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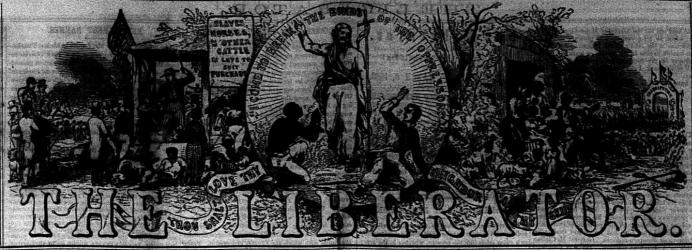
THE LIBERATOR

EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AG

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Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Prin

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1674.

# Refuge of Oppression.

SPECIMENS OF COPPERHEAD DEMOGRACY.

At the late State Convention of the Copperhead Democracy in Hartford, a brawler by the name of W. W. Eaton ejected his venom in this style:—

At the late State Convention of the Copperhead Democracy in Hartford, a brawler by the name, of W. Eaton ejected his venom in this style:

"Some of the opposition papers would howl, to-morrow, and cry copperhead and traitor." But this ry was softening. Public sentiment had undergone a thange within a few months. The doings of this Convention will awaken Jisely emotions in the South. He had never lost sight of his friends there. The resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brace men and lonely some of the South lose, hosfor, and esteem. The conservative men of the North will grasp the demon solution by the throat, strangle it, and invite our bethern at the South to unite with us." The speeches before the Convention were in open sympathy with the resolutions. John Cotton Smith, of Saron, and the Administration was responsible for the war. Alvan P. Hyde, of Tolland, who was right to bid a place in Congress away from W. W. Eston, said Congress was attempting to change the Government to a despotism, and that the Administration prevented the gaining of any victories by our armies during the fall, so as to have an excess for making the war one of emancipation only. James Gillagher, of New Haven, said if the United Seats Marshal attempted to arrest him, he 'would kill him, damn him! I would kill him! And I say to yoo, if one of these inflamous whelps should attempt to arrest any of you, without due process of law, kill 'em, damn him! I would kill him! And I say to yoo, if one of these inflamous whelps should attempt to arrest any of you, without due process of law, kill 'em, damn him! I would kill him! And I say to yoo, if one of these inflamous whelps should attempt to arrest any of you, without due process of law, kill 'em, damn' on, kill 'em!' Judge Mitchell, of Pristol, said the government had become a military depotism. William W. Eaton said the war sa' acrusdo against a portion of this country and its institutions.' We are called c

Vallandigham, whom the Democrats ran for Con-press last fall in Ohio, in a recent speech at New-irk, N. J., at a Democratic meeting, boasted of laving been always opposed to the war: He said:

ark, N. J., at a Democratic meeting, boasted of laving been always opposed to the war. He said:

"I am here the representative of the peace sentiment of the North-west. (Great applause.) I am zot a minister, but I believe the Sermon on the Most says, "Blessed are the peacemakers." At the cogmencement of this war, there were two parties. Before the war broke out, a very large majority of the North were against civil war. After the firing on Fort Sumter, they seemed to be in an insignificant minority. But there was no change in the people. There never was a time when, in the bear of the people, there was not an undying opposition to the war. They dared not speak it. They were carried away by their leaders. There was cally a small band favoring peace—they were fewer that the Apostles—but there was not Judas among them. (Applause.) It was said to be a war for the restoration of the Union. I thought that an absurdity. \* Shall the Democratic party is induced, for one moment, to strike hands with those who desire to change the purposes of the Administration, and oring it back again to a war for the restoration, and oring it back again to a war for the restoration.

Just before election, Fernando Wood, another emocratic candidate for Congress—and who was exted by Democratic votes, too—uttered this sen-

om Cali-, Samsel cas of Mes. three of Mes. thored in . Wilson noner, bis a New Addison, in the keeper at bine Passeeller.

# Selections.

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Springfield correspondent of the Missour Democrat contains the following account of an ex-iting scene in the late Illinois legislature:—

"A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand per annum taxes towards the support of the government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State government. He said:

Mr. Funk rose to object to triding resolutions which were being introduced by democratis to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State government. He said:

"Mr. Speaker: I can sit in my seat no longer, and see such a by-play toing on. These men are triding with the best interests of the country. They also the such as the support of the state government. He said:

Their given eases "cars to see off their beads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart. I say there are traitors and secessionists at heart. I say there are traitors and secessionists at heart. I say there are nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall to denounce the war and the administration, prove it.

"I can sit here no longer, and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manuer, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. (Tremendous applause in the gallories.) I nam and old man of sixty-dive; I canne to Illinois a poor boy; I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, age, twelve thousand, (great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bulled, and causing the inkstand to fly in the six, Jaye, I sam willing to pay any whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. (Tremendous applause, which the Speaker cond not control.)

"Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me—I could not sit longer in my seat, and calmly, listen to these traitors and villains in this Senate, traiting the senator ring again), are killing my negative straits and will be seen traited and villains in the field. I daray not be a strait of the senator ring again, or killing my negative straits, and the proportion of the senator ring again, or killing my n

The Continues in the preserved, in any plates are all the control than a control

## MR. BRIGHT, M. P., ON AMERICA.

Cheer.) What became of "Do unto your neightor as you would he abould do unto you?"? "Thou shalt not steal" coust be interpreted in future as excepting the bones and sinwar, soul and body of afel-low man." Thou shalt commit no murder "with the proviso. "Inlies to be the flogging to death of an escaped slaws, or the burning to death of the rebel." And what is the effect of this? Why, that the lovers of freedom in the North are irritated and hurt at the attitude taken by this country. The South said at first, "England was the first demounter of slavery; we are, therefore, antagonists." "But, "then they thought, "they will want cotton, and therefore we shall bring proud England to our feet ready to swallow her diagrace." On the other hand, the people of the North relied at least on the moral support of the English people, who were of the same Anglo-Saxon race, and possessed the same instincts as themselves. But the public opinion of England, so far as the middle classes are concerned, has not been ranged on the side of the North. I am happy to find that sounder opinions are gradually making their way, and are growing day by day, and I mastisfied that better feelings will be aroused when the question becomes to be better understood. With regard to the future of America, I am not about to prophecy, but I believe that success lies in-visibly in the North if if has the courage to stand by its principles. I am old-fashioned enough to have some faith in the sentiment.—

"Thice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,

INSUBORDINATION OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

In the debate on the Conscription bill, in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that our great want of success was suffering Breckinridge democrats to head our armies—men without heart or disposition to crush the rebellion. When General McClellan was at Yorkwhen without heart or disposition to crush the rebellion. When General McClellan was at Yorktown, he was promptly ordered to attack the enemy
and break his lines. He never-obeyed the order.
When ordered to send troops to aid General Pope,
he stood idle eleven days before he started, and
then at a snail's pace. He sent troops under pet
generals: who never reached the battle-ground.
General Porter was one of them, and was justly
dismissed from the army for causing defeat. General
McClellan reinstated, was ordered to pursue the
enemy, invading Maryland. He had 120,000
troops, and moved at the rapid rate of siz miles
a day till he got up with them. Antietam was a
quasi victory; and while in sight of the rebel army,
he suffered the enemy to cross into Virginia, taking
the last man, wagon and ambulances with him; and
shortly after, when ordered by the Commander-inChief to pursue the enemy, he hesitated for three
weeks, then took the South Mountain path. There
were four distinct instances of disobelience of orders. Mr. Stevens desired to read a letter from
General Scott to Simon Cameron.

Mr. Malloy inquired where Mr. Stevens procured
the letter.

Mr. Stevens explied that it was copy of a letterMr. Stevens replied that it was copy of a letter-

Mr. Stevens replied that it was a copy of a letter on file at the War Department. It was read, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

WABINIOTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

MABINIOTON, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sir. You are, I believe, aware that I hailed the rival here of Major-General McClellan as an ent of happy consequence to the country and the my. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily, proved of the suggestion, and gave him the most ritial reception and support.

He, however, hidd hardly entered upon his new ties, when, encouraged to communicate directly the the President and certain members of the abinet, he is a few days forgot list he had any unediate communder, and has now long prided himfu unnor maring me with uniform neglect, running to disobedience of orders. Of the smaller matters, geless, though in themselves grave multiary offens, I need not speak, in the face of the following.

appress as irregularity more conspicuous in lajor-General McClellan than in any other officer, published the following.

"Haddynariess of the Army."

District the recommendation of the second of compt correction. It is highly important that junior floers on duty he not permitted to correspond with the General in Chief or other commander on current flowers and the same rule applies to correspondence; and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invision or request of the President.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scorr.

E. D. Townsen, Ass't Adjustus General.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The Biberator.

The GREEKL AGEST of the Liber

Special Order No. 86.

Special Order No. 86.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1808.

Brigadler General Thomas G. Sivenson, having stated publicly in the Custom House of Fort Royal, Hilton Head Islain, that he would rather be beaten than co-operate with a certain class of troops authorized by the Government, he is hereby placed in arrest and ordered to report in arrest to the Post Command or, Hilton Head, where he will remain until the pleasure of the Prevident in his case can be made known. By command of Major General Hourses.

Chias G. Halffen, Asst. Adjt. Gen. 10th Army Corps.

### A TRUE AMERICAN IN SCOTLAND.

count for his refusal to annihilate the discomfited army of Lee after the battle of Antietam? He not only refrained from soving at once against the exhausted enemy, but deliberately, set at naught the limst positive orders of his superiors, as if he wished that enemy to escape.

But since his dismissal from office, the conduct of General McClellan has been earcely less objectionable. Instead of retiring at once to his home, and Bremaining there in cheerful silence, he has perambulated the country, with a view to raising up and of strengthening the political opposition to the government. His chosen companions, both in Washington and New York, have been well-trown semi-secessionists, who approve of the course of Vallandigham, Cox & Co., and who have done all that he could do to embarrass the Administration and reuder the war unpopular. He has even so far lost sight of his own proper self-respect, and allowed himself to be bound for the future, as to accept from their hands, in the name of his wife, the gift of a spacious and well-furnished house, the purchase and stocking of which was managed throughout by a notorious "sympathiser," who pays the dues of rebel Cabinet officers at our club houses.

Now, we say that to return such an officer to his command would be to stullify the whole policy of the government and offend the moral sense of nine-tents of the loyal community. It would do more than that: it would crown with success the conspiracy against the Union, which the coppereds have been laboring at for the last three months, by substituting General McClellan for General Heleck, and so giving him control of all our vast military operations. Even these friends of his will pretend to admit to you in conversation, that he has failed as a commander in the field, but they still claim for him great capacities for organ sing armies and army movements, and they insinuatingly suggest that the government should not deprive itself of his services. What they mean is, to put him in a position to retard the grand military op

The logic of the copperheads is remarkable. They are constantly re-asserting the fallacy, that one of the means resorted to by the government to putting down the rebellion is the sole object of the

The preventions has constructed aumorous room contributed two important community of the state and the contribute of the state and the contribute of the state of the state of the contribute of the state of the state

"BLESSED ARE THE PEAUSMAKERS."

LEAVING NEW ENGLAND OUT.

The instincts of the South are well founded. Its

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

"Beaides, if this power were possessed by the Ge eral Government, and should be exercised by it, pen could describe the evils which would follow fro the immediate emancipation of four millions of peo-held in slavery: a people unused to freedom; most whom are unable to read; a people unaccastomed provide for themselves; having none of that econom

LLTTER FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) Peb. 9, 185

Ma. Garrisons:

Dran Sirs—I will write you as good a letter a
can, after the failgue of a day of hospital dat
which engross all my hours, secular and stered,
leave little opportunity for other thought or eff
I arrived here on the 26th of January, from
Louis, conveyed by the government stramer "O
Memphis," which was laden with as immonia.

Memphis," which was laden with as immonia, the second of the contract of

James to prince the latest to prince to prince

river, and detachments guard the appreciation and it, and not one of his books on the subject of sixvery, has taken a sound and Christana position. Converse sions to anti slevery, in these latter days, are taking place among ministers and charch-members, just as they are samong hunker Wings and Democrats, another the subject of sixvery, and have shown no disposition to act in forwarding either the abolition of that wicked in situation, or the release of its present synthms.—C. K. W.

REFORMER PRON KENTORY—SUPPRINGS OF THE UNIVERSEASE, and the carman on returning the past week. The Cincinnati during the past week. The Cincinnati Consecrated and the past week. The Cincinnati Consecrated and the same trust that the reviews of the first in and the confidence of the past week. The Cincinnati Consecrated are supported to have been disembovelied and make the form the city. As a special with the past week. The contract of the contract o

We are permitted to publish the following letter by the friend to whom it was addressed. It shows that we send shand of military rule is laid almost as tymically upon the victimized colored people at New Jeans as was that of the rebel masters. Gen. Banks

Ar SEA, Feb. 9, 1863.

Ar SEA, Feb. 9, 1863.

Dest Decros—Your kind and welcome letter of constry 8 was received in due season. I thank you carily for your kindly interest, and shall jendestwourly for your auggestions. In a very few days, your auggestions. In a very few days, is to desther with you personally on all these mate

As you did not find the history of the slave case as sidens as I beared you oright, I am emboldened to not you another of my New Ordeans experiences, such may give you some ides of the way the produsation works in the Creecent City. You know have never been exactly a believer in the doctrine of teld departity, but I fear I shall be obliged to success to the control of the departity, but I fear I shall be obliged to success to the control of the control of the departity of the control of the disbolical malice exhibited toward the colored race by a few of our Northern officers. Some Southern writer (I forget who says that "the Northerner is an inferior anisal, and never comes into the presence of a Southern petitena without having an instinctive impulse to the off his hat." This may account for some of the migning servillity shown by such men as Jonna H. retard this hat." This may account for some of the citiging sertility shown by such men as Jonas H. Frech, Col. Clark and Col. Densing towards the mosth-tonged, aristocratic, rebei slaveholders of smoth-tonged, sristocratic, rebei slaveholders of south the South; tat it does not explain all their rascality. But to my story. Some three months ago, as I was beauing through one of the passages of the half-built switch the summary of the same custom-House, I was addressed by a midlicaged colored woman, who asked mue to please till her where she could find General Butler. I point-dust the General's office; "but," said I, "Auntie. middle aged colored woman, "who the large where he could find General Butler. I pointed with the General's office; "but," said, I, "Auntie, I think it very doubtful if they will let you see him—what do you want to see him for?" She told me the same and story that I have heard so often in that city, that she had a child in the prison that she wished to retrease she had no 'pass," and lodged in jail; and now, her daughter was sick, and she feared she would die jail. To make the story short, I went with her to the proper person, Col. Kinsman, and, thanks to his hid heart, he liberated the paper girl, and she was the hold been developed by exposure and ill-treat while in prison, and in about a fortnight after her release from jail, she was relieved from all earthly car;—another victim delivered from the power of the overessor.

After the death of the daughter, I saw nothing of Asset Harriet, the mother, until about a mouth ago, when she came to my room on Canal Street, to ask my sories. She said her master was over the lake in the rebel army, and that the person in whose yas the rebel army, and that the person in whose yas the was now living wanted her to work for him, which the was now living wanted her to work for him, which the van now living wanted her to work for him, which the did not want to do, as he had no right to her earn-ing; and she asked me if. I thought any body would trouble her, if she hired a room somewhere else, and went way from the place, where she gas then living. I told her I thought not; that the Police had not

I told her I thought not; that the Potter and not marked any colored persons, or troubled them in any way, since about the last of November; and I believed she would be safe anywhere in the city. She worksway. In a few days afterward, she got a measure to me that she was in jail, and wished me to get

age to me that she was in Jan.

The next morning, I took a friend with me, and weal-to the jail in Rousseau Street, to see her, and sucretain from the jailor the cause of her imprisonment. I took the turnkey, whose name is John Alken, that I wished to see a colored woman who was there. He siked me if I was her master; I answered, n He saked me if I was her master; I answered, no. Have you an order to see her from her master; he laquired. No, I had not. "Then you can't see her." Will you tell me upon what charge she is imprisoned? He seemed very reluctant to do so, but another person in the office, apparently a clerk, looked over his record-took, and said she was placed there for safe-keping. Can you tell me what officer made the ar mit! He could not or would not. "The Police have soright to make these arrests, and I should be glad to know where they get their authority," said I. Mr. Alken referred me to the Lieut. of Police, Mr. De Vin, and pointed him out to me, sitting in the jail-jail. I addressed Mr. De Vin—told him my boatness, and asked him who gave authority for the Police to make such arrests. He replied that his authority was derived from a general order given by the Provost Marshal General, Col. Clark. Will you be hind enough to give me a copy of that order! The Lieut said be could not, as he had sent it out to orrest ook, and said she was placed there for safe

resemble of the best of the be

I then asked permission to see the woman, which he granted, and directed the turnkey to call her down. She came down to the grated door, and was very glad to see me. I asked her where her master was. She sid he was over the lake—she supposed, in the rebel timy. Then, said I, the man who has had you locked up is not your master. She answered in the negative. After a few moments' conversation, I bade her you bye, saying I would do the best I could for her. That evening, I called at Headquarters to see Gard.

That evening, I called at Headquarters to see Ger nks. He was not in, but I saw the Adj. Gen. Col. Irvin, to whom I related the facts of the arrest, and asked him if the Police, acting under U. S. officers, had any such authority. He told me they had not, and advised me to see the Provost Marshal General About 1

hought I could do no less than try, remembering that
"Our doubts are traitors, that make us lose the good
We oft might win, by fearing to attempt."

pon his deek, spon which he wrote consching which I did not see, and carrily saked what I had is do with the case. I answered that I was acting by the request of the woman. "It didn't concerts you," he said, "and you had better let it alone." He they wentever to the other side of the roon, to the said of Col. French, and contract in the said of the roon, to the said of the other side of the roon, to the said of the said of the said of the roon, to the said of the roon, to the said of the said

formiture was not stolen, but had been given to the prisoner by a former mistress. The arrest was only a lying pretext to get possession of the woman, who was claimed as a slave. Judge Peabody honorably discharged the prisoner; but that same night, the Folice selzed the furniture, and slao rearrested the woman, and locked her up in jall, separating her from her three children, one of whom was a nursing infant. "Now, Mr. Glenn, what are you going to do shout it?" He said he could do nothing. I returned to my room, and wrote the enclosed letter to Gen. Banks. I could not help feeling that the case of the colored people of New Orleans was indeed desperate, if Gen. Banks did not step in to protect them. How well he protected them, let the sequel show.

New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1863.

tnem, let the sequel show.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1863.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Departmen
of the Gulf: of the Gulf:
GENERAL,—I beg your attention to the following statement:—

statement:—
The Police of this city are now daily arresting and confining in jail, without any form of triad, and for an indefinite period of time, certain persons not charged with crime, whom they allege to be always.
These arrests are made at the instance of real or pretended owners, and the persons so arrested are observed of all right to be heard in their own, defence; they have no opportunity of making a complaint; and if they had such opportunity, the Provost Court would not entertain it, as the clerk of that court so informed me.

me.
The object of these proceedings seems to be the rendition of slaves to their owners, though any person may be arrested, and in the same manner imprisoned without trial, subject only to the will of the person who caused the arrest.

The Police claim to set under the authority of Col.

Your obedient servant, W. H. G.
After sending the letter, I waited serveral days, and heaving that Aunt Harriet was still in jail, I thought I would make another attempt to see the General. I went early in the day, and by waiting three hours, I at last obtained an audience. I was politicly received, and the following conversation ensued:

G. General, I have come to ask your interference in behalf of some of the colored people of this city, who have been arrested by the Police, and thrown into jail. They are not charged with rrime, but held as alaves, and subject to those who claim them as such. Gen. Banks suggested that I had better see the Acting Governor, Col. Shepley, of Col. Clark, in regard to it.

G. I have seen Col. Clark, and he seemed angry at my interference with the matter, and was very

to assert that if the government had acted as wisely and had been as active as the rebels, we should have succeeded far better in our attempt to crush the rebels, ill on? Shall a man be sent to Fort Warren for saying this? If the government cannot withstand a proper degree of scrutiny, let it go down.

Mr. Campiri, was not in favor of incarcersting people in Fort Warren for trivial offences, but he was desirous of punishing those who factiously oppose the government under which they live. The papers in Boston do not speak treason so boldly as those in the west, or in Baltimore; nevertheless, we have in our midst those who, through their papers, utter treason against the government under which he lives. Does the Boston Courier say aught against the rebels? Does it he Democratic party say aught against them? Does the Democratic party say aught against them? Does the Democratic party as yaught against them? Does the Democratic party. Its votaries have not the maniliness to meet the friends of the government in fair argument. The rebels tell us, in plain Anglo Saxon, what they propose to do. The resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois savor of the rankest treason, and are perfectly in keeping with the course pursued in Congress by Vallindigham, that prince of traitors.

Mr. Burke thought that, if the Democratic party did not speak so as to be understood, as alleged by the last speaker, he was at a loss to know why that gentleman should denounce them when they could not be understood. The majority of the press unite in condemning the rebels. Is it not a redeeming quality in those who desist therefrom? What is the cry at this time? Why, the cunning Phillips, who once danced with joy around the flames of the burning Constitution, is now in favor of the Union. What kind of a Union? Why, a union of the abolitionists, and the proposed in Boston, so near Faneuil Hall? He, however, was soon to leave for the Democratic State of New York, there to take up his abode. The speaker here quoted from a speech of Mr. Summer, to

MR. MASON, THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SLAVERY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

To the Editor of the London Morning Star:

Six.—In the event of our reaching the depth of moral degradation involved in the recognition of the Southern Stave Power, Mr. Mason may well claim to be its most fitting representative. As the statior of that masterpiece of iniquity, the Fuglitus Stars Law, no one will surely dispute his bad pre-eminence. When 8,800 ministers of New England protested against the passing of the Nebraska Bill as "a great moral wrong." Mr. Mason said.—"Ministers of the Gospel are unknown to the Government; their mission on earth is unknown to the Government. Of all others they are the most exceeding, and, as a body arrogant class of men. I move that the petition be not received, as the best evidence of the sense of the

An imparture by a weak on a standard of the course of the

GENERAL BURENDE'S CREEK. In his recent visit to Providence, R. L. General Burnside met with no ovation, because he desired none. The providence of the control of the contr

CAPTURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.
CARO, Ill., Feb. 28. Full despatches in regard to
the capture of the Queen of the West by the rebels
have been received. The day before her capture,
she went down below Chafalaga a few nulles, and captured a rebel train of 17 wagons. Upon returning,
those who captured the rebel train were fired upon by
querrillas. On the next morning, a force was landed,
who destroyed all the buildings in the vicinity. The
steamers which accompanied her were blown up to
prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

A despatch from Halifax states that on the 12th of February, in latitude 24 degrees, longitude 65 degrees, the rebel pirate Florida captured and burnied the ship Jacob Bell, hound from China for New York. The Jacob Bell had 1,500 chests of sea on board. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel, and arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th.

19th.

37 While the honors of the city of Ballimore were being publicly tendered to General Buder, one of the guests, Com. Maxwell Woodhull, of the U. S. Navy, was accidentally killed by stepping unexpectedly in front of the cannon as it thundered a part of the salute. His body was shockingly mutilated.

The Kentucky House of Representative the 21st uit., tabled a resolution offered by a menominating General McClellan for the Presidence When an army is unfit for fighting or moving, hey say now it is madel'anised.

Hon. WILLIAM Posten died in Boston on Feb. 25th, at the age of 91. He spent nearly twenty years of his early life in France and Spain, taking an active part in the revolution of 1790-93, and serving as president of a of "Franklin."

WILLIAM S. RUSSELL, a prominent citizen of P)
Mass., and well known in different portions of the
for his chronicle of the old fown and its traditions,

PROVIDENCE, March 2. Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, a well mown Baptist minister of Newport, died instantly in the ars to-day, while going from here to Hast Greenwich.

EF MR. ALCOTTS CONVERSATIONS,-Mr. A. BRON-

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at the Music I in Sunday next, March 8th, on "The Good of Evil."

EF THEODORE D. WELD will deliver a HILADELPHIA, on Monday evening, March 2th

EF Copies of the photographic picture, by Alless, of the Music Hall stage, in Boston, as arranged for the 29th Auti-Slavery Subscription Autiversor; may be obtained by application to Rossaw F. Wallows, 221 Washington eet, Boston. Price, one dollar.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 1935 Washington street, 3d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

THE Life and Letters of Captain John Brown, the was a received at Charlestown, Virginia, Dec 74, 1859, for an Armed Arizok upon American Bisser, page 36, 1859, for some of his Confederates, and high Richard D. Wass. London: Smith, Bider, Oo. 13, 1860, 1870, Richard D. Wass. London: Smith, Bider, Oo. 13, 1870, 1

PARM HANDS WANTED!

TWO good farm hands can that steady employment, at his wages, by addressing the authoriber immediately, at Mexemetriza, Henry County, Illinois. Fifty good hasds south find terrative simpleyment in this section the present season; if application is not any of D Mineraville, Ill., Feb. 28, 1863. A. TAYLOR.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT BEUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER
WOULD disters the public that six has reserved from
130 Washington Street, to
150 WINTER, STREET,
where she will stand to all dissects of the Rab.
Be is serve to core in the dissects of the Rab.
Be is serve to core in the label her study, but is myre there are now to the label her study, but is myre there are not excluded the public that the public that

saing the Radomitive, and still private the hair from surring gray. But not stocked for restoring gray hair to the natural color in mentry all counts. She is not partial to peak of her Radomitives in any part of the united partial to peak of the Radomitives in any part of the united partial to peak of the extensions to take to Rapper with these, except to had two or three years, so they often my they can get action afterned like them.

ELADARE COMPURATE SAMPING.

For the Liberator. Ask ye why our armies fail?
Why disasters load the gale?
Sacred History tells the tale:
Only God is great?

Read the fate of older Saul, Ponder mighty Pharach's fall, Proud Golish's end recall— Only God is great!

While we swang the whip and a Armies crumbted in his hand, Navies perished on the strand— Only God is great!

between me and success, od, to thwart ms; not to bless od to punish and redees— Only God is great?

For these mountains of our sin Have the great disasters been ;— Through atonement we may win— Only God is great!

Russia's despot led the van, Giving freedom unto man :-God was mover in the plan-Only God is great!

Spare, oh People, from your hose Give your treasures to the Lord! Give your bravest, most adored! Only God is great?

Shrink not from the secrifice, Through its flames the pardon iles Only God is good and wise... Only God is great!

By the good we hope to gain, All this blood is not in vain— Only God is great !

rning mothers, mourning wives Trembling for your dear ones lives, Through their valor Right survives Only God is great

Faint not though the end delay, Though Oppression gain the day: Work till dod ressme the sway— Only God is great!

From this hour shall spring rele From this hour the strife decreas Fading softly into peace— Only God is great!

From this mighty epoch traced, Bondage soon shall be erased, Preedom all mankind shall taste Only God is great?

They who most for svil burned,
From their hateful purpose turned,
Through lik triumph shall have learned,
Only God is great!
St. Johnsbury, Vk.
F. B.

From the Hastings (Michigan) Ban MY DREAM -- A BALLAD.

I dreamed I stood upon a Mount, All on the secred soil Of old Virginia, where the shave For many years did toil,

Around, about, on every side, Sad desolation reigned;

There was no sign of human life, But all was drear and still; At length I saw a wasted form Slow ersoping up the hill.

That tottering frame seemed to have be One time a noble form, Though now 'twas bent and crushed be The weight of many a storm.

And through the cloud of dark despair That mantledio'er his face, I could the deeply impressed lines Of mad ambition trace.

Upon a fallen cak, Whose blighted trank was streek down by The lightning's shivering stroke.

He gased around, and as he gased A shudder shook his frame; And such a look! oh, such a look! As o'ar his features came.

So Saten might have looked when he First raised his eyes in hell, And saw the waves of Gud's fierce wrath In fiery hillows swell.

"This is the end," at length he said,
"Of all my plans and schemes;
The final termination of
My wild, ambitious dreams!"

"Cursed be the hour when first the thought
Found way into my heart,
My country's interest to betray,
And set the traitor's part!

Oh! had that moment been my last!
Twere better far than be
The author of the ruin vast,

On every side I see. What sounder millions squandered to
Maintain the deadly strife !
What crimson sees of kindred blood !
What waste of human life !

And all in vain—for we must bow
To the releation hand
Of Lew and Justice, which, full soon,
Will sweep us from the land.

Will sweep us from the land.

High on the scroll of inflamy
My mane will take its place;
And Arnold's, when compared with it,
Will bear but small diagrams.

Just then, up from the North a cloud
Of pitchy decknon rolled;
And nowing coward, the dark mans
The meantain find cafeld.

Jeff. Davis sprang upon his feet,
And gave a piercing scream !
I started from my pillow—and,
Behold, it was a dream! H. We

The Liberator.

THE CONNECTICUT AND SHEWANDOAH.

Actir! Not now with the intense silence of soullife, but with the noisy demonstration of the material.
Frenzied Industry wakes with the dawn to do the bidding of fevered Enterprise. Contemplation is folded
back with the shadows; sentiment sinks into the
heart-cap as flower-odors are withdrawn into the calyx; emotion is dried from the check as the dew-drops
from the grass, for that heart-swell must be contributed to the mechanical force to-day, as the chemical
agencies demand those gilttering germs in practical solation for to-morrow's shower. Do you hear the birds
sing and the streams gargis! At three o'clock, it was
wonderful, as those who prayed soil then slept, and he
who neither prayed nor slept, looked out upon the
dawn; now, it is the shrill clarion of cocks and the
dash of fretted waters over the dam you hear. Hark,
to bells! nor deep-toned and melodious, but sharp, superficial, exacting; hurried feet respond to one, in the
direction of the factory-building; hurried feet respond
to the other, toward the point where the steam-monster pants giant throbs of impatience to rush over his
iron way. With the latter moves the Candidate, en
route for Boston; he will be here again, but not permanently, if ecclesiantical officials bear sway. With
the former speeds the half-hidden member of the
choir—among them, yet, in a certain sense, gart—the
gifted vocalist is, after all, but a factory-girl! The the former speeds the half-hidden member of the choir-among them, yet, in a certain sense, apart—the girded vocalist is, after all, but a factory-girl. The minister and mill-hand are hurrying in opposite directions; why should they not! Not far from either, unseen of each, but observing each, alternately, with a strange mixture of emotion, walks in yet another direction Edgar Horton. Coke and Blackstone claim their student to-day; a devoted one, surely, for that early factory-bell finds him regularly on the highway with the workers, morning and evening. And thus it is in the dramas of the actual—the performers, all unknown to the casual observer, and oftenimes to themselves, are moving over a common highway, appa-selves, are moving over a common highway, appa-

sentiment of Massachusetts, then. I am gind to know this."

"Pardon me, Sir, but may it not be that you have misapprehended the question of State rights?"

"How, Sir?" with a familiar flush of the brow and

misapprehended the question of State rights ?"

"How, Sir1" with a familiar flush of the brow and fash of the eye.

"Let me suppose, Sir, that you are a South Carolinian; I am a citizen of Massachusetts. The distinct dive feature of your State is its system of negro siavery; that of mine, its system of free schools for all, without distinction of nation or race. I attempt to early the peculiar institution of Massachusetts into South Carolina, and am arrested, imprisoned, or driven at the peril of my life from your borders, on the ground that I am interfering with State rights. The peculiar institution of South Carolina finds its way to Massachusetts into South Carolina finds its way to Massachusetts in the continuition of South Carolina finds its way to Massachusetts, and it is claimed as a duty that we shall bring all available forces to conserve and protect it. In the question of State rights, which, here, is the injured party 1"

"Do we claim anything but what the Constitution guarantees to us 1" he replied somewhat warmly, and with a slightly startled air.

"Yankee, as I am, permit me to sak, again, before answering. Does the Constitution, in any section, line or word, recognize the distinctions of color 1" In spite of himself, kept cool and deliberative by the respectful carnettees and brave sincerity of the champion of equal rights, the Southerner answered, "I don't see your point in the question—I can't say

"I don't see your point in the question—I can't say

minister and mills band en harryful to complete directions of the potential of the potentia

"Again, Sir, on he as I have had opportunity to judge of them." The Counselor sectually turned pate "Again, Sir, freedom of speech and of the press to judge of them." The Stranges analied with blended pyrobation and chagrin, but there was no larking anger that this Again, Sir, freedom of speech and of these, they have the search of these, they had been seen that the blended pyrobation and chagrin, but there was no larking anger that the search of the viscent of the chieses of these, they had been seen that the blended pyrobation and chagrin, but there was no larking anger they stand, the more sections they said disrage, well-formed, but not a greeable, black eyes upon the young student, who stood directly topposite, leaning in a firm but pracefully negligent ast itiude against a deal.

"My young friend, are you aware that opinions such as Mr. Berkeley entertains threaten the safety of the country it."

"If am aware, Sir, that the counse which comply im and others to the decided agreement of the country, and among the different opinions have, for a long time, threatened the safety of the country." There was nothing of massion, but the sample expectations of the country, and among the different opinions have, for a long time, threatened the safety of the country. There was nothing of massion, but the sample expectation of the country, and among the different opinions have, for a long time, threatened the safety of the country." There was nothing of massion, but the sample expectation of the country in the history of the country. There was nothing of massion, but the sample expectation of the country in the history of the country." There was nothing of massion, but the sample expectation of the sample expect

the students drew deep breaths of exercises, their syes fixed on Edgar. Reidently with no feeling of discomiture, that young gentleman rejoined—
"I scorpt, Eir, entirely, the shatrict statement that Fresdom is national, Slavery sections], but not your conclusion with regard to the results of its encrosal ments on our State rights. If the exercise of our rights, in your midst or at home, perils your domestic security, in as great a degree, although in a different manner, ours are endangered by you. The questions which your encroschments give rise to separate families, disturb the peace of neighborhoods, embitter communities, engender party animoeitles, check the steady growth of Christian principles, and clog the advance of every worthy enterprise; not to mention the outrage of our finest sensibilities, and the perversion of enlightened judgment and conscience." Again his list sense were thrilled with the deep grief-tone of his rich voice. But, rallying instantly, he proceeded with the distance of the colored clusters of Harrisburg, the list of the colored clusters of Harrisburg, and dopted — Received, That while white men, North and South, results, to us, which cannot be denied. Look at the aspect of your sectional system in the Congress of the freet government in Christendom, are proven to be delighted for the person of one of the noblest results of the person of speech in defence of what your admit to be sational, Freedom, stricken down by brute force in the person of one of the noblest results of the person of one of the noblest results of the person of one of the noblest results of the person of one of the noblest results of the person of one of the noblest results of the person of one of the noblest results of the freet government, and loyal to the old flag. H. Ford Douglass communicates to Freedrick Dougland in the person of one of the noblest results of the feeling of the colored denies to Freedrick Dougland Structure. I appeal to you, Sir, by the candor your large of the colored denies to freedrick Doug

laughed, audibly but not cheerfully; while the Counsellor writhed as if under the lash.

"We deserve all this, Sir, and more too, I admit. Had Northern men stood bravely and unitedly by Northern principles, or, rather, let me say, by National principles, slavery would have died of exhaustion, in its original limits, long ere this. But, weakly waiving the great crisis question whenever in God's trial-providences it presented itself; putting off to another day the momentous duty of then and these; imitating, servicely, the one weakness of the fathers, instead of taking up, heroically, and completing, the work left for us to do, in the spirit and power with which they did their part—we stand, this day, cowardwork left for us to do, in the spirit and power with which they did their part—we stand, this day, coward-ly and cringing, asking what is truth, when we should be demonstrating it by every fire-side in the land, and calmly asserting its supremacy before the nations of the world."

be demonstrating it by every fire-side in the land, and calmly asserting its supremacy before the nations of the world."

The factory-bell struck the dinner-hour of the operates. Edgar's cheek blenched, for an instant, but it was unobserved by the stranger, who was consulting his watch. Replacing it, and taking up his bat, he extended his hand cordially to the student—"You have won my respect and regard, young gentleman, if you have failed to convert me to your opinions. Let me hope the pleasure of meeting you again."

"We need not separate here, Sir," said Edgar, somewhat hurricelly, seizing his hat; "if our walk is in the same direction, allow me to be your company."

"Thank you, my young friend, with all my heart." Exchanging a few low-toned words with the Counsellor, (who shook the stranger's extended hand with some-trepidation,) and bowing courteously to the other students, the Southerner drew the Abolitionist's arm within his, and they went forth together.

"I will take your place at the mill this afternoon, Clars, if you will try to rest," said Aunt Hattie, as they rose from the table.

"Thank you, dear Auntie, you are so kind."

"Effic dear, you may put things in order while I slit awhile with cousin Clara; then practise your music; I shall be down soon." Again Aunt Mary and Clara were closeted together.

"The note bears evidence of great haste, as you see. He slipped it into Effic's hand, in passing her, just after he had separated from the stranger. He will be here this evening."

"O, Aunt Mary, what falthfulness and devotion

colored people in and around Philadelphia. No doubt is entertained here that if the bill should become a law.

the threat of disunsion whenever there is the least indication of a policy favorable to the great principle of Equal Rights which forms the basis of our National Structure. I speal to you, Sir, by the candor you have thus far above in this conversation, if I have in any degree exaggerated in these statements. If not, how can any one assert that slavery is, practically sectional? How can any one deny that by 17, alones, are the welfare and safety of the country threatened? How can any one fall to see that, not only as a clitere of Massachusetts, but as an American clittee, it is my solemn duty to withstand its encroschmenta, and use every lawful measure to banish it from the isnd it is destroying? Setting saide all questions of humanity and philanthropy, I ask you, Sir, simply as a political measure, could you, in my position, find any other conclusion than this?

Slowly, musingly, rejuctantly—"No, Mr. Horton, admitting your premises, I aboul the compelled to accept your conclusion; but," looking eagerly up, "do you are right. Can you expoct Southern men to be the grant proval—retries? Our Fugitive Slave Law is treason against Massachusetts, in the light of your statements and arguments; the defenders of it are all traitors, not only to the interests of their State, but of the country, if you are right. Can you expoct Southern men to be magnanimous when Northern men are not even honest Why was not Massachusetts' intellect and culture and statesmanship brought to bear upon an amendance of the Constitution, in the objectionable clause, rather than expended in trying to make it palstable to your engineed community? In your places, we of the South should have done this."

Honest shame manticed the cheek and brow of our young hero, under this taunt; his fellow students laughed, audibly but not cheerfully; while the Country of the Constitution, in the objectionable clause, rather than expended in trying to make it palstable to your engineed community? In your places, we of the South should have done this."

Honest sha

Under sanction of Governor Sprague, a recruiting office has been opened in Providence, and it is expected that two companies will soon be on the way to join those already in camp at Readville, where, under care of such men as Colonel R. G. Shaw and Lleut. Col. Hallowell, the prospect is very encouraging for the Massachusetts 54th Regiment.

At the several meetings addressed by William Wells Brown, Charles Lenox Remond, and Dr. J. B. Smith, the objections to enlistments have been satisfactorily explained; and as they feel conscious that a regenerated public sentiment will speedily welcome the removal of the word white from the Statute Book of Massachusetts, they would inspire others with the of Massachusetts, they would inspire others with the hope which animates their own breasts. Boston, Feb. 22d, 1868. W. C. N.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 10.

The following letter and enclosure were received yesterday, by the Mayor of Manchester, Abel Heywood, Esq.: wood, Eq.:

"Legation of the United States, }
LONDON, Feb. 9, 1863.

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as chairman of the meeting of workingmen, held at Manchester, on the 31st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting.

"I am. Sir, your obedient servant,
"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 19, 1863.
"TO THE WORKINGMER OF MANCHESTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent me on the ve of the new year.
When I came on the 4th of March.

sic; I shall be down soon." Again Aunt Mary and Clara were closeted together.

"The note bears evidence of grest haste, as you see. He slipped it into Effet's hand, in passing her, just after he had separated from the stranger. He will be here this evening."

"O, Aunt Mary, what faithfulness and devotion from that young gentleman! What obligations, that I can seer repay!"

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE OOLORED CITI-ZENS.

The State Convention of the colored men of Michigan, held at Ypsilanti, January 28, 1863, appointed a Committee to speen before the Legislature, and used. Under our frame of government and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if would. It is not always in the power of Governments of the Control of the word "white" from the Statute Books; in furthersnee of which object they submitted the following

APPEAL

Of the State Central Committee, as the representatives of the general interests of the Colored People of the State Central Committee, as the representatives of the Reneral interests of the Colored People of the State of Michigan, have hought it advisable to accompany these proceedings with an appeal to their white ellow citizens.

Do the state of Colored People of the State of Michigan, have hought it advisable to accompany these proceedings with an appeal to their white ellow citizens.

Description of the colored People of the State of Michigan, have hought it advisable to a discovery have a material indicance in enlarging and prolonging the with elloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorities, and the state of the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign antions might have a material indicance in enlarging and prolonging the with elloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorities the belief that the past action and indicance of the second of th

of the general interests of the Colored People of the State of Michigan, have thought it advisable to the State of Michigan, have thought it advisable to company these proceedings with an appeal to their white fellow citizens. Our object is plain and simple. Organic disabilities are always stangerous, and the longer they stand, the more serious they become The Constitution of the State, Article VII, Section 7 recognizes alone the white and Indian revidents as citizens. This to tue a disability the most grievous and unjust.

At such a time at this, when our beloved country is writhing beneath the threes of civil was, every man of whatever race or color, who at all values the edge of the world.

At such a time at this, when our beloved country is writhing beneath the threes of civil was, every man of whatever race or color, who at all values the edge of the world.

At such a time at this, when our beloved country is writhing beneath the threes of civil was, every man of whatever race or color, who at all values the edge of the world.

At such a time at this, when our beloved country is the later of development, and putting down the most infamous rebellion that ever distated a country in the history of the world.

Wastever race or color, who as all values the early government, and putting down the most infamous rebellion that ever distated a country in the history of the world.

Wastever may be required of others, should be required of us, and we feel willing and stand ready to cobey our country a call, in a summous to arms, the defence, or in any other just capacity in which we may be required. But, in a summous to arms, the defence, or in any other just capacity in which we may be required. But, in a summous to arms, the defence, or in any other just capacity in which we may be required. But, in a summous to arms, the defence, or in any other just capacity in which we may be required. But, is a summous to arms, the world in the defence, or in any other just capacity in which we may be required. But, is a summous

feelings of friendship among the Ame I half this interchange of sentiment,

"ABEL HEYWOOD, Eeq., Chairman, Manchese

COMPOST FOR DE OCCASSIUN,

POMPY TOODUR.

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The class of the control of the cont

ONLY SURVIVIN "NIGGER" OF DE RIVERLUSERY 102 YEERS, 7 MUNS, 5 DAS OLE.

102 yrses, 7 myss, 5 has oth

102 yrses, 7 myss, 5 has oth

102 yrses, 7 myss, 5 has oth

103 be de berry da to nite

When Washintan fast see de lite.

Fire de trumpit, blo de gun,

For good ole Massa Washintan!

What he sa, if he look roun,

An see de weit uru puside down!

What de good ole genral sa,

To here dr rebbles tauk awa!

Villendiggum, him a skunk—

An Saulsberry, so berry drunk—

How cam little Delawar

To send dat drunken fellah dar!

Wille de galries stamp and unker,

To see de seniture in licker.

Fire de trumpit, blo de gun,

For good, ole Massa Washintun!

Since dia grate man went to hebben,

Wurthy cheefs dar hab been, sebben,

Sittin in de Genral's char,

An four, dat had no bisnis dar.

No two ob all so like dar be,

Ag good ole Massa Abe an he.

Fire de trumpit, blo de gun,

For Massa Abe an Washintun!

He fust propoad to free de slab—

Pott ding is dun, by Mgana Abe.

Wat shall de grateful higger do!

He shout de loyal hullabaloo.

If de Debble de not ketch

Jeff. Davis, dat infernal retch,

An roas's and frigazee dat rebble,

Wat is de use ob any Debble!

An now how happy we shall be

De wife an pickaninny efree!

So long beneath de driber's goad,

His time and toil de slabe bestowd,

Dat he, poor nigger, nebber knew

Dis worl was unade for Czer too!

De thought was new, dat life and lim,

Muccle and bon, belong'd to kim.

An when Roxanny had a baby,

It might be his—his mass's maybe;

An off he stare—as well he might—

De pickaninny look so white!

No matter whose it was—de gulnny

Would always buy de pickaninny.

Tank God, dem drefful das is down,

Cato cân call his chile lie his own.

When Massa planter old and poor,

Nigger no aburd de chiba down. Tank God, dem drefful das is done. Cato can cal lia ethile in io orn. When Massa planter old and poor, Nigger no shut de cabin door—le welcome das to rest, and Cato Go roast him yam and sweet potate Forgib de wrongs he eber knew—An pray de Lord may do so too. Fire de trumpit, blo de gun, For Massa Abe an Washintun!

Boston Transcript. The following lines, (says the Old Colony Memoria), the production of a negro contraband, unable to red or write, were composed on the Proclamation of Pre-lent Lincoln. They were handed to us by Mr. Ca-nellius Bradford, who has recently arrived from the nospital at Hampton, having been discharged from in Co. (E) on account of sickness:—

THE DAY OF HIRITE

In 1861 this great and glorious work begun; In 1863 brings four million their liberty; Glory to God who has spared us to see This glorious day of Jubilee!

Moses led the Israelites, But Joshua reached the place; Garrison commenced the glorious work, But Lincoln decides the case.

We have suffered long, and were punished wreg. But now we see the light; The time has come, seventy years have won, And Lincoln will do all things right.

We'll thank him and praise him, And will ever agree

Fremont is our friend, And that the nation can see, That Hunter is in favor Of the day of Jubilce. Massachusetts has done nobly, And Andrew will be A great man in The year of Jubilee.

New York has done well, But better she would be If she were in favor Of this great Jubilee.

There is old Pennsylvania, She too has shed her blood, But her sons are opposed To the people's being free.

Old England has been growling, Old Spain has been grouty, But they both ought to see That France is in favor of the people's being free.

Bennett is a Democrat, And opposed is he To the great proclamation Of the people's being free

The Tribune is our friend, And ever will be In favor of the colored man Learning his A B C. Freedom is a good thing, Slavery is not fair; Thomas Peck was under the yoke Twenty-one year.



164 Washington St., 6 doors South of Milk St.

October 24. WEIS & ZOEBISCH.



European and Fancy Furs, 808 Washington Street, 308
OPPOSITE BOSTON THEATER, BOSTON
EF Particular attention is paid to altering and repairing Old Furn.

FF Furn preserved during the summer.

Sori da

JOHN S, BOCK, ESQ.,