THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

SHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6

F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1673.

Refuge of Oppression.

CONNECTIOUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION At the Democratic Convention held at Hartford

Democratic which Hon. Thomas Seymour was nomi dovernor, a series of resolutions was adopt most rabid Copperhead description. Her

assess of the most rabid Copperhead description. Here is a sample of them:—

Resolvel, 1st. That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and popical power; independent in their separate organizations and reserving to each; all rights not, granted by the Constitution to the Central Government. If That while, as citizens of Connecticut, we asset or devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with real and energy the authorities of the United States in the fall constitutional exercise of their overs, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the growth of the constitution of the growth of the confederacy of the growth of the confederacy of the growth of the confederacy of the confederacy and the hopor of our State, and the rights of her people.

M. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution we as confidently assert that whatever may have been the opinion of, our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed band; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, homorable silke to the contending factions, as will stop the arrages of war, avert universal bankrynptey, and when of the Mid-

and ~
"Knowing, dare maintain." "Knowing, dare maintain."

6th. That the Militia bill recently, introduced into
the Senate of the United States by Scnator Wilson, of
the States is subversive of the sovereignty and
the states, and designed to make them
mere dependencies upon the contral government:
unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to
the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of
the States should sternly resist the operation of a
whene so fatal to the just relations which should
always grist between the Federal and State Gov-

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Selections.

THE NORTHERN DISLOYALISTS.

The sole object of the Democrats, now constituting the disloyal Northern opposition, is to regain political power. For this purpose, they mean to destroy the Republican party, and, if necessary, to submit to a dismandament of the country, running their risk of being able to compromise it together again.

To destroy the Republican party, there are two methods:

1. To oppose the management of the war.

2. To oppose the management of the war.

Both these modes are energetically in operation, and with much success of a certain kind.

The present leaders of the Democrats are men purely politicians, and of the immoral kind. They have thrown away all principle whatever, and have the advantages which recklessness gives to wicked men. These advantages just now are monstrous. First, it is, to a great extent, the more patriotic, moral, and thoughtless class of voters who have gone to the war, leaving say and cowardly and wicked and disloyal men at home. Second, the leaders of the Republican party have so managed the war as to destroy the party, and the party so as to destroy itself. Even patriotic citizens are weary with the bardens of the taxes, and are afflicted with the horrible waste of lives and treasures which has resulted from the feeble action, the foolish healty, the vacil-

JOHN RANDOLPH AND TRISTAM BURGES

GREAT MEETING AT BRISTOL—SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

A crowded meeting was held at the Broadmead-Rooms, in Bristol, (England,) on the eventing of the 28th ult., "to express approval of and sympathy with the Anti-Slavery policy of President Lincoln and the Federal Government of the United States of American

They have been promptly on this design promptly come in the drawn of their september of the proposal types of the release that the speech of a Nove Paphend of the control of the control

FEBRUARY 27.

That the meeting heartily unites in the grand of and thanksgiving which have been called forthly he proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 1st of January, 1803, by which has three millions of slaves in the United States was technically the processing the state of t

Mr. Barker supported the resolution is a brief but

flective speech.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON (who was faction that he had observed, within the last few day, a general revival of the old anti-slavery feeling of the country. (Cheers.) He never doubted its existence country during the last eighteen months, and he cost mover find any opponent who was able to obtain mor than a dozen or twenty votes in favor of any sized-ment which he proposed. (Applause.) It did set need the great demonstration at Excet Hall to convince him that the judgments, the convictions, as hearts, and the consciences of the people were send upon the question. (Cheers.) This rebellion is America, was simply and exclusively a star-bolion rebellion—as rebellion conceived in the brate of the proper was wer should culminate, and a Northern man put the nius and spirit of the Government on the sile of genine and spirit of the Government on the ske of freedom. (Cheers.) An American came overheap learn for the first time that the tariff was an clease in the question. (Hear.) It had no existence in the list of grievances put forth by the slaveholder, and there never was a tariff passed for which a majority of

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free rentire men a men a denor of the and denor of the and denor of the sand denor o

there never was a tariff passed for which a migory of the Southern representatives did not vote, and against which a migority of the Northern representative did not vote. (Cheers.) Proceeding to nuitee the course pursued by it, Lincoln, Mr. Thompson, and that he always part man credit for good motives, in the absence of cridear to the contrary, and, judging Mr. Lincoln by the retitutional authority, he thought he de case of the constitutional authority, he mognite ac-served their confidence and approbation. (Chem. Entering the Government under the most diadra-tageous circumstances, and with these slavebelen consolidated against him, he had done more since to came into office than had been done in this county is thirty years. (Hear, hear.) It took thirty year to shirty years. (Hear, hear.) It took thirty years a abolish slavery, and then they had to abolish it in pla of princes, peers, prelates, clergy and aristores, (Cheers.) All the distribes of the press fell on in (Mr. T.) like the rain from heaven on the plumage is duck. (Laughter and cheers.) He was quite funite with these rehashes of the Times, the Telegraph, as the Standard—he had read all their argument bein in John Bull. in France, in Blackwood, and in the less. Languter and cheers.) He thanked God that the papers did not represent the people of Englad. The Times was so notorious for its vacillation, for vaining in the rear till victory was assured, that the people treated its statements on this question with ser. (Cheers.). Well-to-do gentlemen, who got up the politics during a five minutes' ride in the omiss, might find it convenient to be set up by the article of the Times—(laughter)—but the people neither redi, nor would they trust it if they did read it. (Chem) "Mr. Thompson then, amid great enthusians, proceeded to notice the various great acts performed by Mr. Lincoln, which showed his opposition to slaver. After deserthing the origin of the Republica part, and the inflamous Dred Scott decision which Mr. Is

cols's Attorney-General had pronounced unceati-tional, he said that every alave emancipand by M. Lincoln's glorious proclamation was now a citize, as could claim the protection of the laws of the Unied States. (Cheera.) When he found the Praises time, in despite of obstacles, steadily prosecufing as great purposs—when he dound this great emancipsion proclamation preceded by acts, any one of which ri-denced his sincerity—he took his proclamation as only with thankfulness, but with the depost grafted to the good man who had promulgated it. [Lon-cheera.]; It was no sham. It might be a tragely—in might be a jubile—it might lead to one of the ast glorious events in the world's history since the Me coln's Attorney-General had pronounced unc He thanked them for coming out in their true claric-ter; but though they might threaten, they could be perform. (Applause.) There was a vitality is an millious of people that would exceed the derining Jefferson Davis. (Cheers.) It was easy for him to tear the habe from his could. fended nialden—to rob the laborer of his hire; but us stand up before God and the world, and butcher for hillions of people, be could not do it. (Applaus). In conclusion, Mr. Thompson stated there was any instrument that proceeded from pure motive—that was more just in its object—or that would be more aslutary in its effects, than that preclamation. His concluded a long and eloquent speech in the world of the poet: of the poet:-

Spirit of freedom, on!

Oh! passe not in thy fight,

Till every elime be won

To worship in thy lights

On, till thy name is known

'Ebroughout the peopled earth!

On till thou refignal alone,

Man's heritage by birth! -(Enthusiastic cheers.)

acter of the source whence all these accusations proceed.

General Butler needs no defence from us. We would, however, advise the New York World to be careful how it traduces and villifies patriotic men, devoted beart and soul to their country's service. Its blind zeal against the Administration and in favor of secession friends, its fondness for semation celitorials, its inclination to service truth for the sake of rounding a period, or to calumniate, in order to give point to a classical quotation, may yet involve it in difficulty. We shall always be found ready to protect, to the extent of our ability, any Union soldier against the unjust aspersions of a venual and unpatriotic press. It is our plain duty to support those using every effort to sustain the life of the Government. The World defames Union men with a hundred times the vigor of its defence of the Union. It advocates the cause of traitors with little regard for the wickedness of treason. We have not yet done with this co-laborg with Jeff. Davis.—New Orleans Delta.

GENERAL BANKS AND THE NEGROES.

GENERAL BANKS AND THE NEGROES.

The Unionists of New Orleans miss Gen. Butler. The rebels also miss him, but they are glad of it. Butler kept them well under—now they can come to the surface and blow, like social and political whales. When Butler heard the cry, "There she blows," he was after them with a harpoon! Banks tries to coax them to come to his Union ship. The former was the effective way; the latter ineffective. But in the contest between the Unionists and disunionists, the poor negro has a hard task. He is treated most unjustly and cruelly—not by design upon the part of the Federal commander, but as a natural result of his lenient consideration of the master. We have hitherto made mention of the fact that since General Butler left, the order was issued that all negroes found out of doors after half-past seven o'clock, F. M. must be arrested and thrust into jail, unless they had their free papers with them to exhibit. Such an order created the utmost constending among the blacks. It was a return to the old days of rebel rule. Multitudes of arrests were made, and hundreds of the colored men and women had to suffer. An aggravating feature of the regulation was, that it was put in force before a knowledge of its existence had been circulated, and thus very many offereded ignorantly. No cause could be assigned for this proceeding—the negroes had been do-ile and quiet.

On the 29th of January, General Banks issued an

docile and quiet.

On the 29th of January, General Banks issued an order accompanying the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. This order is argumentative, and, thus far, cound, but it did not meet the expectations of the Unionists. Its principal provision regarding the status of the negroes was the following:—

pel or authorize their return by force."

That this is a singular comment upon the Prochapation, we need not say to our readers. The Proclamation says distinctly that all slaves of disloyal districts shall be free. It leaves no option with either the masters or the slaves. Neither does it impose any part of the work of making them free upon the army. It is not necessary for the efficers or soldiers to "encourage or assist" the slaves to be free—they are so already. The last clause of this paragraph is as objectionable as the first. To say that the soldiers cannot compel the return of the slaves "by force" is to say that they can use any

GENERAL BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

General Banks seems to have gone to New Orleans with an idea of trying over again the policy that has so many times failed, of conciliating the deadly enemies of the Union. He took the responsibility of declaring in a general order, that Louisians was excepted from the President's Emancipations was as excepted from the President's Emancipations are was excepted from the President's Emancipations are was excepted from the President's Emancipations are succeeded by the President's Emancipation of Proceedings of the State Since receiving the Proclamation of January 1st.—of which he took no notice till the 30th in the State Since receiving the Proclamation of January 1st.—of which he took no notice till the 30th in the State Since receiving the Proclamation of January 1st.—of which he took no notice till the 30th in the state of the State Since receiving the Proclamation of January 1st.—of which he took no notice till the 30th in the state of the present position, and the liberty-loving sentiment which animates her breast, at this tremendous crisis, more filly deserved than aver any excepted from the Proclamation of the State State

The Wiberator.

No Union with Blaveholders! COSTON, FRIDAY, PEBRUARY 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The GENERAL AGENT of the Lib

unimportant. The Government needs it for its safety—the President needs it for his inspiration. It ern traitors are hurling defiance at the Gover giving to the country a bugle-blast that shall be in

"Now, while our land to rwin's brink is verging.
In God's name, let us speak while there is slime;
Now, while the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silkers is canke!"

ey cling to it with a pense. In all the large til

rislenced and confounded." The bay or me conversion of the Union Post, of id onne, was always in unison. "The Union Post, of id onne, was always in unison."

ty which had gathered itself behind the shield of a fair-seeming name, fell, as soon as uncovered, into fair-seeming name, fell, as soon as uncovered, into anonymous hostility, subtle, elime-bellied, venomous. Failing utterly in its attempt to extend the climate of South Carolins to Massachusetts, it has ever since lain shirering in the cold. Folicd equally in its effort to christen itself, it has, in common with the same tracherous element throughout the North, been forced to accept the descriptive crithet of its adversaries, and to be henceforth, crawling or erect, a Copperhead in mature and in name.

were distress and anfiering which the war has inflicted upon a large class of her subjects," &c. For the opinions expressed by Lords Derby and Russell, in the tion just described, in adopting a new shibboleth, have forgorten the proverh, and are become as crooked of speech as of back. A reference to the fourth resolution of Connecticut Copperheaddom, set forth on the first page in the proper place, will discover the fact that the C. C. aforesaid do have lo view "the free reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the Strates," together with "the exection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution." What! Juster than Washington t wiser than Hamilton! more humane than Jefferson! To longer content with the Union as it was, and the And the contract of the contra

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

proposed to these deluded or wicked persons is a conservative, clear-sighted body of men and women known as Abolitionists. Comprehending the great truth, that the moral laws of the universe demand as exact obedience as the physical or mechanical laws, and that disobedience must bring punishment and suffering, they early declared and preached the fact. They demonstrated that it is as bile for a nation to expect continued prosperity and happiness from wrong doing as for a ship to sail prosperously while diargarding the winds and tides. It was a plain, conservative, self-evident proposition.

The pro-alwery fanatics replied by persecution, much as their lineal ancestors did to Gailleo when he announced that the earth revolved. But the world kept moving, spite of their cruel treatment of the seer; so neither did the moral laws suspend operations, and neither did the moral laws suspend operations, and the cheers rail the 10th, and then recommence my labors, which are in great demand.

ence. I shall rest till the 10th, and then recom-mence my labors, which are in great demand. This Anti-Slavery movement is assuming gigantic proportions, and, if wisely and energetically conduct-ed, as I trust it will be, will have a powerful, and at the same time beneficial influence upon the counsel of your public men. It will be of vital importance in this country. It will read a salutary leason to our in this country. It will read a salutary lesson to our public men. It will mould the decisions of our Government. It will neutralize the poison diffused by

theirs has been fialified, every argument refuted, peablic men. It will mould the decisions of our Goverry Ite mailed. Yet the columns of the Boston Post, Courier, New York Herald and World bate no jot of billingsgate and falsehood. Compare the "Refuge of Oppression" in the Liberator of 1838 with the "Refuge" of to-day's Liberator, and the intervening time seems inappreciable. The malignity, marepressentation and diabolism of this choice collection of "elegant extracts" are unvaried and unique. One pen might have written all.

Impracticable theorists, practical only in their atherases.

Impracticable theorists, practical only in their atherases.

Perverting, darkening, changing as they go The searching tuthe of God."

How much longer will a discerning public permit by its support these dangerous demagogues to flourish:

A NEW FARGLE.

It was a favorite, not to say fundamental, maxim of the late People's Party, that the sum and substance that the late People's Party, that the sum and substance of the contrary of the Person of their willingness to suffer all the hardships consequent upon a want of an every very of saking: "Are you more just then half million of our working population in Langenshire.

A NEW FARGLE.

cotton, if thereby the liberty of the victims of South-ern despotism might be promoted. All shone to the half million of our working population in Lancashire, Cheshire, and elsewhere, who are bearing with heroic fortifued the grievous privations which your war has entailed upon them! The four millions of slaves in America have no sincerer friends than these lean, pale-faced, tile people, who are reconciled to their meagre fare and desolate homes by the thought that their

—(Enthusiastic circers.)

The Rev. Mr. Hawkins supported the resolution.

The resolution was then put, and carried smid the greatest crithusiasm.

A VOICE—Three grouns for the Time! (Groun.)

The Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, in an able and elequest speech, proposed the next resolution:

"That the chairman be desired to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to his Excellency, C. J. Adsum, the American Minister, with the request has ne would forward it to the President of the United States." (Cheers.)

Mr. W. S. NORTHOURE, in a humorous speech, seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put, and carried united the control of the Control of the China of the Control of the China of the

money.

The meeting, which had throughout been of the most enthusiastic character, terminated with three cheers for President Lincoln.

Lincoln sent a message to Congress (A vonce—bit down) "commending that Congress should piedge itself to indennify the masters of slaves in the Border States, in the event of their adopting measures of smanipation. The Congress adopted that resolution. Mr. Lincoln called the border representatives togetier before the Congress adopted that resolution. Mr. Lincoln called the border representatives togetier before the Congress adopted that resolution in proposal, and urged from to accept it. Then went his proclausation of the 22d of September:—"I went so far as to recommend an amendment of the Constitution, in order that slavery in every meet of the Union might cease and determine by the constitution of the present century." (Cheens) by the constitution of the present century." (Cheens) Patting them things together, he came to the conclusion, satisfactory to his own mind, that where he ad the constitutional authority, Mr. Lincoln had exercised it in behalf of the slaves. (Crise of "No. on," "Yes, yea." and confusion.) If he had not utterly abolished slavery, it was because he had sought to maintain the Constitution, he was sworn to administer; and that in his baset of hearts, he desired as carnestly as they did that the country of birth, and of whose soffrages he was now chief magistrate, might ere he died not hold within ite expanded frontiers a tyrant or a slave. (Loud cheers.)

The CRAIRMAN then rose to put the smeadment

panded frontiers a tyrant or a slave. (Loud cheers.)

The CRAIRMAN then rose to put the amendment to the needing, (which, together with the resolution, was read by Mr. Coscham,) when a forest of hands was held up against it, and but a few in its favor. The original motion was then put, and carried by a very large majority, amid loud and long-continued cheering, large numbers of the audience amounting their hats on their sticks, waving their cloaks and handkerchiefs with the greatest enthusiasm, cries of "Well done Bristol," &c.

GENERAL ROSECRANS ON TRAITORS,

The Legislature of Obio having passed a resolution of thanks to General Rosecrans and his army, he actuous edges the compliment in the following energetic letter:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Stat

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Ohis:—

The resolution of thanks passed by your bonorable body for the army of the Cumberland, its commanding General and his staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return you my heartfelt thanks. This is, indeed, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws—nay, for national existence—sgainst those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and wilful slanders on our fuolives and intentions, persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our fullow-citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of conanguinity, geographical position, and commercial interest.

anguisity, geographical position, and commercial interest.

Let no man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Yoluntary exiles from bome and friends, for the dence and asfeit of all, we long for the time when grentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confronts and threatens us. Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried, "no rocreton," while they were preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back, they whipe out "no invasion," and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good bogs," and do as they bid us.

Whenever they lave the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am agazed that any one thinks of "peace on any terms." He who entertains the sentiments is found to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor his country, who deserves the scorp and contempt

who concretains the sectiments it only to be a sinve to his country, who deserves the scorp and contemp of all honorable men. When the power of the un scrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the peon

and Ireland.

Hoping the time may speedily come when the powers of the perficious and cruel tyract of this rebellion having been overthrown, a peace may be laid on sthe broad foundation of national unity and equal justice to all, under the Constitution and laws

I remain, your fellow-citizen,

W. S. ROSECHANS,

Major General.

THE "BEAST BUTLER."

When General Butter entered New Orleans, it was a city of rebels. During the three weeks immediately following his arrival, hardly a man, not a dozen persons of influence out of the "numerous Unionists," came forward to give him the slightest encouragement, to exhibit in any manner whatever any satisfaction at the arrival of United States forces, and the appearance of protection to loyally. Enomies, bold and insulting, were everywhere. The press was avowedly opposed to the "invaders, and greated their arrival with loudest abuse. A mob of the "submissive and orderly population" were engaged in the willest riots, breaking open warehouses, stealing and destroying merchandise, burning ahpia and docks, tearing down the flag of the United States, raised upon Government buildings, sending off by rail and eart everything portable and serviceable to the rebel army. The soldiers and officers of the United States me with magnanimous forbearance every sort of contumely and threat. Even bomes, who by position should have been laddes, in the universal excitestient and hatred against the "Lankees," forget all decorum and decency, and by their conduct placed themselves on a level with the abandoned of their sex. Everywhere—the word is used advisedly—everywhere was coldness or open enmity. It is also a simple fact that when of the proper have been a should be trade begun to show manifest signs of life, our streets to assume something more like their wonted appearance, but that a population largely Union and Union-loving has been developed. The result of this revolution—is seen in the election of two members to the Congress of the Union and the same district. Indeed, the roles must be recarded as guite a fall one, considering the number of absentees. The poor have been in a been in the same district fall one, considering the number of absentees. The

pour have been fed at the expense of secession. Labot has been given to them, and the welfare of the city secured. Giereral Butler saw, in wealth or social position, pothing to secure immunity for the crime of irosaon. He handled rebellion severely and effectually. Thise who hate the Government and Constitution of the country are bitter argainst him. No genuine Union man in the city of New Orleans can romplain that Gon Butler has willing ly injured him. Men known as active secessionists, and appapatisors with secession, have gone North to accuse him, and have explained their acknowledged position of coolness towards the Government as caused by oppression from him, driving them into opposition, when their punishments received have been the result of their cruntals action, and by no means invenues.

A indigrous idea is advanced, that the Foreign Lepon was counceled to resort to, arms to defend the rights of its himbors and foreigners in general Such a demonstration would have been very effectual, if the men who had doursed it can drive obtained sens, and would have alwayed to make any such appearance in disobedience to the Commanding General's orders. But even this piece of precious folly is surpassed by others of these wondrous specifications. Will the New York World, or its supering and truthful Washington correspondent, be so good as to inform the anxiets New Orleans public as to the date, the manner, all the circumstance, in fact of the arrest of Pathern Percha and Mullen? But we cannot use space in noticing these falsehoods.

ENGLAND ALL RIGHT.

The following almosted at the same meeting:

It his Excellency:

S11—As an assembly of Englishmen, and having
so expecte capture, we venture to address to young
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At a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow (Scotland,) the following admirable address to the esident was adopted with great unanimity :-

To His Excellency Alreaham Lincols, President of the United States of America:

Sin.—We who offer to you this address are citizens of Gisegow, in public meeting assembled; and through our charman now approach you, with all the respect due to your position, as a constitutional chief of a great nation, linked to ourselves by intermetable ties of lineage, of language, of social and material interests, and of religious faith.

We have been long accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the tounders of lists great Republic of which you are now the legitimate head. Throughout the past codings of genuine friendship extension of a substantial property of the property of the property have been deviced by the free actions of a self-governing people. One thing alone has restricted our aympathies, anney, the continued enslavement and consequent degradation at certain children of that God who "hath make of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Since, however, through the disruption initiated by the Slave Power itself, a way is being opened up to the entire enfranchisement of every slave in America, and decisive steps are being taken towards extending materials and the steps of the carth."

Since, however, through the disruption initiated by the Slave Power itself, as way is being opened up to the entire enfranchisement of every slave in America, and decisive steps are being taken towards extending materials as a substantial of the continued on the substant adoption of an analysivery policy, your administration will seat the doom of the "sum et al visitant," and command the respect of all who desire that the boads of wickedness should be unlowed, and the oppressed set free.

We regard the proposition and attempt, now made for the first time in the history of the expert and the contract of the carth.

vilianies," and command the respect of all who that the bonds of wickcheness should be unland the oppressed set free. Frequent the proposition and attempt, now made e first time in the history of the wirld, to establish the proposition and attempt, and the oppression and attempt, and the main upon the basis of slavery, as inflamous in and an unparalleled outrage upon humanity at Do not, we entreat you, give head, to, those coverily seeking-their own ends, regardiess of whences or principles, would sow the seeds of disbetween our country and your own. The great of the British people beats, we assure you, trievious. Freemen ourselves, our hearts go forth the proposition of the British people beats, we assure you, trievious. Freemen ourselves, our hearts go forth the proposition whether the Slave Power shall of a continent for itself, or be overthrown as unto the earth. As men, owning one brother, "the the great human family, and worshipping the state of the proposition of the proposition

the American Union, which have disgraced the colunos of some four journals, and the uterance of
the many of our public men and members of Parliament.

We deplore the systematic perversion of facts in regard to the vital questions involved in the American
struggle, and the habitual suppression, by leading organs of the press, of reports of meetings at which
there is no suppression of the press, of reports of meetings at which
there is no suppression of the press, of reports of meetings at which
there is no suppression of the press, of

represented by the North in its struggle to maintain the Union.

The so-called "Southern chivalry" is waging war against a free, popular government, with the intention, unblushingly protaimed, of forming a new confederation whose chief corner stone shall be the exectable system of human bondage. The men who initiated this wicked rebellion did so by perjury, robbery, and fraud committed against the community by whom they were paid, and whose constitution they had swort to defend. The slaveholders, who are the main-spring of the conspiracy, form but a small section of the people over whom they exercise an absolute domination. The success of the rebellion would, therefore, promote only the cordid interests of a few, whilst it would, in all probability, indefinitely prolong the bondage of the section. The Federal Government on the other whose

all probability, indefinitely prolong the condage of the sequence, and the degradation of the poor whites of the South.

The Federal Government, on the other hand, was elected on the policy of restricting slavery within existing State limits, and on the principle that the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. It was against this that the slave-holders rebelled.

Since the commoncement of hostilities, President Lincoln has made many practical advances towards a complete recognition of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. He has procured the liberation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the interdiction of slavery in the territories; the has enforced the laws against the African slave-trade, and for its more effectual suppression has concluded a treaty with England granting the right of search; he has decided to receive ambassadors from the negro republics of Hayti and of Liberia; and following the good example of Great Britain, he has proposed to purchase the liberty of all slaves in the loyal States; and his Attorney General has pronounced free negroes to be citizens of the Union, which previous governments had denied. To crown this series of just and humane efforts for freedom, President Lincoln, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has preclaimed unconditional freedom to all bondsmen of the rebel States.

The conduct of those public men amongst us, whose

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

should be taken to secure to Napoleon III. Giory and France.
Venice, through the monopoly of the India trade, became mistress of the Mediterranean, and was the great power of the time.

By a canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, and a close alliance with and control of the policy of the countries bordering that see, through which the trade of India must pass, and the possession of lands on its southern border, (Algeria,) Napoleon III.—Glovand France—would be put in process of develop-

kind.

A wise ruler has carried emancipation to a successful issue in Russla. If the present rebellion is speedily put down in the United States, and the integrity of Mexico is secured against future French intrigue, all that would be necessary to do to curb Imperial Republicanium would be to complete our steam communication across the continent by the way of Fort Benton and the Dalles of the Columbia, (only 500 Fort Benton and the Dalles of the Columbia, (only 500 miles of rail.) and to make a strict treaty with Russia and Great Britain, guaranteeing the use of the short routes to India to all nations. We should then obtain a consolidation of power which the genius of these nations would assuredly direct in an upward and onward progress, unfolding great wealth, immense populations, and much happiness. CARBON.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

CAMP OF THE 88D MASS. VOL., Stafford Court House, Va.

CAMP OF THE 83D MASS. VOL.,

Stafford Court House, Va.

DEAR GARRISON,—I think I see the dawn of a brighter future. It is true, this army is now stuck in the mud, and for a while, all military movements here are impossible. But every day of fair weather will improve the roads. I note with greatjoy a marked change in the feelings of the soldiers. Despondency, disgust, and a deep, intense feeling of homesickness, are giving place in the army to confidence and a longing for the promised work.

Gen. Burnside is a true soldier and an able General; but he lacks the prompt decision and the indomitable will before which all opposition is in vain. For more than a year, all the pro-slavery journals of the North, all the pro-slavery politicians, also, have striven to create and disseminate the idea that McClellan was the ablest General in our army, and, indeed, the only man who could lead our forces to assured victory. They have clamored for him, and against all the men of prompt action and carnest purpose in this war for a free as well as a united fatherland. I knew, before the Court Martial in the case of Perter published it to the country, that Gen. Pope was purposely sacrificed by officers withholding ald in his need, in order that their favorite chief, then in disprace, might again be called to lead our army. The battle of Antietam, which Hooker and Burnside fought and won, but the tremendous results of which were thrown away by McClellan's failure to follow up that victory by an instant and overwhelming pursuit, thus because a barren victory.

At length, our long suffering Chief Magistrate removed McClellan' from the army, and put the carnest and loyal Burnside in the army conset their whole energy to decry the President, magnify their discarded chileitain, and prophery failure under Burnitis.

the partiatin of McCiettan in the army roused their whole energy to decry the President, magnify their discarded chieftain, and prophesy failure under Burntide. The impunity with which these one with abouider-straps were allowed to damm the Proclamation, and seek to demoralize the army, showed fearful lack of nerve in the Chief in that crisis. The disasters of the process of the method of the influence of men slow to help Burnside, both before and on the day of battle, because their heart was given, not to their country, but to a discarded chieftain. The whole army feels to-day, that with Hooker, when Franklin etood so strangely slow and inactive on that day of disaster, we should have won the heights of the Rappahannock, and been ere this in Richmond.

the contract the critical power of the Energy and power of the Energy control control and all powers of the Energy control control from the design of the critical for the Indigensal reproduction of which any extension of the control for the Indigensal reproduction of which any extension of the control for the Indigensal reproduction of which any extension of the control for the Indigensal reproduction of which are not present to the control for the Indigensal reproduction of which are not present to the control for the Indigensal reproduction of the control for the Indigensal reproduction of the control for the Indigensal reproduction of the I

ght. And, finally, I close by saying, with Philips, nat I cannot bring myself to believe that God has feed this nation to the sublime height of the Proclasation only to dash it in pieces.

Yours, for the Gospel, Brotherhood, under the Algighty Ruler who is no respecter of persons,

DANIEL FOSTEE.

but could not have helped me better. They issued a Card, very blasphemously taking my name in vain, as declaring a truth not fit to be told, to the disad-vantage of the Medical Profession, namely, titat "Pills" do "burg," and so should be discarded, as they very benevolently proposed to have them, at least in my case. Then they circulated a report that

THE ATLASTIC MONTHLY, for Black, and a little of contents as follows:—I. Christopher North, by Joseph Dana Howard. 2. "Chiose Ye this day whom Ye will Serve," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Horors of San Domingo, by John Weiss. 4. A London Suburb, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. 5. 4: A London Suburb, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. 5. The Vagabonds, by J. T. Trowbridge. 6. Willie Wharton, by Mrs. L. Maria Child. 7. A Call to my Countrywomen, by Gail Hamilton. 8. The True Church, by Theodore Tilton. 9. Under the Pear Tree, by Mrs. Hopkinson. 10. The Last Cruise of the Monitor, by Grenville M. Weeks, Surgeon U. S. N. 11. Lyrics of the Street, No.5—The Darkened House, by Julia Ward Howe. 12. America the Old World, by Prof. Louis Agassiz. 18. Pericles and President Libsoln, by Henry M. Alden. 13. Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston.

ATROCITIES OF THE REBELS. A C

GEN. MCCENTLAN. The Boston correspondent age the Haverhill Gasette says. "The are of Gen. McClellan seems to be rapidly sinking below the hortzon. Already his name is hardly mentioned, except by the few shoes sympathies are manifestly on the side of the robellion. This is true at Washington as in Boston, and T believe that loyal hearts need no longer fear that he will ever be reinstand with his former power. His visit to New England, contrary to the expectations of the New York politicians, who planned it, has decidedly cooled the enthiusiasm of even his most zealous admirers. More than once, during the evening of his most brilliant levee in this city, the General was left with only a single member of his staff, to compose his "circle of attractions." Even his photographers falled to eatch a beam of intellectual brilliancy, and gave up in despair."

and responded, in substance, as follows:

"Fellow Clitzens—I thank you alneerely for this second warm reception, which I value the more highly because tendered by Connecticut people. I am frequently asked what are my views of this war. I have only to say that I feel the same confidence of success that I did when the finst giun was fired upon Fort Sumter, (cheers,) and I left my office to enter this service of the country. I have no doubt of the ultimate success of our cause; and in that confidence I am now proceeding to Washington to again enter the field in the service of the Government." (Cheers.)

makes the following statement under date of Feb. 12:

"This evening, as Gen. Banks was passing out at the ladies" entrance to the City Hotel for the purpose of attending the French Opera, and before he stepped into his carriage, a pistol was discharged from a recess in the wall, and a ball whizzed close to the person of Gen. Banks, and close to an officer who attended him. The General was not hit; and the dastardly assassin escaped through the crowd. The police are on his track, and he cannot long avoid capture."

Chapter III. of the original Tale we are publishing on our last page, entitled "The Connecticat and Shenandoah," was not received in season for our present number. Hereafter we presume the continuity of publication will not be broken. We ask for a careful perpasal.

NOTICE.

The Martyrdom of Orispus Attucks (March 5th, 1770) will be commemorated at Tremont Temple, Thursday evening, March 5th, 1853, by an entertainment consisting of choice selections from the operas, by the "Black Swan," and Signor Manie—interspersed with remarks from swan distinguished gentimens, who, with the officers of the Massachusetts 5th (Colored) Regiment, have been invited to marticipate.

MR. ALCOTT'S CONVERSATIONS.-Mr. A. BRON

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lecture or Slavery and the Rebellion, in the Town Hall at EXETER N. H., on Monday evening next, March 2d.

THEODORE D. WELD will deliver a lect-

EF Copies of the photographic picture, by Allen, of the Music Hall stage, in Boston, as arranged for the 19th Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, may be obtained by application to Romen F. WALLOUT, 221 Washington Street, Doston. Price, one dollar.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has rea 19.5 Washington Street, 2d door North of Warran. Par-icular attention paid to Discases of Women and Children. Reference. — Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 7 to 4, P. M.



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EST Purs proserved during the summer. new Law

THE PROBUSPIECE OF THE LIBERATOR THE PROSTISPINGE OF THE LIBERATO
Years came, and passed; and still it pictured stood,
The prophecy that Shavery should coase.
How many eyes, like mine, have longing dwelf
Upon that contrast of the slave and free!
How many, too, have sighted, "How long, O Lord!"
When rampant Slavery dared take in vain
The holized name of earth's Amighty One,
As mactioner of brother selling brother—
(Both made, as records tell, in His own image)—
Deiven with cattle to the public mart;
An if the Almighty bound in hely ties
His human families, wife, husband, child,
For mar to sover at the call of gain!
For Manmon-wornhippers! they do not see
His altare hides the Christant's God from riew.

His siter hides the Christana's God from view.

Long have the Saw-pees and the chattel mart
Been doomed; long has the trusting eye forceses.
The cruel master cover 'neath the clear gase.
Of human nature's purcet, holiest type,
Jesus of Nasareth. Yos, orawl away,
With shaded eyes, from that besignant face,
Terrible only to the vile oppressor
Of his poor helpiess brethres! This new year—
Orant it, O Father! may this couling year,
From the historie records of thy children,
For ever see that darket blot effiecd,

Because their whiter brethren have the power!

Toog had the slawer true friends waited, loog bor Insults, and succes, and falsect calamy; Yet patients, fall of hope, still they toiled on, Chesred and supported by the certainty Evil is not sternal; Wrong is doomed, However strong and rampant, to extinction, However strong and rampant, to extinction. Blust are yet, Abelittonist's your work. Shall prosper, founded on eternal justice. Blust are your efforts, blest by the Most High! Blust, too, your dued. Like aged Samuel, They, too, beheld in giad prophetic vision, The great salvation they had hoped to furward, Liberty, liberty, to their black brethren!

JANE Asian.

From the Atlantic Monthly. "OHOOSE YOU THIS DAY WHOM YE WIL SERVE."

SERVE.

Yes, tyracts, you hate us, and fear while you hate
The self-ruling, chain-breaking, throne-shaking State!
The alight-birds dread morateg,—your instinct is true,—
The day-star of Freedom brings midnight for you! Why plead with the deaf for the cause of mankind?
The owl hoots at noon that the eagle is blind?
We ask not your reasons,—'t were wasting our time,—
Our life is a menace, our welfare a crime?

We have battles to fight, we have fees to subdue,—
Time waits not for us, and we wait not for you!
The mower mows on, though the adder may writhe,
And the copper-head coll round the blade of his scythe! "No sides in this quarrel," your statesmen may urge, Of school-house and wages with slave-pen and scourge No sides in the quarrel! proclaim it as well To the angels that 5ght with the legions of hell! They kneel in God's temple, the North and the South, With blood on each weapon and prayers in each mouth. Whose cry shall be answered? Yo Heavens, attend The lords of the lash as their voices ascend!

"O Lord, we are shaped in the image of Thee,— Smite down the base millions that claim to be free, And lend Thy strong arm to the soft-handed race Who cat not their bread in the sweet of their face!"

So pleads the proud planter. What echoes are these I The bay of his bloodhound is borne on the breeze, And, lost in the shrick of his victim's despair, His voice dies unbeard.—Hear the Puritair's prayer I

"O Lord, that didst smother mankind in Thy flood, The sun is as sackcloth, the moon is as blood, The stars fall to earth as untimely are east The figs from the fig-tree that shakes in the binst?

"All nations, all tribes in whose nostrils is breath, Stand gazing at Sin as she travails with Death! Lord, strangle the monster that struggles to birth, Or mock us no more with Thy 'Kingdom on Earth'! "If Ammon and Moab must reign in the land Thou gavest Thine Israel, fresh from Thy hand, Call Baal and Ashtaroth out of their graves To be the new gods for the empire of slaves!"

Whose Ged will ye serve, O ye rulers of men?
Will ye build you new shrines in the siave-breeder's
Or how with the children of light, as they call
On the Judge of the Earth and the Father of All?

Choose visely, choose quickly, for time moves apace,— Each day is an age in the life of our race! Lord, lead them in love, ere they hasten in fear From the fast-rising flood that shall girdle the sphere! OLIVER WEXDELL HOLSES

THE PRESIDENT'S GUN. [At a great Unconditional Union Meeting at St. Louis or evenings since, the following spirited verses were read:

"Dahlgreens" or "Union" are nothing like it, These ejemies to bother; If ranges and carries across the whole land,

one extreme to the other. From one extreme to use other.

Hurrah ' hurrah ! for the President's gunWell manned "The Proclamation !"
Twess made of the metal of stern resolve,
And run in the hearts of the nation.

Already the sheeks of each trailor host
Are white as their staple cotton;
For they find that their boasted "cornerWas made of a rock that is rotton.

eforth let the President's gun advance ith the armies of the nation; With the armies of the nation; And morning and evening they II all saints. The "rifed" Proclamation. And in future years, as the Stars and Stripes In peace Soat out above 1s. We'll strive to teach the erring hosts,

W. D. GALLAGRER. From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

SWEET LIBERTY. We hear the sweep of wings!

In the crisp atmosphere
The hell of freedom swings!
How clear its music rings!
Sweet liberty is here.

Ye lightnings, swiftly ply ! Flash freedom in the stroke Ye thunders, shake the sky, For God is passing by To break the Nation's yoke.

Men harmssed for the fight,
Upon the land and sea,
Brave men who dare do right,
With heart and voice unite
In songs of Jubilee.

Gronge W. Burgay

PROVE YOUR ACCUSATION. Give me good proofs of what you have alleged : 'Tis not enough to my—in such a hush There lies a thiof—in such a cave a beast; There lies a thiof—in such a cave a beast;
But you must show him to use ere I shoot,
Else I may kill one of my struggling sheep;
I'm fund of no man's person but his virtue,—Shaga. The Tiberator.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

"Sirieen years of earnest sindy of his teachings and of his public acts have made this Revolutionist covers to the translator as the severe supporter of every legitimate authority; this Anarchier, as essentially a man of Order; and this most realous opponent of the established religion of his country, as the most enlightenessed and devout Religious Thinker of the present day."

present day."

The contents of the book amply justify this high eulogy. The author's preface and his introductory chapter declare the publication to be intended for "the Italian working class." But its objects, and the method of their treatment, are of the highest interest and value to all classes of men, everywhere. We also, spite of the boasted virtue and intelligence of this country, have much to learn respecting "the duties of man," as well as much need of practising better the part already admitted in theory. And this work, alike in already admitted in theory. And this work, alike in alternations, the motives it urges, the clear simplicity of its explanations, and the noble purpose that pervades it, is of the very highest order. The work of long and profound thought, it makes the loftiest conclusions of that thought clear to the common understanding.

tains that there must be perfect freedom of opinion, of expression, (by the press or otherwise), and of association.

Under the head of "Education," he maintains that development of all his powers is the duty of each individual, and that the State is bound to lend its sid in the accomplishment of this work.

Treating of "Association," he claims as sacred the right of "communion smong brothers," declaring this to be one of the most important leasons taught us by Christianity. Association should be progressive, peaceful, and public, and is bound to respect in others those rights which apring from the essential characteristics of human nature.

A final chapter treats of "The Economical Question," showing how the poorest men may effectively combine in association to commence the removal of their evils, and showing the insufficiency of "Communism," both as a remedy and as a system. The translator tells as that every important town in free Italy contains a Working Man's Association, founded on the basis recommended in this Economical chapter. The leasons of this delightful and instructive book bear no small resemblance (in substance, not in form,) to those of the two admirable works of Lamennils, the "Words of a Believer," and "The Poople's Own Book," to which our author makes respectful reference. The highest themes are here treated in a concise, lucid, and most attractive manner. We ought to have, without delay, an American edition of the book.—c. x. w.

THE ARCH-TRAITORS-THE "BETRAYERS AND MURDERERS."

AND MURDERERS."

Moderate language for ordinary occasions. But there are occasions when temperate words are intolerable—are compatible only with cowardice, or worse criminality. There comes a time when to shrink from characterizing prominent public functionaries by the use of significant speech, would be treacherous to our best convictions—treasonable to the trusts held in common by all on whom it is incumbent to act with fidelity to the interests of the human race. If the present be not super-eminently such a time, when has such a time been !—when may we look for such a time to be !

ime to be i There is such a thing as saying too much—pilin

with the country. Nowbere does this fertid Linits mere theroughly show the deep foundations of his principal than whether he says—"Distinctions of country, where he says—"Distinctions of country, where he says—"Distinctions of the principal than where he says—"Distinctions of country, where he says—"Distinctions of the principal than where he says—"Distinctions of country, where he says—"Distinctions of country, where he was a possibly disappear whenever man shall be refer more Law of Humanity inscribed upon his own heart; but the family will endour while man himself endours."

If gives not only the stereotyped precept of more like—"Does and respect for Woman-bat to addis-"Cancel from your minds every likes of superiority or yet at long pripieties, as to superiority ever Woman. To have spown whether the same of the post of Wal street capitalists, and will street that a spowred infection of the post of Grosson and prevential degli infections, which have been contained by the proper of the post of Grosson and prevential degli in the post of Grosson and prevential degli in the post of Grosson and prevential degli in the post of Grosson and prevential special infections, which have been contained by the post of Grosson and prevential special infections, and properly substitute they were the post of Grosson and prevential special infections which the properly substitute the proper

white here's filter was a fine when the work of the best who make the archer was the filter with a first the problem of the best who make the archer was the work of the best who make the archer was the work of the best who make the archer was the work of the best who make the archer was the work of the wo

term. The amount of truth mean bare thought, this can of good one have doos, the not with then, but gathered our treasured by their receives. Meanth by their gracious ensites. There is a beautiful to grace the proposed of the proposed of

hat night at 12 o'clock, and that he had promise upon undatio

these returns in Arr. James's cost pocket, the test mony was so strong and conclusive that he sur found guilty, and the sentence of death was pased upon him by the Judge, early in the forecon. It is not that the sentence of death was pased upon him by the Judge, early in the forecon. It is not sentence to the nearest tree, hung him on his pot. After the body had been suspended filter or twenty minutes, it was cut down, and eight of ten bloodthirsty fellows removed the corps to his interior of the jail. Its a few minutes, Dr. Hedea, of Orange, and another doctor of the same lova, a sisted by the crew whose malicious perjury on it withers stand had been the cause of the setten, began to mutilate the body, and while doing on you went to the most horrible sentiments.

Dr. Hudson cut out the heart, and placed it is no glass pickle jar filled with Lousiana whisky, and this murdored man's heart has been seen by using persons since his execution, and it can be seen day in the drug and paint store of Dr. Hudson, the town of Orange. After this they active the doctors, not Hudson, secured the head adorried it home, telling his wife to boil it until all the fat from the fieth, and divided it may each other for the oiling of their fire-arms. One of the wife refused to have anything to do with the head, and was borror-struck at the barbaror sight. Her husband compelled her to place the stall is large copper kettle, and boil it for several low, when he took charge of it, told his wife he had got one.

Charles Saxon, a most inhuman man and dring robber, gave a ball a week or two after the muiter in honor of the Vigilance Committee, whet he ness was to clean out all anti-slavery people for Texas. He invited all the seceh of Orange, do has exes, to the ball, and as an inducement to stell the assembly, he told them he shool dexhibit are union. The had been cover the hold fashioned ones. The finale structures of their sex, as might be expected. The set morning Jim Davis and Sastoq tied the pieces in this wicked orgic were the lowe

formia; John Javingston, Java Livingston, Livingston, ship carpenters in Orange, Teas, due brothers; Mrs. Nancy Jane Jackson, mother dish Freeland; William Jackson, her son, emplored a his father's saw mill, at Orange; Gowing William Jackson, her son, emplored a his father's saw mill, at Orange; Gowing William Son, narrated to me while stopping at Pita Jos, the foregoing particulars. Mr. Plummer a 3 Net Englander, and was born in the town of Abids. Washington county, Maine. He has been in we supply of the United States as lighthouse-lever it to "Texas Light," on the east bank of Sabine Pafor the past four years.—Corr. Boston Transfer.

HANGING NEGROES.

The correspondent of the New York Head, pring an account of the Missisrippi expedition, and The correspondent of the New York Hems. Ping an account of the Missisrippi expedition, say in the plantation of Judge Griffin, at Clais Bond, we ascertained that several negroe while the point three west be visited our boat at another point three west be force, had been executed by the neighbor. For the point of the point was a down the river, we stopped to get some work as down the river, we stopped to get some work as down the river, we stopped to get some work as the peared on the bank, mounted on sules. It was presented to the present on the bank, mounted on sules. It was that when Mr. Moore that seem our steamboat containing he had sent the negroes off to the sends it in the river to our steamboat. The servants on the river to our steamboat. The servants of firms place said that these negroes, for that our steamboat was passing, some negroes can our steamboat swap sessing, some negroes can to the bank, and halled her; but the steamboat on the bank, and halled her; but the steamboat day, signe planters, who had seen home for the other side, came across the river, and lang head other side, came across the river, and lang head other side, came across the river, and lang head.