. M.

THE WHIP, HOE, AND SWORD; OF The Gulf Department in 1863. By George H. Hepworth. Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.

This volume professes to be a faithful record of what the author saw and heard in the last year's cam-page in Louisiana. It describes scenes, and narrates ons, and gives us the impressions made upon the mind of a candid and intelligent observer, loyal to his country and faithful to the instincts of humanity. A frest variety of subjects are discussed—not only the madition, expabilities, and prospects of the negro, the raid upon Uncle Sam's purse which contractors and quartermasters understand the apparence of the sider, the jolicy of Emancipation, &c.,—all in a style fact and racy, and evidently by one who thinks for limit. We commend this work to our readers—positions one extracts from its hereafter. Its circles are the state of the s calation will sid the cause of liberty and loyalty.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF CANADA

schools, they not only excite prejudices of race in others, but develop a spirit of caste among themselves, and make less progress than where they form a small

part of the local population.

7th. That prejudice against them among the whites (including the English) is engendered by the same circumstances, and manifested with the same intensity, as in the United States.

8th. That they have not taken firm root in Canada, and that they earnestly desire to go to the southern region of the United States, partly from love of warmth,

but more from love of home.

9th. That compared with the whites, the per centage of crimes indicative of lax morality is large; that of crimes indicative of malice and ferocity, all things considered, is not large; and that the per centage of

pauperism is very small indeed.

10th. That upon the whole, they promote the industrial and material interest of the country, and are valuable citizens.

Negroes in Canada, as to the probable effect of giving Freedom and Equality before the law to all Negroes in the United States.

1st. That with freedom and the ownership of property, the instinct of family will be developed, mar-riages will increase, and promiscuous intercourse de-crease. That the tendency of this change to increase population will be more than counteracted by the in-ferior fertility of the mulatto breed, when not invigorated by crossing with pure types, black or white; so that the colored breed will soon begin to decrease.

2d. That, under freedom, we may safely rely upof races, which slavery encourages by putting a pre-minm upon the offspring, and in other ways. 3d. That, with entire freedom of movement and se-

curity from oppression, much of the colored popula-tion of the Northern and Western States will be drawn by the natural laws which govern movements of peo-ple toward the tropical regions, carrying with then social influences which will soften the ferocity now prevalent, and be beneficial in many respects.

4th. That the negroes of the South are capable of self-guidance and support without other protection than will be needed by poor whites; and that they will be loyal supporters of any government which in

with de loyar supporters of any government which in-sures their freedom and rights.

6th. That, when living in communities with whites in not greater proportion than one thousand to fifteen or twenty thousand, antagonism of race will hardly features of civilization, and will improve rapidly. 6th. That it is not desirable to have them live in

communities by themselves.
7th. That they will be docile and easily governed

eared that the connerhead feeling in the town, although it had been baptized by Spiritualism, had re-solved that the address should not be delivered; for, before night, the following notice was placed upon the doors by one of the Committee :-

"NOTICE. We, the undersigned, being a Committee of the Spiritualists Society, are appointed to take charge of the church, hereby forbid any person or persons using or speaking in said church, except for the discussion of Spiritualism, that being the purpose for which the house was built, and so specified in the deed to said society.

Per order of the Committee.

Per order of the Committee.

(Signed.) T. M. GOWDY. F. LOOMER, JAMES M. HARRIS, JOHN C. GOWDY.

Somersville, Conn., Feb. 9, 1864."

The above is a verbatim copy of the notice. For a time it seemed as if Truth and Freedom were to be driven from the town; but the Methodist Society learning that we had been shut out by the Spiritualists, very kindly opened their house, warmed and lighted it, without any charge whatever, and we had a respectable and well-behaved audience. Having listened to several of the ablest of the lecturers on Spiritual phenomena, and hearing them say that Spiritualism was without sect or creed, and that it was destined to uproot all sectarian bodies, I confess that I was a little surprised at the action of this committee. The plea that the house was built for the discussion of Spiritualism only, will avail nothing but to show their sectarianism and bigotry. I was informed that the house was built for the discussion of Spiritualism only, will avail nothing but to show their sectarianism and bigotry. I was informed that the house was boilt for the discussion of Spiritualism only, will avail nothing but to show their sectarianism and bigotry. I was informed that the house was boilt for the discussion of Spiritualism only, will avail nothing but to show their sectarianism and bigotry. I was informed that the house was dedicated to "God, Christ, and Rumanity." Nevertheless, it is a noted fact, that the members of the Society are so pro-slavery that they will not listen to an anti-slavery discourse, even though it come from an entranced medium. That the Secretary of the Society should be a negro-hating rumseller is, in itself, enough to condemn the whole organization. Itherefore came to the conclusion that noninated Mr. Hand for Louisians at the union of Louisians. Resolved, That we solemnly believe the Union of Louisians and that formed that the union time triple of any sectional institutions, and don't be available to transition any sectional institutions, and to find the deem to our most sacred

ry of the Society should be a negro-hating rumseller is, in itself, enough to condemn the whole organization. I therefore came to the conclusion that Spiritualism was our old enemy—the same snake in a new skinor, that these people were not true Spiritualists.

WM. WELLS BROWN. Cambridgeport, Feb. 15, 1865.

Vallandigham's petition has been denied, to have the sentence against him set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground of illegality, the jurisdiction of a Military Court not extending to the case of a civilian. The Court held that no appeal can be taken from a Military Commission to the Supreme Court. Whe is of the side webset to be a sere

THE KENTUCKY FREE SOUTH.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF CANADA

WEST.

During last summer, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of the United States Freedmen's Inquiry Commission, used as investigation into the condition and character of the negro refagees of Canada West. The fruits of the negro refagees of Canada West. The fruits of this investigation he has embodied in a highly interesting and valuable report, forming a pamphier of abouta hundred pages. His general conclusions are as follows:

General Conclusions, drawn from Observation of the Condition of Colored People of Canada West.

1st. That the negroes of Canada, being for the most part hybrids, are not of robust stock, and are unfavorably affected by the climate; that they are inferitle, and their infertility is increased by intermarriage with each other; and therefore, unless their number is kept up by immigrants from the United States, or by some artificial encouragement, they will decrease and disappear in a few generations.

2d. That, with freedom and equality before the law, they are, upon the whole, sober, industrious and thrifty, and have proved themselves to be capable of self-guidance and self-support.

2d. That, with freedom and equality before the law, they are, upon the whole, sober, industrious and thrifty, and have proved themselves to be capable of self-guidance and self-support.

3d. That they have set themselves in families and hallowed marriage, whereby sensuality has lessened, and annalgamation between the races nearly ceased.

4th. That they are exceedingly imitative, but incline to imiliate what is most worthy of imitation in the society about them, and are decidedly improving in knowledge and virtue.

5th. That those situated upon farms show ability, industry and skill enough to manage them, though their isolation returds the mental improvement.

6th. That when they congregate in large numbers in one locality, and establish separate churches and technola, they not only excite prejudices of race in other backgrade available of the public opinion whele statistics the law of the p

Bosron, Dec. 26, 1863.

I heartily concur in the views of Gov. Andrew, and tope Mr. Bailey will succeed in re-establishing the Scath.

S. E. SEWALL.

Free South.

S. E. SEWALL.

To William Shreve Bailey, Esq., Present:
Esteened Friend—I consider the re-establishment of your newspaper at Newport, Kentucky, of importance to the spread of anti-slavery opinion in your State.

It will give heart to the noble Union men who have periled their lives for the faith, and who, slavery being abolished, would control the politics of the State.

State.

It is also due to your unflinching courage and perseverance, which alone have enabled you to maintain your stand against persecution for many years past. Therefore, I hope our friends will give you the requisite aid.

GEORGE L. STEARNS.

quisite aid. GEORGE L. STEARRS.

The undersigned heartily coincide with the views expressed by Gov. Andrew and Major Stearns, relative to the importance of the re-establishment of Mr. Bailey's paper at Newport, Kentucky.

HENRY I. BOWDITCH, WILLIAM CLAFLIN, WARREN SAWYER, AMOS A. LAWRENCE, JOHN M. FORBES, ELMER TOWNSEND, JOHN J. MAY.

In this connection we may remark that Mr. Bailey

In this connection we may remark that Mr. Bailey is no fanatic, but is a cool, clear-headed man, whose anti-slavery views are the result of deep convictions as to the true interests of his native State. He was endorsed by two hundred and thirty-one clitzens of Newport, soon after his paper was mobbed, in the following strong terms:

"Mr. Bailey has resided in Newport some fifteen or twenty vears, and has always been regarded as a

"Mr. Bailey has resided in Newport some linear or twenty years, and has always been regarded as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, moral and upright in his dealings."

Contributions in aid of this deserving enterprise may be sent to Samuel E. Sewall, Eq., No. 46 Washington, street. Who will help Kentucky out of the "slough of despond" 1—Boston Journal.

### PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

The Senate has decided that colored soldiers shall not be paid for their past services. The debate on Saturday, so far as can be judged from the telegraphic summary, was conducted with the same disregard of facts, and the same disrespect to public opinion, as before, and culminated in the adoption of Mr. Wilson's amendment, striking out all pay before January 1st, 1864. A provise offered by Mr. Summer, that such troops as were actually enlisted with promise of full pay should receive it, was also rejected by yeas 16, nays 21. In other words, the Senate has voted that, in such a case as that of the 1st South Carolina Colored Volunteers, who were enlisted under the written assurance of General Saxton—authorized by the Secilcitor of the War Department to have constituted an explicit contract for the payment of \$18 a month and allowances—even in this case the faith of the Government is not to be kept. The argument which prevails with the Senate is simply that it costs too much to be honest.

The proposition to pay the colored troops for their onest.

The proposition to pay the colored troops for their

The That they will be docile and easily governed by laws, and, however given to petty offences, will not be prone to crimes of grave character; that they will be peculiarly susceptible to religious influence, and excel in some of the Christian virtues.

8th. That they will not be idle, but industrious and thrifty, and that there will be less pauperism among them than is usual among our foreign emigrants.

9th. That by their industry and thrift, they will forward the industrial interests of the country, without the fearful demoralization heretofore caused by their oppression and debasement.

1. We sfilm, as a proposition to pay the colored troops for their past services has been called "retrospective," as if that were an opiection against it. It is retrospective, it has that were an opiection against it. It is retrospective, and they say it is a such as any legislation is which recognizes the existence of a debt, and proposes to pay it. And that seems to be the real difficulty with the Senate; they don't understand that it is really a debt. There has been not question discussed this session in which so much ignorance of the facts has been shown; yet the material once have been widely stated in the public press. As the Senate senso to be too busy to examine at length into the facts on which depends so trifling a matter as doing justice of its through its proposes of the military service of the united States, either as regulars or as volunteers. In neither of these acts is there any limits one, express or implied, of its previously existing authority. They contemplated the employment of negroes in other capacities, and fixed their wages at \$10 as month.

2. As negroes were competent to be enlisted into the meeting. Receiving a prompt reply, that arrangements, had been made, and notice given that I would lecture in the church owned and occupied by the Spiritualists, I went over on Tuesday, and found hand-bills posted, and everything in readiness. However, it soon appeared that the copperhead feeling in the town, al

The following is the platform which was adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Hand for Governor of Louisiana:

nation.

Resived. That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pledge himself to carry out the principles set forth in the labour seadmittons.

27 On Thursday forenoon of last week, Mrs. Van Benthuysen, connected by marriage with the family of Jeff. Davis, delivered a lecture in the Representatives' Hall, in Boston, in reference to her personal experience in the South during the period immediately preceding the rebellion. She is a Northern lady by birth, and relates some very interesting incidents. Rev. George W. Patch, of Marblehead, presided most acceptably, a large audience was present, and at the close a considerable sum was contributed for the benefit of the speaker and her cause.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

A large and influential meeting of the friends of emancipation in Covington, Ky., was held on the 18th inst: Mr. C. A. Freston presided, and upon taking the chair spoke with great directness and force on the uccessity of utterly destroying slavery, "the backbone of the rebellion." Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting were the following:

Whereas, The assertion is continually being made by those who cling to the old order of things, that the enalayed black man is not fit to have his freedom therefore

Resolved, That we will not now stop to discuss the truth or falsity of this assertion; but we will meet it with this other assertion, viz. that no white man is fit to be a slaveholder, if holding slaves has a tendency to stir up such a rebellion against the best government that was ever devised by the wisdom of man. Had there been no slavery, there would have been no rebellion.

Resolved This

there been no alavery, there would have been no re-bellion.

Resolved, That we denounce slavery, because, in the light of the experience we have had, slaveholding has a tendency to repress the energies of a free peo-ple; that it has a tendency to keep education and in-telligence from spreading among the masses; that it also has a tendency to check free thought and smother free speech, and to inaugurate a state of things where the few rule the many, thus doing violence to the spir-it of true democratic institutions.

Resolved, That while heartily approving of the President's proclamation, which gave to alavery lu-death-blow throughout the rebel districts, we are de-sirous that immediate constitutional measures be taken to do away with the hateful institution in our own state.

A strong delegation was appointed to attend the Louisville Freedom Convention, and a determination atward to enter at once upon a vigorous campaign for the overthrow of slavery in Kentucky.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Brown (of Mo.) offered a joint resolution to abolish slavery throughout the states and territories. The resolution provides that from and after the passage of the act, slavery shall not exist in any state or territory—any law usage, claim or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and probibits all involuntary servitude, except for crime. Referred to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmea.

Mr. Johnson, from the Financial Committee, reported back adversely the bill of Mr. Summer to remove doubts on the construction of the joint resolution, explanatory of the Confiscation act, and to declare that "such resolution shall not be construed to create any other restriction on the forfeiture of the real estale of an offender under the said act than is created by the Constitution of the United States in the case of an attainder of treason."

Mr. Sumner-offered amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as a substitute to those reported by Senator Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, and asked that they might be made the special orders for Monday next.

Mr. Sumner's amendments are as follows:

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude anywhere in the United States, or within the jurisdiction thereof, otherwise than in punishment for crime, and that Congress may make all laws necessary and proper to enforce its prohibition.

Second—To strike out the third paragraph, second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, except the words "excluding Indians not taxed," so that the

Second—To strike out the third paragraph, second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, except the words "excluding Indians not taxed," so that the whole cause should read, "Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States of the Union according to their numbers, excepting Indians not taxed."

Third—To strike out from the third paragraph, section fourth of the Constitution, the words: "No person held to service or labor in the State under the laws thereof, and escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor much service or labor much service or labor much service or labor much service or labor may be such service or labor may be claim of the party to whom such service or labor ma

Mr. Clark of N. H., introduced a bill ratifying and reaffirming the President's Proclamation of January 21st, 1863, and giving it the force of a statute. Referred to the Slavery and Freedmen's Committee.

Mr. Munroe of Mo., submitted an amendment to the enlistment bill, confirming the emancipation proclamation, abolishing slavery throughout the country, and subjecting colored men to enrolment and draft.

Mr. Summer's resolution relative to ejectment of negroes from the cars in Washington was adopted.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, repeated, for at least the tenth time in the House, this afternoon, his speech upon negro equality, charging his political opponents with a desire to place the colored race upon a political and social equality with the white race. It was a campaign speech, and therefore was made in Committee of the Whole. He read extracts from a recent work upon "Miscegenation," and in the course of his remarks denied that the opposition was a pro-slavery party. He laid particular stress, however, upon the charge that the Republicans were trying to elevate the negro to social equality. When he took his seat, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, took the floor, and gave the House notice that he was going to read a few extracts from a book of foreign travels written by Cox, a few years since; and he proceeded to give Mr. Cox's striking description of an African priest whom he listened to with great delight in St. Peters, together with the comments of Mr. Cox upon the barbarous prejudices of his own country againt the colored race. The House was brought into a happy frame of mind by the reading of these extracts; indeed, the boisterous laughter indulged in called forth a reprimand from the Speaker. At no time was the merriment more general than when Mr. Cox denied that the party with which he acted was a pro-slavery party!—Corr. Evening Post. WASHINGTON, Feb, 17, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES ON THE CON-STITUTIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. On Monday, 16th, a resolution was adopted in the House of Repre-sentatives, by a majority of sixteen—yeas seventy-eight, nays sixty-two—declaring that "the Constitu-tion of the United States should be so amended as to

unters. In neither of these acts is there any limits on, express or implied, of his previously existing authority. They contemplated the employment of negroes in other capacities, and fixed their wages at \$10 a month.

2. As negroes were competent to be enlisted into the military service, and were actually so enlisted, they were legally entitled to the pay and allowance provided by law for other soldiers. There was and is no statute expressly reducing the pay of negroes as soldiers; and in the absence of a mandatory statute, neither the Secretary of War nor anybody else had the legal right to reduce it.

3. If follows that the colored troops in the service of the United States have a legal claim against the Government for full pay and allowances from the dates of their enlistments respectively.

We now appeal to the House to take care that these debts, due to soldiers who have served faithfully, and fought gallantly for the United. Don't let us begin a policy of repudiation.—N. Y. Tribura.

The following is the platforn which was adopted by

The LOUISIANA FREE STATE PLATFORM.

The following is the platforn which was adopted by

The following is the platforn which was adopted by

In this vote we find the administration elements voting in the seffirmative, and the peace Democracy and other gross in other capacities, and fixed the interior fragments present voting against the deduct the in distance to come the military service, and were actually so enlisted into the military service, and were actually so enlisted into the military service, and fixed the description. The Northern Democrats are still wedded to the deduct to the or bomocrats are still wedded to the detect the description. The Northern Democrats are still wedded to the come the deato to come later to come later to come in the date to the endist to the deus to the southern alavery somelow is to come later to come in the struction along against the decision that Southern alavery somelow is to come low to come fine day, and to restore to them the spoils

SLAVERY PROHIBITED. The House, on Monday, 15th, passed a resolution that the Constitution shall be so amended as to abolish and prohibit slavery wherever it exists. It was adopted by a vote of 78 to 62. The following very brief synopsis of this important action was furnished by telegraph:—

"Mr. Arnold, of Ill., offered a resolution declaring hat the Constitution shall be so amended as to abolsh and prohibit slavery wherever it exists.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to lay it on the table.

Disagreed to.
Mr. Arnold's resolution was adopted—yeas 78, nays
62."

There may be some other method of keeping slavery out of the Union hereafter; but if so, we confess that we do not see what it is, and, at all events, this way is manifestly the surest. If the nation really means that there shall be no more slavery forever,—and if the war does not now mean this, it is very foolish to continue it any longer,—then we had better "name it in the bond." Let us be manly and emphatic.—Salem Observer.

by the poor and the unfortunate, who never asked his aid without receiving it. With no faults of pride, and with preme Court of the United States. All their praises since the war began have centred in that august tribunal. It was the last tribunal of liberty left in the country. All the rest had gone under. Suddenly they find themselves without this string to play on. They brought the case of their High Priest Vallandigh ham before this Court, asking that a writ of certiorripe directed to the Judge Advocate General, in order that the Court unight reverse the proceedings of the Military Commission, the jurisdiction of which was denied as applicable to him, a civilan. Judge Holt, a sound Kentucky Democrat, knocked the case out of water, and old Judge Wayne, a Georgia Democrat, delivered the oninon that the Supreme Court bad nothing to do with the case. Now let us see what these fellows will do with it. Let all good Union men keep their ears open to hear what kind of a how! Cupperheads and conservatives will emit in this case. Was there ever such an unlucky set in the world! The President is against them, the people are against them, and isst of all, the Supreme Court of the United States, which they supposed they owned, is against them! I by the poor and the unfortunate, who neath such a sum selfish aims, he lived a just and many! life, and never wronged a single one of his fellow-men." Lemonary wronged a single one of his fellow-men." Lemonary let one of his fellow-men." Lemonary letous a single one of his fellow-men." Lemonary letous a sin

BROUBERS FOR CHARTTABLE PURFORES. The his Miss Mary Jane Parkman, of this city, bequeathed to the Temporary Home for Children, in Kneeland street, \$500; American Anti-Siavery Society, \$500; Home for Colored Women, \$500; Educational Commission for Colored Women, \$500; New England Female Reform Association, \$500; New England Hospital for Women, \$1200. She also bequeathed to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, \$500, to be used for the benefit of reedmen; to Mrs. Sophia L. Little, \$500, to be applied for the benefit of colored people; and \$500 to the applied for the benefit of colored people; and \$500 to the applied for the benefit of colored people; and \$500 to the "Women and Children's Band," for the benefit of heathen women and children's Band," for the benefit of heathen women and children.

The following parties were made almoners of her bounty, for the amounts named, the only restriction being that the money should be applied to charitable objects. Mrs. Anne Augusta Greenough, (her sister,) wife of D. S. Greenough, of West Roxbury, \$2000; Mary A. Georgian Otis, \$2000; Horace L. Hastings and wife, \$2000; Mrs. Ann L. Gwynne, \$500; Mrs. Susan M. Monroe, East Cambridge, \$500; Geo. Muller, Bristol, England, \$300. She made Phebe L. Upham and Hannah B. Emerson her residuary legatees,—this money also to be given to charitable objects.

The deceased was a daughter of the late John Parkman, Leg., of this city.—Boston Traveller.

"CHERKY." "Pericy, in a late Washington letter, mentions that among the petitions lately presented to the Senate was one from Mr. Charles W. Denison, asking an appropriation of seven hundred and twenty-gre dollars, to reimburse his expenses on a mission to England, where, as he stated, he was introduced to large numbers of the laboring classes, and addressed many thousands of them in behalf of the free States. Mr. Denison further stated that, since his return to America, he has been and still is engaged in the important work of obtaining volunteers for the army. The Senate committee on Claims were not convinced of the justice of the claim, and they not only reported adversely, but recommended that the consideration of the petition be indefinitely post-poned.—Locali American.

THE GLOUCESTER FIRE. The fire at Gloucester, on Thursday of last week, proves to have been even more disastrous than at first supposed. While the storm of wind was howling far at sea around the vessel which contain hundreds of Gloucester seamen, the set which contain hundreds of Gloucester seamen, the storm of fire was devouring their homes on the land. Some forty families were rendered houseless, fifty or sixty stores burned ont, and a number of public build-ings destroyed, The ruins extend over three hun-dred yards along Front street, and the loss is estimat-ded at nearly half a million. After all the insurances are deducted, the figures will show an amount that will be a fearful loss to a community so small as Glou-cester.

will be a fearful loss to a community so small as Gloucester.

The A report made by a rebel official shows that if the attack on Fort Sumter had been remewed, last April, or rather followed up, that fortress must have been torn all to pieces, as there were nearly sixty tons of gunpowder exposed to the federal fire, which could not have been reached had there been auch fire, and which was got off safely to the last grain because there was no auch fire. It was not the first time, and we fear it will not be the last, that a grand opportunity was lost for striking a tremendous blow at the rebellion's expense because of the imbecility of some of our officers.

DEATH OF GEORGE A. COFFEY. We announce the decease of George A. Coffey, United States District Attorney, with sincere regret. He expired of paralysis, at his residence in this city, yesterday, at noon. For a long period one of the associate editors of the Sunday Transcript, the rich fruits of his cultivated mind and the best energies of his generous heart were known and appreciated by every reader. Rich in scholarship, and genial in his intercourse with the world, gifted beyond the measure of men in thought and speech, a ready writer and a fluentorator, his death will be, as it ought to be, sincerely regretted by those who knew him truly and well. He was among the most companionable of men, the most able of journalists, the most learned of lawyers, and the most vigorous and honest of public of ficials. May the sod rest lightly on his manly breat, and may gentle hands and earnest prayers make holy the sepulchre in which his mortal remains are ensured the surface of the First Coogregational (Or-DEATH OF REV. PARSONS COOKE. Rev. Pars

Cooke, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational (Orthodox) Church, in Lynn, died at his residence in that city on Friday, Feb. 12. He had suffered from a distressing illness for two years previous. Dr. Cooke was for several years editor of the Puritus Recorder, a religious paper published in Boston.

Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, of Newport, R. I., died at his residence in that city a few days since. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that State, and served two terms in Congress.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have received, in aid of the Massachusetts Colored Vol-unteers, not heretofore acknowledged, the following sums,

Miss Abby Francis, \$20; Geo. C. Davis, 5; Mary G Chapman, 5; A Friend, 4; W. W. Churchill, 25; Sam' May, Jr., 5; Union League, Ward 11, 38 50; Mrs. Teb bets, 2; Allen Lane & Co., 20; J. A. Ordway, 5; Albert Daris, 5; D. B. Jewit, 5; A Friend, 25; Pierce, Bros. & Co. 5; A Friend, 2; E. Allen & Co., 5; F. K. & Co. \$10; Cash \$5 : Mrs. Sarah R. Russell, 50 ; cash, 5.

Cash \$5; Mrs. Sarah R. Russell, 50; cash, 5.
Also, from ladies of Newton, 66 pr. socks; J. J. Msy, 2
gross coulbs; Mrs. Theodore Parker, 25 books, 7 pr. socks;
Mrs. P. T. Jackson, 5 doz. socks; Mrs. Waterston, 10 pr.
socks; from Soldiers' Relief Society of Vine Street Church,
Roxtury, a generous supply of socks; a Friend, 1 doz.
socks; Mrs. E. D. Cheney, 12 pr. socks; a Friend, 1 doz.
socks.

The Committee have frequent calls from the brave soldiers of the 54th and 55th, and from their suffering fami-lies, and from the recruits of the 5th Mass. Cavalry, while their funds are nearly exhausted.

J. H. STEPHENSON,

Treasurer for the Com

by Friends' caremony, in the presence of the Rev. Samuel Longfellow. [Erroneously printed last week.]

DIED—In New York city, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, Dr. Arez. Wilden, in the 78th year of his age.

There were present, at the last and hour, his wife, the partner of more than fifty years, and his sons, George, Samuel, and Carter.

The youngest of his children writes these words in far

off Kanss, and mourns the loss of a father who was ever generous and kind, and whose whole life was devoted to deeds of manly charity:—
"He was born in Asburnham, Mass., June 24, 1786, and

was a descendant of Thomas Wilder, who was buried in Lancaster, Mass., in 1651. Lancaster, Mass., in 1651.

His favorite poet was Robert Burns. The American names most honored by him were Daniel Webster and William Lloyd Garrison. He was one who 'dared to be in the right with two or three '—or even alone.

Beyond his own family he will be longest remembered

by the poor and the unfortunate, who never asked his aid without receiving it. With no faults of pride, and with

EF GRISPUS ATTUCKS COMMEMORATION.—The Crispus Attacks Commemoration will take place at the Me-conson, on Monday evening, March 7th, (the 5th occurring on Saturday.) Particulars gave model.

EF AARON M. POWELL will address meetings at littstown Corners, " Monday,

EF A GENERAL EMANCIPATION ACT.-WE VELLS BROWN will speak on the above subject as fol-

EF LORING MOODY, agent of the Education ssion for Freedmen, will lecture in Sunday, Feb. 28. Tuesday, March 1.

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN \_\_\_\_ per invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of Joux Brows, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studio Building, Tremont Street. M. EDMONTA LEWIS. Roston, Jun. 29, 1864. Boston, Jan. 29, 1864.

### MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAY HAVE

# A GOOD ORGAN

A Ta very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$125, \$165, \$200, and apward, according to number of Stops and style of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is

# THE CABINET ORGANS,

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MABON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the murical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as sucred music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any performer can master it in-an hour or two.

4. Its admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music.

6. It will remain in tune tent times as long as a piano forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have profiered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Outler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Brann, Wels, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.: such celebrated pianists as Gottechalk, Will. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakeech, etc.: in brile, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. Feb. 26-3t MASON & HAMLIN.

HOT BATHS. WE would call attention to the various Hot Baths, some of which are not elsewhere found. such as We some of which are not elsewhere found, such as chemical, electric, and medicated Baths, hot acid, askall and salt baths, and hot douches and sprays in use at the Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass. We have all read of the great suppleness of the joints, and youthful greated motion attained by the Tarkish bath. This also is.

all read of the great support of the Turkish bath. Init also as faree or motion attained by the Turkish bath. Init also shere successfully administered.

It cannot be denied that a judicious medical disc of these medical baths can carcely be overestimated in relieving the system from impurities of the blood, local congestion, and the injurious effects of mineral medicines. Alternated as they are with the tonic use of cold water, and a process of thorough invigoration, the success of the institution in treating lingering complaints, and what have been thought to be incurable mainties, crease to be matter of surprise.

These baths are of especial value in breaking up those deep-rooted diseases dependent spon an active virus in the blood, or of scrofuls in the system, and in velleving one from all feeling of stiffness, clumsiness, or inertia; jaco, in treating inciplent consumption, thesumatism, paralysis and security of the contraction of the contract

gont.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches, of however confirmed a habit, and all billous

headaches, of however confirmed a habis, and all bilious tendencies.

This Water-Cure is crowded with visitors during the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its excellent seconomodations, mountain air, and the fame of its beautiful scenery. The quickest recoveries, however, are made in the cool months. Dr. Halarzo, of this Water-Cure, will be in Boston at the Revere House, March 2d and 3d. He will be in from 10, A. M., to S. P. M., and will be glad to see his friends and meet inquirers.

Feb. 26.

# THE PROBLEM SOLVED!

A N intensely interesting work, arguing the inevitable and only just solution of the relations of the White and Negro races on this continent. It may be startling to some, but it is raus, and is being demonstrated by every day's events. Wendell Phillips said, 'I have no hope for the future, as this country has no peat and Europe has no past, but in that sublime misging of new which is God's own method of civilizing and clavating the world." It is cutiled

# "MISCEGENATION."

It unfolds a Future for this country hardly dreamed of as yet by its people, as the result of the recognition of the brotherhood and social and political rights of the Negro. It treats of the relations of the Irish and Negro, Misseguentic Ideal of Beauty in Woman, Secret of Southern Superiority, The Type Man a Missegue, The Future, No White, No Black, &c.

No White, No Histor, Sci.
Address AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Names
Sireet, New York, successors to Tourny & Dexter Hamliton. Price, 35 cts.
New York, Peb. 3.

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS,

JUST PUBLISHED BY S. R. UBBINO.
18 School Street,
FOREIGN BOOK-STORE.

Boston, Feb. 4, 1864.

KING COTTON. King Cotton looks from his window Toward the westering sun, And he marks with an anguished horror That his race is almost run.

His form is thin and shrunken, His cheek is pale and wan,
And the lines of care on his furrowed brow
Are dread to look upon.

In the finsh of his pomp and pride ; And not content with his own broad lands. He would rule the world beside.

He built him a mighty palace,
With gold from beyond the sea,
And he laid with care the corner-stone, And he called it Slavery.

moned an army with be To keep his fees at bay, And, gazing with pride on his palace walls, ... He said, "They shall stand for aye!"

But the palace walls are shrunken, And partly overthrown, And the storms of war, in their violence, Have loosened the corner-stone.

Now Famine stalks through the palace halls With her gaunt and pallid train : You can hear the cries of famished men, As they cry for bread in vain.

The King can see from his palace walls A land by his pride betrayed-Thousands of mothers and wives bereft, Thousands of graves new-made,

And he seems to see in the lowering sky The shape of a flaming sword, Whereon he reads with a sinking heart The anger of the Lord. God speed the time when the guilty King

Shall be hurled from his blood-stained throne And the palace of Wrong shall crumble to dust, With its boasted corner-stone ! A temple of Freedom shall rise instead

On the desecrated site, And within its shelter alike shall stand The black man and the white. -Harpers' Weekly

CORONATION OF WINTER. [On the occasion of the late brilliant ley display on th trees.]

In the sunshine of the morning, At the first pale crimson dawning, Steps forth Winter crowned to reign : All that East and West can send hi All that Heaven and Earth can lend him Ornament his gorgeous train.

Crown the lightest, crown the brightest, Sitting on a brow the whitest King or monarch ever wore; Silvery spangles gaily gleaming, Goiden baubles richly beaming, As the day illumed it more.

Long hair looped with diamonds flashing Pendant jewels dashing, clashing, Blowing, flowing through the air; Down his rough beard, silvered whitely, Dew-drop beads are glittering brightly, Strung by sylphid fingers fair.

Gemmed the brow with gems the rarest Clasped the threat with clasps the fairest, Glistening like the star-lit sky; Chains and charms of magic dangle; From the belt pale emeralds spangle Mingled with the ruby dye.

On his broad breast, still the whitest, Cluster proudly gems the brightest Earth's rich treasuries supply; Purer pearls than sea has giv Crystals from the arch of heaven, In their rivalled beauty lie.

Round and round the jewels twining, On his arms the circlets shining, In the sun's love-light to lave. While upon each drooping finger Amethysts and opals linger,

Whitened raiment, loosely flowing, In the chilly north wind blowing, Crystals sparkling o'er and d'er; Trailing field and forest over, Like a lily blossom cover,

Draping mountain, mead and moor. Stern old monarch, shall we sue him With all honest reverence due him, As he mounts his ice-bound throne? Though his sceptre sway intently, Lead the frail lambs gently, gently, Leaving none to mourn alone.

-Salem Register.

# SNOW.

Lo! what wonders the day hath brought, Born of the soft and slumb'rous snow Gradual, silent, slowly wrought— Gradual, silent, slowly wrought— Even as an artist, thought by thought, Writes expression on lip and brow.

Hanging garlands the eves o'erbrim-Deep drifts smother the paths below ; The elms are shrouded, trunk and limb. With a whirl of dancing, dazzling snow.

Dimly out of the baffled sight d church-spires stretch away ; The trees, all spectral and still and white, Stand up like ghosts in the failing light,

Down from the roofs in gusts are hurled The eddying drifts to the waste below ; And still is the banner of storm unfurled Till all the drowned and desolate world Lies dumb and white in a trance of snow

Slowly the shadows gather and fallill the whispering snow-flakes beat Night and darkness are over all : Rest, pale city, beneath their p Sleep, white world, in thy winding-sheet !

Clouds may thicken, and storm-winds breathe ; On my wall is a glimpse of Rome : Land of my longing !-- and underneath Swings and trembles my olive-wreath; Peace and I are at home, at home !

GROWING OLD TOGETHER. You have promised that, through life, We shall journey heart united Husband fond, and faithful wife, And I trust the vow thus plighted. Hand in hand, and side by side, Through life's storms and sunn We will our one fortune bide,

What if Time's unsparing wing Of some pleasures has bereft us? Of some pleasures has be Let us not, by murmuring ny that are left us Swift as birds on lightest feather?

And at last grow old together.

Why replue with feeble heart? Shall we not growed together? Few indeed have been our years

Xet enough our hearts to bind, love !
And to show how many tears In Life's brightest cup we find, love ! Since in our united youth, We two sported on the heather. Dearest 1 it is meet, in truth,
That we should grow old together.

The Tiberator.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1864 by CHARLES H. PRANSON, in the Clerk's Office of the

PLANTATION PICTURES.

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON, hor of "Cousin Frank's Household."

CHAPTER XXII. POWHATAN IN LELIA'S ABSENCE—STRANGE QUESTS

For the first day after Lelia's disappearance, matters at Powhatan progressed in the usual routine, much as a clock keeps running after having been once wound up. Indeed, though Lella's stay was protracted, none of the servants suspected the reason, unless it was Frink; and he, whatever his surmises, had the wisdom to keep his own counsel. The general gossip of the Lelia had unexpectedly gone home with Mrs. Brown

But there was no mistress nor house-keeper, no to eat at the family table; there was no one to "give out things," and poor Frink and the house-servants est trouble for food : there was not a mouth ful to eat that was not under lock and key; and so Frink, cook William and Patsy held a council of war around the kitchen fire, which William kept burning more from habit than from necessity.

What's we's to do?" asked William, "'pears like we starve."

"Neber in sich trouble," said Patsy, the dairy maid and dessert cook, "dish sher livin' on milk mos

Very bad case," said Frink, "very bad." "No meat," said William, with a deplorable look 'nuffin to cook, fire all burnin' out for nuffin," as he put on another stick, "stomach dat empty, burn wid de milk-does so. What's we to do?

"Dares de eggs 'cumulatin'," added Patsy, 'could n't we bile 'em! 'Pears like we mought I'd admire to make a good puddin', if ony dere was de sugar and de spice. I make sure we starve for de f flour to make bread wid. Den dares de co fee : we've biled dem are old grounds ober till dey jist

"But," said Frink, "if de store-room locked up 'pears like de garden open. Dere's de sweet pota-to patch, we'll borry some from dat. Den dere's all de vegetables; help yourself, William, help your

"but where's de meat? No use trying to lib widout meat,-mought as well be a field-hand." "Ah!" exclaimed Frink, with the air of a discoerer, "I have it! Dere's de turkies; help yourself to 'em, William! I stand for massa in his absence, I

"Dat all berry well, Frink," replied that worthy

takes the 'sponsibility. You kill de gobbler for dinner fire. I done made it 'spressly, an' done forgot it,'
—don't know why he should strut about so, when and gliding out she soon returned with the coffee, and we's starvin' !' "Oh, you Frink!" rejoined the cook, admiringly,
you is bound to lib well. 'Pears like you play mas-

sa mos' amiable." As the effect of this conference, a good dinner was

soon under way, and William, Patay and Frink were once more in their element getting up a meal. In fact, their steps were brisker and their jokes more gay than wont, for they were their own masters, and re working for themselves.

"If ony we had the key," Frink soliloquized, as he re-dusted the parlor, "we'd set de table in de diningroom, as if we 'spected massa like; nothin' like havin' things done up in shape." Fortunately, as h thought, while polishing the side-board, one of the doors flew open, and revealed the key-box with its key alongside. "De bery thing!" he exclaimed, we'll git massa a dinner obery day, now!"

Forthwith Frink was laying the table with the usual quota of dishes, playing the part of house-keeper the while, sallying out occasionally to the kitchen to see how the roast got on, giving Patsy an encourag-ing word about the looks of her dessert in process of ing word about the looks of her dessert in process of cooking, and generally making himself at home in managing a le maitre.

The discovery of the key-box and the re-inaugura tion of regular meals put Frink on his feet once more; it was in unison with his taste, too, to be "like folks and he performed accordingly.

It was with a strange mixture of love of fun and freedom that Frink, once maitre la clef, went from the pantry to the store-room, and then from the closet to the side-board. Nor did he fail the while to try every key, from the ponderous rusty key of the wine-cellar to the tiniest thing that unlocked the small drawer of the bureau. What treasures his eyes beheld!

"I's bound to be massa for onct !" he said, as he peered with untold satisfaction into the treasures of the store-room. Barrels, boxes, firkins, jars, mutely underwent the unaccustomed inspection, and yielde up their choicest stores as readily as if to the most arstocratic house-keeper in the Old Dominion. As for Frink never did that receptacle appear so inviting ; for never before had he taken a full view, much less exposed at will, and tasted at pleasure; now helphimself from the sugar barrel, now tasting choice sweetmeats, now crowding his pockets with figs, prunes and raisins, and having generally a jolly, free-and-easy time. It was a rare joy to peep into all odd places that had ever been locked up from his gaze, and he indulged his curiosity with ineffable

In due time, he rang the first dinner-bell, which cook William understood was one-half hour to dinner; and, prompt to the hour, Frink appeared in the kitch-

'Suttenly, Frink, I's 'beyed orders, an' massa Nelson's dinner ready ! " said William.

"Bery well, I commend you for't; but seeing massa

Nelson don't come, we must do our duty by de dinner. It won't do to let it git cold and be wasted. Massa Nelson would n't 'prove of dat."

"Bery well," replied William, "I'll tote in de dinner rapid."

Powhatan had had all sorts of company in its day but never had the dining-room bestowed its hospitalities on such an assemblage. A spectacle truly shocking to the old regime masters

and mistresses, whose portraits adorned the walls of It were easy to fancy them frowning at the scene, so unique, so democratic, so like the leveling of the king of terrors, who cuts down the tall grass as well as the low. There they were, the dusky democrats, all helping each other, and getting on re-joicingly,—able not only to eat with a good appetite able to cook the food needed -canable of taking care of themselves. No scolding, no threat ening, no haughty, supercilious airs, no appropriating the fruits of others' toil, and leaving them the "bits

Frink, at the head of the table, graceful, polished, e, presiding with the genuine au fait, was at mistress? ome, and dispensed the honors as if all his life accustomed to it.

and ends," but all peers, each seeking to add to the

At his right, sat cook William, his white wooly hair like a crown, his sleeves rolled up, and greasy kitchen apron still on. Jehu sat next, active, restles joyous Jehu, the cup of his bliss rapidly filling.

Patsy was at the other end of the table, and the broad, stolid faces of the gardeners, Planter and Billy, glowed their joy at her side.

Carvin' is n't 'zactly in my line," observed Frink, no he drew his knife across the steel, "but I reckon nv he drew his knife across the steet, but a recket of the drew his knife across the steet, but a recket of the other piece, which is de main ting to be done. "Shall must to gib you a drum-stick, William?"

Hereupon Jehu set up a drumming with his knuckles on the table. Frink gave him a look, and in in it is to the stillers.

cook William replied,—
"Laws, I aint a mite 'ticlar."
"Dere's where I reckon you's mistaken," said Frink,

as be planted the carving fork in the sicely brown ed turkey, and commenced alleing the breast. "I anybody is 'tic'ler, you is, and I shall gib you do best slice. Patsy, you dish out do cyster pie. Will the best de conducts to according to the proliam, have de goodness to carry de bacon; we must not let de food waste for de want of eatin, — massa wouldn't prove of dat!"

"How dis turkey done!" saked William, as he

i the bacon. Sesutiful, done handsome brown!" said Frinl liced the bac

"I made de oyster pie," said Patsy, "how is i ed. Planter ? "

"Mos' amiable, dat 't is !" replied the coachma "atos amistie, dat 'ils!" replied the coachman as he took the well-filled plate Frink passed him. "Pass dat are omelet to Frink," said Patsy; "le me rec'mend dis ere omelet to you," she added. "Tank you!" returned Frink, "dis is one o

William's choice dishes—can't be beat, no how."

The little company being helped, conversation came general, and Patsy asked Frink where he reck

oned missus Lelia done gone.
"Dun know," replied Frink, seriously, "it's all natter of 'jecture, 'parently. Mebbe sh elf; plenty ob water in de riber, you see."

"Dat are awful to tink of," said cook William shaking his head, "she dat putty an' interestin ald see de hinderin' cause why massa don make her free, if she be a slave." "Hi diddle," outspoke Jehu, his capacious mouth filled with turkey, "mebbe he feared he

self. Dere's a good time cumin, boys!"

"It dat hard for sich as us to be slaves," Planter, "but 'pears like she's an angel, dat can't stay long out ob heaven. I reckon she drowned She went tro de edge ob de grove, and all de field

inds seed her gwine right down to de riber." Patsy burst into tears, and even Jehu looked gra nd asked if it would not be a good plan to get up the orses, and ride down to the river and search

"I should 'prove of dat," said Planter, " massa ! spect us to do all we can to find her. She so 'fe ionate to massa, an' she always hab a good word fo us all; we orter be movin' 'bout it teronct. Though if she safe, I's rudder glad she gone on 'count ob dish ther good time."
"Dere's a good time cumin,' boys!" chimed it

Jehu, rejoicing in his first experience of oyster-ple. "No doubt ob dat are," said Planter, "but you must larn to stop agitatin' de hosses so; runnin' 'em round de mill ebery time you gits a chance, an' a keepin' 'em so mortal poor. Dar won't no good time e to dem as don't do good I" he added, emphatically

"Ugh!" said Jehu, dissecting his pie, "is n't dish her a good time? Could n't we hab a little coffee ter wash de dinner down ?"\_

"You Jehul" exclaimed Planter, "where raised? Gemmen don't drink coffee to dinner! "Neber mind," said the compassionate Patsy, "Je-

hu shall hab some ; de coffee simmeria' by de kitch asking Frink for the keys, unlocked the closet, and produced cups, saucers, sugar, and pitcher of cream and placed them on the table.

company became quite merry over their coffee and enjoyed more of heartfelt, rational happiness than decessors at the table ever found in the wine their p

Dinner over, Frink, in the spirit of a true philan thropist, portioned out the remnants of the feast for the stable boys, and some of the field hands whom he knew to be especially worthy,-Chainy among the When Jehu went to water th gave him a well-filled basket to leave at her cabin.

Away the young hostler dashed through the avenue of flowering trees, out the park gate, and down the oad to the creek watering place, then on to the mill and with a sweep around to the quarters. Be reaching Chainy's cottage, at a turn in the road, he came up with overseer Rixby, who was going there to renew his tormenting of the poor slave-woman. "Halloa! you Jupe!" he exclaimed, "what now

what you got in that basket? "O, nuffin, ony some eggs I got at de mill. Massa he say, Jehu, be sure you bring up all de eggs from de mill ;-so what's I do but ride down dar when I water de hosses, an' c'lect 'em," and Jehu looked th

verification of his story. "Well, you rascal, go 'long, then!" returned the overseer, and for a moment deceived; then as Jehu galloped off, he cried out. "Halloa! come back here you rascal!" but Jehu was too deaf to hear, and only urged his horse on through the quarters till out of sight of Rixby, when, seeing a little slave-child, he handed down the basket, saying, "Carry dat to-mor row morning to Chainy; an' here's a handful of rai sins," and then with a wide sweep he returned to the

Seeing Jehu awakened Rixby's suspicions, he de rmined to follow him up to the mansion, and make inquiries. But first he went into Chainy's cabin.

"Got them are shirts done, hussy ?" he asked. He vas always having her to do some sewing for him, in addition to her field work.

"No, massa Rixby," trembled Chainy, "it's dat dark when I comes from de field, I does n't git time

to sew."
"Well, light your pine knots, then," said Rixby, git the sewing done at some rate. Anything but la ziness for my use! Halloa!" he exclaimed, as the slave-child appeared with the basket Jehu had given

"Oh, aunt Chainy!" cried the child, "Jehu gabe you dis "-producing the basket.

"The villyun !" roared Rixby, "what business he to send that are basket of eggs here! It's well I'm "William, you lazy dog! got massa's dinner on hand to settle things. I'll foller that game a little. See here, Chainy, I must examine that are craft a leetle. Let me have that basket!"

He was transfixed with astonishment as he remov ed the cover, and saw bread and butter, toast, oyster pie, bacon, turkey, omelet, &c.

"Eggs! eh!" he at length ejaculated, "Jehu's hens lays curis eggs! The villyun! I'll teach him. Water horses, indeed! and steal from the table for the field hands! I'll fix him!" and the overseer forget ing all else in his wrath left Chainy, greatly to her re lief; and, mounting his horse, rode in the direction of the mansion; but a shower coming up, the sky grew suddenly dark, and, being a coward, he turned hi horse's head towards Chincapin Hill, to confer with

"It's that are Lelia's doin's!" she exclaimed every now and then as she listened to the recital,-" she must be seen tew !'

Accordingly, early next morning. Rixby rode over to Powhatan to pursue his investigations. Past experience had made him wary, and he came cautio on, determined not to be the victim of any tricks by the servants.

Frink was in the midst of dusting the parlor when the overseer surprised him coming in by the hall door which was unlocked. "Hallon! villyun!" shouted he, "where's you

"Dun know," replied Frink, "'pears like she rown herself—she gone dese two days."
"O you son of a lying gun! think I believe that

"It's sartin true," said Frink, "you'll find it so. " Great times you're having," said Rizby, stalking through the parlor into the dining-room, where stoo akfast table laid in faultiess order-for Frin could not eat unless things were in shape; his fasti

could not cat unless things were in snape; his fastic-four palato must have hot rolls, waffles and muffins oysters, and thin slices of bacon in the morning, and the other meals in proportion. In abort, the table must look inviting enough for any company. "Who knows," said Frink to himself, "but mas-ter 'll be 'sprising us some of dess ere mornings, com-in' in to breakfast?" and with the pleasant makes believe delusion that he was doing to got up inviting reposts for himself and fellow-servants each day.

"Well, you recent!" returned Rixby, "seein' he don's come, I'll invite myself to breakfast. Ring for cook William to tote it in!" and the overseer threw elf into Mr. Nelson's chair. Frink's co fell, but there was no appeal, and the bell brought in cook William with the coffee and hot rolls, who was so surprised at seeing Rixby there, that he ca letting the waiter slip from his hands.

The overseer had the appetite of a bear, and devou d and scolded as if by steam-power, while Frink pon ed out his coffee in silent cor

"Villynt!" roared the overseer, "do you mean to cheat me out of the waffles and muffins!" Frink rang again, and cook William appeared, bringing them reluctantly, while the house-servants peeped in at the windows and through the half open doors, diamayed at the prospect before them. Cloyed at length, Rixby rose to go, to Frink's in-ward approval, who had his misgivings about his own

breakfast. "Very well," said Rixby, turning back to wipe hi

mouth on the table cloth, "keep ready for Nelson's comin', and I'll jest step in at meal times, an' see that nothin' aint wasted." .
"Jimminy !" exclaimed Frink, as Rixby clo

dor, "dat's a shame! Neber seed a hog at de table before! Wish be was hard to find, do so."

"What's we to do now!" mournfully chimed in cook William, emerging from the kitchen, work-apronon, and face shining with perspiration, "de breakfas

"Neber mind," said Frink, "it no use crying for spilt milk. He did n't use up all de oysters, did he?

and a merry laugh rang out.

Jehu popped his head in—" Hope de horse cut up, an' dish de oberseer in de creek, do so l "That are gal Lelia gone!" exclaimed Mrs. Rixby snuff-dipping violently, "where upon arth she go

"That's the question, Barbary," said the ove she's gone nobody knows where, and Nelson is to Richmond. You must go to Powhatan, and be mis tress, an' I must get somebody to write to Rich

Land's sake alive! I go to Powhatan, an' be hu keeper! Why, Rixby, it would take a rale born lady to do that. I can't and I won't. Our Plumy Ann's the one. If that aint a providency now! It beats all. Jest what I've been wantin'. Our Plumy is born to be somebody, and who knows but squire Nelson will take a fancy to her in his 'fliction. She'd be an ornament to Powhatan, in my opinion !" and Mrs. Rixby looked as if her opinion was infallible.

"Aint sure but you is right, Barbary," said the husband, "fix it out somehow. Go over thar, and take keer of the keys. Frink is whole hog nowter, mistress, housekeeper and all."

I'll crop him down," said Mrs. Rixby. "Plum and I will go there this very day." So she unfolded her plans to her petted daughter, and by noon they were ready to go, the overseer having previously of dered Planter to come for them with the Powhatan carriage. Mrs. Bixby and daughter paraded the selves in all the finery they could command for this

"It's your business to git a permanent seat in this ere vehecal," said the aspiring woman, as Planter gave vent to his feelings by urging on his steeds.

"O, marm Rixby!" said Plumy Ann, affectedly, "I wish you would be done. Mr. Nelson, he's married and disposed of long ago." What of that?" returned the mother, "his wife is a slave! So his marriage don't 'mount to nothin' You ken cut her out jest as easy. But I 'spects she's

drowned or runned off, and that 'll be the last o Having arrived, they commenced operati dations rather—crossing all Frink's notions of propri-ety in housekeeping, and speedily getting things into

a general melee. If the poor servants were tried at breakfast, mucl more were they afflicted at dinner, when Mrs. Rixby and Plumy Ann figured as the occupants of the table Frink and his coadjutors began to think that their good times were indeed over, as they heard Mrs. Rix by giving her daughter directions about the prolonged house-keeping of the establishment. The dining-room servant made shocking grimaces in swallowing his

contempt. the important consideration of dinner, th overseer's wife lost no time in getting possession of the keys, and then herself and daughter explored to their heart's content-

At tea. Rixby made his appearance, and a consults tion was the result, the conclusion of which was, that Jehu must ride over to Mount Pleasant, and inquire about Lelia, as squire Nelson would require this if a

When Jehu received his orders, he was in high gle and capered around, scarcely able to get Pelham, the race horse, ready. At length, however, he accomplished it; and charged and overcharged by Mrs. Rix by with his errand, he bounded into the saddle with

"Neber 'spected to hab sich good time," said he, as he rode off, ready for any adventure to turn up. He was ardent, fanciful, imaginative, sprightly. It and always been hard for him to realize that he slave. And as he dashed on he quite forgot his dusky complexion, and felt like any other wide-awake, well-mounted boy. Now he whistled, now he sang, and nd hallooed in the delight, making the old woods ring again. Then as he scoured the plain, he exulted in the cloud of dust that Pelham raised, as if it were so much glorious fun Nearing a Court House village, he reined his horse atering trough by the roadside under a syc While Pelham was drinking, a wagon of grain, drawn by mules, and driven by black Jo.

came up. "Hallon! what part of de country you from? called out Jo.

"I's Jehu, from Powhatan. Whar'd you come from, an' whar you gwine ?"
"I's from Mount Pleasant," said Jo, "I's been ter

mill, ye see. What's do news wid you?' "Nuffin special," said Jehu, "ony we done lose missus Lelia; neber seed such times! 'pears like ebery ting go wrong ebery which way. I's ridin' ober to Mount Pleasant to try to straiten matters, bein' as massa done gone to Richmond.

What you 'spect to do, Jehu ?" asked Jo. "I's gwine to 'quire for missus Lelia, an' bring her back to Powhatan," replied Jeliu; "'pears like we all go to rack and ruin widout her. Frink, he can't cook William can't cook, an' I can't

"Take her back to Powhatan? gwine to take her "O, you shet up!" exclaimed Jehu; "in course I'd walk an' let her ride, if dar want no carriage to be But she ebery inch a lady-de like should n't want for nuffin. What's de news wid you?

Is missus Lelia at Mount Pleasant ? "No." replied Jo. "reckon she neber been dar. I nuffin of her dar. What's I to do now?" said Jehu, "whar's I to

"It's des no use your looking," replied Jo, as he took a quid of tobacco. "'Pears like de quickest "'Pears like de quickest way er is not to look, she turn up some time or nrrer, if she's to be found at all. Heerd de news bout

Circus! what dat?" asked Jehu.

"What's all this mean?" pursued the overseer, as less with orderly preparations for the morning meal; whose here to eat?" "Great ting dat Circus," added Jo, "you nebbet seed it agin in your "Why, yo see we's specting masss, and so we git eady for him."
"Well, you rescal?" returned Rixby, "seein' he lon't come, I'll invite myself to breakfast. Ring for ook William to tote it in!" and the overseer threw timeelf into Mr. Nelson's chair. Frink's countenance

Jo had a snack of ash-pone and bacon in a basket in the wagon, and shared it with Jehn, whose appetite, invigorated by the ride, did him justice. His curiosity was thoroughly aroused about the Circus, however, and mingled with eating were numberless questions, all of which Jo answered very wisely and satisfactorily, seiting out the show with oriental By and by, about an hour before sundown, the pro cession of ponies, horses and carriages made its ap pearance, led off by a band of musicians in a gaudy pearance, ice our by a band of musicasis in a sec-car, drawn by gally caparisoned steeds. Jehn, noth-ing daunted, mounted Pelham, and rode up and down the street of the Court-House village, alongside,

manœuvres and freaks of horsemanship; wholly un-aware, as he dashed by a group of men and boys, that their cheers were meant for him. The keen-eyed manager of the Circus gazed after him and his horse with unwonted interest as he hovered about the tent, while preparations were mak-ing for the performances. The proprietor very pleasantly began to make the acquaintance of the ser-vant, and soon learning where he was from and bis errand, invited him to the Circus, giving him

for the purpose of making better observations, quite unconscious of the eyes that were following his odd

Jehu's feelings " can better be imagined than de scribed," as the old writers have it. Had he been sud-denly elected to the Presidency of these United States, he could not have felt more promoted; for, soording to Jo, the Circus was the grandest affair in creation, and the circus performers the finest gentleen and ladles in the world; and to be really invited to attend, by one of the gentlemen, was alr such honor for poor Jehu . Impulsive and ardent he however appeared well under the excite while the manager, Mr. Monroe, a shrewd Yankee, was highly pleased with him, wondering at the rare apacity he displayed. He saw that the boy was well sared for, and gave his groom charge to attend to Pel-tam; and Jehu now really began to pick up the crumbs of his consequence. He was fascinated with the circus performers, and ready to imitate everything

"How would you like to be my circus-boy ? " asked the manager, as he lingered after the crowd had retired.

"Dun know," replied the boy, wonderingly. "Live with me," said Mr. Monroe, lighting a ciyar, "and I'll give you new clothes, all you want to eat, and lots of money and candy."

Jehn scarcely knew what to say, but he looked villing enough, and finally said, "Who'd dar be to take Pelham back 1" "O, I'll see to that," was the ready reply—"we'll arrange that. Let me see-did your master ever pay

taking 'care of his horses' ?" "No," replied Jehu, "reckon he neber pay me my ting but my snack an' old duds."
"Very well," returned Mr. Monroe, "Pelham be ongs to you, then. Stay with me, and we'll take good

care of you, and your horse too; and when I go North in a few weeks, if you do well, you shall go too." Bery well," replied Jehu, "I reckon I'll stay;" and at once he resumed his whistling and capering. The company were soon busied in pul and packing for Richmond, the place of their next engagement. Jehu, as he lent a helping hand, was the life, music and sunshine of the party, and with his riental turban and rich livery of orange and blue,

was really an attractive embe The journey to Richmond was most interesting to him. His eyes aglow with enthusiasm, he saw every thing in a halo. Never did landscape look so levely, Sparkling and scintillating with wit and laughter, ad a place given him in the chariot appropriated to the band. His gladness became contagious, and they all pronounced him the funniest boy alive. Without re ado, he was installed a pet. No me for Jehu. No more exhortations from Planter. nore shaking of Planter's wise head at his reckless 'agitating" of the horses, and his general prankish ess: all over now, and Jehu is in a new free world, his own master.

"Ole mass'r on his trables gone, He leave de land behind,"

as the spirit of Jehu's self-reliant triumph. It was the third day of the Circus at Richmond hen Jehu, in the height of fun, frolic, and daring feats, catching a glimpse of Mr. Nelson, who happen ed to be in town, passing on his way to the Exchange

warily told Mr. Monroe. "Ah, indeed!" said the man of the Circus, "you must not be seen any more in this place"; and more fully disguising him, no one of his old acquaintances would dream that he was about.

As the Circus horses were being harnessed Mr. Nelson was passing, and seeing Pelham, was struck

with his familiar appearance. "Halloo, sir!" said he to one of the men, "what orse have you got there ?" "Kentuck," was the reply.
"Where was he raised?" asked Mr. Nelson. "In Vermont," replied the hostler, busily carding

him down. "He's the very likeness of one of my horses," re nine. What do you ask for him ?"

"Can't say exactly," returned the manager, com ing up, "he's a great bargain, however." "Name your terms," said Mr. Nelson, "I will buy the horse, if he is to be had for a reasonable sum." "I would prefer not to sell him," said Mr. Monroe

I need him, and if I part with him, I must buy "The likeness is wonderful," continued Mr. Nels areasing the horse. "So, so ! Red Jacket! Why, I really believe the

horse fancies me.' "He is quite fond of being noticed, air," rejoined the anager "What is your price, sir ? your price?" asked Mr.

"I couldn't think of parting with him for less than 8500," said Mr. Monroe.
"Done! it's a bargain!" replied Mr. Nelsoo, little freaming that he was paying one of his slave's

Jehn roared when he learned of the sale

hase'r's a fool! What he say when he find out de oke 1' "The \$500 is yours, Jehu," said Mr. Mouroe. will keep it for you till we get North, and then put it out at interest, you understand. Every year it will gain you thirty dollars, and every third year you will

out a hundred dollars more added to the five hundred."
"Vill t" exclaimed Jehu, in well-pleased amaze ment, "dat is 'sprising!"

Advertisements had already appeared in the papers their wont to coper retreat, moved off in the night in quite a different direction, making their route somewhat difficult at once to follow; and long ere Mr. Nelson discovered the trap into which he had is they were performing in the State of New York.

"O, it's where folks performs on horses," rejoined
Jo. "Dey dance on one foot on de horse's head,
when he gallop fast as he can, des as easy as if it was
de barn floor. Den dey does lots of tings dat I
can't stop to 'spiain. De Circus is comin' into town
des fore night, an' I'se gwine to stop, an' res' de mules

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEADS

NEW ORLEANS, PRB. 4, 1864 NEW GRIFARS, F.B. 4, 186.
Facts relative to the Colored People—Their Nume Istelligence, Character and Wealth—Charces—Schol
—Louisiana Native Guards—Colored Lise Office
Their Conduct—Captains Ingraham and Leis—Inimental Floy of First Louisiana Regional—Jame
Plazianto and Captain Calloux—Sunnary of No. political and otherwise

To the Editor of the Liberator To the Latter of the canders of your paper, take line us well as the many readers of your paper, take line y interest in the condition of the freedmen of New y interest in the condition of the accumen of New Orleans, I pen you these few lines, trusting thay my prove of especial benefit to those who say that the rove of especial occurred to those who my mar the lack man, when freed, cannot take care of himse. The number of free colored people in the city of Sec

Orleans, before the rebellion, and residen

was, as far as I have been enabled to learn, on committee with the best authorities about tation with the best authorities, about two tation with the best numericaes, about twere the sand. Since the rebellion, and the occupation of the city by the Federal authorities, this number ity by the receive an authorities, this number has a reased to nearly three times the original; so has o-day, in a city once the great Slave Mart of the ern United States, there are no less than thin, nousand free people of color. Of their into gence and character, I have simply to say, dat w and enaracter, a most show a brighter took than they. Before the war, the amount of truth property owned by the free colored people of New Orleans, and on which they paid a yearly tar, we nearly nine millions of dollars : now, in less than ten years, this annual tax is on property estimated at un ten millions of dollars. Marrellous progress! And this, too, by a people, two thirds of whom have been within the last two years! Wendell his lips truly says, "The negro knows what land mean with him liberty is never seen, except standing or the pedestal of an acre." There are eight colored Pretestant churches in this city, each having a coppe-tion of one thousand and upwards. A large number of the colored people are Catholics, and, of course, as ous cathedrals in the city. 8t Ja an A. M. E. Church, is the most fash the most talented preacher of any of the mine churches in this city. Its paster is the Rev. W. A. Dove, of New York city, a gentleman calculated to it wast deal of good in his present interesting feld abor. This church is just now engaged with the par shes of others, in getting up a Fair for the Coloni Union Central Committee, who have extended to the distinguished Frederick Douglass an invitation t come here, and address them. Dr. Rogers, the Sec of the wealthiest and most intelligent colored gents men of this city, informs me that, if Mr. Douglas comes here, he will meet with a reception such a seldom accorded to few public mea I believe him; for as well as I have been enabled; udge of an entire unanimity of feeling among the col ored people here, I am confident they will turn out masse to give Mr. Douglass a grand and glorious greet ing.

Government has established some four or fre pu ools, for the instruction of the lately freed ed ored children of the city. These schools, under th are doing well, and promise grand results to the orig Of the three Louisiana Native Regiments organize

by General Butler while here, the 1st Native Regi ment had entirely colored line officers. These gentle nen were well educated, and fully competent for the positions they occupied; but, through the strength o forthern prejudice, many were compelled to and this, too, at a time when they had shows to the world their qualification as leaders and fighting mes after their bloody assault on Port Hudson. Ingraham and Lewis, with their lieutenants are not the only colored officers in the 1st Louisians Native Guards. These gentlemen have, in their positions, withstood the repeated and long-continued assaults of prejudice, and to day they have the satisfaction of ex ing companies better drilled and disciplined than any others in their regiment. Captain Ingraham whose regiment is now at Port Hudson, and who was

in the city a few days ago on business) told me in the course of my conversation with him, that he has had harder work in fighting Northers prejudice, than he wer had in fighting the rebels. This from a man who, by his bravery and daring at Port Hudson, was prooted to the command of the company of Caillant, a the death of that hero! At the residence of Captain Ingraham I was shown the battle-flag of the 1st Louiiana Native Guards. Riddled as it was with balls, I ould plainly see in its silken folds the blood-tains of he brave Anselma Placianto, the color sergrant the regiment, as he fell, shot through the head by a ebel bullet, holding the dear flag in his arms. Pr cious memento of negro intrepidity! Capital Callaux, in the graphic language of Captain Ingraham, was killed while in the act of rallying his men, and the last words uttered by him were,

zvous, mes braves!' In accordance with instruction from the Govern nent, Gen. Banks has issued his proclamation for an election of a civil government for this State, on the 22d of this month. Unfortunately, the Union delegates to a nominating convention, held at Lycen Inll, in this city, 1st inst., split as to their condidant for State officers, and they have now before the people he names of Hons. B. F. Flanders and Michael Esh -both strong Union men-as candidates for the galacnatorial chair. This is to be regretted from the fact that the free men of color here are very desired the the rights of suffrage and the elective franchise. The know if the conservative Union men (or Coppered elect their candidate, that Louisiana, though a state, will give them no more rights than in the pain days of slavery; whereas, if a man with strongly sin i-slavery sentiments is elected, they feel o of having their rights as citizens acknow Everything is quiet at present in this depe no battle or military movement of much important having taken place. Gen. Banks's last order, ternel "General Order No. 23," in relation to plantica

labor, seems to excite general remark. caders will have read it ere my letter is published. The weather here for the past week has been voy ine; and though the evenings have been cool, with the mercury at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, yet the day have been as warm as any in our New Eng

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has reme 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET. Where she will attend to all diseases of the Half.

She is sure to core in nine cases out of tes, as the star of the many years made the half her study, and is sure that for many years made the half her study, and is sure that her study, and is sure that the study is the star of the formal terms of the formal terms of the forest.

Her Restorative differs from that of any one sist, but made from the roots and her be of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not give is the sountry, and which is highly beneficial to the lair feld using the Restorative, and, will prevent the hair free intendig grey.

using the Hestoralive, and will prevent turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its six-ple also has another for restoring grey hair to its six-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spake, her Restoralives in any part of the world, as they as ma-in every city in the country. They are also packed for he uniformers to take to Burope with them, enough to issue is three years, as they often say they can presenting shroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTEE No. 31 Winter Street, Bost M. H. HARDY, DRESS-MAKING BOOMS,

11 100 No. 10, Oliver Place, Out of Essex Street, between BOSTON.
Oxford and Edinbero Sts.,