THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

TABBLINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Pri

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 8.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1672.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the London Morning Star. CAN QUESTION.

ceday night, Mr. J. Beresford Hope adnumerous meeting in the Corn Exchange,
on "The social and political aspects of
cal disruption." The Mayor of Maidstone
be chair. MR J. BERESFORD HOPE ON THE AMERI-

chair.
in commencing his observations, reress which he had delivered the beginning of 1862, when, he can war was going through a phase ion for the Confederate cause. The

resident Lincoln would send to govern the first city is might take. Nor was he wrong; and now it appeared that Butler had left New Orleans, branded as a felon if one of the most trementous proclamations that any ruler of a great nation had ever issued—the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, ordering lay officer who might capture him to hang him forthwith. (A Voice: "And serve him right.") If c he should terminate his life at a rope's end, cirilized Europe would appland the deed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hope said that the reservation, in the proclamation, of General Butler's officers for execution, ild not imply that they would be executed; and he observed that he thought it would have been better to have omitted this portion of the proclamation. He next referred to the manner in which he had been therefore the have omitted this portion of the proclamation. He next referred to the manner in which he had been triced for having, in his former lecture, applied to be resident/Lincoln the terms "rail-splitter, bargee, and attorney." He considered that President Lincoln's antecedents, and his subsequent proceedings, had just isled this plain language. The selection of the aman as the ruler of 30,000,000 of people was a laiknown as a stending buffoon, and a safemen member of Congress, he had acquired a distinguished character as a stainding buffoon, and as a former member of Congress, he had acquired a distinguished character as a stainding buffoon, and as a former member of Gongress, he had required a distinguished character as a stainding buffoon, and as a former member of Gongress, be had required a distinguished character as a stainding buffoon, and a reciter of innocent stories to the House when he could get a few members together to listen to him. He had just a sufficient glümnering of public matters to make his acceptance of the Presidency an affence of the buffoon of the presidence of the residency an affence of the presidence of the residence of the residency an affence of the presidence of the residence of the residence

Nation delle stille division

Selections.

MR. J. BERESFORD HOPE.

and reference to a dying sincer until the privileges of Freedom, he admitted 40 the state freedom is a dying sincer until he processes the state of the state freedom is a distribution of the state freedom in the with population. He, for one, should trumbe the with the population of the state o

THE TWO PROGLAMATIONS.

This is the heading of a spirited article, by Rev. rancis Bishop, in the London Inquirer of January 7th. It means the President's Emancipation Prolamation, and Jefferson Davis's retaliatory, bloody

mpartial record of history will pronounce in their havor, and recognize this as one of the grandest struggles which the world has ever witnessed. I send you Mrs. Stowe's address, not doubting that you will, as a lover of fair play, give it an insertion

r columns.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. F. STODDARD. Thornhill House, Jan. 20, 1863.

CONFEDERATE BARBARITY.

THE CONFEDERATE BLACK FLAG.

The wanton murder near Murfreesboro of twenty

We have noticed the fact of the shooting of the groes found on the Union transports lately burniby the rebels at Harpeth Shouls, on the Cumbernd. The New Albany (Ind.) Letger of the 20th was the following account of the affair:

EBI

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

Mr. Susanza. Mr. President: If I speak tardily this debate, I hope for the indulgence of the Sen-Had I been able to speak earlier, I should have ken; but, though present in the clamber, and ing when this subject was under consideration meety, I was at the time too much of an invalid take an active part in the proceedings. In justice was under the proceedings of the great question under concession, I cannot be allent.

where freedom is a jacked lantern, and the only certainty is to be found in face congressional appropriation. For money paid down, freedom, too, must be paid down at once.

Not withstanding all differences of opinion on this important question, there is much occasion for congratulation in the progress that has been made.

There is one point on, which the Senate is substantially mitted. A large majority will vote for emancipation. This is much, both as a sign of the present, and a prophecy of the future. A large majority, in the name of Congress, will offer pecuniary aid to this object. This is a further sign and prophecy. Such a vote and such an appropriation will constitute an epoch. Only a few short years ago, the very monition of slavery in Congress was forbidden, and all discussion of it was stiffed. Now, emanigation is an accepted watchword, while slavery is openly denounced as a guilty thing worthy of least.

It is semitted that now, under the exigency of war, the United States ought to co-operate with any State in the abolition of slavery, giving to it pecuniary aid; and it is proposed to apply this principle practically in Missouri. It was fit that emancipation, destined to end the rebellion, should first begin in South Carolina, where the rebellion first begin in South Carolina, where the rebellion first begin in South Carolina, where the rebellion first began. It is also fit that the action of Congress in behalf of emancipation should first begin in Missouri, which, through the faint-bearted remissness of Congress, as alave Slave, was opened to slavery. Had Congress at that time firmly insisted that Missouri, on entering the Union, should be a free State, the wast appropriation now proposed would have been saved; and, botter still, this vaster civil war would have been prevented. The whole country is now paying with treasure and blood for that fatal surrender. Alsa it that men should forget that God is bound by no compromise, and that, sooner or later, He will insist hal justice shall be done. There i

constitution. In each of these cases there was a concession to slavery which history now records with shame, but it was by this that your wicked slave-holding conspiracy waxed condient and strong, till at last it was ripe for war.

And now it is proposed, as an agency in the suppression of the robellion, to put an end to slavery. By proclamation of the President, all the slaves in certain States, and designated parts of States, are declared to be free. Of course this proclamation is a war measure, rendered just and necessary by the exigencies of war. As such it is summary and instant in its operation; not prespective or procrastinating. A proclamation of prospective emiangiation would have been an absurdly; like a proclamation of prospective desired; the way to be struck or a cannon pointed before 1876, unless, meanwhile, the enemy desired it. What is done in war must be done promptly, except, perhaps, under the policy of defence. Gradualism is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. If you would be triampann, strate querty. Let your towns to ret at once, without notice or premohition; and especially without time for resistance or debate. Time always deserts those who do not appreciate its value. Strike promptly, and time becomes your invaluable ally. Strike slowly, gradually, prospectively, and time goes over to the enemy.

But every argument for the instant operation of the proclamation, every consideration in favor of dispatch in war, is especially applicable to all that is done by Congress might fitly consider whether emancipation should be immediate or prospective, and we might listen with patience to the instances adduced by the Scenator from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] in favor of delay; to the case of Pennylvania, and to the case of New York, where alaves were tardily adhitted to their birthright. Such arguments, though ten my judgment of little value at any time, would then be legitimate. But now, when wear considering how to put down the rebellion, are considering how to put down the rebellion, are

the recognion, and that is by sessand action, and all that is done, whether in the field, in the Cabinet, or in Congress, must partake of this character. Whatever is postponed for twenty years or ten years may seem to be abstractly politic or wise; but it is in no sense a war measure, nor can it contribute essentially to the suppression of the rebellion.

Now, I think that I, may assume, without contradiction, that the proposed tender of money to Missouri for the sake of 'emancipation in a war measure, to be vindicated as such under the Constitution of the United States. It is also an act of justice to an oppressed race; but it is not in this unquestionable character that it is now commended to Congress. If it wers urged on no other ground, even if every consideration of philanthropy and of religion pleaded for it with arrest eloquence. I fear that it would stand but little chance in either House of Congress. Let us not disguise the truth. Except as a war measure, in order to aid in putting down the rebelion, this proposition would find little hospitality bere. Senators are ready to vote money—as the o not overstate the case. Slavery is of the rebellion, which, through emanci be removed, while every slave and ever-ar will become an ally of the Government

against the rebellion. It must be immediate, not prospective. In proposing prospective emacipation, you propose a measure which can have little or no influence on the war. Sometars abstractly may prefer that emaneipation should be prospective rather than immediate; but this is not the time for the exercise of any such abstract preference. Whatever is done as a war measure must be immediate, or it will cease to have this chracter. If made prospective, it will not be a war measure, whatever you may test it will not be a war measure, whatever you may

call it.

If I am correct in this statement—and I do not see how it can be questioned—then is the appropriation for immediate emancipation just and proper under the Constitution, while that for prospective emancipation is without any sanction, except what it may find in the sentiments of justice and human-

It is proposed to vote \$10,000,000 of money to promote emherication ten years from now. Perhaps I am senjume, but I cannot doubt that before the expiration of that period, lavery will die in Missouri under the awakened jadgment of the people, even without the action of Congress. If our resources were infinite, we might tender this large sim by way of experiment; but with a fressury drained to the bottom, and with a debt accumulating in fabolous properious, I do not understand how we can vote millions, which, in the first place, will be of fittle or no service in the suppression of the robellion, and, in the second place, which will be simply a largest in no way essential to the subversion of slavery.

Whatever is given for humediate emancipation is given for the unifound defence, and for the safety and glory of the Republic. It will be a blow at the rebellion. Whatever is given for prospective emancipation will be a greatity to slaveholders and a tribute to slavery. Pardon me if I repeat what I have

reaction will perpetually lift its crest. Instead of tranquility, which we all seek for Missouri, we shall have contention. Instead of peace, we shall have prolonged war. Every year's delay, are, sir, every week's delay in dealing death to alwery leaves just so much of opportunity to the rebellion, for so long as slavery is allowed to exist in Missouri, the rebellion will still struggle, not without hope for its ancient mastery. But left sharery cease at once, and all this will be changed. There will be no room for controvery or debate with its attending weakness, nor can reaction lift its crest. There will be no opportunity to the rebellion, which must cease all of forts there, when Missouri can no longer be a slave State. Freedom will become our watchful, generous and invincible ally, while the well-being, the happiness, the repose, and the renown of Missouri will be established forever.

Thus far, sir, I have presented the argument on grounds peculiar to this case; and her I might stop. Having above that, as a military necessity, and for the sake of that economy which it is our duty to cultivate, emancipation must be immediate, I need not go further; but I do not content myself here. The whole question is open between immediate emancipation and prespective emancipation; or, in other words, between doing right at once, and doing it at some future day. Procrastination is the their ot only of time, but of virtue itself. But such is the nature of man that he is disposed always to delay, so that he does nothing to-day which he can put of till to-morrow. Perhaps in no single matter has this disposition been more apparent than with regard to slavery. Every consideration of humanity, justice, religion, reason, common sense, and hatory, all demanded the instant cessation of humanity, undiversity of time, but of yield; and we have been driven to argue the question whether an outrage, asserting property in man, denying the conjugal relation, annuling the parental relation, shutting out human improvement, and robbing it

that every man shall have his own without postponement.

And history, thank God I speaking by examples, testifies in conformity with reason. The conclusion is irresultibles. If you would be carribute to the strength and glory of the United States; if you would be shissour; if you would be sent it be slave; master; if you would afford an example which shall fortify and sanctify the Republic, making it at once citadel and temple, do not put off the day of free-dom. In this case, more than in any other, he gives twice who quickly gives.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The GREERLA AGENT of the Liberator begs leave to remind delinquent subscribers—i. e., such as are owing from January 1, 1802, to January 1, 1805.

that, unless payment be made by the first of April, (which is granting a longer indulgence than usual, their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STANDING BULS. It is hoped there will be no longer delay on their part in meeting their indebtedness, and no occasion furnished for curtailing the subscription list. The GENERAL AGENT of the Liberator begs leav

THE SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

exhaustive appeals for charitable assistance in behal-of the sick and wounded soldiers, &c., &c. But the

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY. TWRETT-NINTH.

Irequently hearts: "I am nugurous win I want to see a stronger form of govern every instance, this remark is precede abuse of the United States Government, eulogiums upon General McClellan. Of Rebels are watching for such signs of and are embodened by every indication civits for their Golden Circle of conquest. prisoner in Virginia, the Rev. Edmund Ruffin, a veh-erable clergyman of that State, said to him and Col.

Others of us have also been misjudged. But stores misapprehensions do not matter much. Conscious that it is not our own work we are striving to do, we are ready to echo Lamartine's noble sentiment: "Let our sames perish, so that our principles remain." Dr. Worcester shows himself ready to exert his influence in behalf of the slave, whatever he may think of those who are laboring in different ways for the same object. His letter is written in a spirit of kindness, sim-plicity and frankness, and we thank him for it, in the

quest, signed by yourself and other ladies, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Families, that I should attend their meeting at the Music Hall. The state of my health will not allow me to accept the invitation. But I have a word to say; for I have been delivered from the bondage of believing slavery to be a good thing; and I wish to express my cratifule to the nerson to

Since I have changed my opinion of slavery, I have regarded it as a duty at least to revise my opinion of those who have long been distinguished by their op-position to it. In this work I have not made so much

From another minister of the gospel, a "brother be-besed" by every unit-sistency beest, himself not less qualified, by gentleness and kindness of spirit, than our just-cited correspondent, to judge of the manner of spirit we should be of, in maintaining with proper zeal and fidelity the great cause of God's oppressed poor against their hard-hearted oppressors, we give the following letter:—

Anti-Selvery heat; not to also we more adjusted to to be seem allow the sheeh of arm as no integer through the strength of the

must be done. You and I, and our fellow-laborers in the Anti-Slavery cause, can wish our hands of all asponsibility for this civil war, and the servile, if it hould delage the South in blood. For have we not, for more than thirty years, been laboring with all our right to remove the source of this terrible calamity,

more than thirty years, or the terrible calamity, the terrible calamity or the terrible calamity, and the terrible calamity, and the terrible calamity, and the terrible calamity, and the terrible calamity, the terrible calamity and the terrible calamity, the terrible calamity and the terrible calamity, the terrib

I beg to assure you of my most hearty desire for your success on your pleasant anniversary gathering All efforts to effect the freedom and elevation of the

P. S. Enclosed, I send you a contribution as the means. Mrs. D. M. CHILD.

The next is from a humble source, as the world judges these matters, but, in the eye of the great and impartial tribunal, whose gift shall be accounted wor-thier or greater than that of this poor widow t-

thier or greater than that of this poor widow !—

TARNYTOWN, (N. Y.) Jan. 27, 1863.

Enclosed, you will find one dollar, saved from the earnings of a widow more than sixty years of age, who is dependent upon her daily labor for support. She has been an appreciative reader of the Standard for many years, and dealers to add her mite to its circulation. If its friends could but insure its perusal without prejudice, it would not fail to produce the most beneficial results. This community is so ultra democratic that it will not look at an Anti-Slavery

the coid "I But it would be a cold without a chill, to which the lovers of a high civilization from all parts would hasten—an isolation of peace, and Joy, and comfort, where the fires of liberty, ever burning bright, would not only warm those who gather round your would not only warm those who gather round your allars, but cheer with their holy light the rising masses, from pole to pole.

We constantly hear people saying, "We are disappointed in the abolitionists and the negroes. One would think, in a time like this, they, of all classes, would be most setire." They seem to lose sight of the fact, that the abolitionists have been fighting this battle for thirty years, broyed up by no love of fame or glory, with no martial music, or poets, or orators, to sound their praise. They enlisted when the war was to unpopular that every volunteer was obliged to feed and clothe himself, and quarter on his friends; when, for strong, atout blows and victories, he won shame, and ridicule, and martyroom, and death; when, instead of gay cockades and epaulettes, distinction brought him tar and festhers, and rotten eggs.

Denounced alike by Church and State, he calmy stood alone, and fought for freedom—invalnerable to riddente ambition behins or the section.

el and altogether inexcusable that the million should be left, at this crisis, d of the exasperated slaveholding by of the exasperated slaveholding be tionists still have great responsible have been fully met only as a right ion shall have achieved, through it weapon, the complete overthrow of t

HARLEM, (N. Y.) Jan. 10, 100

HARLEM, (N. Y.) Jan 10, 100
MRS. L. MARIA CHILD:

MADAM.—While rebels, secossionists, false Dead
and some who once called themselves Repulsan
alike at New England, the Abolitionists, and she
lamation, it is refreshing to hear the voice of
Society ring out, with clearness and compa, at
Appeal for the National Anti-Slavery Sakers
Anniversary. I have been favored with one
to my address, and feel obliged by the remeats
You have a right to rejoice and give dushs, in
tabor in hope, and to sak of others aid for the
you carry on. I esteem it a privilege to you carry on. I esteem it a privilege to through you, to the cause of freedom, a fully enclose my check for twenty dollar. Your friend and servant,

Again were we honored, encouraged and acceptable of the second of the se

My Dear Madax—We shall soo comens third year of that most atroclous dril we is United States which has astonished the wolf has ed in selfishness and treason by those via at-time, had chiefly the management of affin, and time, had chiefly the plans by the pense has ed in selflahness and the management of shin and time, had chiefly the management of shin and time, had chiefly the plans by the persasts the head of the Union, they were enabled noise after having reduced the Government is a last after having reduced the Government is a last comparative weakness. Then expecting by two main to induce a recognition of the rebellow as ment by foreign powers, and their object sends tanned. But to obtain recognition of the set is a fained. But to obtain recognition of the set is been necessary. In the words of Frofesser keep in his masterly reply to Mr. Giadstone—

in his masterly reply to Mr. Gladstone—
"When a power, comparable only to Tana is cameers, and Cannibals, tries to thrust is hideau among nations, and claims the protectes at a feges of international law,—a power which nesses the freest rule on earth, for the avoved more propagating the worst form of slaver ere kanhaving no legitimate complaint, or if it had, only a triping at once into arms, and that, when the areas in yarrying no constitutional means of refers, being at once into arms, and that, when the areas been empired and the fortresses setted by the ten of, office-holders:—I hold it to be an officen is any order, and public morality, for a saturate, the worlds carry weight, to speak at all of sicks we without declaring abhorrence of it."

I think it would be too much for me to size it.

lars, which I have indorsed in your favor. I am sorry to give you so much trouble

ness, but was happy to see your name at the led the ladles' list, and you have kindly assisted as former occasions, for which I am, in great trah. Your sincere and faithful fr

Mrs. L. Maria Child.

But we must refrain from correspondence, or else we shall extend our ment too great a length. The earlier part of the rem was well occupied by the remarks of Morcus Coxwax and William Wellis Boovs, and wit impressive readings of Mrs. Ds Morra, the period of the property of the second part of the period of

tographic picture of the stage and southern et

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B. Joy, "George Drake, "Rev. J. W. Pratt, "S. S. Todd, "Nelson Parsons, "Sallie Holley, Farmersville, Caroline F. Patnam, "Mrs. Hannah Howland, Sheewo Slocan Howland, "Seewo Slocan Ho	" 50 " 50
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Lizzie Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thaxter	" 1.00 1.00 Hingham, 5.00
Elizabeth Cushing, Ada Whiton,	" 20 " 80 " 80
A Friend, George W. Greene, Milton, Miss Chesland	10 10 20
Mrs. Julia Meloon, Buston, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George T. George T.	100 100
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Ellen M. Squire, Esther A. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hayward, Josiah Hayward, Jr., Boston, Miss Rebekah M. Northey, Sal diss Reperan drs. Wm. B. Ives, dr. & Mrs. Stephen Clapp, Dr Mrs. Wm. B. Ives,
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Clapp, Dorchest
Mrs. Mary Clap,
Frederic Wein, Esq.,
J. C. Lindaley, Esq.,
Maria Sylvester,
C. H. Codonan, Esq., Neponset,
Mrs. James Freeman Clarke,
Marths S. S. Wellington, Roxbury,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Stedman,
Matilals Goddard, Boston,
Rebecca A. Goddard,
Eliza M. Thayer,
Estus Lamb, Blackstone,
Mrs. Saunders,
I. Summer Lincoln, Warwick,
Edmund Quincy, Esq., Dedham,
Heary G. Denny, Esq., Dorchester,
A. T. Stearns,
Samuel Barrett, Concord, A. T. Stearns, Esq., Do. Samuel Barrett, Concord, Mrs. E. N. Gray, Reading, Ira Gray, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Dresser, Ca. Mrs. Wm. Wells Brown, Louisa Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells Brown, Nelly. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells Brown, Nelly. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells Brown, Nelly. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells. Dresser, Mrs. Wm. Wells. Dresser, Mrs. White Mrs. W Mrs. Wm. Wells Brown,
Louisa Dresser,
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Mrs. Joshus B. Smith,
A. W. M.,
Adeline May,
Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska, Boston,
Dr. Mary E. Breed,
Mrs. E. D. Cheney,
Edward Winslow, Eeq.,
Abram Folsom, Eeq.,
Abram Folsom, Eeq.,
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Peter B. Brigham, Esq.,
Charles Carroll, Eeq.,
Margaret Granger,
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E. Burnham, Esq.,
R. P. and A. D. Hallowell, Medford,
Miss Lacy Osgood,
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Mr. & Mrs. D. Joy, Glen Haven, N. Y.,
John H. Stephenson, Esq., Boston,
G. W. Stevens,
Urlah Ritchie,
John Ritchie,
A. W. Goddard, Esq., Brookline,
Mr. Charles Goddard, Winchester,
Daniel Low, Lunenburg,
N. M. R.,
Mrs. H. C. Hardon, South Boston,
Thomas B. Rice, Boston,
A. Wilson, A. Wilson,
Adams Twitchell,
Cash,
Mr. Bonwell, Friend, Jane E. Beale, B. C. Perry, B. C. Perry, Albert Jackson, Wm. A. Taylor, Lucy W. Abell, M. D., Martha A. Lockley, Albert Jackson, 1.00
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Martha A. Lockley, 1.00
Maria Falmer, 1.00
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James N, Buffum, Lynn, 200
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William Bassett, 5.00
Wm. G. S. Keen, 5.00
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Wm. S. Webert, 6.00
Mars Edward Oliver, 6.00
William Bassett, Jr., 6.00
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William Ashby, Newburyport, 6.00
William Markew, 8.00
Mary G. Blaanon, Newton Corner, 2.00
Mary G. Blaanon, Newton Corner, 2.00
Robert Adams, Fall River, 6.00
Excited and Alice Thacher, Barnstable, 10.00
Excited and Alice Thacher, Barnstable, 10.00
Mrs. L. H. Bowker, Hopedale, 10.00
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E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hopedalc, 100.00
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Mrs. M. A. Dutcher, 225.00
Mrs. L. H. Bowker, Hopkinton, 5.00
Mrs. L. H. Bowker, Hopkinton, 5.00
Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, 20.00
T. B. Drew, 3.00
Ambrose Keith, Bridgewater, 1.00
H. H. Brigham, South Abington, 5.00
J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, 3.00
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Merrill, Danversport, 1.00
Mrs. Y. Clark, Danvers, 1.00
Mrs. P. Clark, Danvers, 1.00
Mrs. P. Clark, Danvers, 1.00
Mrs. B. H. Southwick, Grantville, 5.00
Thankfal Southwick, 6.00
Mrs. R. H. Morrill, 1.00
Mrs. R. H. Morrill, 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson, 2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson, 1.00
Mrs. H. Hastell, 5.00
J. M. W. Yerrinton, Chelsea, 5.00
Alden Sampson, Charlestown, 5.00
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Andrew L. Haskell, 5.00
Nathaniel Waterman, 2.00
Mrs. Dr. Jackson, 5.00
Mrs. Dr. Ja E. S., Branch Blackmer, Samuel L. Young, Sarah Maynard, Leonora Tooker,

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John Putnam,
Mrs. Julia M. Friend, Gloucester,
Henry C. Wright,
Miss E. D. Knight,
C. Henry Adams,
John T. Hilton, D. Dyer, J. H. Rogers, Abby Hutching Jesse Steadma J. H. Rogers,
Abby Hutchinson, Braintree, Vermont
Jesse Steadman, Springfield,
Charlotte L. Hill, Ellaworth, Maine,
Anna Alley, Freeport,
Charlotte J. Thomas, Portland,
Mrs. J. M. Hall, West Killingly, Conn.
James A. Anatin, New Haven,
Martha Smith, Plainfield,
Lauren Wetmore, Wolcotville,
Dr. and Mrs. Whitcomb, Brooklyn,
Olive Gilbert, Olive Gilbert, J. B. Stetson, Mrs. Kate Conant, Philip Scarborough, Perrin Scarborough, Perrin Scarborough, "3,00
Edwin Scarborough, "3,50
Mr. and Mrs. N. Whire, Concord, N. H., 25,00
Parley King, South Danvers,
Mr. & Mrs. J. Henshaw, W. Brookfield, 10,00
Mr. & Mrs. Lina Richards, Weymouth, 10,00
Elisha Clapp, Gill, 5,00
G. Miles, Westminster, Mrs. E. S. Presson, New Ipawich, N. H., 5,00
Luther Melendy, Ambers, 5,00

Mrs. B. S. Lather Melendy, Ambers, 10.00
Mary P. Payson, Peterboro, 20.00
Climens Philbrick, Seabrook, 2.00
B. F. Hutchinson, Milford, 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. Pillsbury, Concord, 10.00
Mrs. M. P. Osborn and danghters, Dover, 12.00

TREMENDOUS POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN EXETER HALL, LONDON.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE PROCLAMATION.

ording to the London Morning Star of the 20th, one of the greatest, if not the greatest demonn of opinion on any public question Exerce Hall
er beheld, took place the swening previous. The
gay was convened by the Emancipation Society,
ress aympathy with the emancipation policy or

Exeter street was filled, and the traine is the Strain seriously impeded by thousands of persons who presed against the closed doors. At this time, Mr. Nicholay, of Oxford, street, arrived, and assumed the chairmanship of an out-of-door meeting in Exeter street. Meanwhile, the meeting up stairs, under the presidency of Mr. William Evans, the chairman of the Emancipation Society, had commenced. On the platform were, amongst many others, the following greatemer, viz.—Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, (author of "Tom Brown.) Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Hon. and Rev. Bapitst Noci, Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Edmond Beales, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. R. Hill, Bedford; M. Victor Schoelcher, Mr. H. J. Slack, the Rev. Dawson Burns, Mr. Morse, the American Consul-General; Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, Mr. J. A. Nicholay, the Rev. H. Solly, the Rev. J. H. Rylance, Mr. F. W. Chesson, Capital Wallhouse, Rev. William Landells, Rev. J. C. Galloway, A. M., Mr. George Edwin Ostram, Rev. H. D. Northrop, B. A., Mr. J. Foster Holmes, Mr. C. H. Elt, Mr. Alderman Towle, Oxford; Mr. Alderman Grubb, Oxford; Mr. William Tweedle, Mr. George Newman, Mr. John Gorrie, Rev. Dawson Burns, Mr. A. W. Bostwick, Mr. Ebenezer Burr, Mr. W. Whittaker, Mr. Ford, Rev. P. W. William con, Mr. W. J. Barlow, Mr. John Stwart, Mr. James Taylor, ir., of Birmingham; Mr. W. B. Hodge, (from Honduras,) Rev. A. C. Thomas, Rev. James Bollom, Mr. James Chalmers, (from Canada.), Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr. G. H. Thompson, Mr. J. Mathleson, Mr. W. T. Malleson, &c. &c. &c.

The proceedings were throughout marked by the most extreme enthusiasm, which some alight opposition only served more strongly to develop. The cheere from the meetings in the lower hall and from the street were frequently heard by the audience above, and added to the exciting interest of the scene. During the evening, telegrams reporting a similar demonstration at Bedford, where 4000 persons were assembled in St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Forster, the member for that borough, and from Stroud, whe

and from Stroud, where Mr. Handel Cossham, of Bristol, and Mr. George Thompson were present, were received, and, on being read by the chairman, elicited tremendous cheers, which again and again greeted the various speakers. Altogether, the meeting was a triumphant indication of the thorough anti-slavery feeling of the country, and an answer to all imputations of the detestation of the rebellion of the Southern alaveholders being limited to any one class or section of the community.

Southern alayeholders being limited to any one class or section of the community.

Speeches of great eloquence and spirit were made by the Chairman, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Neel, Mr. Thomas Hughes, B. A., Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Taylor, M. P. for Lelcester, Mr. J. M. Loddov, and others. The proceedings occupy nearly ten closely printed columns in the Star. From these we shall quote hereafter, as far as the continually crowded state of our columns will permit.

We put Mr. J. Beresford Hope, (see his knavish and ridiculous speech in the "Refuge of Oppression,") in one scale, and this tremendous public demonstration in the other! It is needless to say which kicks the beam.

Not aware that the writer of the following letter was in England, we are all the more gratified in receiving it:—

in England, we are all the more gratified in receiving it:—

LONDON, (England,) Jan. 30, 1863.

DEAR MR. GARRISOS,—I send you by the same mall which takes this note, a copy of the Morning Star, which contains a full account of the monster demonstration, last evening, at Exeter Hall, in favor of Emancipation. It was truly and emphatically a MONSTREMENTING—a grand, upontaneous uprising of the middle and working classes of this busy, busiling; polisting metropolis. Old England is, at last, awake, and is speaking out in thunder tones on the great question at issue between the Northern and Southern States of the American Republic. Extert Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the thousands who could not gain access to the large hall were obliged to improvise meetings in the smaller halt; and that being packed, in the street leading to the hall, which was also filled gain access to the large hall were obliged to improvise meetings in the smaller hall; and that being packed, in the street leading to the hall, which was also filled with a dense mass of human beings, assembled to express, in unmistakable terms as they did, their warm and heartfelt sympathy for the North, in her struggle for human freedom. The few oligarchs in England, who may still sympathise with slavery and the Southern Rebels, will be rendered absolutely powerless by these grand and powerful uprisings of rate reforts. And why have these expressions of the masses of England been so long delayed? Simply, as I am told, for the reason that, up to the time of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the North was not fighting for a principle, but for an obstruct iden—the Constitution. They could see but little difference between the contestants. But when the decree came, proclaiming freedom to three and a half millions of tolling bondmen, then the liberty-loving and alavery-hating men of England and clearly the issue, and, henceforth, the reform of England will be with us, heart and sout. Good speeches were made, at the great hall, the best speaker of the evening being the Rev. Newman Hall, who occupies Rowland Hill's pulpit as Surrey Chapelle is a fine speaker, and a noble man. A few Southern slaveholders and their pimps were scattered over the hall, for the purpose of creating a disturbance, but they were folded by the overwhelming odds against

The discussion in Commonweal of the Thomas of the County o

GROUP AND BY A SAWIER, having secured the pleasant and commodious hall, No. 4 Mercantile Building, 16 Summer street, will commence the stated public services of this church, next Sabbath, Feb. 22d, the first Sunday in Lent, and Washington's birth-Archard The sermon will consider the Christian church and its objects.

A PATRICTIC SUGGESTION.

Mr. Garrison:

Dans Sirs,—Would it not be a good idea to publish the names of those who did not close their places of business in respect (1) to George B. McClellan? If so, you can put me down as one who kept his place open in respect to himself, and loyalty to the Government.

Truly yours, C. HENRY ADAMS.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1863.

ABBYOGRACY." General Tom Thumb.

A Good Jour. The New York Times says that it activity in digging disches, in beating retreats, or in pursuing that "masterly strategy" whereby, with the amplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the provided and and strategy that the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the supplest means for success, nothing is achieved to the success of the s

black backs."

19 In the New York Assembly, tast week, resolutions were passed, inviting Gen. McClellan to visit the Capital as the great of the State. The vote steed 15 to 4. The Senate refused to concur.

A Portland man who was in the Massachis-setts 436 during the expedition to Goldsboro, in the interior of North Carolina says that, "of all the con-trabunds who came into our camp during the ten-lights we were in the interior, there was not one but could go through the manual of sems."

OLIGERD OFFIGERS.

The colored citizens of Boston held a war meeting at the Joy street church, hat evening, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the new enterprise of forming one or more negro regiments in this location of the purpose of awakening an interest in the new enterprise of forming one or more negro regiments in this location of the purpose of awakening and the purpose of awakening and the location of the list was post up, and this time, considerable enthants of war got up, and the exercised were confirmed by the abotic of Robert Johnson, it is a President, J. R. Sterling, Vice Fresident, and Francis Efethers. Secretary. The President on taking the chair thanked the antilenes for the honor of presiding over the meeting, and stated in object to be the procurement of troops for the army of the United Sistes. He thought that a year hence would be shown the necessity of having the black man in arms, and was proud that the time had come when he could feel that he was an American citizen. He besought his hearen, by the love they bore their country, not, by word or act, to deter any, so disposed, from enlisting in the ranks of the 5th regiment. He then introduced Judge Rousell as the first speaker.

Judge Rossell said he saw noone before him at that time who was not truly an American citizen, for the necessities of the country had reversed the Dred Scott decision: It seemed to him that now was a time when they could do a great deal of good to their country and to themselves. We are all glid indeed to hear and read the last enanceptation proclamation, for it was a great and long-desired step is the right direction, and he felt that, in the words of John Hampden—" in the progress of reform there are no steps backward. If you want commissions, go eart and the felt that, is the words of John Hampden—" in the progress of reform there are no steps backward. If the formation of colored regiments there seemed to be a great feeling on one point. You desire to be line officers yourselves.

The speaker thought t

Boston Herald of Tuesday.

A MARACHURATYS BLACK REGIMENT. The proposed colored Massachusetts regiment will be numpered the felth, and will go into camp at Worcester. Captain N. P. Hallowell of the Mass. 201, and Captain Robert G. Shaw, of the Mass. 20, are to be field officers in it. Dr. DeGrassa, a colored physician in Boston, it is reported, is to be Assistant Surgeon.

287 The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Independent says—"The colored people of this District are inoving in reference or people of this District are inoving in reference according to the District are inoving in reference according to the District are inoving in reference according to the District are inoving to reference though a colored regiment will easily be raised in the city, and already while officers to command it are not lacking."

TACTICE FOR NEOND SOLDIESE. Gen. Casey, it is stated, has been requested by the War Department to prepare a system of textice for use in the negro-regiments to be enlisted in the astional service.

FRANTIL STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM BY A SLAVE MOTHER. The Frankfort (Ev.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Guestis (Inn. 10) gives the following thin ling account of a slave mother's struggle for freedom

you can put me down as one who kept his place open in respect to himself, and loyally to the Government. "Some slave traders from Henderson, Kr.; arrived at the Capital Hotel on Saturday, from Lexington, Boston, Feb. 3, 1803.

BEEGHER's LAST. The Springfield Republican says. "Henry Ward Beecher was in the train with McCellan, Saturday—in a front car, the here behind. Where is the General? Inquired a companion. In the rear, as usual, replied Henry Ward.

A NEW MILITARY SERSATION FOR THE BOSTON ARISEOGRAFY." General Tom Thumb.

A GOOD JOES. The New York Times says that and finding the door locked, raised her clenched hand, and with powerful blows masshed the light surround. An difficult of the work of the same stays that the same stays th

THE NEGRO REGIMENT MEETING OF THE OLORED OUTLERS.

The colored citizens of Boston held a war meeting at the Joy street church, last evening, for the purpose of a wakening an interest in the new enterprise of a wakening an interest in the new enterprise of a wakening an interest in the new enterprise of the communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., or Wednesdath, communicing at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., o

universal emancipation, as a baneficent, life-saving, life-giving measure.

PARKER PILLSURY, THEODORE THYON, SURING. AN PROST, ARROW M. POWELL, and others, will address the

Convention:
In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,
A. M. POWELL

137 WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lecture upon the War, in its relation to Slavery, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 22d, in the Cirr Hall at CAMBRIDGE-PORT. Services to commence at I o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ONVERSATIONS ON MEN AND THE TIMES.

—Mr. A. BROSSON ALCORT will give his next Conversation at the Textenance Hattle Beometical street, on Monday evening, Feb. 32d, at half past 7 o'clock.

AARON M. POWELL will speak in Poughenersin

EF Copies of the photographic pleture, by ALLEY, of the Music Hall stage, in Boston, as arranged for the 29th Anti-Stavery Subscription Anniversary, may be obtained by application to ROBERT F. WALLEUT, 221 Washington Street, Boston. Price, one dollar.

By MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 195 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

SALUE, (Ohio.) Feb. 11, 1863.

DEAN BRO. GARNISON,—For the information of friends, will you please state in the Liberator, that our daughter, GRENTSON, left us, called to the duties of another life, on the 6th inst. aged 11 years? The event was unexposted, as she was not considered seriously ill, until a few hours before her death. Her disease was inflammation of the lungs.

She has gone, just when her maturing faculties of mind and heart promised much of happiness to her family, and unctulness to others. But they live longest who live best. How conscientiously, self-serificingly and lovingly she lived, none, know so well as the two desolate heart who now, childless on earth, by our lonely hearth mourn her loss. Your brother, M. R. ROBINSON.

[37] In this fresh and unexpected bereavement, we very deeply sympathine with the stricken parents, whose heavy loss is so touchingly alluded to in the above letter.—[Eo. Lin.

Passed into the Spirit Land, Feb. 11th, TRANKFU, SHITE, aged TT years, wife of Capt. Sammel Smith, of West Harwich, Mass. From her childhood she was a friend of the slave, and in her latter life was in full sympathy with all the reforms, and a firm believer in the Spirit life beyond the grave. "Peace and good will" was her motto through her earthly life. Over her body, before being consigned to the grave, most impressive and hopeful discourses were delivered by Mrs. H. Clark and Mrs. L. Nickerbooker, both speaking mediums.—[Com

DEATH OF REV. CLAUDIUS BRADFORD.

DEATH OF REV. CLAUDIUS BRADFORD.

Died, in Yellow Springs, Ohio, Yeb. 3d, Rev. CLAUDIUS BRADFORD, aged 62 years.

Mr. Braiford has been for some time past a teacher in Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was formerly a settled minister in Massachusetts, where he had a large circle of relations and ficiends. He was a man whom many lored. His characteristics were simplicity, earnestness, and thorough religious devotion. He had a heart peculiarly alive to all forms of beauty, and to all calls of humanity. At a time when there were but few open advocates of universal freedom, he was pleading the vanse of the Siave. His mind was original and richly stoped. As a preacher and pastor, he was unwarfed in labors, truthful, and faithful. As a teacher, he was teroogh, patient, and subconstalt. As a friend, he was tender, constant, self-sori-ficing. As a man, he was just, kind, progressive, alive. He livide if fig unusually full of thought and feeling. He did a good work in the world, and died in faith.—New York Christian Inquirer.

Eff Mr. Bradford was on our list of highly esteemed friends, and we hear of his loss with regret. He early gave to the Anti-Sisvery causes his sympathy and counternance, and took a heartfelt interest in its second.—[En. Lex.]



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308 Washington Street, 308.

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A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY HOD COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

ANDVILLE, Le Salle Co., III

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IN MEMORIAM.

And where with thes I come so glady trod, Through windr's snow, or summer a fervent heat, Though the form," or to the bestling "cliff" That corrisons the gentle river's course, the property of the control of the cont Truly, I never shall behold thy like again. But whennoe'er old Concord's pleasant realms. Rise to my mind, thou as her chiefest son Wilt haunt her as the spirit of her groves, lier moorland fields, and river famed in song. And marked in history's page by scenes of blood: For here, as often told, their yeoman nires Meet the proud Briton, and defied his steps; Some falling bravely for their country's right.

ow in coming time linked with this tale, ow in coming time linked with this tale, ow in coming time linked with this tale, or in coming time linked with this tale, or in coming of the property of listening youngsters with wide staring eyes, Thy honored name shall be remembered too, Remembered by the good and wise long lustrems he As one who in an age of much dismay, Lired a serene, a pure, and holy life.

Brooklawn, near New Bedford, \(\)

ooklawn, near New Bedford, } 11th Jan., 1863.

From the Taunton Gasette.

"OUT IN THE COLD."

What is the threat? "Leave her out in the cold!"
Loyal New England, too loyally bold:
Hater of treason—ah! that is her orime!

Out in the cold? Oh, she chooses the place Bather than share in a sheltered disgrave; Rather than sit at a cannibal feast; Rather than mate with the blood-reeking beast! Leave out New England? And what will abe do, Stormy-browed sisters, forsaken by you? Sit on her Rook, her desertion to weep? Or, like a Sappho, plunge thence in the deep i

No: our New England can put on no airs— Nothing will change the calm look that she wears Life's a rough lesson, she learned from the first, Up into wisdom through poverty nursed.

Not more distinct on his tables of stone Was the grand writing to Moses made know. Than is engraven, in letters of light, On her foundations, the One Law of Right. She is a Christian; she anothers her ire, Trims up the eardie, and stirs the bome fire; Thinking, and working, and waiting the day When her wild elsters shall leave their mad pla

Out in the cold, where the free winds are blowing Out in the cold, where the strong cake are growing Guards she all growths that are living and great-Growths to rebuild every fottering State.

"Notions" worth heeding to shape she has wrough Lifted and fixed on the granite of thought; What she has done may the wide world behold! Whit, she is doing, too, out in the cold!

Out in the cold! she is glad to be there,
Breathing the northwind, the clear healthful air;
Baved from the hurricane passions that read
Hearts that once passed her a sister and friend.

There she will stay, while they bluster and foa Planning their confort when they shall come h Building the Union an adamant wall, Freedom-comented, that never can fall.

Freedom,—dear-bought with the blood of her sons See the red current! right nobly it runs! Life of her life is not too much to give For the dear Nation she taught how to live.

Valuly they shout to you, sturdy Northwest!
The her own heart that heads warm in your be Sisters in nature as well as in name; Sisters in loyalty, true to that claim.

on your breath is, oh broad-shoulder from the habite missme goes forth? I the South-land, from Slavery's fen, ning demons, but poisoning men !

Keeping the air for the great country pure? There you the "wayward" once yet shall enfold; There they will come to you, out in the cold!

THE TRAITORS' THREAT.

Letts,

When the touspest rages floroust, and the wild-waves over

whole it Year from our hearts the memory of Freedom's early And bid the tools and minious of traitors have their

many well fought fields from which Op

looly battle-fields where ac-tyred dead, for the right! To what good cause has not ber life been given.
Since first, through her, King George's yoke from off o neek was riven?

A hearier and a sterner yoke we should deserve to wear, Could our hearts forget New England, or our hands to wrong her deser-Wrong ber, as wronged the Athenian meh Arisides the

When, weary of his virtues, from their midst the mge they

Lys, was a very New Regions (Life a fracticated band ; galant our elder states, truest, purest of the band ; and Sagness from your visually; and Butler from the side;

Mount Holly, N. J., Jan. 23.

The Liberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHENANDOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY.

AT THE COTTAGE

"O, Cossin Clars, wasn't it splendid?. And how much like you be talked! O, darr! wasn't it splen-lid!! I never felt so much like singing before—I couldn't dep it. What did Mr. Horton say his name is?" Thus alternately exclaimed and interrogated the offerconduct likes.

"Now I know you enjoyed it, Clara, because you always want to be atilk when you speak of what you most like"—said Effic, archly, raising her bright eyes again to her companion's face. Its extreme paleness, and the languor of the large blue eyes, startled and subdued her. Involuntarily she quickness her pace. Clara naw the change in the sensitive young creature, and understood it. Raillying, with a great effort, she pointed out a striking beauty in the landscape, which a turning in the road brought to view, and with a charm of manner and expression peculiarly her own entertained the reassured and delighted "Pm.

charm of manner and expression peculiarly her own entertained the reassured and delighted. Effie until they reached the cottage-door.

"O, Aunt Mary, what a sermon! What a day! What a world! How glad I am you brought me here!" The motherly lady-like looking women, thus addressed, stooped and kissed the round check bright with the blessoms of seventeen aummers, without suspending the operation of folding neatly in its creaks a chasto, new summer shaw!; then, as she laid it carefully by, she glanced, apparently by accident, at Clara, who had dropped languildly on to a chair.

"Another of your headaches coming on, my dear.

"The little darling has been inspired like all things to day, and aung as the birds did this. The speaker ended with a caress, twining around the child-figure at her side. The

affluent day.

"You will get rested, and go to meeting this after."

"You will get rested, and go to meeting this after."

"You will get rested, and go to meeting this after."

on as Clara had shut the doc ay of delicacles most temptingly arranged. Placing see on the table she gently locked the door, then apaching the graceful, kneeling figure, raised her
actry, in her arran, put back the disordered hair,
om the fair, noble brow, and pressed her lips ravently there. A half hour of low, carnest question
of answer ended with—

Permeated, soothed, elevated by the influence of the hour, following the experiences of the day, and the memories they recalled. Clars est, still, in the cottage north, while Annt Mary as tranquilly occupied a chair at the open window of the little parior. Elfa had been made happy by the promised conversation, and with Annt Hattie had gone to their room to fill up the time of preparation for sleer, perhaps a considerable nortion of that intruded for sleep, with admiration of the heantiful, glifted, yes mayberious, Clars—mysterious, thought Effic, were to us who love her so much,

ame. Thus prayed the minister, not far distant he sleepless silence of his the alcepiess alience of his spattment, and nope we renewed and faith was strengthened for all things his chosen mission. Thus might have prayed it tempest tossed Edgar Horton, had his aincree so yet found its way through the husks of habit at chaff of cant, in which early association had encasthe vital reality of prayer. He paced his chambe he gazed out into the great, brooding night; he qui tioned the glancing stars; then tossed on his pille until sleep came with his vision—the last set of whi

LETTER FROM THOMAS WHITTET, ESQ

PERTH. NORTH BRITAIN, Jan. 20, 1868.

and cannot see; ears, and cannot near; seeing no the source from whence their troubles spring; hear ing not the wall of the oppressed within their gates. It certainly required no prophet to predict you present terrible confusion. That result was inevitable to every one who was watching the tide of passing

ated the property of all those in rebellion, not log their human chattels. Then the South within its body politic a dangerous cancer— powder mine, (in the shape of four million en-sable sons of Africa panting for freedom,) re-

in your own in the preserving of quence—its fatal stilg. Now, Sir, the preserving of slavery in your midst is just analogous to that. Therefore, unless your people are resolutely desir-mined to part forever with that hell-begotten institu-

there it again generate into lite -a life, too, ten thousand the more more than death.

There is an adage which says, "Man's necessity is god's opportunity." Be yo then the willing instruments of his hands! O, lose not this day of salvation, which may never occur again, of putting slavery entirely away! Refuse! Your country is doomed to misery, to endless degradation. Long and joud complaints have, from time to time, been uttered by country men and country women of yours against Great British for her want of aympathy with the North in its present conflict. But I put it to you emphantically, for his work had been faithfully, triumphanily done but with that long, retrospective glance of fervite, grateful attafaction, with which the benefactors of manking review a mission accomplished, as they step, full orbed, into the kindling splendors of another day to us uneen. River, hill and tree top held still by the trailing mantle of his glory, as if unwilling to let the bleasing go, until the spirits of the upperair gathered it in gorgeous folds about their changeful forms, and with slow, roluptions movements swept through the vestern portale—a fitting pageant in honor of the departed heart. Then without sound of sootall or pinion came the soft shadows from their colottal depths above—the bleased Comforters, to secure whose coming "it must need be that: the "Light of the World" you will you fight for liberty! Engrave upon a way. Then from the chastened, inmost heart of all things gushed the incense-odors of devotion, and the mostsread at righed gently beneath its frigrant, grateful barden. Even the low, heart-note of the hushed bird to his sleepy mate ceased, family, and the stream restrained its gurgle to a ripple which seemed but the musical clepaydra of Time among the listening Infinites.

Permeated, sootbed, clevated by the influence of the hour, following the experiences of the day, and the memorites they recalled, Clara set, still, in the cottage porch, while Annt Mary as tranquilty occapied a chair

Yours, for Lib THOMAS WHITTET.

[Mr. Whitiet is a much respected citizen of Perti, and has long taken a heartielt interest in the Anti-Slavery struggle in this country. If rather loo unqualified in his criticism of our Government, herertheless, "faithful are the wounds of a friend." 1—EL.

rank among the things that were. We also want you to live, as CLARKSON did, to see your labors crowned

I am one of those who would rather trust to the combined efforts of spirits in the body, than to those out of the body. I cannot, by any process of reasoning, arrive at the same conclusion that some others have—that spirits out of the body exert a very powerful influence on those in the body. If Jesus Christ, his aposites, and all the good and true since their day, could not prevent the establishment of elavery in America, with all its attendant horrors, I feel quite sure they exert but little influence in this sublanary subsers.

just waked up to a sense of the wickedness of slavery, and has taken the work into his own hands, (as some say,) to carry it on. I believe that the same moral neans which have been used must be p continued, until the whole system is ab continued, until the whole system is abolished. All tions who have been contending against the Slave Power ought now to be doing their utmost to defeat it. I hope we shall eventually triumph; but, just now, there is a cloud resting upon me—I cannot see how the dreadful conflict of war will end. There are some bad omens ahead of us. Our government is continually blundering; those in power seem determined to the continually blundering; those in power seem determined to the continually blundering;

any one was we make win to encented by personal river. We have been highly pleased with the various sentiments expressed by your subscribers in relation to the support of your excellent paper. We have taken it eighteen years, and are resolved to continue in

Enclosed, I send five dollars and fifty cents. When I first saw the notice of the rise on the Libertor, I thought I should be under the necessity of stopping it; but, on reflection, I came to the conclusion I could not forego the pleasure of reading it; nor could it be right to let it go down now when most needed.

Friends of humanity, what say you! Shall the old

as long as Moses led the Israelites in the wilderness

world!
Yours, for the freedom of man, physically and mer
S. M. SEAVER. tally. 8. 1 Williamstown, (Vt.) Jan. 22, 1863.

low in the advance of Christian cirilization. And in this hour of partial triumph—foreshadowing that greater victory which is yet to bless our cause—I approve of sustaining those men who have dared at all times to advocate the right, rather than giving all the praise to those who could perceive so evil in slavery until it conflicted with their personal interests, or until it was popular to advocate its overthrow.

Yours, truly, FRED. N. DOW.

BIRMINGHAM, (Ct.) Feb. 3, 1868.

KDITOR OF THE LIBRATOH—It gives me pleasure to see that the Librator will be sustained. If there is one paper more consistent with itself than all others, it is the Librator. Think what an honest paper should be, and it is tillat. You have been the ploneer in a war against "the sum of all villenies," which has counted human beings but as appendages to capital. May you have the rare graffication of fiving to withest the accomplishment of the good purpose to which you have devoted your long and useful life! In anticipation, I have heard you address your readers—Now, war your case in the sir!

Bicipation, I have beard you address your readers—
Now, wave your caps in the air!
See, the banner's unfuried!
Behold the inseription it bears on its breast—
The 'Liberty over the noried!'
That's 'treedom to slaves in the cast;
That's freedom to slaves in the year;
That's freedom to slaves in the year.
They are equal i there's none of them best.
I enclose subscriptions for three copies of the Liberts—
one of them a convert to abolition by the stated
upon Fort Sumter.

THOS. WALLACE.

No. 5 Wall Street, New York, January 27, 1888.

W. LLOTE GARRISOT:

DARK SIR.—I have been a reader of the Liberator for many years. "With interest—deriving nonrishment and strength thereform." I enclose 16, for my subscription for the present year. I have been cheered by the many cordial letters you have published from your subscribers, and fully endorse their sentiments.

With respect and regard, yours, truly.

C. S. Labardon.

MEGRO TROOPS AGAINST THE REBELS.

ON BOARD STRAMER BEN D. SUNDAY, Feb. 1, en. SAXTON, Military Governor ral,—I have the honor to report it successfully. The stream is narrow, swift, winding, and bordered at many places with high blufs, which blazed with rifle shots. With our glasses, as we approached these points, we could see mounted men by the hundreds galloping through the woods from point to point to await us, and though fearful of our shot and shell, they were so daring against missketry that one rebel actually aprang from the shore upon the large beat which was towed at our sterrs, where he was shot down by one of my sengants. We could see our shell scatter the rebels as they fell among them, and some terrible execution must have been done; but not a man of this regiment was killed or wounded, though the steamer is covered with bullet-marks, one of which shows where our brave Captain Cliffon, commander of the vessel, fell dead beside his own pilot-house, shot through the brain by a minnie ball. Major Strong, who stood beside him, escaped as if by magic, both of them being unnecessarily exposed without my knowledge. The secret of our safety was in keeping the regiment below, except the gunners; but this required the utmost energy of the officers, as the men were wild to come on deck, and even implored to be landed on shore and charge on the enemy. Nobody knows anything about these men who has not seen them in battle. I find that I myself knew nothing. There is a fiery energy about them beyond anything of which I have ever read, nules it be the French Zouaves. It requires the strictest discipline to hold them in hand. During our first attack on the river, before I got them all penned below, they crowded at the open ends of the steamer, loading and firing with inconceivable rapidity, and shouting to each other. "Never give it up!" When collected into the hold, they actually fought cach other for places, at the few port-holes from which they could fire on the enemy. Meanwhile, the black gunners, admirably trained by Lieuts. Stock-dale and O'Neil, thoth by the said to remain at the brick-yards, thirty miles up the St. Mary's, from which For to GENERAL SAXTON'S SUCCESS IN RAISIN

piece we obtained a cannon and a flag, which I respectfully ask permission for the regiment to retain. We obtained also some trophies of a different to retain. Your personal acceptance:—three seeks of stocks, the same state of different structure—the chains and simples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the best of January and Jaly, Specification from a slave jail, which I whall offer for your personal acceptance:—three seeks of stocks, and the key of the best of January and Jaly, Specific for the January of the objects which I wish to effect, and our rations are not nearly exhausted. But the Ben Deford is crowled with freight, and the ammunition of the John Adams is rauning low. Captain Hallett has been devoted to our interest, as was also, until his lamented death, the brave Captain Ciffon. Of the Flanter I have hitherto said nothing, as her worn out machinery would leave her perficulty valueless but for the laborious efforts of Captain Eldridge, and her Engineer. Mr. Baker, aided by the unconquerable essency of Captain Trowbridge, as her worn to the substitute of the John Adams is rauning low. Captain Eldridge, and her Engineer. Mr. Baker, aided by the unconquerable essency of Captain Trowbridge, as her who had the command on board. Thanks to this they were enabled during our absence up the St. Mary's river, to pay attention to the salt works along the const. Finding that the works are sone to excel her in producing of the seek of t age Bay, formally they proceed a nover been rebuilt, they proceed River, where sait works were seen. Uspercoked River, where sait works were seen.

To whering, with Capt. Rigers, of Company F, and to men, then marched two miles across a march, of men, then marched two miles across a large quantity of and the said and the said of the said of

casure to command them. We found so he ber of staves anywhere, yet we broogst as ral whole families, and obtained by their so most reliable information. I was interested rive that the news of the President's Proting produced a marked effect upon them, and case it was of the greatest service to us increased the produced and the greatest service to us increased the heavy aid of a guide, who gas timed a result at till the heard, that was legally to which be aided us gladly, and came any my the thanks are due, for advice and information thanks are due, for advice any due to the due to t nothing but a knowledge of the appaces in each birm to the most signal promotion. In every season there is followed his advice, the predicted read is lowed, and I never departed from it, however significant from the property of the proper

COLORED TROOPS. General Saxton has addressed the foll account of his efforts to raise colore troops, to the Secretary of War.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 25, 180 BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 25, 182.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretby of We:

DEAR STR.—I have the honor to report has organization of the 1st regiment of South Cash volunteers is now completed. The regiment is infantry, composed of ten companies, of about the same each, armied with muskets, and officently white men. In organization, drill, disciples, at morale, for the length of time it has been is sen, in requirement by an extraction of the same control of the s

aplete success, sing on the main land, regiments may be made will do more than any now in series by end to this rebellion.

I have sent, the regiment on an expedition wis ast of Georgia, the result of which I shall refer your information as soon as it returns.

I have the honor also to report that I have enced the organization of the 2d Regiment with to be commanded by Colonel Montgoner. nences, as to be commanded by Cotone, so to be commanded in a to be commanded in the commanded i

THE

SCIENTIFIC 'AMERICAN

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAL SE best succhanical paper in the world, commenced and rolume on the first of January. It is published and and every number contains sixteen pages of archil lesses.

on engaged in any of the mechanica

Tanus - To mail subscribers : Three Delian

Jan2tf MUNN & CO., Pontishin, St. Park Ros., Nov. 1st.

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

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She is sure to cure in nine cases out of the list.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of the list.
for many years made the hard her sidely, and are nous to excel her in producing a new great of list.
Her Restorative differs from that of any can size, but the restorative differs from that of any can size, but the country, and which is highly beneficial to the list has size to the restorative of the list of the list has size to the list of the list has the list of th

MADAME CABTRAUX BANNISTES, No. 31 Winter Street, Bear

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR IT LIF.