WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

The Who They come told a line with the re ound dudy, ar in

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

the inhabitants there

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

VOL. XXXII. NO. 49.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1661.

Befuge of Oppression.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL.

The fate of the Republic is growing darker every as Some evil genius seems to preside over its properties of the Cabinet, and over its plans in the cabinet, and over its plans in the seed, and irretrievable disaster is the rule of the evil. It is legitimately to be thought, that neither or Generals nor our Statesmen are competent to are Generals nor our Statesmen are competent to see the demands of the difficulties by which we

role Its legitimare of the demands of the difficulties by which we surrounded.

Are misfortune has now occurred. The brave Area misfortune has now occurred. The brave Area misfortune has now occurred. The brave Area misfortune has now occurred. The brave derivative has now the grant of the North, of who is the did of the soldiers has sullenly displayed orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and punchament for the act he has been disgraced. It is the most deplorable thing that has yet happened to the nation in the course of the present delion. It disheartens the whole army of the Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite! The defeat at Bull Run, nor the week Monite shall be always the standards of the more of the present of the standard that the method effect of destroying the lofty confidence for no lot troops. But through a baleful destiny is still has been brought about by the unmilitary module of the very officer by whom the men had entaught all their discipline,—under whose leadning all their victories have been won,—whose rear to them after an unjust suspension, during dish they had been hacked to pieces, made them gret their wounds; from whom they warperienced makes that made them look on him with affection hat will never die; with whom they undid terrible Easters into which they were led by other comanders, and under whom it was both their proughest terminate the treason of the South by the very lineral of whom all these splendid facts are true; be fondience of the army is now dispelled, and bepair has its place! The fact that McClellan's Stockience has allowed the enemy to unite his trees is nothing; nothing else that has yet occurred as the whole war could have been or can be of each di

PHILLIPS AND HIS "CELESTIALS."

ep, than that he had lived to plant the seeds

s deep, than that he had lived to plant the seeds dissolution of this Union.

Whit what assumption this man speaks! The order presents all that is great and good in civiliation; the South, all that is evil. This is false, at men will believe it; only those mean flowever, to have never looked beyond the horizon of Newngland. The South has virtues. Ask Dr. Belew. He says her young men have chivalric mannsher young women a peculiar charm, the people inbred habit of command, a contempt of life in finese of bonor of class, a talent for political life, a ear, control of inferiors, an essential good breed-gand humanity. He says no base, cowardly, idle, etches people could have waged war as the South

of Independence, of the Bible, law, order, peace, safety, of everything that is the crowning pride and honor of the nineteenth century. We can tell it that it shall not hold New England. If the West and the Centre secede, New England will go with them, and leave the "Celestials" only in the cold.—Boston Post.

ABSURDITY OF THE RADICAL PLAN FOR EMANCIPATION.

EMANCIPATION.

A Republican editor in New York tells us that all of the millions of slaves in the United States are soon to be emancipated, and that any scheme of transporting or sending them out of the country is wild and impossible; that they must, in whatever relation to the whites and to the State and National Governments, remain in the South. But we do not see why he seems to regard as uncertain the nature of the condition in which they are to live. The "universal emancipation," that he insists on, precludes the idea of their being slaves; and, if they are not slaves, they must, in spite of an absurd and impracticable attempt at a system of Mexican peonage or San Domingo apprenticeship, be free—free to all intent and purposes. We do not suppose the lab has any dombast all wrom this subject.

pelections.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT-IN THE HOUSE

VERMONT ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE-LAW ciple was then decided unconstitutions did not recollect the principle then thought it would be time enough to

THE LESSON OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The following article, from the Missouri Democrat, says the Lawrence [Kansas] Republican.) so forcity expresses our own views, that we copy it entire, he glorious triumph of the Republican party, uner its own name and organization in this State, is a riking confirmation of the correctness of the Democratic properties of the Democrati

they go into the contest, victory is ceed past defeat as day the night.

LET THE TORIES EXULT!

such that Pairs. He has a larger brein, and of presentatives that they had in the second properties of the second propert

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION

gration to both those countries from the United States.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Excentive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation.

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever.

It is of the first importance to consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of our national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more.

Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs in intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the inaugural address, I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore I beg to repeat.

One section of our country believe slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believe it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial disputs. The figitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as my law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately received without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the others.

SEPARATION INFOSSIBLE.

yesically speaking, we cannot separate. We of remove our respective sections from each t, nor build an impassable wall between. A and and wife may be divorced, and go out of presence and beyond the reach of each other, the different parts of our country cannot dothey cannot but remain face to face, and interest, either amicable or hostile, must continue een them. Is it possible, then, to make that course more advantageous or more satisfactory separation than before? Can aliens make ice easier than friends can make laws? Can

here is no line, straight of the divide.

Trace through, from the East to the West, upon he line between the free and slave country, and we hall find that a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and the country nopulated, or soon to be populated, thickly, try populated, or soon to be populated, thickly, upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length is merely surveyors lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their measurements.

try populated, or soon to be populated, thickly, tupon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length is merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousnes of their presence.

No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parehment as a national boundary. The fact of separation gives up on the part of the seeding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section second from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghantes, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missonri, Kansas, Jowa Minnesota and the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and syill have fifty millions, within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles, one-half as populous as Massachusetts already is, or would have more than seventy-five millions of people.

A glance at the map above that, territorially speaking, it is the great hody of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it.

The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in developed resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them.

This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the lattices the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products.

rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Article — Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indalgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union, there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race among us. Some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation, some would abolish it gradually and with compensation, some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities, we waste much strength in struggles among and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities, we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concessions we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union.

The articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are:

First, the emancipation; second, the length of time consummating, (thirty-seven years,) and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time

compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time sparse both races from the evils of sudden derangements, in fact from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consumation. The

a property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all of an use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.

If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sarrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? and if with less money, or money more casily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it?

Let us consider it, then; let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war ever since compensate emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly for excepted by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the country would save money, and in that view would be a precident and economical measure; certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier, to pay a large sum than it is to pay a large one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay a large one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay a large one and the state of the proposition can be trusted on the material interest involved; and, in any event, cannot the North search of the hirty-one millions as now; and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period, as rapidly as before, because in the continue of the continue

THE PUTURE OF THE EMANCIPATED SLAVE

soon. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot excape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance are space one or another of us. The ferry trial through which we pass, will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do not know how to kave that while we say this, we do not know how to kave the Union. The world knows how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assuffice out to the slave, we can neither "form a more perfect union," not the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, December 1, 1862.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have given, in preceding columns, all that or inve given, in precenting columns, and that portion of the President's Message which relates to the question of emancipation and the war. Of course, it will be read with the deepest interest, and doubtless the greatest diversity of views will be elicited, through the press and in private intercourse, con-

We shall express our own very briefly. In the first place, we maintain that, whatever may be his natural ability, the President is not competent to write his own official papers. It is evident that they are all from his pen; for they all bear the same marks of crudeness, incongruity, feebleness, and lack of method. There is no parallel to them among the State documents to be found in any nation. The Tribune says, "it is easy to criticise his rhetoric"; but there is a fitness in all these says depended.

too, in the face of the uniform and unanimous slectary, the care of the tyrining of the Synthins of the South, that on no consideration will they ever desist from slaveholding—that they regard slavery as paramount in importance and any constitutional scruptles against his explaion. It has a free a free the laboring classes, black or white—that they have seceded expressly to make slavery the corner-stone of their confederacy—and that they hold in measure of their confederacy—and that they hold in measure though the contempt and scorn the very idea of free institutions and a democratic form of government!!! The bould orth?

To emble congress to bribe the traitors, and buy the treason, the President gravely proposes an amount of their confederacy and the country!

To emble Congress to bribe the traitors, and buy the treason, the President gravely proposes an amount of the constitution, (which will require the approval of three fourths of all the States,) giving that body the necessary authority, and the rebellion can in all advery (the laster he admitting to be the sole cause of the former) till the introduction of the twentieth century to be metamorphosed into loyalty and race.

To emble congress to bribe the traitors, and buy that the continuity of the control of the vices growing in his time. The conservatives created in the same of the former) till the introduction of the vices growing in his time. The conservatives created the control of the last thirty to be metamorphosed into loyalty and race.

To emble congress as mentally incapable of the vices growing in his time. The conservatives created the proposition of the Southern traitors, and the pity of eyery true friend of freedom. It will be proposition of the Southern traitors, and the pity of eyery true friend of freedom. It will be proposition of the President for the colored population to distant shores. This is their native land; their labor is of limitation in the proposition of the President for the colored population to distant shores. This is their n

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

eighth lecture of the Fraternity Nov. 25th, by Hon. Owen Lovejo

soil (Applause.)
Slavery breaks down religious freedom, Of course
it breaks down civil and political freedom.
Slavery interferes with the circulation of my frank,
requiring each of its petty officials to stop and destroy
the matter I send through the post-office to my constituents and friends. Shall I help reconstruct the
system which does that? Never. I never have bent

Let the Post take note of that.

Slavery interferes with a free press. According to the confession of its own organ in Richmond, it "hates everything with the prefix free." Here Mr. Lovejoy made an affecting reference to the murder of his brother in Alton, Illinois, in 1887, blood shed in maintenance of the rights of a free press, the blood of the innocent shed for the cultiv.

spoke to Mr. Lovejoy's constituents, they thought is not radical enough! (Laughter.)

The first speech he ever made on an anti-slave, platform was when the news of Mr. Lovejoy's six at Allon came to Boston. He thanked God that is now saw the surviving brother laboring in the use work.

The anti-

The audience next urgently demanded a speed from Mr. Wilson, who said—

I know not why you call upon me, unless that I know not why you call upon me, unless that may say ditto to Mr. Lovejoy, which I do wis do may heart. If it be radicalism to insist on the unwextinction of alavery in America, then I am a raised. Slavery has caused the war. I wish to see the sugended by the utter extermination of slavery on a continent.

continues to mistake bitter personal defauation for fa criticism. Take the following specimen:—

criticism. Take the following specimen:—
"Mr. Owen Lovejoy delivered the eighth Fraisnity lecture on Wedneaday evening. From the aports we have of it, we judge it to have been aver
poor performance, made up of cheap commonpace and
vapid generalities—the same old scraps and patcle
from the anti-slavery rag bag with which every leg
ar and pauper of that personasion tries to hide la
intellectual nakedness withal. We are not suppose
at this, and, indeed, we should have been suprise
if it had been otherwise. We do not suppose to
Mr. Lovejoy was selected to pronounce this lette
because of his genius or his learning, for his depth
because of his genius or his learning, for his depth

another column, an excellent synopsis of the speed thus basely misrepresented by the Courier—a speed that was highly appreciated and warmly appealed throughout, for its ability and patriotism, by the large audience of the season, whose intelligence and missi discernment will not be questioned by any but hakital librathers.

grants of the South, that on no consid-hey ever desist from slaveholding—that havery as paramount in importance and any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitutional scruples against his expulsion. It was in heaven. But we do not hear that Jehovah had any constitution pre-"Adam Bede." 10. Random Recollections of a ...
11. Orley Farm. By Anthony Trollope. 12. A Camp Meeting in Tennessee. 13. Mistress and Maid. A Household Story. By Miss Mulock. 14. A Fairy is Search of a Place. 16. The Small House at Allierton. 16. My First Sermon. 17. Monthly Record of Current Events. 18. Literary Notices. 19. Editor's Easy Chair. 20. Editor's Drawer. 21. Fashions for December. December.

December.

The present number commences the teesty-citic cosmo of this Magazine. It will retain its character as an Illustrated Family Magazine, containing papers upon History, Biography, Travel and Adventur, Fietlon, Poetry, Popular Science, Arts, Manufacture, and Criticism, carefully selected from contributions faminhed by the best writers in America and Europe.

In the January number will be commenced a crist.

nished by the best writers in America and Europe. In the January number will be commenced a serie of papers, by Mr. J. Ross Browne, describing a Journey to Iceland, to be profusely illustrated with Sketches of Character, Incident, and Scenery, from Original Drawings by the Author.

This Magazine furnishes a greater amount of mater, in a more pleasing form, and more profestly illustrated, than any other similar periodical. The illustrations alone cost more than any other magazine expends for literary and artistic matter. It soon expends for literary and artistic matter. It soon expends for literary and artistic matter, it soon expends for literary and artistic matter. It soon expends for literary and artistic matter. It soon expends for literary and artistic matter. It soon expends, and has ever retained, a greater circulains than any other periodical of its class.

Terms, \$3.00 a year; two copies for the same period, \$5.00

A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Boston.

23 It is reported that another craft similar to the Alabama has sailed from Liverpool to capture and de-stroy any vessels sailing under an American flag, and another, it is said, would soon follow.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LIOTO GARRISON, ESQ.: LIGHT GARRISON, ESQ.:

It Siz.—I see in your journal a letter from Mr

SE TROMPSON, which mentions that no response made to his proposition to lecture gratuitously
made to his proposition to lecture gratuitously
From the knowledge I have of the situ 1. From the knowledge I have of the situa-fairs there, I am of opinion that any general so of approbation on the part of the com-frest Britain need not be expected, until the policy of the Lincoln Administration, sup-ylutes approval of the people, shall convince, at there are no wooden nutmegs for sale by

present, there is count among all classes it in, and on the continent, as to the sincerity of itsole, such es tooked upon as an exponent of coole. "If a man advertises to keep a nice copie. "If a man advertises to keep a nice copie."

believe him to be in earnest."

believe him to be in earnest."

safer New Year, not any thing efficient in our safer New Year, not any thing efficient in our safer New Year, not any thing is will depend the new Year.

will sher New Year, not any thing efficient in our will be experienced, and then it will depend absolute proof of American honesty.

Mr. Innesh is firm, and his acts prove that he is establish national justice, and he is supported a people, the future consequences, cannot well be on, but the immediate ones will unquestionably the Gresser and Mexico.

usis, Greece and Mexico.

ser with Mexico is unpopular among the
In the troubles which are brewing for Ausout of which is to emerge a new Germanic con-nation, with free Protestant Prussia as leader, ee will side against Prussia, and England with erston, the leader of the liberals of Grea a, but the rankest tory in the kingdom, as Mr. n calls him, will give place to a representative people, and the United States will be relieved essure now experienced by a conspiracy

Bit should Mr. Lincoln pursue a foxy, shufflin his should Mr. Lincoln pursue a roxy, sudmix-parenty imbecile,) but really treacherous course, by talling back a few States into the Union, with semmendation to sell their slaves to the Govern-at, and re-stablish the old Constitution with its enness of slave political power, everything would sbrene, the friends of freedom would despair of spacing of the people to establish and maintain mment, and the swing back of the pendulur ht be accompanied by an iron despotism

must never be lost sight of, that, after the intro though never be took signified, that, after the intro-ction of Christianity, the dark ages prevailed; and i, more than eighteen hundred years after Cicero' Catiling the French nation denied tha

d darkness of those days, and the relat reen the accursed slave-owners of the South and

an animal of the expected that the English, or any see people, should justify or attempt to assist the nice States, until they are convinced that they are

rell understood, that there is no possible of tacle to the will of the American Countries to Chief. Military necessity is the law, and what he ays the people will do.. Nevertheless, it is believed they have been betrayed, misled and thered. But, supposing them to be honest, greatest is taken in their success in England, and, not the utmost efforts to keep safe this fee it only has to be touched to explode.

some proof of this, the following account is sub d from a correspondent:-

on Monday evening, Nov. 3d, I attended the teing at the Metropolitan Institution, convened to fifty sympathy for the North, or South, whichever sight be. This is the first meeting for this purbeled in London. It was got up by two English, on a wager. One was a sympatrizer with the rich; and he asserted that, if a meeting of English was sufficiently with the sympatrizer was sufficiently and the sympatrizer was sufficiently their extractions.

has a wager. One was a symmetric with the high and he asserted that, if a meeting of Enginem was called without advertisement, their exceptions are all the without advertisement, their exceptions of America. The other asserted the newers of America. The other asserted the newers of agreed that the one against whom the sentitude of the people should be expressed should pay sepaces of the meeting, number of Americans were present, but no erican was allowed to speak, as the meeting was expressive of English feeling only. There were so god speakers, and excellent speeches. Some the speakers had been in the United States, and yet forth fairly that slavery was the cause of the and the speakers had been in the United States, and with the work of the control of the speakers in the two free was the the work of the control of the speakers in the control of th

se Englishman undertook to find unnecessar with our Northern people, and, consequently got the wifole house down about his ears in suc-tistable terms of condemnation, that he ver thy changed his tactics. The meeting evidend get that the people of tipe. Northern States -erca did not need fault-finding with their pa-but support in the greatest degree in their e-ter to med them.

menca did not need fault-finding with their past is, but support in the greatest degree in their ensave to mend them.

So, when the resolution was put, whether the meetgrowld support the North and Lincoln's proclamajus, and discourage the South, it was most enthusistally carried. And when the opposing vote was
ten is favor of the South, only three hands were held p. One was a boy, and another was a Southerper,
between the second to the second process of the continuation of the second process of the second process of the second process of the continuation of the second process o

Figh of this letter, that all that the people of Eng-ins want, to set them right on the American strug-fe, is currect information, proves the folly of those loyal Americans in London, who rejected the gene-man. rerture of George Thompson, Esq., to give

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

the perfect right of any State to make such secession, a digtrine which still seems to my mind the true one: Under these impressions, I was rejoiced when the secession of the Gulf States was declared, as it seemed to me to be a great step to the separation you, according to your motto, desired and achieved with a facility and fulness with which it could not be done by any Tree State or States; and I perceived that, had it been extended to the other alave States, and peaceally acquiesced in by the Federal Government, it would have left the free States in a condition far more powerful, prosperous, free and moral, than they ever can be by a reunion, on any terms, with the barbarous and deprayed South.

Viewing the subject in this light, I, with many of your best friends, fell surprised and grieved that, in-

Prayed South.

Viewing the subject in this light, I, with many of your best friends, felt surprised and grieved that, instead of hailing this event with, joy, you gave the encouragement of your great influence to the vigorous prosecution of the war, expressly designed to compel the seceded States into submission and reunion. I was indeed aware, that, although this war was not commenced with even a pretence of a purpose to abolish slavery, you still hoped it would effect that object by the imporerishment, desolation, or perhaps extermination of the slaveholders; and it probably did not occur to you, that the separation of the States, with drawing the support to slavery of the North, would accomplish its abolition more surely and speedily than it can be done by any war; and, putting aside the idea of the criminality of war in itself, as extensive nurders and regarding only expediency, it is still a question whether the abolition of slavery, enormous as that evil is, does not cost too much, in the slaughters, losses and sorrows of war. It may be indeed said, that slavery is a crime as well as war. True; but it is a crime which States exempt from it are not called upon to remove or punish. move or punish.

Seeing that you had taken your ground, and that it

seeing that you had taken your ground, and that it was contested by others, I did not express these views when they first occurred to me; but the occasion seems to me now to have arrived, when I deem it an act of friendship to advise you to return to your old position, which you can now do with more integrity and consistency than you can retain your present one.

The yarving successes of the way to this time with The varying successes of the war to this time, with the now fully ascertained determination of the Seces-sionists, never to come again under the Federal Govconquest of them can only result in holding them as conquered provinces, by a permanent military force; and, at the same time, the Government will be under constitutional obligation to protect slavery in all the States, or individuals who profess loyalty to the Union; whereas, if the independence of the seceded States were recognized, and the terms of the President's Proclamation should be accepted by the Border States, (as they could not retain their slaves,) the free States would not only be exempted from all the evil and re-sponsibility of slavery at once, but deprived of North-ern support it would soon die out in the seceded States

the Union, and only by separation. Whoever, therefore, aids in the prosecution of the present war, avowedly for reunion, virtually aids the preservation of slavery; and it is only by advocating the inde-pendence of the seceded States that you can truly re-sume your old position—"No Union with Stateholders." Yours, respectfully and amicably, J. P. B.

REMARKS. We know of nothing that has fallen from our lips or pen, that should lead our respected correspondent to suppose that we are less trancious than hitherto of the doctrine, "No Union with Slaveholders." If, however, he ever imagined that our disundantam was, in any particular, analogous or equivalent to that enforced by the perfidious traitors of the South he cortainly though under a very strong delulent to that entorced by the perindus trainers of south, he certainly labored under a very strong delusion. It is no part of our moral philosophy to believe in doing evil that good may come, or to sanction robbery, perfidy, bloody revolt, perpetrated to give security and boundless extension to the accursed slave system; therefore, we are with the government in the restituble of its proceedings on its own plane of action as we believe and mannation that it is its highest duty, to de-cree the emancipation of every slave in the land, and thus terminate the war in the speediest and most effectual way .- [Ed. Lib.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va.,

DEAR GARRISON—I trust we have entered upon new era in the conduct of this war. For eighter months the nation has been paralyzed by an influen months the nation has been paralyzed by an innuence at the centre which has steadily opposed a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebel slaveholders. From the potent power in the Cabinet came first the great compromising speech in the Senate, in the win-ter of 1861; then followed the delusive and foolish derness, their property guarded, and all their treasons the interior graduates, if they would meet the incisent interior graduates, it is not continued in the control of the value of the country for the control of the value of the country for the control of the value of the country for the control of the value of the country for the value of the valu

In the name of the loyal suffering American peo-then, let him, as Jackson in former times did, take responsibility, and purge his Cabinet of all and ev-one who opposes an earnest, thorough prosecution

will use them it work. his momentous work. Yours, for God's justice, and His universal, all DANIEL FOSTER.

MR. FOSS'S REPORT.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Nov. 25, 1862

DEAR FRIEND MAY:
My last report of field labor left me at Claren
N. H. From thence I crossed to Springfield, Vi.
Here I found an old and faithful friend—Jesse St

Here I found an ole and faithful friend—Jesse Stead-man—ready to receive me to his pleasant home. All necessary preparations had been made for my meet-ing. First, notice had been given in the county paper. Secondly, notices had been read in all the pulpits the two preceding Sundays. Thirdly, the meeting-houses having been denied him, he had procured the large, and Convenient town hall which was inch. houses having been denied him, he had procured the large and convenient town hall, which was just as good as any meeting-house in the world. This is what I call making all necessary preparation. If the friends of the slave would, in all places, be equally earnest and vigilant, the work of the Anti-Slavery agent would be much more pleasant and effective. Of the two meetings holden there, father Steadman has already spoken in the Liberator. To me these meetings were greatly satisfactory as to numbers, earnest attention, and pecuniary aid to the cause.

This Springfield, (Yt.) is a remarkable place. It is in a most romantic location, and has one of the most

is in a most romantic location, and has one of the most beautiful waterfalls my eyes ever beheld. It is, in addition to this, one of the most enterprising business places to be found in all New England.

Here woman, more than in any place I have ever seen, finds abundance of remunerative employment The slave has no better friends than friend Steadman and his excellent wife. Very pleasant memories of

but really younger than most men at sixty,—took me to North Springfield on Monday evening, where we

On Tuesday, he took me on my way to North Charlestown, (N. H.,) where I had a good meeting on

Charlestown, (N. H.,) where I had a good meeting on Wednesday evening.

From here I went to Chester, (Yt.) whither father Steadman had sent on an appointment, which, on arriving at the place, I found had not been given out. It was of no consequence that it had failed, as the evening was too stormy to have allowed any gathering of the people.

My next place was Brattleboro'. Here, as ever because it is the property of the people of t

fore, our frienda had made all things ready for my coming. In consequence of the great storm, my meeting on Sunday evening was small, but our friends, nothing discouraged, said, "Try it again." So we appointed for Tuesday evening. A very large meeting then assembled, and, with great pleasure to myself, I spoke to the people; for I saw and felt that an earnest Anti-Slavery spirit was in them. Brig. Gen. Phelps, late in command at New Orleans, was in the house. I took occasion to say, in closing, that love of house. I took occasion to say, in closing, that love of justice and fidelity to principle, connected with per-sonal valor and military genius, constituted the true sonal valor and military genius, constituted the true hero, and that we all recognized these elements of character in Gen. Phelps. Gen. Phelps was then call-ed, amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the multi-tude, to take the platform. He did so, and spoke ad-mirably for about twenty minutes. He insisted that instance was the only secure foundation for either na-tions or individuals to build upon—that there could be no peace to the nation till negro slavery should be blotted out. This he declared to be a great crime. The General has a great and clear sense of justice If all our Generals had been like him, this rebellion many thousands of precious lives would have been sared. I was sorry to learn that the General favored the President's scheme of colonization. Even the sun has its spots. I sincerely hope the Government will soon call him to some important command. I am sure if it knows its own interests well, it will do

ur glorious cause.

I had my home with Mr. and Mrs. Francis, of the

Col. Utley was Adjutant General of the State, until e was made Colonei of the 22d.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS. The Baptist Convention recently in session in Trenton, including representatives of all the churches in New Jersey, adopted the following patriotic resolutions with great una

Resolved, That we fully and heartily approve of the recent proclamation of the President of the Unite States, declaring forever free all slaves in any section of the country that shall be in rebellion on the 1st day

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The Gen-

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The General Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church, in session at Cincinnati, passed the following:—
Resolved, That we heartly endorse the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, because it strikes at that balfeli cause of all our civil and ecclesiastical difficulties, American slavery—the sum of all villiantes, the darling ided of villains, the central power of villanous secessionism: but now, by the wisdom of the President, about to be made the agent of retributive justice in punishing the sulmination of villanous enterprises, the attempt to overthrew the most glorious civil government that God's providence ever established upon earth.

HANGING BY WHOLESALE, The Indian war is Minnesota being ended, three hundred of the reskins have been convicted, by a military commission and condemned to be hanged. The execution of the entenee depends upon the action of the authorities. Washington. We hardly think they will sanction this wholesale hanging, though an example or two may be necessary. It is said that the people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate excution. They have suffered severely, and natural seek revenge, but it should be remembered that reen their acts, were not without proventin the outset. We have not, as a nation, dealt so just by the Indianas aroof to the control of the control

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. Active preparations as a progress for military operations. Gen. Brannan till in command, and Gen. Saxton is successful aising a negro beigade. The epidemic has ceased Reports from Charleston say that General Beaurard is at Pocotalico, and has declared the city indefendent.

alone—had not even a dool, extract wharf, there happened to be a few boards in the way, which some men standing by proceeded to remove, when the President pleasantly remarked—"Never mind, box, my legs are pretty long, have brought me thus far through life, and I think they will take me over this difficulty."

A CONTEMPTIBLE PIECE OF BUSINESS. The residence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, No. 82 Corresidence of Rev.

MUNDERED BLACKS. A letter from Gen. Grant's army states that a squad of cavairy recently found the dead bodies of five negroes near Lagrange, Tenn, who had evidently been musiered. No information could be procured concerning the affair; but the indications were that they had been killed while attempting to escape to the Rederal lines. The slaves who escape from below occasionally tell frightful takes of brutality on the part of their masters whenever they suspect them of a design of escaping. There are vague rumors of the burning of several negroes in northern Louisians.

ed account of the reverses of sion. In the course of his de-

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST. Han

Yes, had seen are, yiz, in lat. 27 20, fon. 10 19.

FROM NSW ORLEASS. The Union meeting at St. Charles Theatre is represented as having been a very rowded and enthusiastic affair. When Gen. Butter intered and took his seat, the entire house arcse, and garent him successive rounds of applause. Another trand Union meeting was announced to be held on the

Rev. James McNeil, formerly Secretary of the American Bible Society, has left his post as editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian for a time, and en-tered the army.

They are making preparations in St. Louis to give a magnificent ball in that city in commemoration of the recent emancipation victory in Missouri. Gen. Fremont and other distinguished emancipationists will be present.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DANIEL ANTHONY.

DEATH OF DANIEL AND AND 1862.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1862.

DEAR MR. GARRISON,—The friends of impartial justice and universal freedom have just lost a most valuable and devoted conductor in the death of DANIEL ANTHONY, of this city; the father of our esteemed friend Suam B. Anthony, and of Col. D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, aged 69 years. He

and of Col. D. R. Anthony, of Kanasa, aged 69 years. He
died on Tuesday night the 25th inst.

He was a man distinguished for his personal integrity,
and of rare traits of character. Of Quaker education, he
outgrow the limits of mere sectarian association, and gave
himself unreservedly to world-wide humanity. He was
among the earliest advocates of Temperance, and as early
as 1827 organized a Temperance Society in Washington
County, N. Y., which proved an instrumentality of great
good.

Subsequently, he became interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, and for a long series of years he has been an earnest, steadfast friend of the enslaved and persecuted colored race. No higher tribute can be ascorded to any one than to say that he was emphasically the colored man's friend. He was, also, much interested in the Weman's Rights movement. He saw very clearly, and felt keenly, the injustice of the many disabilities growing out of the position of legal infraintly assimated.

movement. He saw very clearly, and felt keenly, the injustice of the many disabilities growing out of the position of legal inferiority assigned to woman. In an unestentations way, he did much by his personal efforts to advance the interests of this comprehensive human rights cause, and gave an invaluable moral support and encouragement to her, who inherits his name, in the good works by which she is widely known, and as highly esteemed.

He had an active, independent mind, and vigorously grappled with the problems of life. He acknowledged supperse authority, neither in Bishop nor Book, but rather in the revelations of the "inner light" in his own soul.

Unobtrusive in manner, he was best and truly known only to those nearest him in social and friendly relations. He was a loving, devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a true friend. From his cherished fireside, and his accustomed social circle, to which he imparted much of life customed social circle, to which he imparted much of lift and interest as a most genial companion, he will indeed h

The funeral services were held this morning at his late residence, a large assemblage of relatives and sympathising friends belong present. The exercises were conducted very impressively by Rev. Samuel J. May. Fitting and appropriate tributes to the memory of the deceased were also given by Frederick Boughas, George W. Clark, and Aaron M. Powell. His memory will ever be precious to us; and in his living exemplification of rare personal merit and heautiful giunniciaty has held; a visib learner to all had

to the character and worth of Mr. Anthony. The Demo cret says—"He always maintained an enviable reputation for strict honesty and business integrity. He was a good citisen, an upright man, a useful member of society, and his death will be deeply regretted."—[Ed. Lib.

"O glorious hope ! that through the gloom
Unn thus, with eye of faith,
In joyfulness and peace discern
That far off Land, for which we yearn,
And 'mid the shades that darkly loom
Prom out the portain of the tomb,
Can triumph over death!

Can triumph over death!

Hest one, to whose inspiring right

Such visions fair were given;

When painleasly, in dreamless sleep,

Thine oyes were closed, we could not weep,

But softly said, 'An angel bright

Hath joined the throng surviced in white,

Who know the bliss of Heaven.' [Ed. Lib.

northers Louisians.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday forencos, as Rev. L. A. Grimes, Pastur of the Twelith Baptist Church, was passing from Howard to Hanover street, he was knocked down and run over by a job wagon, and very seriously injured about the head and upper part of the body. He was carried into Dr. Sampson's apotthem to body. He was carried into Dr. Sampson's apotthem to the body. He was carried into Dr. Sampson's apotthem of the properly cared for; after which, he was conveyed to his home in Grove streets. The accident will prevent the Reverend gentleman from attending on his duties for some weeks, in all probability.

—Transcript, 204 uff.

FRATERNITY LECTURES

the of Beston and ricinity are respectfully the Firm Course or Lectures under the to Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congre-ty will be continued on

Society will be continued on TUESDAY EVENING, December

Dectures to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Cours Tickets, admitting the Bearer and Lady, at \$3 cach, us, be obtained at Williams & Evertte, 234 Washington St., Oliver Discon & Co's. 277 Washington St., of Solomon Parsons, Esq., Sciperintendent of Temple; and of etitle member of the Lecture Committee, who in former year have had the disposal of tickets.

A Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen ashington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church

TEMPERANCE MESTING AT LEIUSSTER.
The first meeting of the Worcester Central District Temperance Union will be held in LEIUSSTER on Thereday, December 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This will be, it is expected, an important and interesting meeting, and all ricends of temperance in the towns included in the District are cordially invited to attend. An address is expected from Rev. S. S. Ashley, of Northboro', and other able speakers will attend, among whom are Rowin Thousson, Rev. ELNATHAN DAYIS, of Flichburg, Rev. Messrs. Dabmun and Southern, of Worcester, and others.

effected an arrangement with Mrs. Louis DeMonris, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or "contrabands" of Washington.

ds" of Washington. SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.,

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT WORCESTER. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Washburn Hall, Worcester, on Sunday, Dec. 7th, commencing at half-past 10 cclock, forenoon, and continuing at 2 colock, afternoon, and at 7 colock, evening. Theodore D. Weld and Parker Fillebury are expected to be present to participate in the discussions.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, Pre JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'ry.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Warren, Springfield, Holden, Friday evening, Senday afternoon and evening, Monday evening,

AARON M. POWELL will lecture u Fairfield,

Middleville.

EF ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American

North Andover, 111 y Friday, Newmarket, Great Falls,

ery Society, who are indebted for Piedges made to the society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to be Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office, the Treasurer, EDMUND 221 Washington Street.

The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs. The very variable and entit timely trace, by min-Li Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any per-son requesting it, and enclosing size cents in undefaced post-age stamps. Address Sakuri May, Jr. 221 Washington St.,

Description After remaining copies of the American Anti-St very Society's last Report, entitled "The Anti-Stave History of the John Brown Year," will be sent in the sax way, on the receipt of the postage, viz., fourteen cents.

EF MEROY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 205 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED—In this city, November 21st, WILLIAM S. JOHN-103, aged 21 years and 2 months.

His many excellencies of character had endeared him to large circle of friends.

In Shirley, Mass., (Shaker Village,) Nov. 30th, DANIE VILLARD, aged about 60. He was one of the he church of the "United Believers."

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE \$50 to \$100

PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES.

A GENTS WANTED, immediately, to sell J. T. Lloyd'.

A cheep and elegant Maps in Major and New Hampshire

J. T. Lloyd's Maps of the United States, Map of Virginis, and Map of Southern States. Sent to pediars and

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BOSTON.

OSITE BOSTON THEATRE. Particular attention is paid to altering and repairng Old Furs.

Furs preserved during the summer.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES. THE BLACK MAN,

His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achiev ments, with Biographical Sketches of Pifty Distinguished Individuals of the Race.

By WILLIAM WELLS BROWN

The work will contain about 300 pages, printed on good paper, and bound in multin. Price \$1. It will be published on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOMAS HASHIMON, 48 Beekman Street, N. Y., and R. F. WALLOUT, 221 Washington Street, Beston; and to be had of all book sellers.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

It is night—almost morning—the clock has struck three Who can tell where, this moment, my darling may be? On the window has gathered the moisture, like dew; I can see where the months are at tremblingly through It is cold, but not windy—how dreary and damp It must be for our coldiers expected in the samp! Though I know it is warmer and balmier there, Yes I shrink now from thought of the chilly night sir; For he never was used to the hardships of uses; When at home, for I shielded and cherished him then; And to all that could tend to his comfort I saw, For he seemed like a boy till he went to the war!

He is twenty, I know; and boys younger than he, In the ranks, going by, every day we can see; And those stronger and prouder by far I have met, But I never have seen a young soldier as yet, With so gallant a misen or so lofty a brow—How the sun and the wind must have darkened it no How he will have been changed when he comes for Society.

South,
With his beard shuttling out the sweet smiles & his m
And the tremslous beauty, the womanly grace,
Will be bronzed from the delicate lines of his face,
Where of late only childhood's soft beauty I saw,
For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

He was always so gentle, and ready to yield—
And so frank, there was nothing kept back or conceal

He was always so sparkling with langster and joy,
I had thought he could never cease being a boy;
But when sounded the cannon for battle, and when
Rose the rallying cry of our Nation for men,
From the dream-loving mood of his boyhood he passe
From his path the light fetters of pleasure he cast,
And rose, ready to stand in the perilous wan,
Not the tremulous boy but the resolute man—
And I gused on him sadly, with trembling and awe;
He was only a child, till he went to the war!

He was only a cante, thin so went to dec war.

There are homes that are humbler and sadder than ours.

There are ways that are barrer of beauty and flowers;

There are those that must unfire for fire and for bread,

Living only to sorrow, and wish they were dead;

I must try and be patient—I must not repine—

But what heart is more lonely, more anxious than mine?

Or what hearth can be darker than mine seems to be,

Now the glow of the fire-light is all I can see—

When we deadling in beauty to lately I can. Where my darling in beauty so lately I saw— He was only a child, till he went to the war!

"THE TRUE SOUL KNOWS NO REST."

Tide of the river, welling up forever; Wave of the sea, whose motion ceaseth ne Spirit of man, that in thy high endeavor Spirit of man, man in my nign enneavor To grasp at truth art never fully blest: Thou low night breeze forever, ever sighing; Ye clouds of heaven, onward, still onward flying, Ye have a voice, to my heart's voice replying: "The true soul findeth upon earth no rest."

"The true soul findelt upon earth no rest."

So long as Truth 'neath Error's heel is lying,
So long as Spirits are in bondage sighing,
While the lone Prisoner in his cell is dying?

While men bow down t' Oppression's stern behest;
While the crushed Slave his fettered limbs is bending.
And to God's throne his angulaked prayer upsending;
Shall we lie down inert, all effort ending?—

No! onward still! "The true soul knows no rest."

Awake to effort! Many an eye is weeping,
Many a soul in ignorance is sleeping,
Fell Superstition in her thrall is keeping
Spirits ordained to be earth's first and best.
Is the way dark? The light of heaven shall cheer thee
Is thy path lonely? Angels shall be near thee;
Weak though thou art, Oppression's host shall fear thee
And God, at last, shall give thy true soul mar.

From the Salem Gazette.

HOME.

Home in the wilderness; green trees are waving,
There stands the wigwam in Freedom's wild air;
Dark eyes are beaming, children are bounding,
Love in the wilderness, home, it is there,

Home, home, sweet, sweet home; Love in the wilderness, home, it is there Home in the desert, though barren and dreary; Where the swarth Arab's tent looks like a speek There rest at night the heads that are weary,
Love folds its wings, and a dwelling can make.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
Love in the desert a dwelling can make.

ome where the leebergs in majesty thunder,
Deep in the heart of the cold, chilly north;
est that are formed there, no ages can sunder,—
Warmth in the heart bids the blossoms put forth.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
Love makes the summer, the home, of the north.

me in New England ; the wide open fire place Gathers its circles the same as of yore Though false re nements of living and fashion
Hide them from sight like the moss on the door.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home;
Home in New England, the loved homes of yors.

The thought of us all is a rest and a hor The vision of friends a glory is lending, A power to draw us wherever we roam. ower to draw us wherever no.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home;

For all, home in Heaven, wherever we roam.

L. A. Y.

THE WATER DRINKER'S SONG.

THE WATTER UBLITATION OF A LITTING WITH A SOURCE OF THE WATTER OF THE WA

I drink with a blooming company-

Se fresh and new,
That tenderly distills;
The balmy dey
Se pure and tree,
That every petal fills.

I drink with a merry company—
With every bird that sings,
Carolling free a strain of glee,
As he waves his ably wings—
Wild scaring wings—
And upward springs
Filling the als with song;
The wpodiand rings,

And echo flings

The warbling notes along.

I drink with a noble company— With all the stately trees That spread their leafy shade abroad, That flutter in the breese;

MELANOHOLY.

Atone—alone—tipen a namy done
Until her drowny feet forgotten be,
She site and reckons up the dead and gone,
With the last leaves for a love recony;
Whilest she all-withered world spreads drearily
Like a dim picture of the drowned past,
in the hush d mind superious far-away,
Denotified what ghostly things will seed the last
Late that distance—gray upon the gray.
Ho

The Liberator.

MATTERS AND THINGS.

Had the nation observed the exiom, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and treated the colored man as a human being, this judgment of a civil war would never have been visited upon us; and nothing is more partural than that every colored man's presence should bring home to the thoughts of all—ran was, and its cause, SLAVERY.

A coung colored man was some weeks since six

Cause, SLAVERY.

A young colored man was some weeks since stacked and beaten by a gang of Irish rufflans, who at noonday intercepted him near the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard. He had but one arm with which to defend himself, having lost the other while serving a gun on board the Finola, in an engagement with the rebel forts below New Orleans.

These sympathics.

demonstration.

The hydra-headed monster, colorphobia, which happily has not been very active of late in this city, bissed out some of its latent venom when Edward Garrison Walker was presented for initiation in the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, October 15th. But, as has been already announced, the right prevailed; and in the centre of about sixty candidates he was initiated, taking the obligation "to extend the restorate includential in the centre of about a partner."

by a caricature of Mr. Sumner conferring favors upon a colored child, while a white one stood beside, whose a colored child, while a white one stood beside, whose appeal for alms was neglected—the ridiculous plea being put into its mouth—"I'm not to blame for being white, sir." The malicious purpose of this lithograph was easily interpreted. Soon after, a revised edition attracted crowds at the shop windows, who recognised the truthfulness of its new reading—"True, my girl, but charity ought to begin where it is most needed; and you, certainly, are the better off, having more friends and less oppressors."

certainly, are the better off, having more friends and sess oppressors."

That colored man at Faneull Hall who shouted, "God bless Charles Sumner," as Mr. S. monnted the rostrum, and which gave an impetus to the cheering making the welkin ring, probably remembered Mr. Sumner's exertions for the equal school rights of colored children in Massachusetts. He remembered those electric words in that same Faneull Hall in 1850, when denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law—"I was a man before I was a Commissioner." He remembered his entire brilliant record as a statesman and philanthropiat, and by that shout gave expression to the heart emotions of every colored man, woman and child throughout the country. Every colored voter rallied at the polls on election day, pledged against every candidate who was not unalterably in favor of returning Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate. They knew their calling, and rejoice to-day in having helped

colored citizens of Cincinnat were subjected to a se-ries of molocratic outrages, perpetrated by adopted Irishmen, and instigated by pro-slavery Democrats; and then, soon afterward, were forcibly compelled in a barbarous manner, by the city authorities, to defend the city from threatened rebel assaults. Here is an extract from a letter from one of the victimized :-

the city from threatened rebel assaults. Here is an extract from a letter from one of the victimized:—

"September 8d, 1862, was a day long to be remembered by us of this city. The July riots were magnificent in comparison with the indignities of that day.

The trouble arose from the temporary dependence of the martial upon the civil authorities. The latter, who had never lost occasion to exercise their harded of us, improved the opportunity of their double power to oppress us—first, by refusing to have us understand that the call for assistance included us who had once been indignantly rejected, and then by arresting us as only rebels should be seized, wherever we were, till we were collected in gangs to be driven like so many beasts, whose very sight was leathsome. I had often reasoned upon our utter helplessness as a class; but the events of that time reduced to practice what had been theory. I am sick, yet, of the realizing sense, and believe nothing in the power of the authorities will ever wipe out the effect of our treatment.

And while I would not withhold from Col. Dickson, and all wils were of like sentiments, the merit of acting justly by us, I am not of those who feel called upon to reward that nerit with a show of lasting gratitude. The way we were abused has increased the tenacity of my self-respect. *

I have been among those who desired the acceptance of our services in crushing the rebellion, but am changed now. A motive to that desire has been that we might carn a title to equality before the law.

I have come to the conclusion that, having suffered with unexampled patience all our lives, we do not need additional suffering to give us that title; and, moreover, the extremity which we will be indebted to for our acceptance is so completely of the spirit which keeps us in hateful subordination, as promising to deny us the voluntary action which has, until now, been held out to the whites, with heavy, bounty induced in bonding do, involuntarily submitting to peremptory orders."

Another friend wr

We apprehend that no one can successfully contro-vert the argument put forth from this standpoint of our friends, but we feel moved to place on record here

vert the argument put forth from this standpoint of our friends, but we feel moved to place on record here the opinion that colored Americans are inspired to rally for the nation's defence, in this its trial-hour, from the three fold motives of patriotism, magnanimity, and hope predominant. All they ask is, fair play, an equal award for services rendered, personal protection against brutal outtages, and humane treatment.

Were one disposed to trace the history of those men, throughout the United States, who have by mobs and otherwise persecuted the colored man and his friends, the result would go far towards proselyting them to the theory of a special providence; for signal retribution seems to have overtaken at least a majority of the most prominent thus far. For instance—of the actors in the mob at Alton, Illinois, where Lovejoy was murdered, John Francis was afterwards scenenced to the Missouri penitentary a term of forty years for attempt to murder; Dr. Jenning was killed at New Orleans in a bowie-knife fight; Dr. Beals was killed by the Camanche Indians at Santa Fe; Dr. Hope is now under arrest for treason. When the record is made up of the promoters of pro-slavery mobs in New York, Philadelphis, Cincinnati, Hoston, and elsewhere, it will be seen that Nemesla has been faithful to her yocation. They are all doomed men.

In concluding this summary of events, (which could be greatly extended,) it seems to me appropriate, Mr. Garrison, to append two stanzas from your poem on Universal Emancipation, published in the first improphetic of events now at hand—the other, an ex-

When Arrive and the property of the property o

on, Nov. 1862.

a pit, and Satan personal, there must be merriment in

mentioned devil.

Hear Dr. Stiles on the spiritual condition of the ebel army, among whom he is laboring as an evan-

was initiated, taking the obligation "to extend the fraternal circle until it shall embrace the entire brotherhood of man." Mr. Walker is a practising lawyer at the Middlexcy Bar, and a son of the late David Walker, whose "Appeal,"—published in advance of the Liberator,—created a great excitement, North and South; so that Mayor Otis was induced to pay him an official visit at his store on Brattle street, the result of which he communicated to the South,—that he had discovered nothing to warrant his arresting the author of said pamphlet.

The outpourings of the Southern press over Walker's pamphlet prompted the following toast, at an aniversary dinner in Boston, by Domingo Williams, a well-known colored citizen:—

"May only object in addressing you a note at this time is to apprize all sympathicing Christian breth-time is to apprize all sympathicing Christian breth-time in the said and time to the large and a disters in Richmond of the happy research the personal of that part of the army of the Pottoman discovered nething to warrant his arresting the author of said pamphlet.

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At his carnet request, I presched to Gen. Pryor's and time is to apprize all sympathicing Christians. At his definition of the same at a state of in a warried and the part of the army of the anciences and the interest have grown to glorious dimensions. It would rejoice you over-deeply to glance for one instant on our night meeting in the will woods, under a full moon, aided by the light of our side stands. You would behold a mass of men ested on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the earth all around you, (I was going to earled on the speech all earth you was the man and respectful earnestness that a Christian assembly ever displayed. An officer said to me, isst night, on returning from worship, he never had witnessed such a scene, though a Presbyterian elder, especially, such an abiding solemnity, and delight in the services, as prevented all whispering in the outskirts, leaving the congregation, or reckless change of position. I suppose, at the close of the services, we had some aixty or seventy men and officers come forward and publicly solicit an interest in our prayers, and there may have been as many more who, from the press, could not reach the stand. I have already converted with quite a number, who seem to give pleasant evidence of a return to God, and all things seem to be rapidly developing for the best."

Alas! how horrible it seems, in the light of His

rapidly developing for the best.

Alast how horrible it seems, in the light of His Gospel who came to "preach deliverance to the captives," to hear this professed Evangelical preacher talk about men coming forward to "solicit an interaround, and fighting like tigers to eternize a system of piracy and robbery, the blackest upon which the sun ever shone! God forgive them; and save us from the blasphemy of naming the Christian religio in such a connection!

REPUBLICAN OASIS. How fortunate that the read and his misfortune in being too young to take Mr Judge Parker in consequence of his defeat, then touch-ing lightly on the defender of Mr. Saltonstall in the Courier, he thus closes :-

ing lightly on the defender of Mr. Saltonstall in the Courier, he thus closes:—

"People wait patiently for army news, and are hopeful of good results. The efforts of the pro-slavery press to sitr up sedition in the army and the country appear to be total failures. The moneyed men still hold onto their faith in the government, and the people are sound. On a certain day a fortnight ago and a little more, in three or four big Slates, the votes were against the great cause, but the next day and ever since the minority of votes, reinforced by the patriotism and hope of the country, becomes a majority again. The administration goes on. The Passale's big gun is a success? Seymour does not stop work on the iron-clads; Ohio does not block Burnside's path, nor try to do so; Indiana does not attempt any insurrectionary movements; negro brigades begin to fight, and to show themselves good soldiers; half-hearted officers are weeded out of the army, or sent to courts of inquiry; money is piently; courage and devotion more plenty than ever; Charleston is threatened, and Savannah and Mobile; Butler wins victorice, and punishes negro stealers in New Orleans; the slave is everywhere welcomed to our lines; Order No. 8 non-sense has gone up; "Iron hand?" is to be used to grush rebellion of materrs, and not of servants; constitutional treatises which recommend paralysis are disregarded; war has become war; the army is an army, and not a posse comitatus; above all, emancipation approaches, and is only forty [twenty-six] days off. Courage! Courage!

Another friend writes:

"I confess, I am not patriot enough to fight or dig renches for 'the Union as it was,' the Constitution is it is,' and the negroes as they are; and so, for the being, change my base of operations."

"We appealand that no one can successfully control."

Action seems now to distinguish the army, and the daily news gives evidence that Rebeldom must stand from under. The President meets the Kentuckians fairly, and sticks to his proclamation, saying he would "rather die than take back a single word." Good for Abraham,—a thousand blessings on him rest! What an unfading crown will be gain in making the first of January, 1863, the Jubilee of disentiralled millions! Oh, that will be a proud day for America, when Cow-

own native land:

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their langs
Receive our air, that moment they are free;
They touch our country, and their shackles fall:
That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud
And jealous of the blessing."

G. W. S.

NEGRO LABOR QUESTION IN CHICAGO. The work men employed in the slaughter and packing houses South Chicago held a meeting the other day, and it following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the neeting, that it is the intention of one or more of the eading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of the white men for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possi-

of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard;
Resolved, That we, the packing house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor; and further.

Resolved, That if any member of this society should so far demean himself as to work in a packing house where negro labor its employed, his name shall be striken from the roll of members of this society, and such perfous shall henceforth cease; to rejoy the confidence of, or derive any benefits from, this society.

M. W. J. BONYINLE, Secretary per ten."

Sp. Short-sighted, setfish, grovelling persecutors of a class entitled to equal rights and privileges!

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY A FRESH CON-

Gen. Pemberton, who was in the service of the Union when the Rebellion broke out, but who turned traitor, wont into the rebel army, and has superseded Van Dorn, recently made a speech, of which the following is a copy. His reference to Lovell, formerly of New York, as a street seavon-

in my command.

Come to me if you suffer wrong, as fearlessly as you would charge the enemy's battery, and no Orderly shall turn you off, or tell you, as has been too much the case in our army, that the General cannot see nor hear the complaints of his soldiers.

cannot see nor hear the complaints of his soldiers. (Applause.)

In regard to the question of interference by Europe, we want no interference in our private quarrel. (Great applause.) We must settle the question ourselves, or fail entirely. The moment England interferes, she will find us a united people, and she will have to meet with the armies of the South as well as of the North. (Cheers, and cress of 'Yes, yes, yes,' from every quarter. 'No interference.' 'Let us settle it between us.') I am glad to see you thus united on this question; and with a reliance on ourselves, and a firm trust in the God of Battles, in a few days your General will again fling your banners to the breeze, and march forward to retrieve the recent disasters we have suffered in this Department."

Andrew Johnson's Christon of Gen. Buells's Course. Extracts from a letter written by Governor Johnson of Tenressee to the Popartment of the Gulf."

THE REBEL WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

To persons acquainted with the South, the fact of its being a great sham in its assumptions of culture, generosity, elegance and chivalry, has long been familiar. Still, there are many of our officers who had no knowledge of Secessia until they had "invaded its sacred soil"; and it is amusing to hear the surprise they express at what they have seen. So much had they been imposed upon by the professions of Southern people and the Southern persons of the surprise they are seen and and at many felds, charming and hespitable towns, this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

They have looked in vain for the seductive groves, the murmuring fountains, the fascinating divinities

They have looked in vain for the seductive groves, the murmuring fountains, the fascinating divinities in crinoline, they had conjured up to their excited fancy. But in their stead, they have found dreary forests, stagnant pools, and homely, soulf-dipping females, whom no poet's imagination could idealize into loveliness, or soften into grace.

Last Sunday, I attended three of the churches in La Grange—the Methodist, Tresbyterian and Episcopalian—and took an artistic view of the best feminine society of the town. One of the least ill-looking of the number I observed was privately engaged in that peculiarly Southern accomplishment of "dipping," which prevails hereabout to a most disgusting extent.

feminine society of the town. One of the least illoking of the number I observed was privately engaged in that peculiarly Southern accomplishment of "dipping," which prevails hereabout to a most diagosting extent.

Indeed, the custom is almost universal. The poor whites and the rich whites vie with each other in this æsthetic habit, and have suffered greatly and complained bitterly of the lack of snuff in the South since the breaking out of the war. Poor creatures, how are they to be pitied!

Nearly all of the women I have met in Tennessee—at the public houses, in the streets, and in church—are unmistable evidences of their attachment to this great social vice. Some of them expectorate like a tobacco-chewing sailor, and nauseate the shocked sense that beholds this degradation.

What hope can there be of Southern beauty and Southern refinement, when the delicately-created women of Secessia persist in a habit which must digust every man of feeling, deal a death-blow to all the gentle emotions of a kindred sympathy, and strangle the gallantry that every gentleman entertains for a cultivated woman?

In this part of Tennessee, the most rabid of the Secessionists are men originally from the North, not a few of whom are in the "Confederate" army, outdoing the Rebels in their active prosecution of the Rebellion, and earning for themselves the unenviable title of the most traitors of the traitors. One of these was captured the other day, at Lamar. His name is Cloud. He bolds a Captan's commission in the Southern service, and was formerly a resident of a small village in northern Vermont. He went to Mississippi some seven or eight years since, in the capacity of a school-teacher, and soon captivated the affections of a young woman who possessed a very bad education and a number of negroes, (by the way, the Yankees seem to be particular favorites with the Southern women,) and married her plantation, including her among the incumbrances.

and daring—has longist two dues, and set a number of gallant charges, losing in one of them two-thirds of all his men.

The Southerners laud him to the skies, and do not hesitate to pronounce him as brave a follow as ever drew a saber. It is singular that Northern men, when they do go South, outdo the Southerners in all their own boastial achievements—drinking more, boasting louder, playing higher, and fighting better than the choicest sons of the pseudo chivalry of the land of cotton and contumacy.—Tennessee corr. of N. Y. Tribune.

Another army correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Mississippi, says:—

writing from Mississippi, says:—

The women hereabout are female Ananiases.
They can tell more colossal fibs (only men tell lies) than Baron Munchausen or the organs of Secessia in Virginia and South Carolina. Whenever they are asked any questions by our officers, they are the most charmingly ignorant persons in the world.

They have no more knowledge of the condition of things in this vicinity. If one believes them, than if and Horatio Seymour.

moras, Mexico. They come to join the Union army to return to Texas, and fight for their homes and prepared to return to Texas, and fight for their homes and prepared to return to Texas, and fight for their homes and prepared to return to Texas, and fight for their homes and from which they have been driven by the secessionists.—N. O. Delta, Oct. 28.

Five Just Mex in Schoom. The Richmond Example of the conjugate o

They have no more knowledge of the condition of things in this vicinity, if one believes them, than if they had just dropped from the clouds.

A case in point is the following: Colonel Edward F. Noyes, of the 39th Ohio, sent one of his officers to the house of a Major Maxwell, who had left his home to join the Rebel army, to determine whether there were not various supplies on his land which deserved confiscation.

The wife of the Major saw the National officer, and after informing him that the had nothing to live upon, that she had been utterly roined and was tender and broken in heart, she relief and sent her daughters—two young women or unusual comelinese for this section—to hold further interview with the "barbarous Yankee."

The daughters were elaborately gotten up for the occasion, looked their finest, and played the part of prefety and sentimental marryrs to perfection; related a most tender story of their woes; lamented the cruel war, and ended, as most women's pathetic narratives do, with a passionate burst of figuid grief believing, no doobt, with Campbell, that—

"Beasty's sears are loveller than her smiles."

"Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smiles."

This was a severe test to the officer. Few men with the least tincture of gallantry can withstand the tears of a pretty woman. As written in "Fes-tus":—

And every woman may become one's "wwn love"

And every woman may become one's "wn love on proper provocation.

The "Lankee" was affected, but resolute. He assured the "young ladies," in the most politic manner, that he believed them from the bottom of his soil; but that, unfortunately, he must make a search of the premises, to safisfy his superior officers.

He made the search; discovered forty bales of cotton, and a number of barrels of molasses, lard and pork, which, as he learned from one of the ner groes in the place, were to bave been sent to the Rabel army on the day following.

When the daughters of the house of Maxwell

LOVEJOY'S MAJORITY. In Lovejoy's distribution, so true against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, plant where you have a search of the premise, to safisfy his superior officers. He made the search of some of the new politic structure of the premise number of obtained.

LOVEJOY'S MAJORITY. In Lovejoy's distribution, in their own petard. They got a Republican, so true against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, joint of their own petard. They got a Republican, so to run against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, joint or their own petard. They got a Republican, so to run against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, joint or their own petard. They got a Republican, so to run against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, joint or their own petard. They got a Republican, so to run against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, joint or their own petard. They got a Republican, so to run against him. Whereupon, a Patron, when a petard. They got a Republican, so their own petard. They got a Republican, so their own

rned that the concealed property had beir assumed gentleness and tenderness ed gentleness and tenderness vanished out of their dwelling like two furies. "Yankees," as fishwomen would have imployed such language as a gentleman

"General Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union mea, and that he favors the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

I will not assume that General Buell desires the establishment of a Southern Confederacy and a surren-

A short time before he was superseded, General Buell issued a written order to a Colonel to return to slavery a negro who abo by timely information preserved the regiment which that officer commanded, from destruction. The Federal Colonel wrote on the back of the order, "Go to h-"!!" and returned it to Buell. He was not court-martialled for his disrespectful language, nor was the slave given up.—N. Y. Erening Post.

THE CHANGE OF COMMAND. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, (Demo-cratic,) has the following in relation to the change in the command of the army of the Potomic:—

the command of the army of the Potomac.—
"Attempts have been made to connect Gen. McClellan's removal with the recent Democratic victories. Those who know the President best will know how to receive this. It is understood he has received assurances, from high Democratic sources, that he must accept the recent results at the polls as a protest against delays and inefficiency in the prosecution of the war."

land (Ohio) Herald says that this act of the Adminis-tration will of course be received with varied com-ments, but, at the West, the change of commanders will meet with the hearty approval of the great mass of the people, and for the reason, solely, that they be-lieve the cummand of the army can be committed to more efficient hands.

A SECESSIONIST BOWED OUT. A ball was given A SECRISTORIST BOWED OUT. A ball was given in Toronto, last week, in honor of Lord Monck's visit to that city, and several of the Windsor Secessionist visited Toronto. One of them, who wished an invitation to the ball, called upon a member of Lord Monck's Cabinet, and presented his card—"Mr. —, Southern Confederacy." The gentleman took it, examined it, and remarked—"Mr. —, of the Southern Confederacy, ah! Well, sir, our Government is not aware of the existence of such an 'institution.' There must be some mistake, sir"; and the Secessionist was courteously bowed out.

Frankfort being the chief city of Germany, as Nev York is of America, the value of this opinion is very

great.

Sudden Conversion. "I suppose you have heard how suddenly loyal the people became, in view of the approaching confiscation. Fifty-five thousand (55,000) people suddenly became aware of the daty they owed their—pockets, and hastened to renew their allegiance to their matural protector. A few thousand registered themselves as enemies; but many of them returned, and, very sensibly, had that stain wiped out of their lives."—New Orleans corr. of Boston Journal.

TEXAS REFUGEES. Seventy-three Texas refugees, a fine, rugged set of men, clad in the garb of Texan Rangers, arrived in this city this morning, from Matamoras, Mexico. They come to join the Union army to return to Texas, and fight for their homes and property, from which they have been driven by the secessionists.—N. O. Delta, Oct. 28.

The CONTRABAND QUESTION. Only about two thousand two hundred contrabands have made their way into Illinois since the war began. Of these, full two thousand were sarped up by the so-called Democrats of Egypt. Not more than two hundred have ever come North of the St. Louis and Cincinnair road. All these blacks were sent to the State by Democratic Generals, the chief of whom is Grant, who voted for Breckinridge.

LOURDY'S MAJORITY. In Lovejoy's district in Illinois, the Democrats get a tremendous holst by their own petard. They got a Republican, so-called, to run against him. Whereupon, a Democrat, named Graham, was also put up, and the number of Love-joy's plurality is the precise number of votes Graham obtained.

GEN. ANDERSON has been assigned to the contract of the troops and fortifications surrounds covington and Newport, Ky.

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. Hon, A. J. Hamilian been appointed Military Governor of Texas, with ank of Brigadier General, and authority to raise in rigades of loyal Texans.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19. The official role is lovernor is as follows: Seymour, 307,083; was corth, 296,491. Seymour's majority, 10,572; was Albert Horn has been sentenced to five your title State Prison for fitting out the slaver Cay.

The Southerners are, beginning in ran their slaves and sell them in Code. The Blanck whose destruction we gave an account last week whose destruction we gave an account last week some from Texas. She was upder the Bridsk by the way; and a Spanish war steamer is said have brought some from Louisians.

The New York Herald congratulates its the fact that Semmes, the pirate, preserve whenever found in vessels taken at see, dee the best endorsement of its reliability of its reliability of the best endorsement of its reliability of its reliability of the best endorsement of its reliability of its re

The last words of the will left by the in General Mitchell, dictated a few hours before his parting, mingle the spirit of a devoted his the fondness of a parent, for he exhortesh his chile thus: "Serve God sincerely, and each other loads are the last words of your dying father."

According to the Comercio of Lima, a Mr. Berne is introducing savages from Oceasia in eru, for the purpose of selling them as slaves.

George H. Burger, of Esopus, Uniter, N. Y., was forced last year, by the rebels of C ton, to serve in their army. He was attempting to desert, tried, and condemnate to The sentence was carried into effect on The Oct. S1st, at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina.

A deranged woman in Ulster county [0,7] in 1860, while being conveyed to the Insase Anjacthrew up her hands and said: "In 1861 the was be begun; in 1862 we'll have all we want to de; win 1863 we'll all be free! Glory to God!"

Capt. Ericsson has published a card regalithe recent gun experiments on board the Panis (Iron clad,) in which he says:

""I have much satisfaction in assuring you the access is complete; not a single difficulty remiss.

We handle the 420-pound guay third difficulty remiss.

Little discomfort, and with more facility, thas is deferred a part of the single difficulty and desired a part of the single difficulty and desired a part of the single difficulty. Gen. Villipigue, whose death is anounce was an officer of considerable repute in the ried a usy. He was in command of the enemy's form a Vicksburg during the assault upon that place by gunboats last summer, and has since figured conjucuity in the rebel army movements in Southers in nessee and North Alabama.

Mass, donates by his will six thousand dollar us town of Ashford, Conn. Three thousand dollar us town of Ashford, Conn. Three thousand dollar us for the purpose of organizing or employing a test music to play on public occasions, free to all the habitants of the town. The remainder constitute fund for a town library, the interest to be applied in ly, for fifteen years, for the purchase of Boots my

One of the Massachusetts Colonels, w

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[Incorporated in 1861.]

THIS Institution is a pioneer in a new professe. Is dies and gentlemen of enterprise and industy of find in this field health, usefulness, and large profe. Be eminent medical men teach in the departments of lass my, Physiology and Hygiene. Prof. Locarab hade of Blocution; Dr. Dro Lawns of Practical Gymastic, and the Movement Cure. The course continues tea wit. Tickets \$75. Matriculation \$5. Diploma \$15. Imprices are reduced 25 per cent, to Ledies. Tweeter during this year—the first beginning on the 2d of Juny, For a full circular, address Dr. Dio Lewis, Ber 11, beton, Mass.

Dr. Lewis has solved the problem; he has make the way. Many eminent teachers are paraing it with most excellent results. We recognize the ski s Dr. Lewis; he has done us teachers and our pull switch amount of good.—D. B. Hagar, Press of the Americal strings of Instruction.

Samus of Instruction.

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the trentific process for physical development. It was no lege to welcome Dr. Lewis at his very first artistand every thing since then has only confirmed by dense in his ability to superlatend the west—los Krrk, at the forst Commencement of the Institut.

Henceforth we shall delight to think of Dr. I, me who holds our welfare very near his own; warn to him for sympathy and encouragement is tree, and shall love to bring our successes to elonging more to him than to ourselves—Miss Mictory at the first Orndusting Class.

L'rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Instituté Physical Education has been established in Botte. I poice that it has at its head a gentleman so admirblyœi lifed to give it eminent success. I believe that so individual has ever, in this country, given the subject of Precal Education such an impulse as has Dr. Lenis. Its serves the credit of it.

You may not know it, ladies and gentleme, this most in the same of the subject of the country of the land. Has not a live educator in America who is not looking in what is to be the result of Dr. Lewis is institution in the country of the land. I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that the country of the land. I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that this it is mencement of a new era, and that the system may be cohools.—Extract from a speech delivered at the seath of macrement of "Lewis's Normal Latitute," by J. D. Palest.

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

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed for 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all disease of the Hair.

She is sure to cure in mine cases out of ten, as sits for many years made the hair her study, and is surface none to excel her in producing a new growth of his. Her Restorative differs from that of any case clessed. She Champoos with a bark which does not give in the country, and which is highly beneficial to the thirden using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair fest turning grow.

turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to in silt real color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to real fee Restoratives in sup part of the world, as they such in every city in the country. They are also packed for it is every city in the country. They are also packed for it customers to take to Europe with them, enough to advice or three years, as they often say they can get swift abroad like them.

, MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTEE,

No. 31 Winter Street, Boston DENTISTRY.

D.D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office is life. The present of the control of th

ICH DIEN.

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August 8.

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