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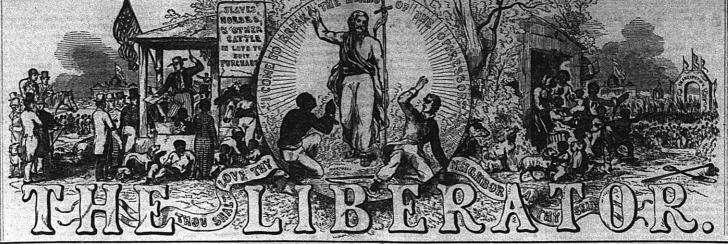
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

The United States Constitution is "a co with death, and an agreement with hell."

What order of men under the most ab ET "What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves; in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more persicules to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insut the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name is the language of national jurisprudence that can define time model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likessed. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the was introduced into the Constitution of the support of the pan equivocation—a representation of property name of persons. Little did the members of the tion from the Free States imagine or forces what fee to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this sion."—John Quincy Adams.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

## WHOLE NO. 1613.

# Refuge of Oppression.

### THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME.

The EMANCIPATION SOHEME.

There are presses and individuals at present seriously engaged in discussing the plan of cmancipating the slaves of the South by Presidential proclamation. This discussion means nothing, but as it is the preparatory sounding-note for the full ery from the pack of fanatic leaders; and we may as well make up our minds now that it is the aim of the conspirers to plunge the country in a sea of bloody woes that would cause even the horrors of the French Revolution to pale in contrast. While we are all insisting that this war is only to restore the supremacy of the Constitution over the whole land, they are santing ar skulking about, before the eyes of the public, and in the lurking-places of so rial life, doing all they can to poison the sentiment and fever the blood of the unsuspecting people, and treaherously behat on diverting the energies of armed patriotism to the wickedest and most merciless scheme that was ever proposed for signalizing an era of general anarchy and suffering.

Summer boldly struck the key-note of open rebellion against the principles of our Constitution, in his otrageous speech and over-strained spholasticisms before the Worcester Convention. Others have been repeating his effort since. The New York Tribune, finding its generalship in the Bull Run advance so faulty in military eyes, has thought proper to assume the John Brown role, and now incites the pike style of firthing, by arguing that the negroes shall cease to be regarded as property by the National Government, but be permitted to take a part of their own in this great controversy at arms. The New York Independent labors as efficiently in its way. Fremont thought to head off the President himself.—Gen. Scott being left entirely out of account,—but received a merited check at the [President's own lands, and is likely to lose his own philitary head besides. There are smaller instrugents engaged in the same work,—smaller, but not less influential within their own spheres of operation.

It may very likely come to

the hundreds of thousands of men in arms for the support of the Constitution have left home and all that is dear to them for a purpose like this, is not to be thought of for an instant; they would repudiate the insinuation themselves with all the patriotic scorn it deserved. But it is no less true, however, that the fanntic leaders have all along hoped and labored to give the war just such a direction, and that they give it their support mainly to that ulterior end now. There are signs enough about to teach us this beyond dispute. They desire to see this great Government arrayed on the side of a wild St. Domingowhene for the foreible release of four million blacks them their domestic relation to the white race with whom they have always lived; and would have but few lamentations for the total annihilation of the towernment itself in the frantic endeavor, if so be the blacks achieved a freedom through blood and rapine and burnings, that would be nominal and worthless at the best. They are praying with the sudden letting losse of an army of wild passions, thicherto kept in subjection by the rules and instincts of society, upon defenceless women and children. ciety, upon defenceless women and children-would take a fiendish delight in beholding vast of the most productive portions of our coun-pon whose uninterrupted cultivation depend races of the most productive portions of our coun-ry, upon whose uninterrupted cultivation depend he manufactures and a large share of the commerce of the world, rendered waste tracts, spoiled alike of ubabitants and the visible yearly fruits of their in-lastry. Not only this, but more, they prefer ana-thy everywhere to order. Taking the profession of enoughest for a motto, they think to confuse the per-options of all honest citizens, so that they shall sud-lenly, and to their destruction, mistake ruin for ad-lancement, and the overthrow of everything stable or the construction of something infinitely better. Such dreamers, such madmen, such wild plotters ugainst principles and institutions that all civilized communities hold dear as life itself, because without her there can be no actual and continued life—are exking to-day to control the direction of public sen-ment, and to madden a loyal army, raised for the preservation of our free form of government alone, not measures that can result in nothing less than he loss of all.

the loss of all.

This class of men are growing more rampant every day. They are the ones who complain of the Government's inactivity—who continually lament he slowness of the army movements—who affect ine stowness of the army movements—who affect dissatisfaction with every plan set on foot—and who cunningly declars that nothing will ever come of this war until the President proclaims unconditional and immediate emancipation for the slave, and till such a measure is openly sustained by the army at the point of the bayonet. Tell them that this in-

the point of the bayonet. Tell them that this inhuman work conflicts in its very conception with the spirit of our noble Constitution, and they will answer: "Oh, well; but you know we have no Constitution now! That is all past; we are entering upon new things!" Ask them of the policy, the justice, the humanity of the measure, and they will say they are not bound to give these things a thought—they will, under the overrulings of Providence, take care of themselves. They only insist that, as slavery is the origin and test of the present troubles, as these troubles can never be settled until slavery is destroyed; forgetful of the part they have themselves borne for thirty years in produ-ing this festering sore, and that they are largely accountable for its present existence in the land.

The influence of these mischievous men and presses is to be put down; there are no words but these to apply to the case. If we would continue order at home, we must hurl from public sight these gods of fanaticism, and inaugurate the true system by which alone our Government and our society can stand. They, are responsible for baving wrought a large share of our woes; shall we let them go on, and lead us blindly to destruction? Are we become so channored of their wise guidance already? Can we not all see and understand, that they would alternately lure and force us to the brink over which lies the deep of a national despair, that would be pointed to with a shudder of horror by all the fusture generations of men? We may as well be warned in time.—Roston Post. (1) tions of men? We -- Boston Post. (1)

(1) Can there be a more loathsome exhibition of shameless mendacity, abominable caricature, malic ious perversion of facts, senseless raving, mental im becility, moral disorganization, and sham democracy than is this entire article from the Post? And its tr ent is easily discerned beneath its veiled The charge brought against the friends of immediate emancipation; that they wish to see blood and carnage sweep through the land, to gratify an un-hallowed fanaticism, is pure infernalism

"ABOLITION AND SECESSION."

The war has put some over-nice gentlemen into a pretty pickle. These are hard times for Mr. Facing-Both-Ways. For several years he has been blandly repeating: "Our Southern brethren!" Our poor, injured, forbearing Southern brethren! Our poor, injured, forbearing Southern brethren!" But, the Southern brethren having so unmistakably gone to the bad—having surrendered themselves to the most unfraternal antics—having fallen feloniously upon that Constitution! which has been Mr. Both-Ways's private and public and particular pet—he.is forced to look about him for something to admire, and, as ill-luck will have it, he finds his ancient enemies, "the Abolitionists," (as he calls them.) working devotedly for his poor Constitution, while he—where is he? Not merely outside the caucus, but pretty nearly outside all creation! In this hot struggle, there seems nothing in particular for him to do, except to utter warmings which nobody heeds, and to give advice which everybody laughs at. He falls into a rage, and begins an indiscriminate damnation. To the pit he consigns all Northerners, and to the same torrid place he sends all Southerners. He calls loudly for "Union," but he cannot find it in his heart to unite with anybody; and so he goes on, day after day, blowing hot and cold, and telling his neighbors for the five hundreth time that he is no "secessionist," but, egad! he is no "abolitionist." He fancies that this is conservative, and so it is, of brains; for in such boys play, there will be but a scanty expenditure of that article. He calls a meeting, and resolves that he is a patriot, but that he is not an "abolitionist." He nominates a candidate who is "no secessionist" and "no abolitionist," and he solemnly votes for that candidate as the representative of what he is pleased to call his "principles"; when the lamentable truth is, that what he thinks to be "principles," are merely a hodge-podge of notions, prejudices, traditions and other lumbering nonsense. Having done this, he is satisfied

tions, prejudices, traditions and other lumbering nonsense. Having done this, he is satisfied. Things may go from bad to worse, but he is as completent as an old lady who, having foretold a rainy day, wakes up to find the windows of heaven wide open. We are led to these reflections by the solemn fact that in Ward 5 of the city of Boston, a little meeting of Constitutional-Union-Democratic-Uptonians voted, the other evening, that they were for "the vigorous prosecution of the war," but that they were not "abolitionists." A more unnecessary disclaimer we can hardly conceive of. It requires a modicum of brains to be anything of the kind. But we can not blame these timid gentlemen; nor will anybody blame them who considers that an "abolitionist" is also an infidel, an agrarian, a foe of human government, a dupe of his conscience, a woman's-rightsman, an anti-Sabbatarian, a "spiritualist," a phrenologist, a water-curer, a vegetarian, a fourieriet, and an opponent of tobacco and capital punishment. All male abolitionists were heards, all female abolitionists are "bloomers." All of them, being tainted by "peace principles," are avowedly in favor of insurrection, with fire, bloodshed, rape, anarchy, and a general whiz of everything. No wonder that a smugfaced constitutional-union man, just as highly respectable, as it is possible for one of our fallen race to be, takes all possible pains, before he lifts to the trampled to the dast? Let me signal trace to be, takes all possible pains, before he lifts to defend the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is a distinct organization, and is abundantly able to take care of itself. But, before we consign to the limbo of the wicked this poor word "abolitionist."?

This is the way to put it: Hero is, this megro slavery; it has been our torment and our curse, our daily and our nightly danger. It has brought us to this shame before the nations; it has attempted to overthrow the institutions which we love and which the overthrow the institutions which we love and which the overthrow t

New York, for instance, one well-informed and conscientious person who is not an "abolitonist"?
This is the way to put it: Here is this negro slatery; it has been our torment and our curse, our daily and our nightly danger. It has brought us to this shame before the nations; it has attempted to fellow-citizens, allow me to say, and I am fearless in our fathers founded. It has changed peace to war,

THE ORIGINAL ADOLITIONISTS.

It cannot be denied that a party in the North archamorous for emancipation, and they are not the war only in the belief that it will end in abelifion. We know that most an elemented the Linea, and with their own hands burned the Constitution. These are the original Abolitonists. Others, who never worked with them before, say the terminal with their own hands burned the Constitution. These are the original Abolitonists. Others, who never worked with them before, and with their own hands burned the Constitution of for permanent pace. Allogether they constitute a power that present and the property wastes and business (excess, it becomes personal, and we do not be the men opposed to us, and all their institutions.

The care and the South, and free institutions against the South, and free institutions, and if anybody can see the end of such a context, and creal without parallel. It would be a war of soligication; and if anybody can see the end of such a context, sweet and the such as to make the people of the South united such as to make the people of the South united such as to make the people of the South united significant the end of that time; bow we are to hold, any what would be the cost of holding. And finally would be to repress and creals out the radical mad-headenest hat is willing to risk the destroetion of the State, section against section, rate of the post of the South that is a time the compact will be complete. Then next tell us what we shall do with at the end of that time; bow we are to hold, any what would be the cost of holding. And finally would that restore a union of cocqual States? The whole thing is an absurdity.

Special out the map, and look over that million of miles of territory with two thousand miles of territory with two thousand miles of territory with two thousand miles of the propers of the content of the propers of the content of the propers of the content of the propers of the south that the end of that time; bow we are to hold, any what would be the

## A DEMOCRATIC COLONEL ON THE WAR.

At the serenade given to the Secretary of War, at New York, on Monday evening last, John Cochrane, late Democratic member of Congress from New York city, but now a Colonel in the Federal army, made the following significant speech:

. "We are here to-night to establish in the applause which we have given to the leader of these armies, our adhesion to our faith, our country, and our God. We are here to lift a note which shall resound over this land, obliterating all others and confusing and overwhelming all others in its thundering dispersions, signifying that it is the note of freemen in behalf of freedom which their fathers achieved, and which they, as a proud inheritance, have been taught to enjoy. (Applause.) I am here to raise my voice in behalf of those truths, which we all profess, and to east to the winds all adherence to party, to wipe every fond memory from the record of the past of party action or party faith. While two look at yonder banners which stream over every corner of the streets, do you preceive there the

with you all I am enlisted for my country, and not for parry, it has been declared that there is a body in the South which, it has been asserted by many, is the original cause of our disturbances—which body, when armed and emancipated, should be imported into our ranks as allies. I refer to the emancipation of the slave, and more particularly to that description of emancipation which may have been interpreted, or may hereafter be admitted to be accompreted, or may hereafter be admitted to be accomof the slave, and more particularly to that description of emancipation which may have been interpreted, or may hereafter be admitted to be accomplished, through the instrumentality of proclamations. I must condemn all such, (applause)—and for the simple reason that in war any such question will produce sides, and sides controversies, and controversies dissensions, and dissensions divisions, and divisions defeat. Therefore, let us have no more proclamations. But let me suppose that our galant young General, (three cheers for McClellan) on taking his army South, should discover a magazine of combustibles which, when ignited, would explode and send the enemy skyward, to give us success, would you say that he would be tolerated for an instant if he did not crown our efforts with success by those means? Certainly you would hold him accountable for the neglect; and if our armies, as they march to the South, discover any allies of any character, human, material, or substantial, that can aid the armies of freemen and contribute to our success, let them be used.

can aid the armies of freemen and contribute to our success, let them be used.

I refer to it as a military necessity. It commends to us to avail ourselves of every means within our grasp. (Tremendous cheers.) Suppose for an instant that our armies take a Southern march, and grasp. (Tremendous cheers.) Suppose for an instant that our armies take a Southern march, and that, as we drive the enemy before us, they are broken and in extremity, what think you of those men in the exercise of sound reason would accomplish or attempt? Would they not put-arms into the hands of four millions of the colored race among them? If they did not, you would proclaim their folly to the four corners of the earth. Suppose, on the other hand, in this war of self-preservation, the result should be different, and we should be in adversity. Think you that we should be tolerated, if we did not avail ourselves of the identical advantage, and put arms into the hands of those who, under these circumstances, would be our allies? Whother it will come to this, events will determine; but I, for one, am prepared to see it come to this, and rapidly. (Great applause.) I stand from amongst the ranks of those who are arrayed for the defence of this country, and I believe that such is the opinion of those men, and of every man, woman and child of reflection throughout the United States. They will hold that General accountable who, when victory depends upon his gathering any force, black or white, neglects to avail himself of the occasion. (Applause.) This is war, and conducted on the strict principles of war. Now let us have done with this conservatism. When a man is imperilled, he may resort to everything in self-defence. When a nation is imperilled, it may take the same course; and when liberty is struck at, it is the duty of the human race everywhere to spring to arms, and by every mens in its power to prostrate its opponent." (Long and loud applause.)

The New York Herald gives the following sion of Col. Cochrane's speech :-"In such a war, we are bound to resort to every

"In such a war, we are bound to resort to every force within our power. Suppose our army encounters myriads of cotton bales, and we are able to export those cotton bales to Europe, and receive from them millions upon millions of the sinews of war, do you say we should not seize the cotton? No. You ters myriads of cotton bales, and we are able to export those cotton bales to Europe, and receive from them millions upon millions of the sinews of war, do you say we should not seize the cotton? No. You are clear upon that point. Suppose that munitions of war, that subsistence for their army are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect were we not to appropriate them to our own use? Certainly we would. Suppose the enemy advances against you, would you, from any squeamishness, from any false delicacy, refrain from leveling the hostile gun and prostrating them in death? No: it is your object, it is your open their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not serize their property, if you open their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not serize their slaves? I ask you whether you will not arm their slaves, and whether you will not early them by battalions into war against their masters? (Cheers). What! You have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave whom they use! Why, if it be necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole people, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of carnage and slaughter, and build upon it a government which shall be the vicegerent of God. Let us have no more of this dallying with people's dilltantic conservatism, this doubting in Cabinet when your soldiers are perishing in the field. Soldiers, you hands, and those arms are for the purpose of exterminating the enemy until he submits to law, order and the Constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume the cotton; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it; take the slave, and be stow him upon the non-slaveholder, if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present.

The stor him upon the non-slaveholder, it you piease; do unto them as they would do unto you; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their counsels. Do all this, and if that be not sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and bid him, in God's name, strike for the liberty of the human race. (Great cheering.)

This, said Colonel Cochrane, was not abolitionism or emancipation. Abolitionism was to place the slaves above their masters in the social scale. Emancipation was to free them. This war was prosecuted for no such purpose. The South commenced the war, and the North was not responsible for its consequences.

to war, and the North was not responsible for its consequences.

The speaker then stated the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, to show the deliberate purpose on the part of the leaders of the South to precipitate a revolution. He portrayed the direful effects of the admission of the doctrine of secession, and closed by appealing to the sacred principles of religion, on which our cause rests for its support, and to that Deity without whose favor we cannot suc-

Secretary Cameron having been called for, cam forward and said:—

forward and said:—

"Soldiers,—It is too late for me to make you a speech to-night; but I will say that I heartly approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrine which he has laid down I approve as fully as if his words had been my own. It is idle to talk about treating with these people upon their own terms. We must meet them as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave better."

Secretary Cameron's endorsement of the radical views of Colonel Cochrane produced marked sensa-tion among the troops, and have excited considera-ble discussion in high civil and military circles.

Ear Slavery having caused the rebellion, what lse is it than treason to insist that Government, in alf-defence, shall not utterly exterminate it?

### TRAITORS IN OHIO.

We ask the attention of all loyal men to the follow-g startling summary of facts from the Cleveland ing startling sumn Plain Dealer:—

we ask the attention of an loyal men to the following startling summary of facts from the Cleveland Plain Dealer:—

Organized treason exists in the State in the shape of "Knights of the Golden Circle," to an extent, and of material so incredibly great, as to jostle the credulity of the quiet and honest loyal citizens in the truth of any public expose. It is a secret organization, its workings ingenious, its votaries led on by easy degrees from first approach through promises, pledges and obligations to the most terrific and Heaven-daring oaths that ever shook the nerves of Demons. The late arrests startle the slumbering nerves of the incredulous, and the flippant doubt gives way to an interrogative faith. Still the published oaths are doubted, still the extent of the organization, and the mighty ammes on the roll which so long and so fully commanded the confidence of the people at the polls; the object and the preparation are thought to exist more in imagination than reality. Government officers were slow to believe, and had the people the evidence now before the Government, they would startle with alarm. The object of the organization in its present phase is to upset the Federal authority by a preconcerted rising at a given signal from the Southern rebels, looking to plunder for their reward. Large quantities of arms are secreted in different parts of the State, awaiting the hour for home massacre to commence. In one instance, 12,000 stand of arms entering this State from the Lakes, were secreted within three miles of the Lakes, where secr really to establish "Knights' Gircles." An important letter written by him to another "Knight," was taken from the Post-office by an obscure mechanic whose name was the same, and at once given to the Government on account of its treasonable contents. The letter failing to reach the friend addressed, the itinerant treason peddler became alarmed, and rushed off to the South, and is now in active duty as a General under Davis. That-letter has a list of great names, members of the order, ex-judges, ex-M. C's, Sheriffs, &c., which it is not policy yet to publish. Persons have gone into it by insinuating degrees till at length their eyes-have been fully open to the prospective bloody culmination, and through very fear have fled for their lives. Others less advanced have reported to the Government their folly, regrets, alarms, and promised to advance farther for the good of society, and for the purpose of such complete exposure as should work its effectual overthrow, but in every instance have come to a point where their hearts have failed them, and they fave utterly refused to reveal or advance, and have left the State in bot haste. Their most important ecremonies are not allowed to be in writing, and therefore it is difficult to reach documents of importance; and such letters and papers as they keep are buried or secreted, as are their arms. Had Louisville fallen and Cincinnati been attacked, Ohio would have seen a blood red day from which Heaven defend her. Had St. Louis fallen, Illinois and Indiana would have opened the fruits of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Had the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, soon after Bull Run, 20,000 stand of arms, well laid down in oil, would have suddenly emerged from Baltimore Bay. There is scarcely a county in Ohio but has its lodge of "Knights of the Golden Circle." Islobring in the eause of the rebels South. We have but pointed at the exposures scarcely in the future, nor need we point at the political wing now nursing it, and from which it wins its recruits, but

State, more dangerous to public merry than the armed thieves, pirates and assassins who openly proclaim their determination to overthrow our glorious Government? The Union menaced by such secret scoundrelism, it becomes the duty of every loyal man in the State to be on the lookout for these stealthy assassins of public liberty. Remember they organized the Southern rebellion which has stricken down the liberties of the Southern people, and that upon the political demoralization of the Northern people depends their entire success. Is it then any wonder that they should strive to extend their devilish order into the free States? and as political depravity is not circumscribed by State lines, we cannot hope that Ohio has escaped the contamination of their devilish presence. The refusal of a large portion of the people of this State to join the Union movement may, we think, be fairly attributed to the machinations of these black-hearted traitors.

mercenary traitors in Boston. Look out for them!

THE UNITED LEAGUE. There is no doubt of the objects of a secret order now existing in this city, and in several of the scaport towns, under the name of the "United League." The League is nothing more nor less than a branch of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." The League is organized for the purpose of rendering assistance, if possible, to the robels by such information as circumstances from time to time will permit as regards the movements of the New England States in relation to the war. It is stated that a number of our traders in the manufacturing cities and towns who have had a large trade at the South are connected with the secret League, the members working as spice at lycoun lectures, political meetings, etc., and spot all who wage a war of subjugation against the Southern States.

## GENERAL FREMONT.

The Portland Advertiser warmly sustains Fremont, and has full confidence that he will fully and triumphantly sustain himself in his present very difficult position. A recent number of that paper has the following concerning him:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that the original charge "Notwithstanding the fact that the original charges against Fremont have been persistently and malignantly repeated up to the present day, not one of them has been fully proved, and we do not believe one of them ever will be proved. We hear that the battle-ory at the late brilliant and successful attack upon Lexington by the General's Body Guard, was 'the Union and Fremont;' the inspiration which moved them was love of their leader, and the love of brave men is not a blind, unreasoning passion, but a profound feeling based upon the worthiness of its object. Fremont could not have filled the souls of such men with love and admiration had he been only the holiday soldier his enemies describe. We sincerely hope that, for the good of the cause, for the sake of that love which a million and a half of people bear his town which a million and a half of people bear his town in the combined efforts of personal, a political and rebel enemies. Fremont will emerge from the cloud, having nobly carned new laurels."

### JOHN C. FREMONT.

The deed is done. The enemies of the Pathfinder have at last succeeded in deposing him from his command of the Western army, just as he was driving the rebels from the State of Missouri. But it is a blow which, if we do not utterly mistake the spirit of the loyal American people, will recoil, sconer of later, most terribly upon the heads of those who have dared to inflict it. It never can be that the great North will suffer so pure a patriot and so splendid a man to be sacrificed with impunity to the envy and harred of his defamers. The end is not yet.

yet.

We do not claim that Fremont is the highest type We do not claim that Fremont is the highest type of a military commander. Since he entered upon his duties as a Major-General in our army, he has not seemed to be sufficiently careful and prudent about the expenditures of his department; he has not always acted with the wisest forethought and discretion, nor has he appeared to treat with due consideration many of those upon whom depended there the good success of our cause. But we by no means believe that he has been as guilty in these neglects and mistakes as the persistent charges of the ambitious and mischievous Blairs, and the petty details of the report of Adjutant General Thomas have represented. Whether he has or not, the same rule of right by which the President has removed him from his position would demand that the Administration itself should at once be hurled from place and power. If a man like Fremont is to safer disgrace like this in consequence of the misconduct of which he stands accused, we ask that others, who have not been less criminal than he, shall be visited with equal executive displeasure. Can all the contracts that have been made at Washington stand the test of a searching and malicious investigation? Has no one yet blundered at the Capital, or along the line of the Potomac? Will our Boston and New York capitalists say that their suggestions and wishes have been regarded with proper deference by the President and his Cabinet? Is Missouri the only scene of mismanagement and corruption? Is Fremont the only offender? Why then is he thus singled out for the doom of official decapitation?

It is very evident why. It is because he is a true friend of Freedom, and because, in the prosecution

tation?

It is very evident why. It is because he is a true friend of Freedom, and because, in the prosecution of the war, he would strike at the very root of all our woe. He has not been willing to subordinate his work of restoring the Union to the occupation of hunting and returning fugitive slaves. He has not been sufficiently respectful and considerate in his treatment of the "peculiar institution." His course has not been such as to please the men who have solicited arms and equipments from our government, has not been such as to please the men who have so-licited arms and equipments from our government, and who have taken good care to see that they should find their way into the hands of the enemy, until General Thomas himself declares that they are lost to our army. He has not manifested admiration enough for the cratty and treacherous "neutrals" of Kentucky and the Border States. This has been ethe dire offence of Fremont—the offence for which he must needs be most cruelly punished by an Ad-ministration, two of whose chief characteristics thus far seem to have been tenderness toward slavery, and

he must needs be most cruelly punished by an Administration, two of whose chief characteristics thus far seem to have been tendernest stoward slowery, and defacence to hypocrites. The South demanded a convincing proof that the Administration had renounced Republicanism. The Administration had renounced Heintzelman's turn comes next. Will McClellan be displaced to make room for Kelley? Oh! is it not a shame and a humiliation that hundreds of thousands of our best and bravest men should be taken from their peaceful homes and occupations, and led forth to the field of conflict, and then be taught that, while it is desirable to preserve the government, their chief care and anxiety must be to please disloyal men, and guard the right of slaveholders to their property in human flesh and blood?

There were powerful reasons why Fremont should have kept his command. The men who can infuse enthusiasm into the masses of our young braves are very few. Fremont was one of them, and this hold upon his countrymen was something that was of invaluable worth to us. His heart has always beat strongly for the honor of his native land! He has rendered that land services which his foes, however distinguished, have neither the genius to equal, nor the patriotism to emulate. In other years he planted the glorious flag he has loved so well, upon the very summits of the eternal mountains, amid wintry snows and freezing cold. But not less ready was he to plant it in victory upon the strong-holds of Rebellion. When the war broke out, he abandoned his important private affairs in Europe, and flow home across the seas, to seal with his blood, if necessary, his devotion to the Republic. The moment he arrived at New York, he hastened to Washington to tender his services to the government in whatever capacity they might be required. If he bas not accomplished all that was expected of him, it must be remembed that this property in the p

treder his services to the government in whatever capacity they might be required. If he has not accomplished all that was expected of him, it must be remembered that this same government has provokingly crippled his movements by depriving him at various times of the means and forces which his own popularity and energy had collected, and which were so necessary to the success of his plans. If he has popularity and energy had collected, and which were so necessary to the success of his plans. If he has been too lavish with the money of the nation, he has not been less lavish with his own. If he has refused, now and then, to be bound with red tape, yet he has as often accomplished brilliant results by the celerity and daring of his action. Whatever may have been his failures, he seemed: Whatever may have been his failures, he seemed to be rapidly recovering his lost ground, and was doubtless just on the eve of an important victory when Lincoln consented to his sacrifice. It is one of the saddest and most cruel things that have yet been done. We fear it may also be one of the most unfortunate. Fremont himself, indeed, will continue to be, as he has been, the idol of the people. His fame is sure. It is not redatop, thank God, that confers immortality. But his removal will disgust the hearts and paralyze the arms of thousands of our soldiers. It will discourage enlistments. It will do much to alienate from as the good will and sympathy of other nations, and to divest our cause of its moral grandeur. Let us trust that it may not ensure, at last, the national defeat—Norfold: County Journal.

## DISCOVERIES OF CAMERON AND THOMAS.

The report of Adjutant-General Thomas, has been published by, authority of the War Department, and occupies over six closely-printed columns of the Tribune. The Journal of Commerce says it has settled the case of Gen. Fremont; that the idol of the Republican party "must be regarded as a doomed man," and it is a cause of wonder that he does not resign. The Express says the "extraordinary publication of this very extraordinary document," damaging as it may be, from the information it affords the enemy, was nevertheless necessary in order to prepare the public mind to acquiesce in the contemplated removal of Gen. Fremont. If such was its object, we presume it will fail of its end; for it needs but a bars perusal of the document to convince every intelligent reader that it is a case

got up for a special object. The immense array of paltry charges, second and third-hand rumors, and gratuitous insinuations of dishonesty, can only be accounted for on the supposition of a preconceived determination to make out as strong a case as pos-

determination to make out as strong a case as possible.

From this letter of Gen. Thomas to his travelling companion the Secretary of War, informing the later of what he, or rather they, saw and heard, it would seem that Gen. Fremont has been the cause of all the difficulties and disasters that have best the army of the West for the last three months. If Gen. Curtis could not be as free with Gen. Fremont as with Gen. Scott, it was Fremont's fault; if contracts were made for guns and ammunition, they were sure to be irregular; if orders for payment of supplies were appointed, it was without authority from the proper source. A contractor for forage, in one instance, requested his partner to provide a quantity of hay; of course, such an irregular procedure could only have been prompted by the motive of "a consideration." If the mules purchased were too few or too many, if they cost too much, or did so little, it was Fremont's fault; if blankets were too few or too many, if they cost too much, or too little, it was Fremont's fault; if blankets w remont was the cause; if rifles prove worthless, it was Fremont that bought them; if he provided three hundred half-barrels to carry water, it was where 'no water was needed; if he made a pontoon bridge over the Ohio, it was where a ferry would have done just as well. He ordered Gen. Hunter to march with forty-one wagons, when he might have known that Gen. Hunter had but forty mules. Gen. Hunter was sent to Missouri by the President for the special purpose of being the "adviser" of Gen. Fremont, as second in command, and yet the latter never consulted him—conduct to which Mr. Thomas "ventures to assert that a parallel cannot be found in the annals of military warfare"; instead of foreseeing that Gen. Lyon would which Mr. Thomas "ventures to assert that a parallel cannot be found in the annals of military warfare"; instead of foreseeing that Gen. Lyon would be defeated at Lexington, Fremont sent his reënforcements to the wrong places; he did not adopt Gen. Hunter's plan for relieving Col. Mulligan; finally, Gen. Hunter expresses his decided opinion than his commanding officer is "incompetent," and this is if the opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence"; and in addition to all these charges, there is another, far more serious, viz., that somebody in St. Louis had mentioned to Mr. Thomas that somebody who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont (a Mr. Selover) had written to someody in San Francisco that his (Mr. Selover's) share of the profits in the purchase of guns in Europe was \$30,000! In plain terms, Adjutant-General Thomas would have us believe, on the testimony of Messrs. Sellover and Sellunder, that Gen. Fremont, not content with the profits of his Mariposa mines, is so desperately covetous that, to obtain some \$30,000, he conspires with the Sellovers to defraud his country by purchasing guns that are worthless, and then comes home to put these useless weapon into the hands of his soldiers, for the purpose of leading them on to certain defeat! Malice sometimes overshoots its mark; it has certainly done so in this Sellover story.—American Baptist.

The report of Adjutant-General Thomas has been The report of Adjutant-General Thomas has been the great topic of talk in camp cigcles for the last twenty-four hours. As far as I have observed, and I have been quite curious that way, there is but on opinion concerning it among rank and file: It is grossly, cruelly unfair, a piece of special pleading, a desperate attempt to make the best of a bad case, more fitting the practice of a hack lawyer than the dignity of the official station in which it had its source. The contract of the best of the practice of a back lawyer than the dignity of the official station in which it had its source. general. I believe the universal feeling in our regiment is that of pain, and in many instances of burning indignation, that our yet much loved commander should, in the midst of his harasing cares, be so set upon in the rear, crippled and hindered by those to whom he should look for co-operation and support. But we believe the very fiercerless and unfairness of the tirade that has been let loogs on General Fremont will render it inefficient, at least to destroy his hold on the esteem and confidence of his army, and of the unprejudiced part of the American people—of nearly all those who have no personal interest at stake in the contest. It may serve as a pretext for his removal, not certainly as cogent reason with any man who has brain enough to administer the affairs of an ordinary score. Taking all sorts of light rubbish, they have got a big load for the gun now ained at the General; but great will be the reaction should there be a discharge, and they at the breech will have the worst of it.

Such is camp talk on this painful subject. To one who has acreed with our regiment for the last five general, I believe the universal feeling in our regi

nere be a discharge, and they at the breech will have the worst of it.

Such is camp talk on this painful subject. To one who has served with our regiment for the last five months, it does seem a small thing to remark upon, that troops should march in the rain from Jefferson City to Tipton, a distance of thirty-five miles, with only such food as they could take in their pockets or faversacks, and find their beef a little tainted when issued at the end of the march—a ridiculously small thing to be picked up and thrown, by such hands, at the officer commanding a raw army of forty thousand men, in such a region as this. Some other charges have the same look to us. Some are already well refuted, and others, doubtless, will be. Let us have a fair inquiry into the matter, if, amid the bitter prejudice, personal animosity and selfish interest involved, such a thing be possible.

A fact which commands universal attention is the

A fact which commands universal attention is the startling freedom with which Adjutant Gen. Thomas has communicated military information to the enemy. The affairs of the Department of the West and of Cumberland are published without the slightest reserve. The very points which above all others, should not have been divulged to the foe, are bluntly and fully exposed to the whole world! The exact numerical strength of the Union army in Missouri, and of each of its divisions, with the particular wants and deficiencies of each, are set forth with full particularity. What intelligence could be more valuable, or how could it be more satisfactorily communicated to the enemy? The gloomiest picture is given of the Union resources in Kentucky, and a triumphant attack is invited in the strongest manner possible. After Thomas's exhibit of our condition to the enemy, does anything adverse to us remain to be told? He, at least, appears to have apprised the Confederates of substantially all they could desire to know.

For this balpable and gross violation of an impor-

For this palpable and gross violation of an important army regulation, in giving important military intelligence to the enemy, Adjutant Gen. Thomas abould be promptly tried by court martial. If guilt-less, his innocence can only thus be established. The less, his nanocence can only thus be established. The evidence now before the public tends powerfully to fasten the guilt upon him. It will be seen whether, even in his high position, he is at liberty in the zeal of malice to disregard the first rules that bind a soldier and a patriot.

## MRS. FREMONT IN CAMP.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Camp Lillie, near Jefferson City, Mo., under date of Oct. 6, says:—

a Wednesday last, our camp was honored by a com Mrs. Gen. Frement and her daughter. urrived in the afternoon train from St. Louis, are received with becoming ceremony by the id body guard. News of their coming having I head-quarters in time, all necessary prepararers made for their entertainment. A tent ched for their accommodation, and a couple rabands were detailed to minister to their. They still remain here, and seem quite at their canvas domicil. To those acquainted is Fremont, it is hardly necessary to accumulate. "On Wednesday last, our camp w ot contrabands were destants to minester to their wants. They still remain here, and seem quite at home in their canvas domicil. To those acquainted with Mrs. Fremont, it is hardly necessary to say that she is ever a welcome guest in refined and intelligent circles, whether civilian or military. Her amiable disposition, her generous heart and cultivated mind, make her a most acceptable addition to the society, of whatever kind, in which she moves. In camp she is, of course, the cynosure of all eyes, and her company is deemed a distinguished favor by the members of the staff. In conversational power and general intelligence, she has no equal in the military household, and in saying this, I do not speak in terms of disparagement concerning any of the gentlemen comprising said household. She has always a large and varied fund of ideas on hand, and without laying herself liable to the charge of loquacity, never permits varied fund of ideas on hand, and without laying herself liable to the charge of loquacity, never permits
loquacity to lag in her presence. She can talk with
the Chief of the Engineers corps about fortifications,
or with the head of the Ordnance Department
about columbiads. She can discuss 'the situation'
with the Commanding General, and descries the
weak points of the enemy as well, if not better than
the most experienced military man on the staff. To
strangers to whom she is introduced, she is polite,
affable and entertaining, but never affected. Her
daughter, Miss Lillie, now in her seventeenth year,
promises to be equally an ornament to her sex and
country. She inherits all the prominent traits of
character which make her mother the noblest type
of American women." MRS. FREMONT.

This lady is thus photographed by a corresponden

This lady is thus photographed by a correspondent of the Tribune:—

"The 'Jessie' whose name was so familiar six years ago, has three children—the eldest a daughter of 15, in whose honor 'Camp Lillie' is named; but hers is one of the natures which do not grow old. Inheriting her father's talent and many salient points of his character, she impresses all who come in contact with her by her great intellectual power. See her, as you might have done a few weeks ago, with all the blood of the Bentons roused within her at the gross injustice done to her husband, and you would say: 'Nature made her for a queen; had she inherited a throne, what a record she would have made in history!' In the winter of 1849, when the frontier of civilization was seven hundred miles further east than now, she was about to join her chief, upon the great plains. It is said that when a very decorous fossil from Keokuk, lowa, asked her, 'Are you not afraid to take that perilous journey at this inclement season?' She startled his nerves with the reply! 'Afraid, Sir! Do you suppose that the daughter of Col. Benton, and the wife of Capt. Fremont, is afraid!' With peculiar grace of movement, she possesses that 'excellent thing in woman,' a voice like Annie Laurie's, low and sweet—more rich, more musical, and better modulated than that of any tragadienne upon the stage. To a broad, comprehensive, masculine intellect, she adds the quick, feminine intuitions

and better modulated than that of any tragadienie upon the stage. To a broad comprehensive, masculine intellect, she adds the quick, feminine intuitions which leap to results and anticipate explanations, and that inevitable tendency to episode, incident, and bits of personal analyzation which contribute so largely to the clarm of a woman's conversation. It is easy to see that there inhere in her great possibilities of heroism; that for a cause she held sacred, she would not only make the uttermost sacrifice, but say with Cleopatra.

'Let's do it in the high Roman fashion, And make Death proud to take us.'

A lady in the best sense of the word; of ripe a A lady in the cess succession and a rare conversation-complishment and large culture; a rare conversation-alist, overflowing with humor and sparkling with epi-gram; a star in society, but the sun of that home-cir-cle where she has garnered up her heart; an uncompromising friend and 'a good hater;' an enthusia believer in the destiny of her husband; an inva ble assistant in his arduous labors, yet full of wi and motherly tenderness, Jessie Benton Fremon not only an historic woman, but the greatest wor

### A CONTRABAND INCIDENT.

Down in Kentucky, in the region of Muldraugh's Hill, lived an ardent Unionist named M'Kinley, for-merly a resident of this county, and now staying, for the time being, among his relatives north-east of

for the time being, among his relatives northeast of Bucyrus.

When General Buckner with his horde of outlaws invaded that part of Kentucky, M'Kinley was a doomed man. He had been plain and out-spoken in his Unionism, and had made efforts to rally the Union men of his neighborhood, and aid the Government in beating back the invaders. No sooner had Buckner's forces possession of the country than the burning, hanging, waste and desolation that have followed secession commenced. M'Kinley, was among the first victims. His house and barns were burned, his crops destroyed, his valuables seized, and his negroes impressed into the rebel service, he escaping barely with his life.

burned, his crops destroyed, his valuables seized, and his negroes impressed into the rebel service, he escaping barely with his life.

Among his negroes was one for whom he felt a particular interest—a stalwart, full-blooded negro, enumerated in his schedule of property as "John." John had been raised upon the plantation, was extremely intelligent, and was faithful and honest. Three years ago he married a quadroon belonging to a neighboring planter, and his master, to show his respect for his faithful property, purchased her. Two children were born to them, and they had lived as happily as is possible for intelligent beings in a state of servitude. When his master fled, he urged John to accompany him, but the faithful fellow refused. He would stay, and endeavor to save something from the wreck, and so far as in his power to keep matters in some sort of shape. For security he occupied a cabin in a forest some distance from the former quarters. er quarters.

the former quarters.

One day about six weeks ago, he was returning from a tour over the plantation; while yet some distance from his cabin, he was startled by loud screams in the direction of his cabin. Apprehending evil, he sprang forward with lightning speed, and in a few moments was in his dwelling.

As he entered at one door, a brawny scoundrel escaped from the other. His wife lay upon the floor, half crazed, and the broken furniture showed that a desperate strupels had taken place in the room. A

half crazed, and the broken furniture showed that a desperate struggle had taken place in the room. A few words explained it ali. A scouting party of the secession army had entered the house, violated her person, destroyed what little property the house con-tained, and fled. Knowing the road they must take to reach their camp, be took a shorter route, and saw them pass. He knew them all. They were resi-dents of the neighborhood, ten in number, and the very men who had been instrumental in bringing the vengeance of the rebels upon the head of his master.

master.

The next day he took his family to the Federal camp, sought out Colonel Gibson's regiment, and to his great joy found in it a company (Captain Keller's) from the county that his master was in. Captain K. and his company made the necessary arrangements, and sent the family to their owner at Bucyrus.

Captain Keller furnished him with arms and pro-

rangements, and sent the family to their owner at Bucyrus.
Captain Keller furnished him with arms and provisions, and John returned alone, to work out his own vengeance in his own way. He hung around the rebel camp, night and day, and watched, lynxeyed, their out goings and in comings. Every day he had opportunities of shooting rebel soldiers, but he had his game, and would touch nothing less. Finally he shot one, picking him off as he sat at the camp fire. Another and another were killed, until five of the ten slept their last sleep. Then two of them, scouting in company, were met, and both killed, one shot, and the other in a desperate hand to hand encounter. The remaining three, stricken with fear, kept close in camp, but to no purpose. One was stabbed in his tent, another struck down while on guard, and the last was shot in day-light almost in the middle of the camp. Terrible was the crime, and terribly was it avenged.

John is now with Colonel Gibson's regiment, employed as a scout, and a more valuable man is not in the service. His family are being well cared for

ployed as a scout, and a more valuable man is not in the service. His family are being well cared for here.—Bucyrus Journal.

## A BRAVE COLORED MAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 9, 1861.

sautte. When he was waiting away, a receil dragoor rushed forward at the officer to take him prisoner. The darkey drew his revolver and put a ball through the rebel's head, scattering his brains all over the

horse's neck.

I relate these little circumstances so that merit
may be justly dealt with, even if the hero is a
"nigger," as some people would call this brave fellow.
Yours, for the Old Flag, C. W.

An irruption of Yankees is threatened a Bea An irruption of Lankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know, the town will be laid out into corner lots, Seward street crossing on Lincoln avenue, and both bordering on Cameron Square. There will be a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization.—Providence Journal.

# The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861 DEATH OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ.

Six years ago, Mr. Jackson was brought so low by illness that his case was pronounced hopeless by the most eminent of the medical faculty, and his decease for several weeks became a matter of daily expects. tion. Happily, his recuperative powers so far railled to the surprise of all-familiar with his situation, tha he was restored to comfortable health until last win ter, when he was again so much reduced as to mak his recovery seemingly impracticable. But a further respite was granted him so far as to enable him to take moderate out-door exercise, to visit his friends and re ceive visits from them, and to transact his ordinar usehold affairs. About three weeks ago, he made visit to his esteemed friend, Bourne Spooner, Esq at Plymouth; but the weather was raw and bluster ing, and the journey and exposure proved too severs for his debilitated system. Though manifestly much enfechled after his return home, no immediate dange was apprehended, and his decease at last took even his watchful friends by surprise. The event of curred at his residence in Hollis street, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14th. Born on the 7th of March, 1789

he was 72 years and 8 months old. The intelligence of this removal of one so deserved ly loved and revered for his works' sake will excit no ordinary emotion among the friends of enslave and suffering humanity on both sides of the Atlantic It will be felt by them like a personal bereavement of

left the following characteristic request, which, of course, was complied with to the letter:-

course, was complied with to the letter:—
"At my decease and burial, I desire that forms and ceremonies may be avoided, and all emblems of mourning and processions to the grave. Such irrational and wasteful customs rest on fashion or supersition; certainly, not on reason or common sense. The dead body is of no more consequence than the old clothes that covered it. Nothing should be wasted on the dead, when there is so much ignorance and suffering among the living."

As at the funeral, we took occasion somewhat at length (see succeeding columns) to express our high sense of his life and character—his "mountain majesty of worth "-it is unnecessary for us to add any thing thereto in this connection.

### TRIBUTES OF AFFECTION AND RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers o the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held on Tues day forenoon, Nov. 19, the following Resolutions presented by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., were unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That, admonished as we have been, for several years past, by his failing health, that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society must at no dis-tant day lose the services of its beloved and respected President, FRANCIS JACKSON, yet, now that that event has occurred, and we have been compelled to say to him our last farewells on earth, we find the separation's very grievous one, and feel the loss to be exceeding heavy to our Society, to ourselves individually, and the great cause of Human Progress and Brotherhood, not only in this community, but throughout the land.

Resolved, That we deem it one of the highest honors which our Society has enjoyed or ever can enjoy, and one of the most signal proofs which it could possibly give to the world of the integrity and nobleness of its aims and purposes, that Francis Jackson was its active friend and steadfast supporter for upwards of a quarter of a century, and that he continued such eyen to the moment of his departure.

Resolved, That if we loved Francis Jackson as personal friend, and valued him as a most efficient we did not less respect and honor him as a Man, in whom no high and noble quality which dignifies and ennobles our nature was lacking; who, to great clearness of moral judgment, sense of duty and power of will, added a remarkable independence of opinion, and rare fearlessness in both speech and ac-tion, and combined with them all an habitual modesty and absence of self-esteem, which have made him, in our judgment, one of the best and truest men it has ever been our privilege to know.

Resolved, That in the many offices and duties of a

public and private nature which have been laid upon him, in the discharge of the many and most respe ble trusts which have been confided to his hands words can better describe his constant life and charac ter than these-" Faithful Forever."

Resolved, That to his remaining family, with wh we have so long been associated in respect for their nored father, and in the promotion of works dear to his heart, we tender our most sincere and respectful sympathy in this hour, which, if one of temporary bereavement, is nevertheless full of the highest co solations and causes of gratitude.

The following Resolutions were unan adopted at a special meeting of the Executive Com mittee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Tuesday forenoon, Nov. 19

Resolved, That among the numerous bereavements which the Anti-Slavery cause has sustained since its inception in this country, no one has left a larger space of usefulness to be filled, or touched more loving hearts, or made a more profound impression, than that ed by the recent death of FRANCIS JACKSON, ment, em-man is not so long a series of years so faithfully filled the office of Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and been so constant and efficient an attendant at the de-

Resolved, That he deserves to be held in grateful unselfish of philanthropists, and the most radical of re-CAIRO, Nov. 9, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

While other and abler correspondents will write you full particulars of the hard fought battle of Behinont, I will confine myself to narrating a single incident which came under my observation.

The greatest bravery was abown by officers and daring than Gen. McClernand. There were no cowards, no panies, no Bull Runs, notwithstanding we were attacked on front, flank and rear.

During the thickest of the fight, the body servant of Gen. McClernand, a mulatto named William Stains, of Decatur, exhibited conspicuous courage. He was close by the General during the whole engagement, cheering the soldiers and swearing that he would shoot the first man that showed the white feather. Many of us laughed heartily at the fighting darkey, while the bullets flew like hail about us.

In the course of the fight, a captain of one of the companies was struck by a sport ball, which disabled him from walking. The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out. "Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old. Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead your men." He then disabled him from walking. The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out. "Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old. Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead your men." He then disabled him from walking, The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out. "Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old. Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead your men." He then disabled him from walking, The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out. "Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old. Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead your men." He then disabled him from walking, The mulatto boy who were consumated for the variety of him and hearty espousal of the Abolition movement, as well as of other kindred enterprises; for the serving and hearty espousal of the Abolition movement, as well as of other kindred enterprises; for his serving and hearty

spicuous a part.
Voted, That the tenderest sympathies and highes consolations are proffered by this Committee to the surviving members of his family, and relatives, in view of their great bereavement.

"In MEMORIAM." We have just received an extended and most feeling tribute to the memory of Francis Jackson, Esq., and of other prominent la-borers in the sacred cause of freedom and humanity, who have within a comparatively short period seer "the last of earth," from the pen of Mrs. L. Maria a newsa steam
CRILD; but, in consequence of our paper going to
press one day earlier than usual this week, on account
on and
of Thanksgiving, we are reluctantly obliged to defer
the publication of this tribute till our next number.

FUNERAL OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESO.

On Monday forenoon, 18th inst, the resident the late FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., in Hollis St the late Francis Jackson, Esq., in Holls Street, Boston, was thronged by an admiring and sympathi-ing gathering of relatives, friends, neighbors, and fel-low-ditizens, (Music Hall could readily, have been crowded with such, had no opportunity been given,) to pay the last sad tribute of affection and respect to his character and memory. Addresses were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and

REMARKS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Such is my reverence for the memory of the re eemed and disenthralled spirit whose mortal remains lie before us, waiting for their interment—such my knowledge of the simplicity, integrity and grandeur of his character—that I feel I must carefully measure my words on this occasion, lest, in the fulness of my feel ings, I should seem to exceed the bounds of m odera ion, or overrun the time appropriate to these obse

In itself considered, the present bereavement is marked by nothing peculiar; for, so populous has our world become, that, with every swing of the pendulum, a soul takes its exit therefrom, casting aside its earthly habiliments, and assuming an incorruptible body, in ordance with the conditions of immortal life. What has been the lot of the myriads who have gone beforewhat is, in due time, as surely to be the lot of all nov living, and of all who are yet to dwell upon the earth— caunot, therefore, be other than an infinitely wise and beneficent arrangement, conducive to the welfare and advancement of all, and for the noblest purposes of

Such was the view taken of this great change by our departed friend, who has now experienced i himself. By evidence which to him was of a stro demonstrative character, he joyfully recognized the truth of the affirmation

"There is no death! What seems so is transition: This life of mortal breath but a suburb of the life elysian, Whose portal we call death."

Hence, there was no doubt in his mind, no cloud upon his prospects; and he waited for "the inevitable hour which should liberate his willing spirit, with rational and unfaltering trust, with philosophic serenity, with cheerful readiness, with Christian assurance. To

> 'When we've been there ten thousand years, Bright shining as the sun, We've no less days to sing God's praise Than when we first begun.'

There is, then, no darkness here, nothing but light supernal; no sting of death, but death swallowed up in victory. Nevertheless, human nature is not stony insensibility. Regrets at the separation, tears of affect tion, emotions of sorrow for our own temporary loss these are not incompatible with absolute trust and equiescence; for

"There is a tear for all who die, A mourner o'er the humblest grave."

Only let there be nothing morbid or superstitious in the treatment of an event like this; no gloomy meditation; no talk of a mysterious Providence; no sorrow ing as do those who have no hope.

"Clay to elay and dust to dust!

Let them mingle,—for they must!

Give to earth the earthly clod,

For the spirit's fied to God.

Look aloft! The spirit's risen; Death cannot the soul imprison; 'Tis in heaven that spirits dwell, Glorious, though invisible."

And now, what shall I say of the life of our be loved and widely honored friend, whose mortal hand we are never again to clasp, whose outward form we are soon to commit to the sheltering tomb? I feel restricted and oppressed for utterance between my desire to award him the high meed of praise he deserves as a husband, father, relative, friend, neighbor, citizen, cosmopolitan, philanthropist, reformer, and my consciousness of his modest estimate of himself, and his great repugnance to any laudation being made of his efforts to leave the world better than he found it. I seem to hear him saying,—"Award to me nothing more than a conscientious desire and a ruling purpose to know myself; to be true to my convictions of duty to be led in the right way; to increase in light ar knowledge; to contribute something to the stock of human happiness by lessening the sum of human misery; to lead a manly life and set a manly example to be with the right, at whatever odds or however for-saken; to be lifted above that 'fear of man which bringeth a snare,' my feet planted on the rock of eternal truth; to espouse the cause of the down trodden and oppressed as my own; to uphold the democratic idea of human equality, without regard to sex or complexion, tribe or people; to show my ab-horrence of caste in the most practical manner; to uproot priesteran, bigotry, a ceremonial religion, and every form of usurpation over the mind and conscience; to encourage freedom of speech and inquiry in the spirit of the apostolic injunction, 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good'; and to save and bless my native land, and through her the whole world, by inducing the abolition of her all-blighting and fearfully demoralizing slave system, by which she is shorn of her moral power, and made a proverb in all other lands. If I have been instrumental in the furtherance of any good work, or the success of any righteous enterprise, I have simply tried to do my duty; but spare me, even though now out of the body, the bestowal of any encomiums-for how could I have done less? Alas! that I was able to achieve

Though I am sure that I correctly interpret th feelings and wishes of our departed friend,in one sense, and yet with us at this hour, I doubt not, for he "still lives,"—yet, admitting that no flesh can glory in the Divine Presence, and that no one can exceed the requirements of faith, hope, charextraordinary virtue and shining worth, both as a matter of justice, and as an incentive to the attain ment of a similar moral elevation. How splendid the tribute paid by Jesus, when, assuming to be an out cast and felon as the representative of suffering hu manity, he said to those who had succored and be friended him, "Come, ve blessed of my Father, in herit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world"! Of course, they disclaimed hav ing done anything answering to this high award otherwise they would have shown themselves unwo

To FRANCIS JACKSON are singularly applicable the descriptive lines of Sir Henry Wotton

"How happy is he born or taught,
Who serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill

Whose passions not his masters are; Whose soul is still prepared for death; Not tied unto the world with care Of public fame or private breath;

Who God doth late and early pray
More of His grace than goods to lend;
And walks with man, from day to day,
As with a brother and a friend."

And not less applicable are the lines of Whit

"Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan, A true and brave and downright honest man! He blew no trumpet in the market-place, Nor in the church, with hypocritic face, Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace: Leathing pretence, he did with chereful will. What others talked of while their hands were still! What others talked of while their hands were still! And while 'Lord', Lord'! the plous tyrants cried, Who, in the poor, their Master cracified, His daily prayer, far better understood. In soit shan words, was simply notice good. So caim, so constant was his rectilinde, That by his loss alone we know its worth, And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth!"

In the prime of manhood, he took an active part in the municipal affairs of this city, and, to some extent, in public life; but, whether in the hall of legislation or in the council chamber, or as one of his country's defenders at Fort Warren in the war of 1812-14, he was always characterized for the faithful performance of every trust, in the spirit of disinterested patriotism, as well as for remarkable solidity of judgment, a wise forecast, great circumspection and rare good sense, blended with equal courage, determination, and un-

tiring perseverance.

Firmness of opinion and purpose was a conspicuous trait, because he did nothing impulsively, and had no self-seeking in view; yet he was always ready to re-examine the ground on which he stood, and if he saw that duty required him to advance, (for he never took a step backward.) he had no pride of consistency to deter him, but boldly went forward, rejoicing in progress.

His personal integrity was of the highest order.

No one ever questioned his sincerity, or thought him capable of intimidation or failtering. He believed what he said, spoke with caution and deliberation, and proved his faith by his works. Economical in his habits on principle, he was liberal and unstinted in his hospitality, and munificent in the aggregate of his charities and contributions, especially in reference to the Anti-Slavery cause, to the promotion of which, the last twenty-six years of his life were particularly consecrated. Other reformatory enterprises were also liberally aided by him. An early tectotaller, he was a steadfast friend of the temperance cause, and maintained a consistent example of abstinence to the end. Regarding even the life of the criminal as sacred, and noralizing, he gave his countenance and support to the movement for the abolition of the gallows in this Commonwealth, and in other parts of the country. In the cause of peace, in its most radical form, he took a growing interest; being deeply impressed by the moral sublimity of its doctrines and the marty-heroism of its spirit. "At the first Woman's Rights Convenof its spirit. nded many years ago," he wrote to a friend Wendell Phillips said in the course of his speech that 'the movement was the greatest reform of the age.' I thought that an extravagant declaration. I did not then believe it. It served, however, to call my attention more carnestly to the subject. became convinced that the declaration of my highly cheerful readiness, with Christian assurance. 10 quote his own pleasant words, in a private letter to a friend—"Heaven is all around us! So there is to be no separation between us. I am fir both spheres, and all the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sing that good old Methodist is generations. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sing that good old Methodist is generations. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation, but for all succeeding generations. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generations. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, and age to come the spheres, and age to come. It includes man's rights is the most important for the possible for man the spheres, and age to come. It includes man's rights is the most important for the possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. I do not believe it possible for man the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation. esteemed friend was true. I now believe that the movement for woman's rights is the most important hers. I do not see how it is possible to inaugurate a reform more world-wide or more just. I have always believed in the progress of the human race. In this reform I see the way opening, broad and beautiful, towards the summit of human progress; but both sexes must travel it abreast, or it will never be

> Such was the strength of his conviction, such his emphasis of expression; for it was his nature to be thorough and complete in whatever he undertook, and having once put his hands to the plough, not to look back, but to cut his furrows beam deep, and sow his

> In theology he was on the liberal side, thinking more of character than of creeds, and judging men by their lives rather than by their professions. As a love of fair play, and abhorring all religious persecution he nobly stood by Theodore Parker, when it was first resolved by a chosen few that he should have an opportunity to be heard in Boston, in spite of the proscriptive efforts to prevent it. It was a struggle for religious freedom and independence against sectarian exclusiveness and dogmatism, and he could not be an indifferent spectator. It was the presentation of the cross in a new shape, but it had for him no terrors

> Prior to this, animated by the same noble spirit, he gave a warm and generous support to his honfriend, Rev. John Pierpont, in the long protracted, hotly contested, and memorable struggle, on the part of a few wealthy and conservative parishioners, to oust him from the Hollis Street pulpit on account of

his temperance and anti-slavery views. In the veins of Mr. Jackson ran the best blood of he Revolution. His father, Timothy Jackson, Esq., at the age of eighteen, joined a company of Men," in Newton, raised in January, 1775, "who verified their claim to the name they assumed, o morning of the Lexington fight, to the letter," was a corporal in the company. On the morning of that ever-memorable day, he heard the signal guns which announced that the British troops were in tion. He went to the Captain's house at the break of day, and received orders to warn the company to meet upon their parade ground forthwith, which order he promptly executed on horseback, and before eight o'clock, the company were on the march to join their regiment at Watertown meeting-house, and from ence took their march for Lexington and Concord They encountered Lord Percy's reserve at Concord, and continued to hang upon the flank and rear of the British troops until night-fall, receiving the thanks of Gen. Warren for their zeal and bravery. He subsequently participated in other battles, was captured and suffered much by confinement in those floating hells called prison ships.

The love of liberty, therefore, seemed to be inborn in the person of our deceased friend. As soon as his attention was called to the subject of slavery, he became an avowed Abolitionist, with his custon came an avowed Accitionist, with his customary zear and courage. In the month of October, 1835, the memorable mob of so-called "gentlemen of property and standing" furiously assailed a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, convened at 46 Washington street, and caused its dispersion. Though hazarding his personal safety and property by the act, (such was the phrenzy of the times,) Mr. Jackson ptly and openly invited the ladies to hold a meet ing in these very parlors; to which invitation more than a hundred of them responded, (among whom was the distinguished writer, HARRIET MARTINEAU of England,) and a thrilling occasion it proved Rev. Samuel J. May, who was then the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, was requested by the ladies to communicate their ap-preciation of it in a letter to Mr. Jackson, which elicted from the latter the following soul-stirring reply

"BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1835. \* 6 "In tendering the anti-slavery ladies the use of my dwelling house, Sir, I not only had in view their accommodation, but also, according to my humble measure, to recover and perpetuate the right of free discussion, which has been assailed; one which lies at the very foundation of our republican institutions.

on. A great principle has been assailed; one which lies at the very foundation of our republican institutions.

"If a large majority of this community choose to turn a deaf ear to the wrongs which are inflicted upon their countrymen in other portions of the land—if they are content to turn away from the sight of oppression, and 'pass by on the other side '—so it must be. But when they undertake in any way to impair or annul my right to speak, write and publish upon any subject, and more especially upon enormities which are the common concern of every lover of his country and his kind, so it must not be—so it shall not be, if I, for one, can prevent it. Upon this great right, let us hold at all hazards. And should we, in its exercise, be driven from public halls to private dwellings, one house at least shall be consecrated to its preservation. And if, in defence of this sacred privilege, which man did not give me, and shall not if I can help it) take from me, this roof and these walls shall be levelled to the earth, let them fall, if they must. They cannot crumble in a better cause. They will appear of very little value to me, after their owner shall have been whipt inte slience.

"Mobs and gag-laws, and the other contrivances by which fraud or force would stiffs in quiry, will not long work well in this community. They betray the essential rottenness of the cause they are meant to strengthen. These outrages are doing their work with the redecing.

"Haspily," one point seems already to be gaining.

strengmen. I were designed with the reflecting.

"Happily, one point seems already to be gaining universal assent, that slavery cannot long survive free discussion. Hence the efforts of the friends and apologists of slavery to break down this right. And hence the immense stake which the enemies of alave-

ry hold, in behalf of freedom and mankind, in in preservation. The contest is, therefore, substantially between Liberty and Slavery.

"As Slavery cannot exist with free discussion so neither can Liberty breathe without it. Losing this, we, too, shall be no longer freemen indeed, but life at all, superior to the millions we how seek to emancinate.

"With the highest respect, your friend,

"Rev. S. J. MAY, Cor. Sec. Mass. A. S. Society

Worthy to be printed in letters of gold, and handed own with Magna Charta and the Declaration of down with Magna Charta and the Declaration of la-dependence to the latest posterity! Worthy of Hamp-den and Sydney, of Jay and Franklin, of Marin Luther and George Fox, of the Mayflower and Lat-ington, of the noblest patriots and the braves three ington, of the noblest patriots and the bravest hefre, of any age or country! Now, happily, so altered a the state of public sentiment on the subject of stark, ry, it is impossible for those who have since come apon the stage of life to realize the moral grander. and sublime, self-sacrificing spirit of an act like this-its immense service to the cause of freedom—the immi its immense service to the cause of rection—the immi-nent danger that attended it, (such was "the madness of nent unnger that attended in the hour,") for the probability was that this cense-crated dwelling would be levelled to the ground by a demonized mob, and its owner subjected to person al outrage. The whole country was in such as in al outrage. The whoic country was in such an in-flammatory state, at that time, that the uncompromi-ing advocate of emancipation, like an apostle of old could speak of being "in perils of robbers, in perils could speak of being "in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false breth-ren." But that "reign of terror" has passed away-the spirit of freedom is abroad in the land, with great the spirit of freedom is across in the iano, with great majesty and power—and there is cheering evidence demonic slaveholding spirit which has so long and so brutally held sway will speedily be cast out, to the redemption of us all, and the joy of heaven

and earth.

As another illustration of his scrupulous regard to his conscientions convictions—Mr. Jackson resigned his commission as a Justice of the Peace, in a letter written July 4th, 1844, addressed to His Excellency George N. Briggs, in which, objecting to the Confitution of the United States as "containing provi-sions calculated and intended to foster, cherish unhold and perpetuate slavery." he expressed his be-lief that it would be morally wrong for him any longer to support it—adding, "I am not in this mat-ter constituting myself a judee of others. I do constituting myself a judge of others. I do not say that no honest man can take such an oah, and abide by it. I only say that I would not now deli-crately take it; and that, having inconsiderately take I can no longer suffer it to lie upon my soul. The burdens that the Constitution lays upon me, while it is held up by others, I shall endeavor to bear patiently, yet acting with reference to a higher law, and distinctly declaring that, while I retain my erty, I will be a party to no compact which helps to rob any other man of his."

Such personal integrity is, alas! rarely to be found

Such personal integrity is, anast rarely to be found in history. It breathes of that spirit which old exclaimed, "Whether it be right in the sight of Gol to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye"; and of that kindred spirit which asked, "What felowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness and what communion bath light with darkness ! and what concord bath Christ with Belial! hat step was really called for or not, all must admire

the conscientiousness which prompted it.

So it was with our honored triend in all things.

Desiring neither conspicuity nor notoriety, he was, nevertheless, ever ready to "stand in the gap" when gap-men were wanting and to brave all obloomy is the cause of unpopular truth. Like Ningara or Mount Washington, his character impresses us the more deeply, the more it is contemplated. Symmetrical, massive, grand, it challenges admiration, it excites wonder, it prompts to high aims, it is a model for im

bravest of heroes, noblest of exemplars

Farewell! shelterer and defender of the hunted fugitive slave, foe of oppression, lover of justice, friend of humanity! Farewell! veteran in years, crowned with the glo-

ries of a philanthropic life, and the honors of a spot

Hail, ascended spirit, no longer held by the tramnels of earth! Lead us onward and upward in the path of everlasting progress, and inspire us with thy unfaltering trust in the truth and the right, whatever may be the trial, or however heavy may be the cross

## REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO.

Let me, friends, add a word, however needless it may eem, to what Mr. Garrison has told us. Here lies the body of one of whom it may be justly said, he was the best fruit of New England institutions. If we had been set to choose a specimen of what the best New England ideas and training could do, there are few men we should have selected before him. Broad views, long foresight, tircless industry, great force, serene faith in principles, parent of constant effort to reduce them to practice—contempt of mere wealth, that led him in middle life to give up getting, and dethat led him in middle life to give up getting, and de-vote his whole strength to ideas and the welfare of the race: entirely unselfish, perfectly just; thrifty, that he might have to give—fearing not the face of man-tolerant of other men's doubts and fears—tender and oving-are not these the traits that have given us the inheritance we value for None will deny they were eminently his.

My only hesitation in describing him is lest I be My only hesitation in descrining him who will be thought to flatter. What men have themselves seep, they believe; all further is set down to the blind partiality of friendship. Few have been privileged to know men like Francis Jackson. To such men, in the state of the property of the p fulness of years, there is no death. There seems to place for tears here. Our friend has only laid down place for tears here. Our friend has con-this body, the worn tool God lent him, and passed on this body, the worn tool God lent him, and passed on this body, the worn tool God lent him, and passed on this body. He had tought service and a higher sphere. o nearer service and a might a good fight, and certainly finished his work here. We have known him so long, looked up to him for so

We have known him so long, looked up to him of so many years, trusted his judgment, leaned on his friend ship, counted on his strength so constantly, that, like the child losing a parent, we seem left without some wonted shelter under the high, cold heaven—some thing we nestled under is gone

I said he was all that our institutions ought to breed -yes, having regard to his plans and purpose of life, ever knew. All he professed and needed to know, he knew thoroughly. Though enjoying but scanty op-portunities of education in early life, he was thorough y dowered by patient training, carefully gathered in ly uowered by patient training, carefully gamered in formation and most mature thought: he was in every sense a wise man. And wise men valued him. My friend, Mr. Garrison, has quoted Theodore Parker. All of you who knew Theodore Parker intimately, will recollect that when he wished to illustrate cool courige, indomitable perseverance, sound sease, rare practical ability al ability, utter disinterestedness, and spotless tegrity, he named Francis Jackson; and when in mo-ments of difficulty he needed such qualities in a staunch friend, he summoned Francis Jackson to his

Every character has some pervading quality. key-note; our friend's, I think, was decision, seroe self-reliance and perseverance. He was the kind of man you involuntarily called to mind when mea spok of "one, on God's side, being a majority." Such as sufficed to outweigh masses, and outlive the oppos Francis Jackson's will did not seem \$ or iong years. Francis Jackson's will did not seem-mere human will or purpose—it reminded you of some law or force of nature—like gravity or the weight of the globe—hopeless to resist it. I cannot describe it better than by quoting some sentences of John Fot-tor's sketch of Howard—you will see how closely they fit our friend:—

"The energy of his determination was so great, but if instead of being habitual, it had been shown only for a short time on particular occasions, it would have appeared a vehement impetuously; but by being anisterrupted, it had an equability of manner which scarce ly appeared to exceed the tone of a calm constance, it was so totally the reverse of anything like turbulence

agintion. It was the calmness of an intensity kept formaby the nature of the human mind forbidding to be more, and by the character of the individual bidding it to be less."

The moment of finishing his plans in deliberation, the moment of finishing his plans in deliberation, the moment of the motion was the same. If the moder what must have been the amount of that bribe modument or pleasure, that would have detained a week after their final adjustment. The law ich carries water down a declivity was not more one was an inconocivable severity of conviction, the had one thing to do, and that he who would do to great thing in this short life, must apply himself he work with such a concentration of his forces, oille spectators who live only to amuse themselves, is like insanity."

speciators who live only to entermity."

It is method referred everything he did and to the same end, and his exertion did not a moment, he made the trial, so-seldom made, a moment effect which may be granted to the the utmost effect which may be granted to the sible efforts of a human agent: and therefore did not accomplish, he might conclude to be beyond the sphere of mortal activity, and calm-to the immediate disposal of Omnipotence."

And to this quanty of decision has other trait,—incless activity,—and it explains his life. Indeed, he needs no words of ours: "his own right hand has carred his epitaph." As Mr. Garrison has told us, he withdrew long ago from effice—stood outside of the pointed machine. But when History records the struggling birth of those changes and ideas, which make our epoch and city famous, whose name will she put before his! And God has graciously pered him to see of the labor of his hands. These the wave that beat down all law and authority in Boston in 1835, "Thus far; no further."
That word of rebuke was the first faint sighing of the tempest that now sweeps over the continent, "sequery-ing before it the lazy elements, which had long stay-nated into pestilence." Some men would say he flung away the honors of life. No; who has reaped so many? The roar of the streets, the petty inefficiency of mayors, never turned him one hair's breadth from his path, or balked him of his purpose. Brave, calm, tirelessly at work, he outlived Mayors and Goverpors,-the mere drift-wood of this Niagara,-and rrote his will on the Statute Books of States.

Three years ago, he brought me five thousand dollars, to be used in securing the rights of women. The only charge he laid on me was, to keep the name of the donor secret, until what has now hapned, his death. Already that fund has essentially changed the Statute Book of the Empire State— altered materially the laws of two other Common-realths, and planted the seed of radical reform in the young sovereignty of Kansas. This unseen hand moved the lever which, afar off, lifts the burdens of one-half of the people of great States. And you all know how every man, friend or foe, confidently expected to see his calm brow on every platform which advocated a humane and an unpopular idea. I re-member, years ago, at the very first meeting ever held in this city to abolish the use of the whip in the navy, a timidly conservative merchant refused to attend, saying, "Why, I know whom I shall see there

just Francis Jackson, of course, and his set."

But he was not only a Reformer, nor wholly absorbed in what narrow men call useful. Our broad city average to Roxbury is half hid by noble trees. use, thirty years ago he, a member of the City ernment, saw to it, unaided at first, that they planted. And he found time to save for history a sketch of his native town-a volume the result of eat labor, and which ranks among the best of our

this tremendous energy of purpose, was wholly unsavored with arrogance. He was eminently tolerant. It was not only that his perfect justice made allow-ance,—no, his ready sympathy helped to give fair, full weight to all that should excuse or make us patient with others, Indeed, his was that very, evry rare mixture,—iron will and a woman's tenderness,—so seldom found in our race. Those who saw him only at work, little knew how keenly he felt, and how highly he valued, the kind words and tender ages of those he loved. He not only served the y and the fugitive slave, but his genial sympathy as precious a gift as the shelter of this roof or the liberal alms he was sure to bestow. Some men are only modest from indifference, and the energy of some is only ambition in a mask. Mr. Jackson's neatesty had no taint of indolence: his enterprize was

Highest of all, he was emphatically an honest man in the full, sublime sense of those common sords. "Boston," as the Tribane says, "has lost her temestest man." If I speak again of the opposition ar encountered, it is not because he cared for it. He took fortune's buffets and rewards with equal thanks—with a serene indifference. But it is just to him to consider that malignant opposition in another light. The pitiless storm of public hate beat upon him for years. Malice—personal, political, religious— d his every act, dogged his every step, and yet years. Maliceno breath of suspicion ever touched his character. Out of that ordeal he comes, with no smell of fire on his garments: the boldest malice never gathered courage to invent an accusation. Son, brother, husband, father, neighbor, friend, reformer, in private life, in business, or holding office, no man ever suspected him of anything but the bravery of holding opinions which all hated, none could confute,—and of acting them out at the risk of property and life, and the actual sacrifice of all common men love. How few have such an epitaph! We who knew him, when we read of Hampden resisting ship money, or Sidney going to the block, feel that we have walked and lived with their fellow. Scholars watched him, and thought of Plutarch. Narrow sectarians scrutinized him, and wondered how one lacking their shibboleth wore, so naturally, graces they only prayed for. Active, stanch friend, wise counsellor, liberal hand, seren orker like the stars, "without haste, without rest" Let us thank God for the sight, for the example. He would tell us to spare our words, saying he had only tried to use his powers honestly. His best praise is our following his example, and each fearlessly obeying his own conscience, and doing, with his might, what-ever his hand finds to do for his fellow-man. Let us so do him honor. And as the great Englishman said of his friend, "There's none to make his place good us go to the next best," so of thee, dear comrade and leader of many years, thy place is sacred for-ever to thy memory—we go to the next best, till God gives us to see thee once again, face to face.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, said :--

I will occupy one moment on this occasion to read an extract from a letter written by our friend FRANCIS Jackson, which I hold in my hand. Last winter, when he was so ill, he desired and purposed to resign the offices which he held, of Treasurer in one Anti-Slavery Society and President of the other. He felt that he must resign those offices, for his strength was not sufficient to warrant his retaining them. written by him, communicating that purpose. It is unnecessary to say, that the urgent entreaties of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society induced him to consent to remain the President of that Society, and he did retain that office, with the pledge that the active duties should be discharged by others; the other office he gave up, and he also resigned the office of Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee But in regard to fugitive slaves, he says—

"I canno withhold my aid from fugitive slaves, who for the last twelve or fifteen years have had much of my time, and assistance. I cannot deny them, while I have any strength left. They and the millions they have left are my system of Theology, my Religion, my Atonement. I have helped to enslave them—my father helped; unknowingly, it may be, nevertheless, helped. I believe in this kind of Atonement; my reason accepts no other. I believe the slaves are God's chosen people."

The services here closed, and, after many a linger ing look at the placid features of the deceased; on the part of those present, the company separated, and the mortal remains were taken to Newton for burial.

gy," called by the Germans of this city, and held at their Turnhalle, Tuesday evening, November 12th, resolutions were adopted, of which the following are a translation. They give vigorous expression to the free, enlightened sentiment of our German population, both here and elsewhere, in relation to the war in general, and the last, most disgraceful feature of it in par-ticular. Our readers cannot fail to find them interesting:-

1. We reject, as narrow and pernicious, the doctrine that is time of war the Government ought to be spared public criticism or opposition. It need never fear this criticism, when it does its duty; but to be silent about its violations of duty, is to approve and encourage them. When the People must sacrifice not only their treasure but their blood also, it is all the more incumbent upon them to see that both are not wasted; and they sl them to see that both are not wasted; and they should the more zealously maintain their rights in the midst of war, the more likely war is, per se, to induce the Government to believe itself the independent Lord and Master, instead of the responsible Servant and Guide, of the People. Public criticism by spenking and writing, in popular gatherings as well as through the press, ought, in war as in peace; everywhere to exercise free judgment, except where extreme peril has temporarily clothed the Government with dicta nower, or made necessary the suspension of con-onal rights by a proclamation of martial law Constitution, by forcible measures menaces the free dom of the press, in order to suppress the consequences of its own mistakes in the right of challenged criticism the citizens should let no opportunity pass of lifting each one his voice and calling to mind the fact, tha the People, and not the Government, are and remain the highest and the final tribunal of the Republic.

2. We reject, as foolish and unworthy, all homage rendered to a public man as the tribute of a thought less admiration, or even as the expression of unmanly devotion for his rank. We entertain sympathy for and espouse the party of, those only in whom we see the right persecuted, and whom we can recognize as worthy supporters of a noble cause.

3. In the sense of these principles, we take oper sides with General Fremont against the Administration at Washington and its abettors, while we condemn the whole proceedings which were crowned by his removal, as thoroughly unmanly, iniquitous, shameful and pernicious.

4. We recognize in General Fremont not merely the noble character and pure patriot, but also the energetic and courageous supporter of the only true policy which We recognize in General Fremont not merely the should be employed in this war against the most unjust and reckless of all rebellions. Whereas we see in his removal only a ruinous, ill-boding triumph o that irresolute feebleness and reactionary mania for compromise which are responsible for all our disasters hitherto, and which alone have made the Rebellion hitherto, and which alo formidable, and encouraged it more than the conscious ness of its own strength ever could.

ness of its own strength ever could.

5. The insidious, passionate and unjust proceedings against Fremont do but agree with the spirit and interest of those to whom by his removal the weightiest service is rendered, to wit, the rebel slaveholders. They violate every consideration of personal honor, of official discretion, of impartial justice and the public weal. While it was made the patriotic duty of the press to avoid every publication that might injure the army and benefit the enemy, the Commanding General of a State in the extreme of danger was publicly pursued with every conceivable kind of offi-cial chicanery, intrigue, treachery, and accusation, whose disastrous effects were paralyzed only by the personal character and self-denial of the victim, and irely not by the intent or merit of his persecutors They seem, in the consciousness of their inability to bring any adequate charges against him, to have wished to force him to resign by vexations, hindrances and every species of indignity, in order to spare them-selves the odium and hazard of an act of injustice. By the parade of investigations which were ostentatiously undertaken against him, they seem to have wished to inspire him as well as the people with a belief in guilt which did not exist, that he might by voluntary resignation avoid the impending sentence. And after he, in the consciousness of his integrity, had endured even this last test of his steadfastr gratify a personal enemy, from the head of an army which he had created, and whose entire confidence he possessed, at the moment when they had to fear they might see him,—thanks to a decisive, long prepared-for victory,—snatched from the power of his persecutors, and themselves put to overwhelming confusion. Even the danger of seeing his army demoral-ized in face of the enemy, and the rescued State de-livered back into their hands, could not disarm the scandalous hatred which had sworn his downfall, because he had threatened destruction to the enemie free men"; perhaps, also, because, by a policy in armony with the free spirit of the People, he had become a dangerous rival to ambitious political aspirants. If it was foreseen,—as we must conclude it was, after the censure which preceded it,—that his recall in the presence of the enemy would render the army worthless, then open treason was committed: but if it was trusted, that, spite of the recall of their beloved leade the army would remain patriotic and capable of vic-tory, then in this very trust lies the most brilliant vindication of the censured General. All the grounds which could be employed as pretexts for his removal, EXISTED ALREADY BEFORE HE TOOK THE FIELD. The fact, however, that his recall was delayed till he was confronting the enemy at Springfield, justifies every suspicion and reproach which the procedure against him may excite. This unexampled procedure, who cor proved false, partly yet to be investigated, seems the of other military leaders. With what conscience could they remove the organizer of the army of Mis-

is applicable only to a man's position on the slavery question, and that he is regarded as the most inca-pable and culpable General who betrays the greatest ability and the best intention to put an end to the re-bellion by extirpating its root. 6. If the removal of Fremont must be called a disgrace, it is at the same time a new peril, to the Republic, since it destroys faith in justice, invokes dissension, paralyzes true patriotism, encourages bad passions, and manifests a continuance of that destruc-tive policy which treats the country's enemies with forbearance, and its best friends with asperity. It is our firm conviction, that the Rebellion can suppressed, the Union only then restored, and the Republic only then secured against external as well as internal dangers, when such relentless energy as was expressed in the proclamation of Fremont, and especially as made good in the action of General Lane, conducts a war whose means and end are made the "Darling Nelly Gray," dedicated to Columbias

yardstick for the measurement of faults, as of merits,

FREMONT AND THE GERMANS OF BOSTON.

At a meeting of the "friends of Fremontlike enercome weak enough and corrupt enough to see it

buried.

7. Whilst in the foregoing resolutions or declarations we have expressed our political views on occasion of Fremont's recall, we assure him, in addition, of our sympathy and recognition for the especial reason that, by his behavior towards our fellow-countrymen and other adopted citizens, he has revealed a capacity, not everywhere to be found, of recognizing rights and merits without prejudice and without regard to descent, and of allowing them, in the interest of the Remalbir to attain their full value.

of the Republic, to attain their full value.

8. The President and Secretary are hereby instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to General Fremont in the name of this assemble. bly, and to provide at the same time for their publics

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It is more than unjust on the part of a portion of the political press, to undertake to unite the two exnism and secessionism. Either those witnesses against their neighbors." If of the former class, they should be sent at once to a school of idiots. If of the latter, they deserve the hearty condemna-tion of all honest men. Heaven and hell, light and darkness, the true and false, are not more suggestive of opposition and conflict, than are these misused words in the mouths of such persons: All attempts, for any purpose, at this time, by any clique, to har-monize the meanings of words so divergent in origin and purpose, in order to make those whom they ate equally responsible for our national troubles.

the fall of Sumter, it was plain to see why the abolitionist should be held responsible, by some who knew better, for the loss of Southern debts. To find the shortest path to the pocket of the indebted secessionist and conspirator, it was thought necessary to stiffe the convictions of honest men, and inflict a blow upon free speech. This was a sacrifice on the altar of pro-slavery, the wrath of which was to be appeared. But why, at this time, when not only this immense debt, but millions of the national property, and other mil-lions owned at the North, and invested in the South, as ever existed has become a stubborn fact-it is diff cult to see what is to be gained by trying to make this imaginary issue. Certainly, there can be no mo-tive for it, except it be to disturb the unanimity of the North, and thus prolong the war.

It would be useless to indulge in feelings of vindic twould be useress to indust in technique to the tiveness to this class of writers. It would be wrong to doubt their patriotism. Their interests and hopes are common to us all. They have played their part in former times. They have worked as unselfishly as others, for the growth and prosperity of the country, and, like other men with strength of will and purpose and, like other men with strength of will and purpose, what were once ideas pertinent to the issues of their time, are now prejudices which they have not yet been able to throw off. These men have done their best to reconcile freedom and slavery, and they have made the mistake to suppose that a union of States, resting on such a basis, could ever be made permanent. The disturbance of their power and rebility, from any cause, they could ill brook. the close friendship between Northern and Southern politics was a severe blow; and when new emergen pointes was a severe now, and when new emergen-cies required their removal, it was but natural that somebody should be blamed for their reverses. And what less formidable for this purpose than the poor unhonored abolitionist?

Now, what has this abolitionist ever done? Why, simply what every votary of science does. Not to create facts, but to expose them to view. Slavery was a fact, and an appalling one. The abolitionist has pointed it out, and explained, in befitting terms its hideous nature and bearings upon our national wel-fare. This idle censure is as absurd as to censure the astronomer for pointing out the spots on the sun, or the physician who describes the disease of the dying

Slavery is, and ever has been, a gigantic wrong in this country. Our best statesmen,—to say nothing of others,—have so considered it from the dawn of our national existence to this hour, and it is the deepseated conviction of nearly all Northern men that slavery, in whatever form, is a curse to all concerned; and that our form of it is the direct cause of this rebellion. And these gentlemen editors will find a difficult task, more difficult than anything that has yet been attempted in this war now upon us, to supp the utterance of this conviction.

This accursed rebellion is a slaveholders' rebellion; and it will never be put down, and peace will never return to us, till slavery is crushed throughout the length and breadth of the land.

When the hour arrives for THE PEOPLE to de-

cide the question, whether this Government shall fall. or the rebellion, with all the props that support it, let agogues and partisan papers "stand from un-

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS. PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of , respectfully submit -

That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to al against him may excite. This unexampled procedure, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all which rests on charges partly unimportant, partly free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honor of other military leaders. With what conscience could they remove the organizer of the army of Missouri, who spared General Patterson and deprived of a court-martial the authors of the defeats at Vienna, at Great Rebul at Managers and a Charles of the Salvery o at Great Bethel, at Manassas, and at Edward's Ferry?

not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the Few Generals of the army would be sure of their positions or perhaps their heads, if the procedure towards Fremont were adopted as the measure of inflexibility in the treatment of the military leaders. From the experience we have had, we must conclude the control of the military leaders. From the experience we have had, we must conclude that Fremont would long since have been shot, had he commanded at Harner's Force Bull Ros or Hall all interests of the country upon the enduring basis he commanded at Harper's Ferry, Bull Run or Ball's Bluff; while, as things are, no fault or no culprit is to be found in the official world. But it seems that the of universal freedom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our thanks are due to the Hon. John P. Hale for a "Narrative and final Report of the Explorations for a Route for a Pacific Railroad, near the 47th and 49th Parallels of North Latitude from St. Paul to Puget Sound. By Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory." emanating from the War Department, while the traitor Floyd was still at its head, contains, besides the Gen eral Reports, Botanical and Zoological Reports, Ap-&c., is clearly and handsomely prin endice and, with its maps, colored lithographs, and tables, forms a most interesting and valuable work.

From Ticknor and Fields we have received the "Record of an Obscure Man," but must defer a proper notice of the book till we have had time to read it. The publishers have our thanks for their fa-

New Music. Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, have just published "Ole Shady, "Darling Nelly Gray," dedicated to Columbia's nob conducts a war whose means and end are made the abelition of slavery. If 500,000 men and 500,000,000 dollars should have been demanded only to restore the Union on the old conditions, the American people would be the most foolish in the world, and this formidable war would be nothing else than the most senseless self-destruction and the most deadly self-betrayal, under the deceifful guise of patriotic sacrifice. A geople that should neither have the will nor as a frontispiece, music composed by Stephen Gover.

ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY FROM CAMP

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
The following extract from

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

The following extract from a letter which I have lately received from a young friend, and a Captain of a company of volunteers, now encamped near Washington, is one of many encouraging proofs that Slavery Itself is now most effectually converting intelligent soldiers to Abolitionism. If you think the extract worthy of a place in the Liberator, please insert it.

I had inquired of my friend, in a private letter, what he thought the effect of the war would be on Slavery, and he answered:—

"I must tell you frankly that my ylews are changed materially on the subject of slavery since this rebellion has broken out. Before, as you perhaps knew, I was not an 'Abolitionist'; I did not believe in the 'irrepressible conflict.' I was an ultra Unionist, and believe I should have preferred slavery in call the Certifories to a dissolution of the Union. I now knew that the institution has once threatened our liberties, culminated in rebellion, and must cost much blood and treasure to put it down. No reasonable man can assign any other cause for our troubles, and that admitted, there is but one thing left for us to do; nor should we hesitate. The history of our nation should record, that, with this rebellion died the cause—SLAVERT. The same cause will always produce the same effects, and it is certainly good logic to say, that if we fail to endicate the cause, the effects will again, sooner or later, reappear. I believe with you, that that is inevitable, and it were cowardly and unjust in us to entail upon our posterity such a curse. As you say, the rebels have ferfeited all rights under the Constitution."

Thank God for the retributive Providence that is thus making Abolitionists! The traitors and rebels are a legitimate crop of slavery, and when the North shall be ruled by them, civilization will go down, and barbarism prevail. But the people will yet drive a re-luctant pro-slavery government to strike for liberty and the rights of man, in order to save itself. What nbecility to protect the plantations of rebels with one hand, and to fight them with the other—and the fight-ing being done, apparently, with the left hand I. But it is encouraging that the people almost unanimously condemn such folly, and sigh for an administration that is as earnest for the "Union" as the traitors are for the "Confederacy."

I have yet heard no man speak of the removal of

Fremont that does not condemn the act, and conjecture the cause to be, enry and jealousy. The letter-writer just quoted from says, "It looks to me as if some one was envious of him, and wished to place him where he cannot interfere with his ambitious."

Another friend-and he a distinguished one. who speaks for many of the influential—says, in a letter this hour received: "If the Government does not satisfy the people that the removal of Fremont, just when it was done, was eminently right and proper, it will lose, beyond recovery, the public confidence."

ready! That there is no enthusiasm anywhere for the Cabinet is a fact known and read of all men. But God's Providence is pledged to protect this nation till it let the oppressed go free; and the people are fast coming up to work with it. The less earnest the Cabinet appears, the more do the people rouse themselves to demand activity against the cause of the murderous rebellion. Their subservinery to the Slave Power may, therefore, be overruled for good.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Let us all hope, then, in Providence and in the people, and in the government at last.

But, in a crisis like this, what need of great men-morally and religiously great men, especially to lead, instead of inferior men to be driven! But the Hour is not vet. The Man will come with the Hour-or the W. H. F.

Agents Jackson, a well-known citizen of Boston, died in that city on Thursday morning. His death was sudden, at last, from an attack of acute disease, though he has been an invalid for several years. Mr. Jackson was best known to the public from his ong and devoted adherence to the Anti-Slavery cause. When, nearly thirty years ago, the "broadcloth" mob of Boston undertook to suppress all expression of Anti-Slavery sentiment by an attempt to hang Mr. Garrison, Mr. Jackson, from pure love of fair play and free speech, threw open his house to the devoted women whose meeting was the immediate cause of the mob. Since that day, his door has never been closed to those who suffered persecution, whether black or white, and especially has his home been a haven of refuge to those flying slaves whom neither man befriended nor the law protected; but though Mr. Jackson has been for so many years conspicuous among the advocates of more than one cause of reform, a very large circle has known him in quite other relations, where the tenderness of Christian sympathy and the generous openness of Christian charity were the qualities brought into action, rather than the stemer virtues of the reformer. Mr. Jackson was a natural democrat, who was literally no respecter of persons, and saw no difference between man and man, but who possessed that large pity for human suffering of every nature that was never appealed to in vain. Hunger and nakedness, whether of soul or of body, whether in the high or the low, found in him a ready helper, and his winning simplicity and kindliness, his wisdom and his benevolence, made him the centre of a circle who held him in such reverence and love as is given to not many men in a generation. While all Boston will bear testimony—in spite of the fact that she has no intered her has no intered her has no interest that the shear she has no intered her has no interest her that her has no interest here that her has no interest here than the she has no interest here and here are here and here and here are her

as he was unassuming.—N. Y. Tribane.

DEATH OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ. Boston has lost one of its most useful and esteemed citizens in the death of Francis Jackson, Esq., which took place, at his residence in Hollis street, on Thursday morning last. He was born in Newton, March 7th, 1789, and, was, consequently, in the 73d year of his age. The city owes much of its enlargement to his enterprise and perseverance, as the Tremont Road and the South Cove sufficiently testify. As early as 1885, he became warmly interested in the cause of the entasted millions in our land, and has ever since been conspicuous in the ranks of the uncompromising Abolition ists; giving liberally of his substance to ald that cause, and to promote the success of kindred reformatory and beneficent enterprises. A man of eminent integrity and uprightness of character, he was firmlin the execution of his purposes, and conscientiously ad-

"The Union Must be Preserved." The New York Evening Post, speaking of the great meeting on Thursday night for the benefit of the loyal inhabitants of the Hatteras banks, says:—

of the Hatteras banks, says:—

"One of the striking incidents of the evening was when Mr. Bancroft read the original letter of General Jackson, transmitting the closing part of his famous proclamation to the revising hands of Mr. Livingston. One night, in the watches of the night, as he sat alone, said Mr. Bancroft, 'he finished that proclamation, and as he sent it to Livingston, he accompanied it with these words, written with his own hands—the copy I now read was from the original letter, for the authenticity of which I can vouch:—

"Dran Str. J. Spirit his bott and readering of the

"Dran Sir,—I submit the basis and conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best effort of language to strike at the heart and to speak to the feelings of my deduced countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved, without blood, if this be possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price.

Yours, with high recent

"I do not understand turning a soldler of the Uni-"I do not understand turning a soldier of the United States into a constable to keep the peace on the plantations of the Secessionists. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applaase. "Give it to them.') It is not the part of a trength to return them; it is not the part of a brave man to make himself a police officer of that sort. (Cheers.) It is not the part of a soldier who fights under the flag of the Revolution. It is not worthy of a man of honor. It is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States. (Cheers.) We send the army into the South to maintain the Union, to restore the validity of the Constitution. If any one presents claims under the Constitution, the him begin by placing the Constitution is power, by respecting it and up-

ARREST OF THE CONFEDERATE AMBAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15. The U. S. steamer an Jacinto has arrived from the coast of Africa vis San Jacinto has arrived from the coast of Africa via West India, where she has been cruising six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she nas now on board Mesers. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Conederacy to England and France.

They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of Bahamas.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to night.

Washington to night.

Baltimore, Nov. 16. The name of the British vessel is unascertained. All the private papers, documents and instructions of Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The Captain delivered them up under protest. This is the substance of the reports by passengers.

the substance of the reports by passengers.

Capt. Wilkes was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the San Jacinto, and it was only when he arrived at the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. Therefore his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders. Capt. Wilkes acted in accordance with the principle of international law. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Slidell and Mason party a passage in his ship and the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attentions they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate attention.

has gailant and considerate attention.

The visit of Mr. Mason to Boston calls to mind an incident which may now be considered prophetic. In January last, Mr. Winthrop, who was then in Washington with the Union Committee, called upon Scnator Mason, and, referring to his former visit to Boston, said, "I hope, Mr. Mason, we shall see you again at Bunker Hill." To which the pompous Senator stifly-jerked out the response—"Not unless I come as an ambassador, sir." The words were nearer prophetic than will now be pleasant for the traitor to reflect upon ambassador, sir. The words were nearer prophetic than will now be pleasant for the traitor to reflect upon ss he looks at the granite shaft at Bunker Hill from the walls of Fort Warren.

The reported arrest of Slidell and Mason created a phrenzy of enthusiasm in New York. Slidell was born in that city. This leader of Southern chivalry, who maligns the "mud-sills" of the North, sprag from an honest tallow chandler, who, as father of Slidell, carried more light into the dwellings of the inations from his tallow shop, than his degenerate son has done from his seat in the national councils.

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS." The Richmond Examer of Oct. 29 has the following rich pronunciament

"By this time, our able representatives abroad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, are pretty well over the briny deep toward the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The malice of our Yankee enemies will thus be folled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the, Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave from any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate. flag. We believe that, at no distant day, Mr. Mason will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity on behalf of the Confederate States with one of the oldest and greatest dynastics of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends."

Every line of this is good.

LUDICROUS REBEL TALK ABOUT THE LATE VICTO-HOUS NAVAL EXPEDITION. The Richmond Enquir-r, just before the sailing of the Expedition to Port Goyal, malignantly and boastingly said:—

"If the expedition attempt to land at an important point, we hope that our force will be sufficient for their repulse. If among the pines and swamps, they will have committed a great folly, and injure themselves, not us. We are not, however, without other hopes. The winds have been howling, and the clouds have been pouring out their floods. We confess it—the blast of the storm has sounded in our ears like sweetest music. It has made us think of the Spanish Armada, that sailed in great pomp, on grand design, but was dispersed by the winds, and vanquished, without meeting an enemy. Who knows but that stormy Hatteras was created for such a time as this? Who can tell but that the rocks and sands on the Florida coasts shall prove the instruments of Providence to punish the wickedness of man? The grand fleet sailed on Tuesday, the 20th. On Friday afternoon the storm commenced. Three days had thus elapsed. Where the fleet had got to—whether the storm there raged, and whether it claimed its prey, we have yet to learn.

But, whether by the winds of Heaven, or by the olessing of Heaven on Southern valor, we trust so to be able to announce that the fleet which sailed for Hampton Roads is a fleet that shall never more r turn, unless, indeed, under another flag."

What does the Enquirer say of it now ?

what does the Enquirer say of it now?

The Ianding of a powerful force on the coast of South Carolina is carrying the war into Africa in a form which will be universally approved by our people. It was there that the cockatrice's egg was hatched a generation ago, and that open treason sprang defauntly into existence years before the rest of the courtry could realize the danger which threatened from it. South Carolina passed the first ordinance, and fired the first gun; she set the example in crime, and it was the result of her long labors that others were ready to follow. If peace were to come to-morrow, it would be felt to be a halding success, if South Carolina had not first felt the rough hand of authority. Years ago, she threw away all kindred with the other States, and began to preach alienation, hostility, lealousy, and contempt for those whose industry and success she at once despised and envied. She will find that bitter fruit has been the result, that not only her own people but ours have learned her lesson; and they who proclaim that the war will never be properly fought until hatred is matched with hatred, will find no lack of it, we apprehend, on either side, on the Carolina coast.

the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply consecrated to the liberation of the oppressed, his benevoirent interest extended to every form of distress, and multitudes have been succored and blest by his charities. However unpopular his anti-slavery opinions and position, he always commanded the highest respect for his solid character and sterling worth, and will long be remembered as among the many who have done honor to Boston and the Commonwealth.—Boston Traveller.

IDEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN. Francis Jackson, Esq., one of the earliest and most prominent abolitionists of the country, died in this city yester-day morning, after a long illness. His zeal and devosuit on the Anti-Slavery cause, are widely known. He was a gentleman of great intelligence, and was much esteemed for his benevolence and probity.—Transcript, 15th inst.

"The Union Must be Parserence." The New York Zeening Post, speaking of the great meeting on the property of Missouri has been taking unto itself legs. One gentleman has kept the valve and will war, the moveable property of Missouri has been taking unto itself legs. One gentleman has kept how the proof of the fugitives who had passed through his town since last May, and it reached over 150. Over a new at Lawrence, a number at Actionson, and in a lawrence, a number at Actionson, and in the count of Sigel in pursuit of Price. It is true, that where the Kansas men march, slavery decay the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the commanded to look the York Times says.—"Ever since the commanded to look the York Times says.—"Ever since the commanded the lower theory of the York Times says.—"Ever since the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the country of the New York Tenses anys.—"Ever since the count

priated."

A First in the Rear. According to the Little Rock (Arkansas) Democrat, quoted by the St. Louis Republican, the rebels have been caught in their own spring. It seems that the Indians in the Southwest are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, but that the Creeks absolutely refuse to have their loyalty transferred. One of their chiefs is reported by the rebel colonel McIntosh to have raised a large force of warriors, estimated at from 8000 to 6000, and to have torn down the confederate flag at the Creek agency at North Fork, where McIntosh had hoisted, it, and to have raised the stars and stripes. Disuitor residents were in a panic, McCulloch had ordered out a force to "crush the outbreak," and it is supposed that several thousand secession soldiers will be needed in Arkansas to hold the Indians in check.

osive your best effort of language to strike at the heart and to speak to the feelings of my delinded countrymen of South Carolins. The Union must be preserved, without blood, if this be possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price.

Your, with high regard,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dec. 4, 1832—11 c'clock P. H."

"Now," continued the speaker, 'can any new phantom frighten us from the love of the Union? If slavery and the Union be incompatible, listen to the words of Andrew Jackson that come to us from the tomb; of Andrew Jackson that come to us from the tomb; of Andrew Jackson that come to us from the tomb; and demand that the entire reserves of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

THE SLAVE PYRAYE. The conviction of Captal Gordon of the ship Eric, of piracy, for being in the slave trade, is said to be the first capital conviction for that offence ever obtained in this country. The penalty is death; and as there is no escape but throug a partion by the President, which cannot be had, Go fon will undoubtedly be hanged for slave trading This will mark an era.

about one thousand acres of cotton the past se It is a very good crop, and preparations are I made to plant about ten thousand acres next. The gentleman who raised it is a Louisanian; other Southern refugees in Southern Illinois probably devote their attention next year to the

The Senator Wilson addresses to the Boston Journal an explicit denial of the story which has been circulated, that he has a Government contract for one million pairs of shoes, by which he is to realize the sum of a quarter of a million of dollars. "This story," he says, "in all its parts, and in every form, is utterly false; and the persons originating it knew is to be a talse and wicked slander."

The Government saw fit to rebuke Gen. Fremout for his proclamation conflicating the slaves of rebels. Well, the Administration has instructed the commander of the land forces taken South by the great Naval Expedition to arm the slaves against their masters, if he shall find that measure expedient. Arms and uniforms were furnished for that purpose. If the Government is right in this step—and we believe it is—it was wrong in censuring Fremon. It

\*\*Eff " Perley " closes one of his letters from Wash-ington to the Boston Journal with this sentence—" A few doses of Fremont's proclamations would prove fatal, and scatter the people to their homes and pecu-liar institutions." So think the people generally.

Seven negroes, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Washington, fiel from one of his plantations beyond Occoquan, and were brought into Fort Lyon, whence they were sent to Washington.

Too, whence they were sent to washington dollars of the cotton in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C. Numbers of citizens there have professed loyalty to the Government, and were soliciting arms with which to organize and protect themselves against the rebels.

This said that four thousand seven hundred and hirry-five applicants for admission to the New York State Inchriste Asylum are on file, coming from all classes of men, and onic of them from foreign countries.

This stated that the government has now rolunteer force of 480,000 men in the field—lacking out 20,000 of the number authorized by Congress.

As far as heard from, Davis and Stephens ave received a unanimous vote for President and vice President of the Southern Confederacy. Their erm is for six years. OHIO ELECTION. The majority for Mr. Todd, the Union candidate for Governor at the late election in Ohio, was fifty-five thousand.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

POURTH SERIES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully in-med that the FOURTH SERIES OF FRATERNITY LEC-TURES continue weekly at TREMONT TEMPLE.

The lecture on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26, will be by

HENRY WARD BEECHER. To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by ectures from the following gentlemen :—

December 3-FREDERICK DOUGLASS

10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON. 17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN.

24-EZRA H. HEYWOOD. " 31-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY.

January 7-WENDELL PHILLIPS Doors to be opened at 6 1-2 o'clock. Lectures to come at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slav Society, will speak in

Portland, Maine, Sunday, Nov. 24. Hallowell, Monday, Wednesday, Skowhegan Friday, East Pittsfield, Wednesday Newpor, Carmel, Thursday, Sunday, Monday, Etna, Hampde Bangor, Sunday, Bucksport, Orland.

A. M. POWELL will speak at Ghent, N. Y., Canaan, " Sunday, Nov. 24.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homosopathic treatmen of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. Reference.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

ohn M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., ortland, Me. Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

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A The Round Hill Water-Care in Northsunpton, Mass., to \$7 and \$30 per week. appen Sunfore and Winter. Dr. Halberth Stocks in the treatment of Woman's diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. These brought on beds, even, are soon enabled to walk. The property of the work of the speed o

Woman's Rights under the Law. HREE Lectures delivered in Boston, January, 1861, by Mrs. C. H. Dall. I. The Oriental Estimate and the French Lev. III. The United States Law, and some Thoughts on Hu-

nan Rights. 16mo., cloth, 63 cts. Published by WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington street, Bosto

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Oct. 23—315.

Diseases of Women and Children.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., and MRS. MARGARET B. BROWN, Accouche AVE opened an effice at 274 Washington Street, Boston, and will devote special attention to the treatment of the above diseases.

Office Hours, from 10, 4. M., to 4, F. M.

3m

THE most able and brilliant book, called forth by the present struggle, is THE REJECTED STONE:

Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America By a Native of Virginia. 12mo., flexible covers.—50 ets.
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The Life and Letters of CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.

WHO was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia, December 1, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by Richard D. Weins.—This very valuable and interesting work, which has met with a most favorable reception and ready sale is England, has been carefully prepared by one of the most intelligent and experienced friends of American time old world. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Oline in Boston, 221 Washington street, Room No. 6. Also in New York, at No. 3 Beckman street; and in Philadaphia, at No. 106 North Tenth street. Price, One Dollar

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.
Our fathers et dark Slavery's root
In Satan's Compromise;
To-day we pluck the ripened fruit
Of blood, and theft, and lies:

Now let us dig, and nover cease, Till falls this Upas tree; Then plant the olive-bough of Peace, Whose fruit is Liberty. Richfield, October, 1861.

### THE TWO WATCHWORDS.

A cry from the South,—"Secession," sediti Scream of a Fury to startle the night, , and reckless Hatred of rule, and destruction of right Tyrannous pride, and lust of oppression,
Wickel defiance of reason and law,—
This, O false Southerner, this is "Socessio
Vilest of treasons the world ever saw!

A voice from the North,—long suffering in sada The grief of an angel to darken the day; Calmly rebuking the popular madness, Slowly determined that hydra to slay! Order, and peace, and social communion,
Law had in honor, obedience to rule;
This is the Northerner's watchword of "Union,"
Noblest of lessons in loyalty's school!

Which of these twain should an Englishman favor, Cosmos or chaos, the right or the wrong,— Slavery's curse, U fowl of ill savor, Or blessed Freedom, that bird of sweet song? Which of these twain will Providence, guiding, Lead to the baven of national might? Joy to thee, Northerner, justly confiding!
Wes to thee Southerner, ruin'd outright.
Albury, (Eng.)
MARYIN F.

### SOUTHERN TREASON.

[Another American ballad by Mr. Tupper.] Like Jezebel's face at her casement, Strangely dismay'd and perplext, The world looks forth with amazem Marvelling what's to come next: se world looks round her in wond For beauty and strength destroy'd, Fer brotherhoods broken in sunder, And statecraft quite made void!

Alas, for America's glory ! Ichabod, vanisht outright,
And all her magnificent story
Told as a dream of the night: Alas, for the heroes and sages, Sadden'd in Hades to know, That what they had built for all ages, Melts as a palace of snow!

And woe, for the shame and the pily That—all for no cause, to no end City should fight against city, And brother with brother contend : Alas, for this libel on freedon Patriets—gone to the bad, Citizen Arabs of Edom,

Slave-drivers, liberty-mad ! How sadly, through sons so degraded, Pigmies ill-sprung from great men, Even your glories look faded, Washington Franklin and Penn !

Popular government slander'd, Mid the deep scorn of the world, Liberty's star-Foul'd by black treason, and furl'd ! Southerners! shame on such treason!

Shame on your folly and guilt!
Woe for this war of unreason!
Woe for the brothers-blood spilt! Curse on such monsters unfilial, Tearing their mother to shreds; Curse on those children of Belial, Curse on their parricide heads! MARTIN F. TUPPER

## THE QUIET SLUMBER.

Lay him gently to his rest—
Fold his pale hands on his breast;
From his brow—
Oh! how cold and marble fair— Softly part the tangled hair; Lock upon him now! As a weary shild he lies, And on his lip the quiet smile The soul's adien to earthly strife, And on his face the deep rep We never saw in life. be his rest, and deep ;

No tears for him-he needs them not ; No tears for him—he needs them not along life d'erar and toilsome road Pirmly his manly footsteps trode, Striving to bear his weary lot. With such a pride upon his brow, With such a pain within his heart, The firmness of the manly will veiling the secret smart. Oh ! it is well the strife is o'er, That thus so peacefully he lies, Unheeding now the bitter words, The cold, unpitying eyes. Fold his mantle o'er his breast— Peaceful be his sleep and blest; Let him rest!

No sigh to breathe above his bier, No tear to stain the marble brow; Only with tender pitying love, Only with faith that looks above, We gaze upon him now. ught of toil and suffering past-But joy to think the task is d The crown of glory won. Oh! bear him gently to his rest— Oh! gently heap the flowery sod, e his body to the dust. His spirit to his God.

# ON THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC TEL-

EGRAPH. rift to the western bounds of this wide land, Swifter than light th' Electric Message flies The continent is in a moment spanned, And farthest West to farthest East replies. While War asunder drives the nearest States
And doth to them all intercourse deny,
Science new bonds of union still creates,
And the most distant brings forever nigh! I hall this omen for our country's cause For it the stars do in their c In vain men strive against th' eternal laws Of Peace and Liberty and social Right; Rabel against the light, and hope to stay The dawn on earth of Freedom's perfect day.

## OCTOBER DAYS

et one smile more, departing, distant sun, One mellow smile through the soft vapory air, One mellow miles through the soft vapory air,
Hre, o'er the freen earth the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One mile on the brown bills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreath are cast,
And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze,
Neds lonely, of the beauteous race the lec.
Xet a few summy days, in which the bee
Hhall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russel tea,
And men delight to linger in thy way:
Yet one rich mile, and we will try to bear
The piercing winter freet, and winds, and darkened air g

# The Tiberator.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.

slavery, instead of being merely imperfectly stated, in Dr. Anderson's "Memorial Volume," were not stated at all; and that the transactions thus omitted, instead of being small or trivial, (and thus necessarily or justifiably passed over in a sketch covering half a century,) occupied forty of the Board's fifty years—had given rise to numerous and urgent remonstrances on the part of its members and patrons—had occupied much time, given rise to much exciting debate, and occasioned the presentation of many special reports in the Annual Meetings—had necessitated the sending of two expensive deputations from the Board's head-quarters to the Indian Territory, to attempt an ad-justment of these difficulties—and had forced the Prudential Committee into the unpleasant dilemma of doning a course of policy which they had commenced in 1817, and carried on ever since, or of maintaining it at the expense of truth and justice, by a long series of disingenuous and dishonest contri-

vances.

The article in question proceeded to show, not only that the Prudential Committee had adopted, and that the Prudential Committee had adopted, and that the process of the process persisted in, the latter of these alternatives, but that the Senior Secretary, in his "Memorial Volume," had followed the same line of policy; not only on material and important portions of the history which he pretended to sketch, but making gross misstate-ments in regard to other parts of that history.

that "this oversight" [so the editor has the hardihood to call the entire suppression of one great department of the history in question] "has been rectified in the fourth edition of the work"; and page 303 is referred to as containing this rectification. On turning to the page, the whole of the pretended rectification is found to be the addition of the following passage:—

"The relation of the mission churches to slavery where that has existed, has been the same as that sus-tained to easte, polygamy, and other evils and sins. The qualification required for admission to the ordi-nances of the gospel has been common to all the churches in the missions, and also to the churches in churches in the missions, and also to the churches in this country supporting them, namely, a credible pro-fession of faith in Christ, in the judgment of those whose duty it is to act in the case. With that prin-ciple, the Board, not being an ecclesiastical body, has had no power to interfere. The churches among the Cherokees and Choctaws, acting on that principle, have admitted holders of slaves to their. communion; but the statistics show that this class of church-mem-bers has been decreasing for some years."—Mem. Vol. n. 203.

This is the whole of the addition which the Congregationalist represents as having "rectified" the book, in regard to the forty years' complicity of the Board with slavery. This is the only addition to the substance of the book. But it has been thought needful to add something more to its appearand; and the fourth edition has been made to seem different from the preceding editions, just as a fashionable lady is made to seem different by the application of ronge, or a stolen horse by the application of paints and washes. The first edition contained the word "slavery" in four obscure places, where it was indispensably needful for the elucidation of other topics, but this word did not appear in the Index, nor in the headings of the chapters. A person cursorily examining the volume would not have discovered that it mentioned slavery at all. A person searching for the mention of that subject would not have been able to find it, unless accurate previous knowledge of the facts had taught him precisely where to look. Now, in the fourth edition, besides one-third of a page really added, at the end of a chapter, to the substance of the book, the word slavery has been skilfully let in, in two places; chapter to which the passage above quoted makes the

Slavery is now as conspicuous in the Index as the rouge on a lady's cheek. Every inhabitant of Boston has seen placarded on its walls the name of " the great Wizard, and Prestidigitator, And But none of his feats have been more wonderful than this trick performed by his namesake, the change of a line of printing in a stereotyped book. For, where the Index to Dr. Anderson's first edition read— "Sewall, General Henry, 142"—in the fourth edi-Thou, (Presto! Change!) this line has disappeared, and we read in its place—"Slavery, 140, 303, 357, 358, 361." And in the heading of "Contents" to Chapter VI., where the first edition read—"Among the Choctaws.—In Other Tribes.—Tabular View of the Churches," the fourth edition reads—" Among the Choctaws.—Slavery.—Tabular View of the Church-

The introduction of this word "Slavery" into the Index of Dr. Anderson's book is not only a false advertisement—a pretence, in four of the five places mentioned, of a subject being treated there which is not treated there, and where only the name stands for the thing, only the painted mask for the face—but it is doubly deceitful, since the one place out of the five one-third of a page) gives a false representation, and is adroitly expressed so as utterly to mislead the confiding reader.

are specified in extent of from the premises—is manifestly placed there with intend to mislead its readers.

3. The next parameters.

es of the "American Board" in the nations where these vicious customs prevail.

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Slavery," evidence is given, compiled from the Annual consistent with a Christian life; and it is they Reports of the Board, (which are prepared by this the Indian churches which they educated in that Reports of the Board, (which are prepared by this the Indian churches which they educated in that persame Dr. Anderson,) thoroughly disproving both his allegations above quoted. Taking, for instance, the vice of intemperance, it may there be seen (pp. 34-50,) that the missionaries among the Cherokees and Choctaws preached against it, printed tracts against to the Prudential Committee personnel of the production of the prod riodical accounts of those labors, and of the success of want of success attending them. It may also there be seen, (pp. 100-113,) not only that the same missionaries did none of those things against the missionaries did none of those things against the equally prevalent vice of slaveholding, but that they made a merit of not having done them, and declared that they would continue to treat slaveholding as un-objectionable, and to receive slaveholders to their

as to the treatment of "polygamy and caste" by imissionaries of the Board stationed in Asiatic or African nations where those vices prevailed—although it is true that a degree of unfaithful and unchristian laxity has sometimes been provided. larity has sometimes been practised upon these points which would astonish and confound the churches at home, if it were collected and placed be-fore them—yet, on the other hand, many instances of faithful rebuke of these sins can be found, spo-ken by the missionaries and printed in the Board's publications, such as cannot be paralleled in a single

Examples of the real purpose and effort of the Board's missionaries in Asia (not in America) to over-throw and destroy caste, may be found in the follow-

ng places.
In the Board's Annual Report for 1839, p. 166 of the In October of this year, a bulky octavo volume was published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—prepared by Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, its Senior Secretary—entitled, "A Memorial Volume of the first Fifty Years of the American Board." It purported to give a sketch of the Board's history and operations for that period, and great praise was bestowed upon is by the "religious" periodical press.

The Congregationalist slightly qualified its praise by regretting "that the relations of the missionary churches to slavery have not been stated as freely as those which they sustain to caste and polygamy."

In an article written for the Congregationalist, but refused admission to that paper, (and subsequently printed in the Liberator of October 14th.) I pointed out that the relations of the Board's mission churches to slavery have not been stated as freely as those which they sustain to caste and polygamy."

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In the Hoard's Annual Report for 1839, p. 160 of the Appendix, there is an account of the guspen in the Ccylon, Madura and Madras missions one of the questions which they value was—"What is the best necthod of destroying caste in the Appendix, there is an account of the questions which they value was—"What is the best necthod of destroying caste in the Appendix, there is an account of the gospel must be brought to bear upon it. . . There must be brought to bear upon it. . . There must be brough

sion of five church-members, for the same offence the Madras mission. After months of persisten their offence, "all these persons, with one or two others who had joined them, came forward and made full and humble confession, and promised for the future to conform to what was required in re-

the duty of missionaries on this subject. The testi-mony of the missionaries among the Cherokees and Choctaws shows that they never did anything of this sort in opposition to slavery, and that they never used against slavery one of the various methods of active opposition which they used against intemperance. If they had done these things, no remonstrance would ever have been made, (because none would have been needed,) against the Board's complicity with slavery. Since they did not do these things, nor any of them, the statement of Dr. Anderson, added to the fourth the statement of Dr. Anderson, added to the fourth edition of his "Memorial Volume," that—"the rela-tion of the mission churches to slavery . . . has been the same as that sustained to caste, polygamy, and other evils and sins "—is a statement directly and flagrantly violating the truth.

2. In the above-quoted passage, adroitly "venee ed" into the middle of Dr. Anderson's book, it is asserted that "the Board, not being an ecclesiastical body, has had no power to interfere" with the accept ance of "a credible profession of faith in Christ" the recognized and sufficient qualification for me bership in the mission churches.

This introduction of a statement which, though true in itself, is entirely without pertinence to the matter in hand, and is a dishonest evasion of the difficulty which it purports to answer, is a fair specimen of the ordinary dealing of the Prudential Cor and of the Secretary, upon this subject. I will dis

Nobody ever pretended that the Board was "an ed clesiastical body," or should try to exercise the pow

mand of their missionaries the requisition of any qualification for church-membership other than "a credible profession of faith in Christ"!

What was demanded of the Prudential Committee was, that they should dismiss from their employment missionaries who persisted in assuming the pr open and flagrant vice to be consistent with "a credi-ble profession of faith in Christ," and in admitting persons manifestly living in such vice to membershi in their churches

have constantly refused to do, and which the Board

have constantly refused to require.

This, however, is the thing which their own confessions, recorded in their Annual Reports, plainly show to be their duty.

show to be their duty.

As long ago as 1845, they declared, by an unanimous vote, (in which Dr. Anderson is named as taking part,) that the slaveholding system is "a tremendous evil"; that its effects are "pernicious"; that "its destructive influence is seen on the morals of the mas-ter and the slave"; that "it sweeps away those barriers which every civilized community has erected to protect the purity and chastity of the family rela-tions"; that "we also see its baneful effects on the rising generation"; and that the abolition of it is a consummation "which justice, humanity, and Christian principle demand should be hastened.

As long ago as 1848 they declared, in a document drawn up and signed by Dr. Anderson himself, that slavery "is at variance with the principles of the once in the Index, and once in the heading of that Christian religion." And they further declared, in ry who refused compliance with his duties, their re source was "to dissolve his connection."

The missionaries to the Cherokees and Choctaw had not only previously gone on, from year to year, receiving slaveholders into their churches as Christians, and thus upholding slavery in the most efficient manner, but in that same year, 1848, they express their determination still to do so. It then became therefore, even more emphatically than before, the duty of the Prudential Committee to "dissolve their ction." This they would not do. And the refusal to dismiss these openly pro slavery missions ries (whose converts, be it remembered, are now in arms against the United States in defence of slavery,) is the very offence which has continued, from year to year, to be charged against the Board and its Prudential Committee. And yet Dr. Anderson has the effrontery to present, as an appropriate and sufficient reply to this charge, the statement that the Board is "not an ecclesiastical body," and therefore "has had no power to interfere."

What is to be said, therefore, to this portion Anderson's apologetical paragraph is, first, that it is not at all an answer to the charge; and next, that

adroitly expressed so as utterly to mislead the confiding reader.

1. The relation of the Cherokee and Choctaw mission churches to slavery has not been the same as that sustained to "other evils and sins" in those nations; and it has not been the same as the relation sustained to "polygamy and caste" by the mission churches of the "American Board" in the nations where so the "American Board" in the nations where es of the "American Board" in the nations where of the excitous customs prevail.

In the book entitled "Relation of the American prictors of slaves." The missionaries, then, began Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Slate course of recognizing slaveholding as perfectly consistent with a Christian life; and it is they, no

cept such as have been cork-screwed out of them by the importunity of the remonstrants; and these are not sufficient to explain the relation of the successive years to each other. Next, part of the decrea claimed is discreditable to the churches and the mi sionaries, being a voluntary departure of the worst of the slaveholding church-members, who were dissatisfied that the missionaries merely tolerated alavery instead of eulogizing and extending it. These men to have been excommunicated, instead of sed with letters of recommendation,) went away because they wished to join more pro slavery bo dies, which they found among the Methodists and Bap-tists. We find this departure (and the shameful per-mission for them so to depart) admitted by Mr. Secretary Wood, in 1855. He mentions that the ries are denounced by many as "abolitionis

son's book do not avail to excuse, or to palliate, the conduct of the Pradential Committee. Since, however, they show a new attempt to mislead the public, they show additional guilt on the part of the author. Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten until the Pradential Committee and their Sentor Section Testary retract their shameful declarations—that they show and revealed religion? What name ought we traity retract their shameful declarations—that they show they show they show they show they show they show they apply to ministers who have endorsed these present attitude of these two in regard to slavery, in

son's book do not avail to axcuse, or to palliate, the conduct of the Prudential Committee. Since, however, they show a new attempt to mislead the public, they show additional guilt on the part of the author. Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten until the Prudential Committee and their Senior Secretary retract their shameful declarations—that the present attitude of these two in regard to alavery, in the end of the year 1881, is the following: the Prudential Committee testify that the slaveholding Cherokees are "a Christian people"; the Secretary, in bis "Memorial Volume," echoes this assertion, and adds to it the representation that the slaveholding Cherokees are "a Christian people; while the fact is, that these two nations of Indians are not only as desperately bent upon the maintenance of slavery as the people of South Carolina, but that they have joined that people in making war upon the United States to secure the extension, perpetuity and supremacy of slavery—c. x. w. slavery .-- c. x. w.

### WHO ARE THE INFIDELS? No. II.

By the late Rev. J. P. Fessenden, of S. Bridgeton, Me. nevolence and philanthropy of the men who founded and have all along patronized the American Coloniza-tion Society. He does not believe, as do the friends and patrons of this Society, that God has planted and patronicible. such an invincible aversion to colored people in the breasts of white people, that it is impossible for the former ever to live in the same country, in the pos-session and enjoyment of equal rights and privileges with the latter. He does not believe that the colonization of emancipated slaves in Liberia will facilitate the civilization or evangelization of the heathen in Africa, or essentially better the condition of the colo-nists who are sent there. But he does believe that this Society is an iniquitous scheme, which has a direct tendency to foster and perpetuate the sin of caste, and was got up by selfish slaveholders at the South, and pro-slavery men at the North, for the purpose of removing the free colored people from the country that slaves may be held by their oppressors in great safety and security.

He is decidedly infidel in respect to the blasphen

ous dogmas, generally held by orthodox ministers and churches at the Sonth, and extensively embraced by professedly religious persons at the North, that God authorizes American Slavery, and the Bible sanctions that system of utter abo ninations, by which, ites of this nation, nearly four n human beings, men, women and children, for no fault of theirs, are, by the strong arm of the Government, imbruted, doomed to the most degrading ignorance, and subjected to countless wrongs, indignities, sufferings and sorrows, at the contemplation of which the heart of humanity is pained and the eye of benevo-

lence weeps.

He is infidel to the generally assumed fact, that slaveholding ministers and churches, and those minis ters and churches in what are called the Free States who uphold or abet slavery as it exists in this cou try, either by their direct teachings, or by their influ ence in any way, or even by their silence in regard to it, are ministers and churches of Christ. He be that they are not Christ-like, and, therefore cannot be his ministers and churches. He does not believe that it is right or proper for professing Christians in the free States to recognize, as ministers and churches of Christ, and hold fraternal intercourse with them as such, ministers and churches of the South who hold slaves, and defend the iniquitous sys stitution. He believes that, in such recognition and fraternal intercourse, these Christians give the whole weight of their influence in the support of slavery and practically declare to the world that, in their estimation, imbruting human beings is not inconsistent with true piety, and a good standing in the ministry

He is an unbeliever in the false and ridiculous sen timents which are everywhere current in the land, both among professors and non-professors, that the slaves are generally contented and happy in their than they would be in the enjoyment of liberty, and in a better situation than are the free colored

in a better situation than are the free colored people of the country, and the free laborers of the North. He has no fuith in the equity or Christianity of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the opinions of eloquent states-men, and learned doctors of divinity, and pastors of churches, who have written and published speeches and sermons in vindication of it, to the contrary notwithstanding. But he believes it to be a cruel bar barous and infamous enactment, which is disgraceful to the nation, at variance with the Gospel, with huto the nation, at variance with the Gospel, with nu-manity, and all the great principles of liberty and hu-man rights; and which ought to be spurned and trod-den under foot by every free man in the nation. He is a believer in the doctrine of immediate eman-

cipation, that every slave in the country is entitled to his freedom on the soil where he was born, without any delay, and that no slaveholder can withhold the of liberty from any wretched victim of op pression in his possession, for a single hour, withou

being guilty of the grossest injustice and wrong. He believes that any concessions to slavery, any compromises with slaveholders, made, either in the Constitution or the administration of the Govern ment of the country, are sinful, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and ought to be annulled. And his motto, therefore, is, "No union

with slaveholders, politically or ecclesiastically."

He believes in the Bible as an anti-slavery book, and all along, throughout the whole course of his antislavery career, for a quarter of a century, has openly and strennously maintained that it is a call say it gives any countenance or support to the vile and hateful system of American slavery. In all his speeches and writings which have had any reference to the subject, he has avowed his belief that the teachings of the Prophets, of the Lord Jesus Christ and his Apostles, are to be relied on as the grand instrumentality, above all others, for the overthrow of slavery perance and war, and all other sins in our co try and the world. He is a firm believer in our Savior as a Teacher sent from God, and maintains that his spirit must be imbibed and his example followed by every person who can lay any just claims

is disciple. He believes that it is sinful for individuals and nations to rob the poor and oppress the afflicted, and has never been known to swerve for a moment from the behalf of the suffering and the dumb. In the midst of bitter obloquy and unrelenting persecution, when assailed by mobs, and obliged to take refuge in a jail as the only shelter in which he could be protected from the violence of infuriated men, and a large price offered by State Legislatures for his head, he has never forborne to do all in his power for the deliver-ance of the helpless victims of oppression in the coun-try who are daily drawn unto death, and are ready to be slain. And it is doing him but simple justice to say, that a man of purer character, greater integrity kindness, benevolence and self-denial, for the promo Now, let me offer it as my humble opinion, that it would be more befitting, in religious journalists, purge the leaven of infidelity out of the evangelic ministry and churches of the country, before they un-dertake to condemn Mr. Garrison for any heresies of which they may suppose him to be guity. If he is an atheist who denies the existence of God, he is a much worse atheist who makes the God he professedly be-lieves in a monster of injustry, by giving ticense to men to commit with impunity crimes of the greatest men to commit with impunity crimes of the greatest enormity. If he is an infidel who denies the divine authority of the Bible, he is a worse infidel who be-lieves it to be God's word, and that it gives its sanc-

books, and manked dod to them, has who have vit-ten and published sermons in justification of the Fugi-tive Slave Bill? In my judgment, such writings do a far greater injury to the cause of Christ and the pro-gress of true Christianity, than all the open infidel works that have ever been published. And I think it would be well for evangulical ministers and Christians at the North to inquire, whether they are not justly at the North to inquire, whether they are not justly at the North to inquire, whether they are not justly liable to the charge of making infidels in fearful numbers, by extending the right hand of Christian fellowship to slaveholders, and the abettors and supporters of this dreadful system. They are, surely, guilty of practically endorsing as Christian, the foulest iniquity that the sun ever looked upon. It is a fast which ought to make them hang their heads in shame, that, with the Bible in their hands, and workers no thelieve it to be tically conorang as the strength of the sun ever looked upon. It is a fact which ought to make them hang their heads in shame, that, with the Bible in their hands, and professing to believe it to be the word of God, they have suffered American slavery, from a feeble beginning, to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the nation, till it has become a sin of giant magnitude and power, over the strength of the nation, till it are the strength of the nation, till a strength of the nation of the shadowing the whole country, threatening its speedy ruin, and bidding deflance to all efforts made for its overthrow. It ought to cover them with confusion of face, that they have suffered it, unmolested, to build its strongest fortress in what they call the church of Christ, and to cover in this fortress its defenders with the oracles of God, as an impenetable shield for their immunity and protection against the assaults of all opposers. At their door, more than anywhere else, must lie the guilt of fostering and protecting the crimson injusty. They have been, from the beginning, and are still, its chief bulwark. Had they done their duty, we should have been saved from the mortification o hermetically sealed against uttering the gentlest word in its conden nation. Had they done their duty years ow be remembered only as a frightful sin that had been. And I trust the few ministers and Christians in New England, who have been in profound slumber, and even now are only partially roused in regard to it, will not forget that the dead sleep in which they were so long holden was broken by the shrill note of the antislavery clarion of the very man whom they stigmatize as an infidel! Whatever they may say of him, let them not be guilty of the meanness of withholding from him the credit, which is certainly his due, of succeeding after a long and persistent trial, in disturbing a little the insensibility which they have manifested in regard to the enormous sin of American slavery.

### DARBY VASSALL.

The decease of this well-known and worthy colored citizen occurred in Boston, Oct. 12th, 1861. The day of his burial (15th) completed just 92 years and months since his hirth

Mr. Vassall was born in Old Cambridge, in the celebrated Vassall house, known as Washington's head-quarters, (now the residence of Prof. Longfellow.) It was formerly occupied by Col. John Vassall, (a roy alist,) when, in 1775, it was confiscated, and subse quently called the Cragie estate.

After his marriage, Mr. Vassall settled in Boston, where he became known to many of the wealthy families, including Peter C. Brooks, James Sullivan, William Stevenson, and others-by whom, to the day of his death, he was universally respected for his gen

He was the oldest member of Brattle Street Church having received the ministrations of the following stated occupants of that pulpit, .viz: Peter Thatcher, J. S. Buckminster, Edward Everett, John G. Palfrey, and Samuel K. Lothrop the present incumbent, whose remarks at the funeral bore deserved tribute to the virtues of the deceased.

He was among those colored citizens of Boston who, in 1796, instituted the "African Society." Its objects were benevolent, and the preamble to its Con stitution expressed its loyalty by the following emphatic clause: "Behaving ourselves, at the same time, as true and faithful citizens of the Commonwealth in which we live, and that we take no one into the Society who shall commit any injustice or outrage against the laws of their country

In alphabetical arrangement, the name of Darby Vassall stands last on the list of members, and he lived to be the last survivor.

In April, 1843, he was presented with a paper by provision :-

\* \* \* "I have promised Darby Vassall that he and his family shall be placed in my grandfather's tomb under the church in Cambridge, built by Henry Vas-sall, and owned by me, his granddaughter." \* \* \*

It happened that the centennial annive Christ Church was being commemorated on the very day of the funeral. The tomb had not been opened e the death of Miss Russell, some sixted ago; and to those who were not cognizant of the pro-vision for Mr. Vassall's interment therein, the event seemed strange indeed. The idea of this tomb being his last resting-place was often the subject of his meditation, and he was eloquent in grateful expres-sions towards her whom he had always regarded as a

onsiderate, rare, and valued friend.

That he inherited loyalty will be seen by the folowing facts, noted by a correspondent of the Boston Transcript :-

"At a gathering of historical writers at Professor Longfellow's, on the 17th of June, 1858, the late Chief Justice Shaw stated an incident with which he was officially conversant, of Anthony, (Mr. Vassall's father.) and Catherine, (his mother,) viz:
"When the commissioners were selling the estate, Tony, who had long lived in an old house on the estate, stepped forth and said—"He was no tory, but a friend of liberty, and, having lived there all bis life, he didn't know any reason why he should be deprived of his dwelling." On petitioning the General Court, a resolve was nass-

of his dwelling."

On petitioning the General Court, a resolve was passed, granting Tony a silpend of twelve pounds annually. About 1810, after his death, Cuba, his wife, went to the State Treasurer to gether at hiend, but it was found that the resolve did not include her. Judgo Shaw, then a member of the diouse, presented her petition for its continuance, which found favor, and she had the annual sum through her natural life."

Mr. Vassall was favored with a wonderful memory, and it was deemed a privilege with many person from different walks in life, to avail themselves of h He had an intelligent appreciation of the Anti-Sla-

very movement, and loved to speak with and of Wm Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Those who attended the first Attacks commemoration in Fancuil Hall, March 5th, 1858, will remember his presence, and the reference made to him by Rev. Theod He was probably the oldest colored man in Massa-husetts, and in his death has been severed the last link which associated many of his race with the wealthy and dominant class in Boston, and which (at least in his case) was kept bright by continued sym-pathy, friendship and recognition of his Christian

Boston, Oct. 13, 1861.

# EOUAL RIGHTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 12, 1861.

DEAN FRIEND GARRISON: The accompanying petition, forwarded from New Bedford by our active friend Wm. P. Powell, gives earnest of what his fellow-citizens are preparing for the approaching legis tion to the "sum of all villanies." If they are infidels who write treatises against the inspiration of the Scrip-tures, they are worse infidels who write books in vin-dication of American slavery, and endeavor to make

tion to the "sum of all villanies." If they are infidels who write treatises against the inspiration of the Scriptures, they are worse infidels who write books in vindication of American slavery, and endeavor to make in their readers believe that it is a benevolent institution, grant them this long-solicited right. W. C. N.

PETITION. To the Senate and House of Representate monwealth of Massachusetts, in Gen The undersigned, citizens of New Bedford and of the State of Massachusetts, respectfully suball other States, to adopt such a form of government as its people shall choose, but in no case to what its organic law or degletative enactments, the night as its people shall choose, but in no case to what its organic law or degletative enactments, the night of native citizen is, gigislative somethers, it is a significant of the common sea, he has been such as the obvious duty of legislators to caset such laws will best secure the liberty, wirtue and deplete shall be the common such as their constituents; that the divine right of very had their constituents; that the divine right of very had didn't be secure to oppressed or deprived of these rights, either by a party or a government; but so fraid, whether native or forvign, should be so fraid that he cannot be oppressed, or deprived of the said that he cannot be oppressed, or deprived of the said that he cannot be oppressed, or deprived of the said that he cannot be whether the said of the said that the cannot be whether the said of the said that the said t From a letter recently received from a devoted anti-slavery friend in Albany, N. Y., I select the following w. C. N. "Let us hope on and hope ever. There is one

"Let us nope on and nope ever. There is one side of the cause which must give us encourage-ment; that is, in the change as to projudice against color. The very boy that was turned out of our pubthe schools, some years since, has been sent to the boys' academy from one of the public schools, as being the best scholar in the school, of whom each school the best scnoiar in the school, or whom each school has the privilege of sending one to be taught grafs; and a colored girl is attending at the academy—one of the most aristocratic schools in the city."

THE NO-PARTY CRY. What is really meant by the homilies to which the public have been retailed of the by certain Democratic leaders, is plainly seen in what follows, from the Boston Post of the lat inst.:—

"We would again impress upon the minds of Democrats the importance of casting a full vote for their State

crasts the importance of custing a full vote for their State ticket.

"By giving our State ticket as large a vote a posible, we shall prove the Democracy to be of radicint strength to commond consideration in public moments in Manachardto, and thereby enable it to wield a beneficial influence in future political movements in Manachardto, Do not neglect this duty, Democrats—a very inported duty at this time, namely: to give your State ticket as may rotes as your less exerctions can bring to the polis. More will depend upon such a course hereafter than is now apparent, and we hope the full significance of the action of the party in this respect will be properly appreciated by its members all over the commonwealth."

by its members all over the commonwealth.

The Lawrence Sentind, in alluding to the State electron, says—"The Democratic State tleket receives an unexpectedly strong support. It will probably reach the vote given to Doughs for President and may exceed it. The speech of Charles Summer, the course adopted by some of the Republic nebers, and certain acts of the State Administration, have given thousands of votes to the Democratic telect. If we cared very greatly about party now, we should find cause for congratulation in the result of Tuesday's election. Proportionately, the Democratic vote is the largest cast for fifteen years, at least."

The Boston Journal and Traveller say that there will be a radical element in the coming Legislature. Well, we suppose that Fort Warren is not yet full. Why should not the same policy be pursued in Massachusetts that was in Maryland? Latitude has nothing to do with it.—Boston Fost.

nothing to do with it.—Boston Post.

Wooler MITIESS. An efficer from West Point, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather begins. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way, help to furnish five hundred thousand pain? They should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb. It is said there were more soldiers disabled in the Crimean war from frost-bitted fingers than from any other one cause. [All newpapers please copy this.]

papers please copy this.]

The Richmond Examiner publishes John Tyler's plea for votes as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, and devotes itself to a eulogy of that gentleman's life-long fidelity to the South, declaring that to him belongs the credit of breaking up the Peag Conference of last winter: "Had the yielded to the manyarts employed to seduce bun from his duty, and out-ted Northern favor for the hope of Northern rewards, the result would have been an aimost unanimous report by the Peace Congress in favor of an unworthy and deceitful compromise—some juggle which would have paralyzed the movement for independence in the border States."

The Providence Journal says-" Some men, The Providence Journal says—Some nea, who are a little supersitious about manes, are sorty that it should be our fate to land a force at Bull Bay—Since the disastered at Bull Ran, they have an aversion to any place with a taurine appellation. The New York Headl says that near Bull Hay is Hell Hole Swamp. A cheerful neighborhood."

The far seeing men of the South are looking forward to the holidays with much anxiety; for that is the time on which the great negro insurrections have always occurred. Should this season be passed in peace, they are confident that the negroes can be kept down through the war.

aver down through the war.

\*\*D\*\* Now that Gen. Fremont and his Presidential prospects are supposed to be clushed, would it not be policy for the ambitious members of Mr. Licochi Cabinet, with the assistance of Thurlow Weel and Adjutant Gen. Thomas, to begin considering the propriety of finding Major Gelfend Gorge B. McClelin agulty of incompletency, extravagance, &c. &c. †—Haaiton Democratic Republican.

The Southern rebels have become disstified with their flag of stars and tars. They propose to have a new one. Among the substitutes, is one with a blue field and a spread white eagle in the centre.

### PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

PRICE FORTY DOLLIAMS.

THIS is a new style, first class, deable thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and is construction: is the best combination of the variest patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sowing Company: They were awarded a Sirve Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charinhold & Mechanics' Charinhold and the same of the Mechanics' Charinhold the Parker Sewing Company: They were at Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Co-ciation, and are the best finished and mos-made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent.

Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judger of the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Associatio

Four Parker's Sewing Machines. This Machine is a constructed that it embraces the combinations of the raourseructed that it embraces the combinations of the ra-ious patents owned and used by Elias Howg, Jr., Wheeler Wilson, and Groves 2. D. and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for when there improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$10 a make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$10 a being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in seed a being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in seed. being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in mon-manuer that they cannot get deranged. The feed, wish lis a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, po-tility and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of editoh is very simple and effective. The tenden, as will as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is so wheel below the table between the standards, to come in ontact with the dress of the operator, and therefore anger from oll or dirt. This machine makes the don lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great ure, with the objection sometimes urged on

J. B. SWASEY, BOSTON.

LAW OFFICE, 114 STATE STREET, ROOM 11.