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All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (post paid), to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three times at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, to be not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz:—WILLIAM PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY, EDWARD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

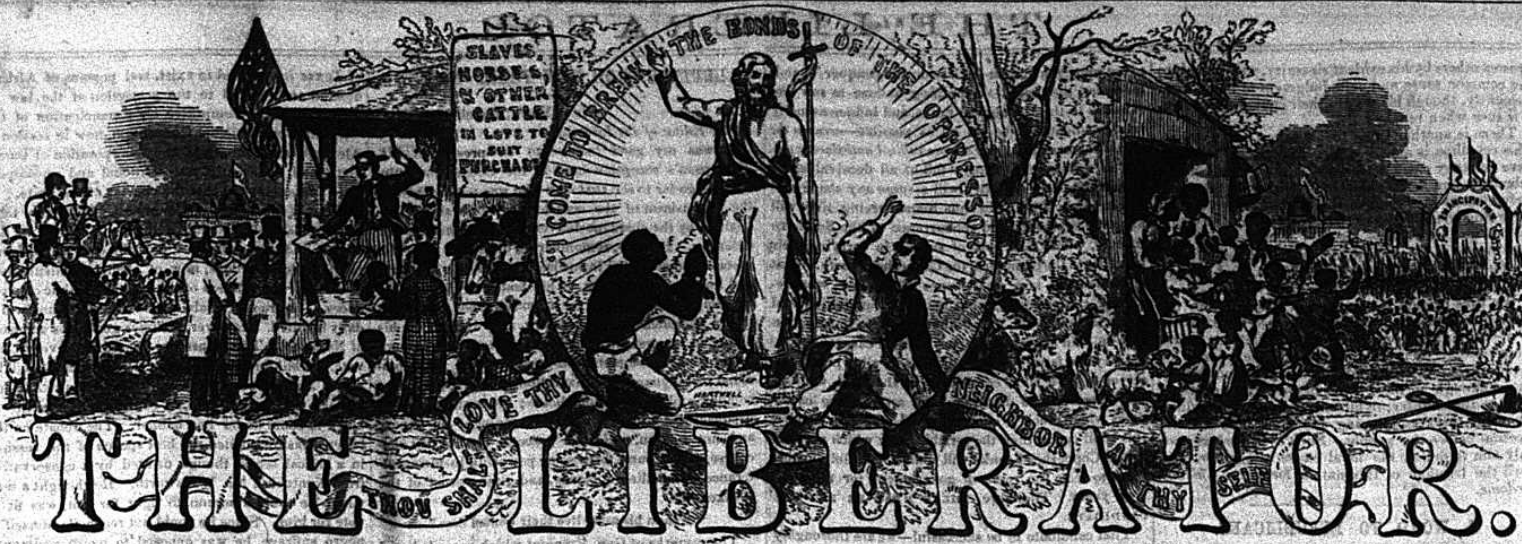
Refuge of Oppression.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

Through the enterprise of some opposition journal, a very important private document has been brought to light, in the publication of which Senator Pomerooy of Kansas, addressed to some party whose name is not given, for general circulation, etc.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

If the people of New Hampshire ever again enjoy the blessings of liberty and a fair ballot, it will be in spite of, and by victory over, the operations of the radical party and their leaders.



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

The Liberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, NO. VI.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ.

BY WILLIAM FARMER, ESQ.

During the time that Mr. Thompson was thus engaged in seeking to advance the object of the Anti-Corn Law League, he was also, from time to time, occupied in promoting a reform of the government of India.

There is an erroneous impression prevailing in some quarters, that his connection with the India princes was highly remunerative. I happen to know to the contrary.

LETTER FROM MONROE D. CONWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Nothing is more remarkable and exhilarating to an American who loves freedom, and disgusting to one who does not, than the reverence with which the Simon-pure abolitionists regarded here.

There is no doubt that this little passage between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips is producing an important effect here. Hitherto the criticisms which have been made against Mr. Lincoln from the anti-slavery side of the house have been nearly drowned by the outcries of the pro-slavery party.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Judge Seymour, democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"I am for the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, and I believe that such restoration is the earnest desire of the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the Republic."

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS.

In another column is printed a letter from Mr. Edward S. Philbrick, of Boston, giving an interesting history of the progress and result of cotton culture by free labor in the sea islands of South Carolina.

THE MARYLAND OF THE FUTURE.

The good time for Maryland is coming more rapidly than her best and truest friends had ever dared to hope, and her regeneration will be effected with but few of the pangs that usually accompany the new birth of States.

As to the commercial results: Mr. Philbrick relates that the crop raised amounted to seventy-two thousand pounds, and is about two thirds the average crop under the slave system.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the CONGRESS OF THE AMERICA, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

of its meeting in July. Hitherto Maryland has been part of a Union; though in the very centre of the States...

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 11, 1864. FRIEND GARRISON—I clip the following from the Daily Morning Chronicle of this morning. It is a production of Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate...

HOW NATIONS BECOME FREE.

When a skillful commander makes a campaign in an enemy's country, he does not move his forces in close columns...

Not much more than thirty years ago, a small but select band of pioneers went forward to spy out the way of progress for the American people.

So the contest raged between the chiefs of parties and the hardy pioneers on the path of national progress; the former deriding the latter as a pack of fanatics and fools...

Thus commenced, and progressed, the war between slavery and anti-slavery. Of the latter, Garrison and Phillips were and are distinguished chiefs.

Such are the beginnings of national progress. Men are like the moth. Set a light in the most impracticable place, and they seek it.

It was inevitable that the American people should become anti-slavery. Garrison and his fellow-pioneers were not originators, but followers.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Until very recently, it seemed probable that no rival to Mr. Lincoln would be proposed by any section of the country which sustained his administration.

Supposing that we do not approve of every act of the President—thinking him to have been too fast or too slow, for some have each opinion—or that his proclamation of freedom was delayed too long...

presses others by his evident sincerity, and appeals to the common sense and calm judgment of the masses.

There is another thing to be taken into account. This rebellion is aimed at Mr. Lincoln. The rebels have in many cases declared that they would never submit to him as President.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

In the Presidential canvass which is already upon us, we are in favor of a free expression of opinion on our relations to the rebel States.

We refer to politicians of the Caspar Butz school, who, if they cannot have the management of the house, will try to topple it down upon our heads.

Not that Mr. Lincoln is not open to criticism and censure; we have both criticized and censured him again and again. Not that there is not much to grieve over, and to be surprised at, in his administration...

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Unquestionably, the approaching Presidential election is a matter of the gravest consideration in its relation to the stability of the government, the suppression of the rebellion, and the abolition of slavery.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Standing, as we have stood for more than thirty years, outside of every party organization, yet taking the deepest interest in every political struggle of national concernment as indicative of progress or retrogression...

to act upon the maxim—"Divide and conquer"; and, therefore, they will leave nothing undone to sow dissensions in the Republican ranks...

This candidate to be successful—we are thoroughly convinced from the widest observation and the most careful scrutiny—must be and can be none other than Abraham Lincoln; and we have scarcely a doubt that he will be re-nominated by an overwhelming majority.

Gen. Fremont has many warm admirers. The Germans of St. Louis held a meeting on the evening of the 24th, nominated Gen. Fremont for President, and adopted a call for a general mass meeting of his friends at St. Louis, on the 10th of May.

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THE AMERICAN REBELLION. A HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1860-64, BY HORACE GREELLY.

This great work is more especially intended to illustrate the conflict between Freedom and Slavery, and the drift and progress of American opinion respecting the peculiar institution throughout the entire period of our national independence...

THE REBELLION RECORD.

A. Williams & Co. have received Part 40 of the Record which is illustrated with portraits of Gen. Stoneman and of the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER FOR MARCH.

The Christian Examiner for March has the following list of articles:—John Wesley: his Character and Work. Dies Iræ: John Winthrop in England. The Moral Problem of Education. Thackeray, Charles's Bible Dictionary. Military Drill in Schools. Smith's Bible Dictionary. Military Drill in Schools. Charles's Bible Dictionary. Federalism and its Present Tasks. Review of Current Literature.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. III.

New York, March 10, 1864.

It was my good fortune to be present at Mr. Thompson's reception here in the Cooper Institute. I would go far to see that man who was not touched by the ebullience of the occasion, or who was not chained by the eloquent delivery of one trans-Atlantic defender.

The remarks of Gen. Fremont which preceded, and those of Dr. Tyng which followed Mr. Thompson's, were worthy of comment. The former, as ever, spoke ably, and with evident deliberation. He did full justice to Mr. Thompson, and to the Abolitionists, and was deficient in nothing unless in taste, since much of what he said had a necessary reflex upon himself as a possible candidate for the next Presidency.

From Fremont to the Presidential question is an easy transition. The premature development of the Chase programme has awakened extensive discussion, and has in the main called out expressions favorable to Mr. Lincoln.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION IS OVER. On a three-fourths vote, Hahn is made Governor by about 2000 majority. It must be said of him that he is a man of a very damaged character, taking loyalty as the test...

THE CONCLUDING WORDS OF MR. BEECHER were accepted by the audience in the spirit in which they were uttered. Mr. Thompson, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause.

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of Texas had ceased to exist, and persons of African descent are entitled to the protection of the law as freemen. The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, now in session at Alexandria, recommends the incorporation of immediate, unconditional and uncompensated emancipation into the charter of the State.

What the doings of Congress? That body talks a great deal before doing a little. It takes up, discusses, and then postpones, now the question of equal pay for colored troops, now of abolishing distinctions of color for the soldiers of the Union in public conveyances. The troops remain unpaid; the U. S. uniform is daily insulted. However, at times good does come out of Nazareth. The House has passed, by a very close vote, the bill for the Freedmen's Bureau, and a bill by which Massachusetts may recruit for her quota in any hitherto disaffected State, of course inviting white or black to come under her banner.

Space forbids me to recount at length the triumphal march down Broadway of the 20th United States colored regiment, which I beheld. Brave souls there is no relaxation of the atrocities to which they will be doomed, if taken prisoners. New York has just decided that her white soldiers in the field shall vote, but I hear no talk of removing the oppressive property qualification in recognition of her darker champions.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN PLYMOUTH.

BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) March 12, 1864.

Yesterday was the first foul day in this otherwise delightful week, and the effect was visible, to a degree, in the diminished audience which gathered last night to welcome Mr. Thompson to this city.

The President of the Central Union Club, by which Mr. Thompson had been invited, appropriately assigned to Mr. Beecher the introduction of the guest of the evening. The opportunity to make some return for trans-Atlantic courtesy and assistance was not refused by Mr. Beecher, whose generous words cannot adequately report. He began by referring to Mr. Thompson's early engagement in the cause of British West India Emancipation.

Mr. Thompson had been invited, appropriately assigned to Mr. Beecher the introduction of the guest of the evening. The opportunity to make some return for trans-Atlantic courtesy and assistance was not refused by Mr. Beecher, whose generous words cannot adequately report.

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the London Emancipation Society from the Anti-Slavery Committee which he had lectured in, the services were for the most part gratuitously contributed. Books, pamphlets, placards, etc. This and an Union and Emancipation Society, were able to contribute valuable aid to Mr. Beecher, while in England, when effective speeches were now alluded to by Mr. Thompson in the most graceful and complimentary manner.

Mr. Beecher's, and your country has greatly improved in having a People's Ambassador to England in Mr. Beecher. In contrast to what had been said of the respectable classes in England, Mr. Thompson was referred to the uniform steadfastness of the working classes to the cause of freedom. Secession among the masses in favor of the Confederacy, in the face of illness and famine they resisted, and presented a sublime spectacle of moral heroism. In this connection, an interesting account was given of the manner in which great reforms have been carried in England, of the long years of peaceful agitation, necessary to accomplish the abolition of the slave trade, emancipation in the colonies, the repeal of the laws, the entire laws, etc. These measures were all wrong from the people's point of view, and the American question, the cause for war and recognizing the Confederacy, what effectually turned the tide in England was the execution of the slave trader Gordon, in New York; the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; the abolition of slavery in the territories of the United States; the President's proposition of compensated emancipation to the Border States; his proclamation of September 22nd, 1862; and, above all, that of January, 1863. In reference to the enactment of Congress since the outbreak of the war, Mr. Thompson said that the world could not thank legislation as prudent, comprehensive and humane in so short a space of time. He concluded by thanking the audience for the cordial reception they had extended him, apologizing for his speech as coming from a British subject, which was indisposed that evening, and urging the American people, in the name of his countrymen, to complete the good work to which they had put their hands. America should one day help England to put her own free institutions.

Having heard Mr. Thompson at the Cooper Institute, I was able to compare his delivery upon the two occasions; and while I can say that his manner last night was entirely fresh, and presented in a manner abnormally attractive, it must be admitted that his delivery here was not so easy and natural as in New York. The reasons for this were numerous and sufficient: personally, a dizziness of the head which lasted over till this morning; externally a church for an auditor, in which enthusiasm is usually repressed, and which on this occasion was just enough stifled to interrupt the magnetic circle between speaker and hearer—a breach not mended by the incense of the atmosphere. But, as I remarked above, there were some to be dissatisfied, and Mr. Thompson was not so far from being himself that he did not, from time to time, give intimations of the power of irony by which he is so justly famous. I trust we shall see him again under better conditions.

THE LAND INEQUITY AT PORT ROYAL.

When Port Royal, two and a half years ago, came within our military lines, a new problem came with it—WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEGRO? The first thing, of a matter of economy, was to see that he did not become a bill of expense to the Government. He was put to work on the plantations; but his master having left him destitute, he was substituted as the crops came in almost wholly by the Government, and for some time after in part. But his condition, in the mean time, was improving. He was becoming more aware of the responsibilities of his new condition, more self-reliant, and finally self-supporting, and comparatively independent. Those who had been opportunities to observe were convinced that, under the stimulus of a motive, he would be, so far as a living is concerned, very much like all other people. Up to the first land sales for taxes, in March, 1863, scarcely anybody had entertained the idea of his being a landowner. It seemed to be settled doctrine, that he was to be the laborer of the South, as ever, though in another way; and many persons thought the country were quite doubtful whether he would, in freedom, work for wages. That is, as the planters used to tell us, "If you make him free, he will go on his back to the corn-field, and hark in the sun." This question was much discussed about that time. Acting under these impressions, about 16,000 acres of land were sold, mostly to white men, in large tracts, at an average price of 93 1/2 cents per acre, with buildings thereon. To-day they are selling from six to twenty-seven dollars per acre, with the buildings.

Through the following summer, while the negro worked on the government and private plantations, and on his own allotment lands, it was being said and on every day that the time was not far off when he should have a home of his own, and be made as far as it would consist with his present state, the matter of his own destiny. His friends soon began to feel, that the only way to secure his progress and independence was to give him an interest in the soil. Heretofore, the idea has been to sell the land to the industrious and ingenious white man, and let the negro for a laborer; now, to let the negro have his share of the land. From both humane and economic considerations, it soon became a conviction with the friends of freedom in Port Royal, that the time had now come to test the ability of the negro to take care of himself, on a patch of land of his own; and it seemed reasonable, that if the Government had land to sell, and was about to begin a new order of things, as it would in any new country, now was the time to take the first step toward doing justice to the negro, who, for so long a time, had been a wretched, landless and homeless fellow-man, a slave to a landless and homeless fellow-man, a slave to a landless and homeless fellow-man, a slave to a landless and homeless fellow-man.

Not a man in Port Royal, be he Copperhead or Republican, would ever have thought of opposing a proposition so humane and just, as well as so trifling, had it not been for the fact, that Northern men were crying high price of cotton. Then they began to cry that these lands, and to find reasons why they should have them. We began to hear about the wisdom of the negro, on account of his ignorance, to have too much liberty, or too much money; that he could only do the truly developed under the proprietorship of the white man; that, as soon as he began to get more money, he would be as sufficient to supply his daily wants, he would indulge his natural tendency to idleness, and that any surplus amount of money would only lead to his demoralization and ruin. It was painfully interesting to listen to the arguments of those whose minds were lighted up by golden dreams of sudden fortune. It lighted up by golden dreams of sudden fortune. It lighted up by golden dreams of sudden fortune. It lighted up by golden dreams of sudden fortune.

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labor, into quickness and steadiness of motion, thrift, economy and contentment, at such wages as would...

How long it would take to complete this necessary reparation was not clear. Some thought after the war, and then that it would be better for the negro to have a good round price for his land to those who had...

The last year in Port Royal and their friends. Land monopoly has been attempting its old tricks, and has...

In the mean time, these disinterested land monopolists and cotton growers continue, under the goadings of their own passions—those that have any—to argue...

It is needless to argue with this thing in Port Royal. It is nothing but an unmitigated attempt to make money out of the lands and laborers in double quick time, and then be off.

Not only in the matter of land, but of wages also, everywhere the last year, within our military lines, were the same amount of work, and of good quality, which the same amount of white laborers, the negro has received only one-third, and, in some instances, only one-fourth as much as the white, and if we take into account...

There are men there, to-day, who went off with the rebel army, but did not find it a success as they had expected. They have come back, taken the oath, and are now again in possession of their lands and slaves; yet notorious in their enmity and opposition to the government, spitting their venom at Union troops, abolitionists and negroes.

Also, the highest good to those parents and children is to put them into a condition where they will be compelled to work, and develop character for industry and economy, which they would not otherwise do.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

By the constitution and laws of Rhode Island, no compulsion distinctions are recognized among citizens; and yet, in defiance of this guaranty of equal rights, in Providence, Newport and Bristol colored children are compelled to attend caste schools, or to go uneducated.

The committee on Education, to whom it was referred—a Report which is characterized by a noble sense of justice and fair-dealing, and which, it is to be hoped, will be adopted and enforced, in order that harmony may be restored and the character of the State exalted.

The committee on Education, to whom it was referred the petition of James Jefferson and others, praying for equal school rights, beg leave to present their report.

Your committee have carefully considered said petition; have held five separate sessions for the purpose of hearing the petitioners in their own behalf, and remonstrants against granting the prayer of the petition; and both parties have appeared and been heard at length.

The facts, as disclosed before your committee, are as follows: In the cities of Providence and Newport, and in the town of Bristol, there are separate schools for the education of colored children, and these schools are supported out of the public school money.

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SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN TENNESSEE.

FREEDMEN'S CAMP, MEMPHIS, Feb. 18, 1864. Chaplain Fluke, who has been for a few months past soliciting funds for freedmen, was with us yesterday, and witnessed the scenes which I have described in this article.

Within a mile and a half of the Freedmen's camp, Memphis, Tenn., lives Dr. Wheaton, who, according to the united testimony of persons formerly held by him as slaves, furnished a substitute for the rebel army, and in various ways aided the rebellion.

The matter was referred by Provost Marshal to Chaplain Fluke, Post Superintendent of Freedmen, and measures were immediately taken to restore to the injured parents their clothing and children.

The undersigned, citizens of—believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States.

The petition to Congress will not be forgotten or neglected, we hope, in the press of other business. Its importance cannot be over-stated; and it depends, now, more upon the voice of the people than anything else, whether that Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting slavery in the country shall be carried out.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FLORIDA. In another part of our sheet to-day will be found a letter from a correspondent at Jacksonville, who gives an instructive account of the circumstances which preceded the unfortunate battle of Olustee.

THE PRESIDENCY. The New York Evening Post publishes the following important letter from Mr. Chase, declining to enter the Presidential canvass.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1864. The government has stopped the exchange of prisoners on the basis arranged between Gen. Buell and Robert Clark; viz: seventy of our officers for one hundred of theirs.

OLD VIRGINIA A FREE STATE.—ALEXANDRIA, Va., 10th. The following report of the Committee on Emancipation was passed at 12 o'clock to-day by the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city.

THE NEGRO TROOPS AT HAINES'S BLUFF made a desperate charge on the 23rd ult., and after a sharp fight, occupied the place. Loss about 30 killed and wounded.

100,000 PETITIONERS!

On the 1st of April, the second instalment of the Emancipation Petition will be sent to Washington; and so on, the 1st of every month, during the session of Congress.

Ten thousand petitions have been mailed within a few days of the office of the Women's League Room, 20 Cooper Institute, to the North, the South, the East, the West; thus giving loyal men and women everywhere another opportunity to register their names for freedom.

We ask the clergy of the land to circulate it in their congregations—to lay it on their communion tables, bidding their people remember that the only sacrifice of the God of love demands is that they "do justice, and love mercy"—that they "break every yoke; and let the oppressed go free."

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GOV. HAHN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th instant, with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Banks delivered an address in which he predicted that the rebellion would be confined to three or four States on the Atlantic coast by this season's campaign.

The following is the most material part of the address delivered by Gov. Hahn, on the occasion of his inauguration: The Union of these States, handed down by our revolutionary ancestors of more than two centuries ago, is a sacred trust, especially when these "rights" mean sectional institutions, founded on a great moral, social, and political evil, and inconsistent with the principles of free government.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be over-estimated. Every citizen is deeply interested in the organic law; and that it may in all respects faithfully mirror the wishes of the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise all due circumspection in the selection of their members.

With the natural advantages Louisiana possesses in her inexhaustible soil, her genial climate, her dominion of the river of rivers, her facilities for commerce, manufacturing, her fertile and agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent her present population, or if they will not do it, then the emigration that will speedily supersede them, from soon becoming what our people once aspired to reach by reason, to be, namely: the most flourishing portion of the most powerful of nations.

A grand ball at night concluded the gaieties of the occasion. All the people were in the streets during the day, and there was unquestionably a more sincere feeling of satisfaction than we may look forward to obtain before many months, will enable the people to profit by the new life that is being infused into our social system; and in presence of the change, no man of observation, enterprise and enlightenment need have a discouraging apprehension of the future.

THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION. To the Editor of the London Star: Sir,—Can you favor us by inserting in your paper the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Adams, in reply to an address which our society sent to President Lincoln at the commencement of the present year?

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MEETING AT WORCESTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, at Washburn Hall, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours.

LIBERTY FOR ALL.—Wm. Wells Hooper will speak on the above subject as follows:—Patnam, Conn., Saturday, March 19, 7 o'clock; Brooklyn, " Sunday, " 20, " 7 o'clock; Danversville, " Tuesday, " 21, " 7 o'clock; Wednesday, " 22, " 7 o'clock.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture all day and evening in Danville, R. I. Subject: "The National Issue to be decided by the existing War of Bullies and Bullies."

DIED.—In Waltham, March 10, at the residence of Dr. Jarvis Lewis, his sister Nancy Lewis, daughter of the late Benjamin Lewis of Canton, Mass.

JAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready, I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Poetical Translation, by Eliza Walker, M. A. 25c. II. SPIRITUAL TORMENTS. By Madame Guyon. 50c; cloth, 75c.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAT HAVE A GOOD ORGAN. A very moderate cost—\$25, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of pipes and style of case.

THE CABINET ORGANS. introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments.

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MEETING AT WORCESTER. The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, at Washburn Hall, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours.

LIBERTY FOR ALL.—Wm. Wells Hooper will speak on the above subject as follows:—Patnam, Conn., Saturday, March 19, 7 o'clock; Brooklyn, " Sunday, " 20, " 7 o'clock; Danversville, " Tuesday, " 21, " 7 o'clock; Wednesday, " 22, " 7 o'clock.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture all day and evening in Danville, R. I. Subject: "The National Issue to be decided by the existing War of Bullies and Bullies."

DIED.—In Waltham, March 10, at the residence of Dr. Jarvis Lewis, his sister Nancy Lewis, daughter of the late Benjamin Lewis of Canton, Mass.

JAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready, I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Poetical Translation, by Eliza Walker, M. A. 25c. II. SPIRITUAL TORMENTS. By Madame Guyon. 50c; cloth, 75c.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAT HAVE A GOOD ORGAN. A very moderate cost—\$25, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of pipes and style of case.

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Poetry.

For the Liberator.
Lines.
'Dread'd to dot are kind of manumission Judge, who say
derives no citizens, and has no rights he bound to
'peak. America our home!

And when the hour seems dark with doom,
Our sacred banner, lifted higher,
Shall flash away the gathering gloom
With unextinguishable fire.

The Liberator.

JOHN BROWN MEETING AT MEADVILLE.

A call, signed by a majority of the students of the
Meadville Theological School for a meeting at the
Court House "to commemorate the martyrdom of
John Brown," was well responded to by the citizens.

To John Brown, the grand idea of life was duty.
To his duty was his whole purpose. In that he
forgot everything else. It absorbed all. Politicians

(3.) Resolved, That duty demands of us as a
nation to preserve our existence by destroying the only
basis on which the Southern Confederacy professes to
stand, and, by breaking every yoke, carry out the
grand design of the founders of the republic.

THE TWENTIETH U. S. COLORED REGIMENT.

RECEPTION BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Twentieth Regiment, United States colored
troops, left Riker's Island at nine o'clock on Saturday
morning, on board the steamer John Roper,

Your own selves, be true to your high mission as the
indicators and asserters of your worth as men, and
you cannot then be false to any one, or fail in any
high and honorable endeavor.

IN MEMORIAM.

Every week brings a new sorrow in these life-

Every week brings a new sorrow in these life-
consuming times, but the last week brought, for many
homes and hearts, a sorrow that will not soon pass

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1864.
To the Committee for the Reception of
the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment.

THE COLLATION IN THE SQUARE.

Members of the Union League Club.

After the presentation ceremony was over, the
squad stacked arms, and partook of a collation pro-
vided for them. Copulent cans of coffee and fat
baskets of sandwiches were carried into the square,

THE PROCESSION.

Police Superintendent Kennedy.

Members of the Union League Club.

The line of march was down Broadway to Canal
street, through Canal street to the North River,
where they embarked on board the Ericsson for
New Orleans.

haps the last letter he ever wrote in his Eastern
home—for one to whom he was bound by no ties
kindness he never knew. A mother and her
daughters, going from this city in quest of another
home out in his new home, and having indeed been
kindly he had welcomed the poor Irishman, who had
gone to his friends in Boston, and leaving him to
a good home in San Francisco, and leaving him to
his own heart, that would raise every other to the
level of purity and joy, is cold!

THEODORE PARKER'S LIFE AND OPINIONS.

SPONSORSHIP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
New York, Feb. 21.
You have many readers who revere the memory
of Theodore Parker, and who have read his
published life and correspondence with interest.

IN MEMORIAM.

Every week brings a new sorrow in these life-
consuming times, but the last week brought, for many
homes and hearts, a sorrow that will not soon pass
away. On Friday came a despatch telling us that
a brilliant life, recently transferred from the Atlan-
tic to the Pacific coast, had suddenly been quenched

ANCIENT AND SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

CONTRACTED.

The knight went forth in ancient times,
With plumed helm, and lance in rest,
To clear the land of wrongs and crimes;
To aid the weak, right the oppress'd.

TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

Take no step backward! The eternal ages

Take no step backward! Centuries of oppression
Are calculating might our Nation's throes;
And wrong that has stood, with fair concection,
Yields to the force of self-inflicted blows.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

To Col. ROBERT G. SHAW AND THE FIFTY-FOURTH MASS.

At last, at last, each willing star
In that pure field of heavenly blue,
On every part of shining far,
Burns, to its utmost promise true.

TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

Take no step backward! The eternal ages
Look down upon you from their height sublime,
And witness the events which History's pages
Shall class among the noblest of all time.

TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

Take no step backward! Contraband, or chattel,

Take no step backward! Centuries of oppression
Are calculating might our Nation's throes;
And wrong that has stood, with fair concection,
Yields to the force of self-inflicted blows.

TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

Take no step backward! Yes, whom God now uses

Take no step backward! Contraband, or chattel,
Or slave, or "person," what you will—they're men!
And if we stand or fall in this dread battle,
God leads the boldman from his thrall again.

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