NGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. RT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WK LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

im Liberty throughout all the land, to all

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Pr

WHOLE NO. 1675.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 11.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

# Lefuge of Oppression.

# ABOLITION BLASPHEMY.

ton Courier endeavors in vain, by constant

The neston current steel of its superabounding projection, to relieve itself of its superabounding projection, to relieve itself and the whole Recker and Cheever blasheme, and the whole Charlot anti-slavery zealots, whether in prose by Christian faith and doctrine, by their extravagant is a state of the control of the c

ted it is one that have the vices and crimes of a barbarous age.

Take, for example, those lines of the verses of Dr. Holms, which have been bruited abroad through abdition nerspapers, with glowing culogiums, as we believe they were first pronounced by the writer-binself, at some public gathering, and received with indiscriminating applause. No matter whether it refers to slavery—a species of service which has existed unrebuked, and sometimes has been specially warranted, under every biblical dispensation—or to the rebellion, in relation to which we may say, that the Lord did not always give the victory to his cheen people; but, on the other hand, frequently related their sins and vain-gloryings by giving them up to defeat and slaughter by his enemies and their some the property of the control of the singular property. It says in terms, "We cannot of ourselves strangle the monster," and if thou, Lord, do not do if for us, the very gospel of peace proclaimed for us from Heaven is a mockery." Shall vain and mortal and mortal mad mo

Referring to the liberation and employment of issues of rebels by the Government, the Courier in this crazy manner:—

Apart from the natural repulsiveness of the meamer, and its contemptible meanness, it may well be
characterized as "the sum of all villamics." To
pursue the "policy," as now authorized by the War
bepartment, and commended by the abolition press,
is accommity of unparalleled magnitude, before solich
el other crimes in the history of mankind sink into
comparatice insignificance. It will loss us our cause,
if pursued, and expose us justly to the contempt, as
well as the exercations of the whole human race. It
cannot be carried out :—bus if the revolting sentitinent and principle of the North did not rise up
a guisst it, and hurl the perpetrators of such an infernal outrogs from their stools, we might well expect the rengenace of an offended Heaven, perhaps
to make the now smiling North as desolate as the
"Cities of the Plain."

## THE NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

One of the smallest and anuggest institutions in the land is the New York Anti-Slavery Society. The audiences are invariably small, the speakers are set gints intellectually, and everything is on the most limited scale, except the opinions which the orators entertain of themselves, and the impudence with which they set up doctrines for the guidance of the rest of mankind. The session of this society, just held at, Albany, seems to have been fully up to the old standard, judging from the reports that have reached us. The speakers, whose names are known to us, are the same men and women that, have laranged to diminutive andiences in this city, and elsewhere in the State, annually, for any number of years back. The war, which makes gaps in the professions.

SILECTIONS.

SILEC

one of your bid. To day, with this ship of the profession—gap, that are placed in the profession

tors that when the evidence in its of the plottings and treasons een arrested, aye, sir, and of men arrested, goes before the wor-be assounded at the dark plotting when the news came last spring that General Banks was retreating, pursued by Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley, one of these Democratic sympathizers with armed traitors abouted for joy over the defeat of his countrymen. Sir, we have such men everywhere—men who so long and so blindly followed the counsels of Davis and Toombs, Siddel and Mason, and the pro-alarery Democratic leaders who have plunged their country into the fire and blood of civil war, that they have not ceased to sympathize with them, and to denounce the Republicans as magners, and tyrants.

have plunged their country into the fire and blood of civil war, that they have not ceased to sympathize with them, and to denounce the Republicans as usarpers and tyrasts.

Mr. President, I would not sustain the government of the United States in any act of tyranny, and oppression toward oven the men who stand before us with their hands dripping with the blood of our countrymen. Nor would I deal harably or unjustly with them: God knows that if they had justice done them in this world, many of them would be quickly sent out of it. I would smite down rebels in arms in the field. I would arrest the men who give aid and comfort to traitors wherever found, in loyal or disloyal States, until the just authority of the government should be fully established, and the flag of the united country should wave everywhere in triumph, from the St. John to the Rio Grande.

The land resounds with the tread of asmed men, or fields are stained with the blood of civil war; the mained, the dying, and the dead fill our homes with anxieties and sorrows, and the republic, rent and torn by the storms of battle, is fearfully struggling for national edistence. In this troubled hour when patriotic hearts throb heavily with solicitude for the fate of the nation, when the government is staggering beneath the burdens imposed upon it by the pressing duties of this fearful criss, instead of the united counsels and actions of lohy patriotism, the heavens are darkened with the barrows of partisan warfare, hurled at the administration by the reckless hands of political malignity.

Those envenomed shafts, now rained upon the government and its supporters, recall vivilly to our recollections the boastful predictions of the rebel chiefs ere they left these halls to drench the land with the fraternal blood of civil war. They told an here in tones of assared confidence that they would have a united South, that we should have a dismitted to the right of the repel chiefs ere they left these halls to drench the land with the fraternal blood of civil war.

n, never nurtured a traitor in its boson t thize with treason, or to fire upon the flag entry, or into the ranks of his country's do

### A CALL TO THE NEGROES TO ARM. APPEAL FROM PREDERICK DOUGLASS.

When first the robol cannon shattered the walls of Sumter, and drove away its starving garrison, I predicted that the war then and there inaugurated would not be fought out entirely by white men. Every month's experience during these two dreary years has confirmed that opinion. A war undertaken and brazenly carried on for the perpetual enslavement of colored men calls logically and loudly spon colored men to help to suppress it. Only a moderate share of sagacity was needed to see that the arm of the slave was the best defence against the arm of the slave has the best defence against the arm of the slave holder. Hence, with every roverse to the national arms, with every exulting shout of victory raised by the slaveholding rebels, I have implored the imperilled nation to unchain against her face her powerful black hand. Slowly and reluctantly that sponed is beginning to be heeded. Stop not now to complain that it was not heeded. Stop not now to complain that it was not beeded sooner. It may, or it may not have been best that it should not. This is not the time to discuss that question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country is saved, peace is established, and the black man's rights are secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action I action loc criticism, is the plain duty of this hour. Words are now useful only as they atmulate to blows. The office of speech now is only to point out when, where and how to strike to the best advantage. There is

nighty has no atta against us by our enemies. Win for ourselves the gratitude of our country—and the best blessings of our prosperity through all time. The nucleus of this first regiment is now in camp at Readville, a short distance from Boston. I will undertake to forward to Boston all persons adjudged fit to be mustered into this regiment, who shall apply to me at any time within the next two weeks.

PERENKHICK DOUGLASS.

Rochester, March 2, 1863.

# AN ADDRESS

ROM THE INHABITANTS OF LIVERPOOL, EN LAND, TO THE HON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRES DENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir.—Some 240 years ago, a Dutch man-of-wentered the James river, in Virginia, and land twenty negro slaves—the first ever imported in the Continent of the New World.

In the year 1880, by continued importations at by natural increase, that number had increased four millions.

These two facts describe an evil which has

four millions.

These two facts describe an evil which has been ever since pressing with accumulative weight upon the honor and prosperity of your country.

It is with mingled pain and pleasure that we remember the existence of negro slavery in our own. West India colonies—with pain that England should ever have soiled her fame with that accurred institution—with self-gratuation that the free spirit at length broke all the bonds of vested interests, and basic the oppressed go free.

But our slavery was only colonial. It did not pollute the life-blood of the people at large by actual al contact. At home it was regarded as much in the light of an error of our statute-book as the crime of our nation. It occupied but a small portion of England's wast possessions, and did not affect the organization of labor anywhere else. The interests of a class were identified with its maintenance, but not those of the whole mercantile community. Even the limited, Englishmen still blush to think it was ever permitted in the realm.

But the slavery of the United States is and has been a far greater calamity, both at home and abroad. The area of its occupation is immeasurably wider, the number of its victims far greater, while it has become so thoroughly identified with national life in the South as to be always styled the Domestie Institution. And if on these accounts the difficulty of its abolition be greater, so also is the danger of its maintenance.

iffe in the South as to be always styled the Domestic Institution. And if on these accounts the difficulty of its abolition be greater, so also is the danger of its maintenance.

The framers of a constitution which was expressly designed "to secure the blessings of liberty," in an evil hour recognized, from motives of expediency, an institution which they too readily believed would speedily die out. Could they have foreseen the time when, so far from perisbing, it would have been endued with more vigorous life—when their descendants would not only seek out new territory for its extension, but would even carry it back in ignominious triumph to lands whence, by a feebler government but with more enightened policy, it had been expelled—how would their noble hearts have been dismayed at such and degeneracy.

But so it has been. The peculiar adaptability of Sonthern soil for the growth of cotton, combined with mechanical ingenuity in simplifying the process of its manufacture, has not only given a larger value to the labor of the negro, but has created an interstate slave trade, from which the Fathers of the Revolution would have turned away in disgust.

The presidential chair and all the higher offices of the State have, during a long succession of year, been occupied, with but few exceptions, by slaveowners. The influence of the government has been given to the extension and protection of slavery, and have common to all.

Worse than all, several of the slave States have been out into open rebellion for the avewed purpose of founding an empire to be indefinitely extended, and based upon the perpetual organization of slavery, as the natural condition of the negro race.

To the national participation in the guilt of slavery, one party in your country have always been opposed. With a holy and devoted enthusiasm, they have tended the lamp of freedom in full faith that sooner or later it would scare away the darker, one party in your country have always been opposed. With a holy and devoted enthusiasm that involuntary s

# The Wiberntor.

No Union with Blaveholders! TON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

to suppress freedom of speech; and henceforward, in the period of Secession, Union-saving meeting instigated and peremptorily insisted upon by the te-or-stricken lords of the fash, were held in every of rection, under the wealthiest, most respectable as nulled, and your agreement with hell shall no nd; when the overflowing scourge shall par-ough, then ye shall be trodden down by it." There

What is Southern slavery out "desth and hell" !— death to mind and conscience, to moral perception and genuine religious principle, to human relationship and God given 'rights and prerogatives, to liberty and equality, to patice and humanity :—hell alike to the oppressor and the oppressed—lurid with its fismes, oppressor and the oppressed—surid with its names, and full of torment! In what manner was the Constitution of the United

rendition of fugitive slaves, and the suppression slave insurred ons. Let JOHN QUINCY ADAMS tes

"The bargain between Freedom and Slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles on which alone our revolution can be justified, cruel and oppressive by riveting the chains of slavery, by pledging the faith of freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyramy of the master, and grossly unequal and impolitie by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, properly to be secured and returned to their owners, and persons not to be represented increasely, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation."

Again be says:-"In the Articles of Confederation, there was no guarantee for the property of the slaveholder—no double representation of him in the Federal councils—no power of taxation—no stipulation for the recovery of fugitive slaves. But when the powers of government came to be delegated to the Union, the South—that is, South Carolina and Georgia—retused their subscription to the parchment, till it should be attorated with the infection of slavery, which no funigation could purify, no quarantine could extinguish. The freemen of the North gave way, and the deadly venom of slavery, was infused into the Constitution of freedom."

## Again he says :--

system, in any particular; and, therefore, we nd of the President, under the war power, a smallon of IMMEDIATE AND UNIVERSAL

## THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Foreign Missions established a mission among the Cherokee Indians. They found them holding a few slaves, in imitation of their white neighbors, but made creased and became popular among then Rev. Selah B. Treat, one of the Seco Board, reported an increase of investo Board, reported an increase of investo diana in this species of property in pre doctrines of the gospel have exerted to influence." The Board expended up in these forty-three years, more than

OH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. ETING IN ST. JAMES HALL, LONDON

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. next took the platform and was enthusiastically applauded. Having bespiken the calm attention of the meeting

ety you were not even permitted to pu

uan. (A laugh.)
It might be asked by some, what interest had they
n the terrible war which was at this moment desolaing America! What interest, beyond pity for the
atulty of those who are bent upon the work of mutual
lestruction! What, then, was the cry of "The Union, destruction? What, then, was the cry of "The Union, one and indivisibe," "The Constitution, it must and shall be maintained "? They knew the cause of the war to be slavery, and desired that the result of the war might be emancipation. (Cheers.) They did not so much desire the success of the North for the sake of the Union, as the defeat of the South in its wicked attempt to found an aristocratical form of government.

attempt to found an aristocratical form of government upon the basis of negro slavery and the degradation of human labor. (Cheers.)

After quoting from Mr. Buchanan's message of the 3d of December, 1860, to prove that slavery was the sole ground of controversy between the North and the South, he said that the war was waged by the South for the avowed purpose of founding an aristocracy of slaveholders. Secession was originated, initiated, and carried out by slaveholders for their own exclusive exhibition and searmfulement, and to enable them to

The set of the parties of specialized. However, the most of the parties of the pa

preparation, the courage, the arms, the lofty daring

"On Yother side Stam, alarmed, On Yother side Stam, alarmed, Callesting all his might, dilated stood, Ilise Tenerifie or Atlas, missored. His stature reached the sky, and on his rest Sas horror plunds, nor wanted in his grass. What seemed both spear and shield."

—(Loud cheers.)

Let him not be told of the difficulties, dislegaand embarrassments which beset the North—of the
want of military genius in their commander, and is
want of unanimity in their councils—he looked the
the convulsions and shocks and carnage and smoked
the convulsions and shocks and carnage and smoked
the battle-field, and there he saw the balance of justic
attenched across the sky, and, as he gazed at that contital sign, he saw that it was not humanity, and he
does, and right, that would kick the beam. (Cheen,
Even the arch-fiend hissastr could not struggle tocessfully against inevitable fate: and

more than twelve months, shall forfeit his right ass may be apprehended and sold by the overseen of the

they of a second of the second

place which he shall choose in one of hy sort left like the him best: thou shall not oppress him." [Let cheers, and a voice—"St. Paul sent back Oneina, a fugitive slave, to Philemon."] A gentlema, when voice he recognized as having been heard in circle tions four times before that evening, told him, while never knew before, that St. Paul delivered up a fip thy slave—halt is to say, he sent Onesimis lack 9. But suppose that Onesimus was a slave, he dead that his friend could prove that St. Paul sext lis back to slavery. (Cheers.) St. Paul said, "lead thee Onesimus whom I have begotten in my back whom. I might have kept with me that he might have ministered unto me, but without thy consent soul do nothing. I send him back, not now as dealers. Nevertheless, I say not unto thee how owest unto me. Even thine own self also. The men who supported the passage of Slave Law had been visited with the call the friends of humanity throughout the

they be entrapped into fellowship with, and the giving of a widown to, those who are the representatives of a widown to, those who are the representatives of the fraciple of human slavery, and are themselves transfers in the sincers and souls of their fellow-men. (Losd opplause.) Among at the treasured archives of the city of London there would be found. a record of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, on the city of Louise of the Court of Common Council, on the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, on the 2d of January, 1824. Let him refer to the proceedings of citat memerable day, and put them in content with the doings of the 11th of February, 1852, on the fastenamed day, the Common Council readved, "That this Court, deeply supressed with the high character and philanthropy exhibited by the last charactile Shadon, Esq., especially in his having, most cardedly pressurered and finally obtained the judgment of Lord Memsfield which established the great principal that every man, of whatever color or clime, is a free man as soon as he lands upon the British shore; for his active and successful efforts in procuring the in of the slave trade; and for the numerous selline of the alare thate, are the contract which a derived which aderred his life both sea man and a Christian. Resolved and ordered, that a searche bust, dedicated to his memory, be placed in this Court, andre the direction of the Lord Mayor." (Loud cheers) He thought that when next Loudon's Lord Mayor entered that Court of Common Council with soiled and degraded robes of office, those pale and marked his with the has denored the city which the hist dishonored the city which marke ups would reduce him for what he has done, and self him that he had dishonored the city which had honored Grauville Sharp. (Enthusiastic cheers.) He then read a similar resolution which had been had honored Granville Sharp. (Enthusiastic cheers.) He then read a similar resolution which had been passed in honor of Thomas Clarkson; and next si-laded to two fugitive alaves, (William and Ellen Craft,) whom he had visited in Boston when the kid-Incomplete werd upon their track. At that time, there were upon their track. At that time, there we under fegitive—an illustrious exile—to whom a city of Jondon in its corporate capacity was rendering honor. He held in Ms hand the welcome to Louis Kossuth—(loud cheers)—inscribed on the received of the Corporation; and contrasting that incident and the others to which he had referred with the velocute Mr. Mason, he said that the city would list under a stigma, which he believed it did not deserve, until it should in Common Council resent the insult. (Prologed applause.)

(Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Thompson concluded by moving the following resistation:—"That the Lord Mayor, by inviting and receiving at the Manion House Mr. Mason, the author of the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law, as the representative of those Southern Confederate States, is otative of those Southern Confederate States in rica whose independence the British Government America whose independence the British Government has hitherto refused to recognize, has offered a wanton insult to the Government, to the citizens of London, and to the whole British nation; and has disgraced the smalls of a Corporation, not more renowned for its antiquity than for its great and continuous services the cause of freedom, and the honors it has rejoin and been proud to render to men distinguish ian and philauthropic labors and sacrifice for the liberties and welfare of mankind."

Mr. Washington Wilks supported the resoluti in an eloquent speech, when it was put, and carried

### LETTER FROM JOHN P. JEWETT, ESQ. LONDON, Feb. 19, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON: DEAR GARRISON:
Some three weeks since, I wrote to you, giving
a short account of the monster Emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall. I have another, and similar
one to tell you about, which took place last evening,
at St. James's Hall, Regent street, on which occasion he principal speaker was our old and much beloved the principal speaker was our old and much beloved frieed, George Thompson. It was good to be there, and listen to those eloquent, glowing utterances, such as electrified us in America in 1834 and '5. Oh, what a soble man he is! How thoroughly permeated is his whole soul with the noblest sentiments, and with what fearlessness does he give them utterance! He what teartesaness does ne give tening uterantee 2 to has lectured so many times during the last three months, that he is very much worn down, and, in truth, was not able to speak last venning, coming, as he did, almost literally, from a sick bed to the lecture room. Still, being unwilking to disappoint the people, he came, and his appearance on the platform was pe, ac cane, and an appearance of the patterns was bailed by one of those tremendous, spontaneous out-barris of popular applause, which can come only from the heart. The spacious and elegant Hall, which is to London what our Music Hall is to Boston, was crowded to its utmost capacity with as enthusiastic an audience as you ever saw; largely composed of men

evidently thinking men, who had a purpose, an intelli-gent purpose, and who would not be baffled until that purpose is accomplished. Two good speakers preceded our noble friend, viz: Professag Newman, and Rev. Mr. Landela, of London, both of whom were warmly received; but when the speaker of the evening, the veteran of a thirty years' speaker of the evening, the veteran of a thirty years war, arose, it was the signal for another frensied ovation, which it did my heart good, as I know it would have done yours, to listen to. The frosts of thirty years have silvered our friend's locks, but his natural force seems but little abated, and that commanding voice of transcendent eloquence and power rings out as clear as when, in '34 and '5, he startled a december as the startled and ango out as clear as when, in '34 and 'o, he startled a seeping nation, its politicians, its churches and its clergy, from the dreadful stupor of indifference to the wrongs of an enslaved race which had bound it as with a spell. Although very weak, he made a capital speech. You are aware that the Lord Mayor of London. n entertained the miserable rebel Commissioner and Figuite Slave Law maker, Maion, at the mansion house, two weeks since. This outrageous proceeding furnished the theme for most of the speakers, but to Mr. Thompson was assigned the special duty of dissecting and flaying alive, (as only he or our Phillips could do,) those two worthies, the Lord Mayor of London and his become conversion the Victories when could do, those two worthies, the Lord Mayor of London and his bosom companion, the Virginia rebel. That Mr. Thompson did justice to his subject, and subject is subject, and subject, and subject is subject, and subject is subject in the rolling waves of public opinion which are how sweeping dver England, from "Lande End to John O'Great's house;" but it was a futile and aborties of the subject in the subject is subject. syping over England, from "Landes End to John O'Grorie house," but it was a fulle and abortic effort, and has already recoiled with startling power upon him and his few associates; for even the Tane, from which he doubtless expected a word of accouragement, denounced the whole-affair is un-

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLORED SOLDIERS.

Sattr Islams, Jan. 30, 1863. The Government tried, for some eighteen months, to prosecute the war and crush the rebellion, without attempting to destroy alarety, the cause of the war. But finding that either the Union or alarety must perish, the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued, and now they have invoked the sait of the slave population to put an end to the war and save the Union. This being the case, it strikes me that every putriot ought, so far, at least, to overcome his prejudice against color as not to refuse to stand in the same ranks and to fight under the same glorious flag with them, for the preservation of our national existence and our republican lostitulous. For my part, I know not how to appreciate that apecies of patriotism which allows an American soldier to resign his commission, or lay down his arms, and refuse longer to serve his country, simply because African soldiers have enlisted in the same cause, and are marching in the same ranks with him, against the common foc.

There are on this island, at present, nine companies of soldiers, viz: Seven companies of colored soldiers of the second Louisians Native Gards, and two of white soldiers, Companies D, and F, belonging to the thirteenth Maine Regiment all under the command, for the time being, of Col. N. W. Daniels, the officer in command of the island and the fort. Now, it so happens, that in detailing soldiers for guard duty, a

for the time being, of Col. N. W. Daniels, the officer in command of the island and the fort. Now, it so happens, that in detailing soldiers for quard duty, a white Lieutenant has sometimes to receive the word of command from a colored Captain. I will say of these colored Captains, that they were born free, and never were slaves; that they are; some of them, men of rather more than ordinary shrewdness and intelligence; that they received their commissions under Geh. Butler, and that they renlisted in the service from patriotte motives. For refusing compliance with this order, the commissioned officers and most of the privates in these two white companies have been aupended, and placed under arrest, till the decision of Gen. Banks shall be known. I was not aware that Gen. Banks shall be known. I was not aware the Gen. Banks shall be known. I was not aware that the distinction of castes existed in this country under our benign, republican form of government. It has existed, I know, in some of the Southern States, for years. But I hope it is to be abolished, so that our country shall be emphatically an asylum for the oppressed children of Africa, as well as the oppressed of every other land. It is what, I believe, God designs this country to be. For my part, I would not say to any free man politically, Stand saide, I am better than thou, because his skin happens to be a shade darker than mine. Socially, I am not bound to make the African my companion and equal, any more than I am the Indian or the Mexican.

It is to be regretted that such a strong prejudice against color should be imported South from any of the New England States, which have ever been the home of the most liberal and enlarged spirit of philanthropy as well as patriotism. The General Government is now endeavoring to carry out that enlarged spirit of philanthropy, which, I may say, has the distinction of castes existed in this country under

Government is now endeavoring to carry out that en-larged spirit of philanthropy, which, I may say, has its birth in the New England States, and I trantthat no opposition will be made to that effort, by any who claim to be the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers who settled those States.

claim to be the descendants of the Fightm Fathers who settled those States.

History records the fact that there were African soldiers in the battle of Bunker Hill; that in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut, large numbers of black soldiers were enlisted, and that no distinction of color was made; that Washington himself, that great and good General, decided to sanction the enlistment of free negroes, and that his decision was approved by Congress; that in Rhode Island, not only were the names of colored men entered on the rolls with white soldiers in some of the regiments, but that a distinct regiment was made up of this class of persons; that the Legislature of New York authorized the enlistment of colored soldiers, and that Maryland, during the same year, resolved to raise seven hundred that a distinct regiment was made up of time class of the hand, that ance our last annual meeting, inclusions persons; that the Legislature of New York authorized the enlistment of colored soldiers, and that Maryland, during the same year, resolved to raise seven hundred and fifty soldiers, to be incorporated with the other troops. Thus it was that African soldiers helped our Revolutionary Fathers to obtain that glorious boom of liberty which we enjoy; and I trust there will be none found among their descendants so weak as to be untable to rise superior to that abourd prejudice against color which the slavectracy of the South have labored so assiduously for years to create. It is enough that he poor African has been so long crushed and enslaved by these natural tyrants and batters of liberty. Let us not make ourselves the slaves of the absurdation of the they held and propagated. S. A. H.

"A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF TO-DAY."

Rev. M. D. Conway, of Concord, delivered a lecture with the above title at Lyceum Hall, Millord, which should be to secure, by presimption of an efficient Burgau or Example to the soli; and otherwise to promote their general welfare. Resolved, That the foundands alloudy for the extablishment at Washington of an efficient Burgau or Example to the soli; and otherwise to promote their general welfare. Resolved, That the prompt response to the Fresidential for the submarding to use a series of the thousands allowed to the solid solid several punished. Resolved, That the interests of the thousands alloudy for the extablishing and other willows to whom freedom is now pledged by the Federal government, call loudy for the extablishment at Washington of an efficient Burgau or Example to the freedom of the method of progress and human rights. He carries the audition of the same part of our government, call loudy for the extablishment at Washington of an efficient Burgau or Example to the freedom is now pledged by the Federal government, call loudy for the extablishment at Washington of an efficient the enlistment of colored soluters, and that a hary during the same year, resolved to raise seven hundred and fifty soldiers, to be incorporated with the other troops. Thus it was that African soldiers helped our Revolutionary Fathers to obtain that glorious boon of liberty which we enjoy; and I trust there will be none found among their descendants so weak as to be under the solution of the sol found among their descendants so we are to be un-able to rise superior to that absurd prejudice against color which the slaveocracy of the South have labored so assiduously for years to create. It is enough that the poor African has been so long crushed and en-slaved by these natural tyrants and haters of liberty

Rev. M. D. Conway, of Concord, delivered a fecture with the above title at Lycenm Hall, Milford, on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. Perhaps it may be said, without qualification, that this lecture is one of deeper interest and practical power than any, we have heard from this most acceptable laborer in the field of progress and human rights. He carries the andience step by step in the narration of what transpired in bringing some thirty of his father's slaves to the home of freedom. Some of the incidents are truly touching. Especially were we impressed with his description, so graphic, yet simple, of what transpired on the passage through Baltimore, and at the depot, while surrounded by an incensed mob. Here we learn the malignity of negto hatred, and the patient endurance of this afflicted race. Not less interesting and touching was his narration of the meeting when the poor bondmen and bondwomen were waiting in breathless silence the appearance of their deliverer. Mr. Conway found himself surrounded by a group of most affectionate fugitives, who greeted him with sincere benedictions, and clung to him as their Moses through the Red Sea. They leaped for joy, and sang again their familiar negro strains, till he felt unmanned, melted, and too happy for expression. The cup of cold water, given in the great Deliverer's name, had its promised reward. Mr. Conway remembered the seedes of his boyhood in a Southern home, where the cold water, given in the great Deliverer's name, ma-its promised reward. Mr. Conway remembered the sednes of his boyhood in a Southern home, where the older negress had nursed and cherished him most foully; faithfulness and care pursued under difficu-ties which no words can reveal, came fresh and vivid to his mind, till he too felt like singing or repeating that most excellent and appropriate hymn of Cowper, that most excellent and appropriate hymn of Cow which he recited with great pathos to his breat

THE LIBERATOR.

COLORED, SAILOR'S HOME, 2 Dover St., 1 NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1868. FRIEND GREEKON, From 1882 up to the present ate, a period of thirty one years, I have been a sub-riber and attentive reader of the Liberator. Well of I remember the first time when I took the Infini date, a period of thirty-one years, I have been a subscriber and attentive reader of the Liberator. Well
do I remember the first time when I took the Infant
Pioner into my hand. I had just returned from a
whaling vorage—had been absent from the United
fitates four years. It was just then one year old.
At its birth, the old sanhedrims of the Charch Editoririd disovened the little bantling, because it was born joi
a poor family, the negro's advocate,) not in a manger,
but in the attic of an obscure building. There Mayer
Olts found the babe, dandling upon the lap of a colored boy. (All babies must have a nurse. But,) God
be thanked it the old Anti-Slavery Simeons and Annas,
who were watching and praying in the Church of the
Redemption, took the infant child in their arms, and
became its spontors, in the name of the God of sternal
justice. It subsisted upon the gall and wormwood of
the old pharisalcal American Church Dispensation,
which; like the Sadduccea, denied the resurrection of
the despised negro slaves in this world's political regeneration.

An't who would have thought, (except the God-fearing

the despised negro slaves in this world's political regeneration.

Ah' who would have thought, (except the God-fearing Abolitionists,) twenty-seven years ago, when the Fioneer had grown to man's estate in the person of its persecuted Editor, who was crucified in the streets of Boston, in the presence of a mob of 5000 "gentlemen of property and standing," and buried in the tomb (common jail) for one day and night, that it would rise again in 1963, with its robes made white in the blood of this revolution, proclaiming freedom to the slaves in almost all the slave States! And is it not time far, the Abolitionists, the aposites of this great redempion, to have a new crede in zours Deum, Dominum notures, &c. ?

Since this war began, I have been so cramped for

trum, &c. 1

Since this war began, I have been so cramped for
means I had almost made up my mind to discontinue
the Liberator; and yet I could not well do without my
old tried friend,—the only consistent, liberal, truthal
and self-denying advocate the slave ever had. The enclosed amount pays up my subscription to 1st Jan., 1863. Hoping that the faint-hearted subscribers may take courage, like myself, and continue their subscriptions to the end of the strife,

I am, yours faithfully,

WM. P., POWELL.

### NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

The Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York met in Albany, at Association Hall, on Wednesday, February 25th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The Convention was called to order by ARRON M. POWELL, when the following organization was adopted:

— President—Lydia Mott, of Albany.

President—I Vice Preside -SUBAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, THEODORE TILTON, of New York, Jon WILBUR, of

Secretaries-Elizabeth M. Powell, S. C. Kim-Business Committee-Parker Pillsbury, Aaron

M. POWELL, PHEBE H. JONES, MARY BARQUET, Z. BROCKETT.

Finance Committee—Anna Rich Powell, Dr. Per-

KINS.

NINS.

Speeches of an earnest and eloquent character were made by Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Fulton, and others, and an excellent letter read from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Four sessions were held, and a strong series of resolutions adopted—among them the following:—

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the Empire State, and the friends of freedom, throughout the land, that since our least annual meeting, thousands of the hitherto enslaved have become free, and that freedom to three million or more, through Presidential edict, is now, henceforth and forever, pledged by the Nedors I revenuent.

generous sympathy.

We regret that the excessively crowded state of our columns will not permit us to copy the proceedings entire, as copiously given in the last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard. Gerrit Smith generously contributed \$50 towards defraying expenses, &c.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS. Capt. Grace's recruits bade farewell to their friends in City Hall, Tuesday evening. After a season of social chat and conversation, the meeting was called to order by John Briggs, and organized, with William Berry in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Grimes, and short speeches from Lieut. Colonel Hallowell, of the 5th New Grace C. B. H. Exceeding. Exp. Wilson, Rev. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Grimes, and short speeches from Lieut. Colonel Hallowell, of the 6th, Capt Grace, C. B. H. Fessenden, Ears Wilson, Rev. Mr. Kelly, Wesley Furlong, and Dr. Bayne, were listened to. A procession was then formed, which marched to A. Taylor & Co.'s saloon, where a bount ful collation had been prepared, to which full justice was done. The company departed for Readville yesterday afternoon.

Yrom gratinds for the interest taken in its behalf by S. Griffitts Morgan, Seq., of this city, the company has decided to take the name of "Morgan Guarda." Since least week's report, the following names subsen, added, making 615 so far —Royal granuse and New Bedford; Abrum Conklin, do. Tablett Webon, do.; Arthur Schuyler, Lawrence —New Bedford Stimulard.

ENLISTMENT MEETING AT PROVIDENCE. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens was

The residual of the first of the Lock half spokes.

"Her will God, the Lock half spokes."

"It was a find the American people would state that he importance will are provided to the control of the cont

prisoner safe to the faller, the Detroit Provost Gural had been ordered to second him to the jail. Their arrival in front of the City Hall was greeted by threats of defiance from the crowd, who became more excited as the prospect of gratifying their blood-thirsty vengence upon the negro became less found for the property of the property of the control of the contr

renge which had taken pusesses.

One colored woman made her appearance at the door with affitid child's her arms, and appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her learnful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, atones and clubs, driving herself and the babe in her arms hack into the burning building. At this juncture one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, ruished to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threat her arms hack in the surface of the size of the state of the state of the size of arms back into the narmog omitons. According and inhuman act, rashed to her assistance, bravely and only
protecting her person from the violence which threatend-her. But the negroes found no such protection,
They were driven gradually to the windows and door,
where they were murderously assailed will everprecise of weapons, including axes, spades and cluband everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost as insanewith fright as their persecutors were with medicinAs they came out, they were beaten and or as insanewith fright as their persecutors were with medicinsterible manner, their alriefs and grouns only a relinterible manner, their alriefs and grouns only a relinterible manner, their alriefs and grouns only a relinSeveral of them were knocked down with axes about
left for dead, but who afterwards recovered to be
again set upon and ornelly beaten to insert only
the same
ture. Old men, sightly years of age, were not in the
least respected, but knocked down with he same
findsha vindictiveness which controlled the same
findsha vindictiveness which controlled the same
findsha vindershed, they grew bodge, and till no
other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced and pot at all appeased.
As night approached, they grew bodge, and did not
seruple to commit the way to be trained and the
argon had only been whetted, and hot at all appeased.
As night approached, they grew bodge, and did not
seruple to commit the way to be trained and
almost the street are constitution the calendar
with perfect impunity. The houses on Laftyerier at,
between Benublen and St. Antoine, were literally
sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled in the
middle of the contents, and the furniture piled in the
middle of the contents of the contents of the contents
centered over the street, and everything dataset to
fally destroyed. These appears on the
level Benuble and the furniture piled in the
middle of the contents of the street were sone,
fe

had been more on the creek, who became more excited at the propert of the City Hall was greested by the state of ordinary from the creek, who became more excited at the propert of pertitying their property make the pertity of the three thre

the following order:—

"HANQUARTERS, DETACRMENT TENTH ARMY CORPS. St. Helem Island, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 18, 1863. The diagraceful outrages committed by some few of the regiments, for which the good name of all others must suffer, must and shall stop.

Under no circumstances will any soldier outer any hat or building upon St. Helena Island.

Until Grither orders, no soldier will be permitted to leave his regimental encampment, except on duty."

"Headquarters, Devamment, except on duly."

"Headquarters, Devamment Textra Arat."

Courts. St. Helena Island, Port Royal, St. C., Feb. 13, 1863. A general Court Martial is hereby appointed to meet at St. Helana Island, on alloudy, Feb. 16, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Col. F. A. Osborn, 24th Mass. Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it."

Among the officers of the Court called to officiate at the trial of Col. Osborn are Col. H. M. Plaisted, of the Elievant Maine Volunteers, and Maj. J. G. Chambers, of the Twenty-third Mass. Volunteers.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 10.
The Chronicle of to morrow will contain the follow

The Carantee of co-morrow will contain the student ling:

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Preclamation respecting Sodiers Absent without Leape.

Executive Maxsion, March 10, 1883.

In pursuance of the 20th section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved on the 3d of March, in the year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Uhef of the army and pavy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or darked into the service of the United States now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments.

Jona. Butterfie Gideon Cole, S. S. Drew, James Dorr, Joseph Jones, J. Warren Mei Lease Hanly,

Oliver Frost, Theodore, Frostice,
We carnestly request all lows to stude a large number of
lolegates. Where there is no expanisation, we would sugcut the calling of a meeting to appoint delegates.

The Convention will meet in the wrening, by lavitation of the Legislative Temperante Society, at the State
House.

EF CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mercantile Building, 16 Summer Street, Hall No. 4. Rev. L. A. SAWYER, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach next Sabbath, at half past 10 voloct, A. M., on the Bibliv history of the Creation, and early condition or man and hall; its true significance, and the incorrectness and injuriousness of the common views of it.

FF MR. ALCOTT'S CONVERSATIONS.—Mr. A. BROWNESON ALCOTT will speak on the "ATLASTIC MONTREY AND CONTRESTORMS," at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance corner of Brombeld and Prevines Streets, on Monday seening, March 16th, commencing at half past 7 octook. Tickets to be had at the door.

EF Copies of the photographic picture, by Arraw, of the Music Hall stage, in Roston, as arranged for the 19th Anti-Slavery Scheription Auniversary, may be obtained by application to Rossar F. Warrow, 271 Washington

EF MANY WAYERS (formerly a slave) is well recom-mended as being espable, intelligent and deserving. She desires employment in washing and ironing, house-desning, &o., and does other housework satisfactorily. Any who will give her work will be conferring a kindness, as she is vary destitute, being left with four small children. She reaides at 29 Anderson Street, formerly West Centre, Bos-ton.

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

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

THE Life and Letters of Capitain John Brown, who was excented at Charlestorm, Virginia, Dec. 24, 1859, for an Armed Aleack upon American Charlestorm, Whyling, Dec. 24, 1859, for come of his Confederate.

London: Static Charlestorm, Charles

FARM HANDS WANTED!

T WO good farm hands can find riesdy coupleyment, at fair wayes, by addressing the subscriber immediately, as Missensvitta, Heart County, Illingis.

Fifty good hands could find interstive employment in this section the present season, if application be sade root.

A. TAXLOR.

Minerville, III., Feb. 29, 1863.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH,



European and Fancy Furs,

308 Washington Street, 308

OPPOSITE BOSTON THEATES, BOSTON.

For Particular attention is paid to silvering and repairing old Fore.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

"WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that side has removed from
23% washington fittered, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET.

There she will altered to this discharge of the Hair
Bus is sure to ourse in these steepers of the Hair
Bus is sure to ourse in these steepers of the Hair
Bus is sure to ourse in these steepers of the has for many years sucher in producing a new growth of hair.
Bee dissolvative dillum Troug that of any one size, being unde from the roots and herby of the format.
Bus Changes with the strength of the format.
Bus also has another for restoring grey hair to the safety of the format in the safety of th

# Boetry.

DOOMED ! to the dark tempest of wrath and of gloom, Geometro's Hork speeds to her down; gives the surges of Federal wrath aring desirection and death in their path; g her fast to that Iron-board shore, her sen-besten frame shall return never me

by laties with wrongs of the poor and oppressed, markers weatled by fear and unrest, convers in talters—musts shattered and sprung, manus widely yawning, her rudder unhung,— upseds to her doon, by the Universe banned, about by flox, and unessoured by man.

Still at their elations her officers stand, Despatringly eyeing the surf-whitened strand With unaltured resolve and inviscible pride, They soon in the Union's safe haves to ride; Resolved not aloos with destruction to uses,

Friends of Freedom, rejoice! (though the horrors of wa Through our beautiful land are spread widely and far,) For the time will come when, from the lakes to the me, The oppressed shall rejoice, and the bondama he free; And America,—passing in triumph the test,— Shall stand forth the champion of Right in the West. dwich, March 2, 1863. NYKIN, 2d

From the Boston Transcrip

THE NEGRO'S VISION. Proud white man! Governor, or priest, or king!
Who look'st upon me as an unclean thing;
Who hat'st with spiteful hate the darker shade,
Or shon hus, which God Almighty made,
Listen to me, parish and underling—
Listen to me, the black, unboly thing.

Twas in a vision at the deed of night, Twas in a vinon at use come to many.

I now two armies eager for the fight;

Above the first, God's angels stood—a host;

Above the second, legions of the lost;

Hard by, bowed down to earth, in tears and chains

Millions of slaves poured forth their pileous strain

The shock of battle came—the fiendish yell—— a
The flame and roar of cannon belching hell;
The frame and roar of cannon belching hell;
The frentied sys, the morting breath—the teeth
Gnashing and glessing neath their bearded sheath
The shrick of hate, the harsh exuiting call
Which either gave who saw his foeman fall.

God's guarding angels moved not with their host, And thrice victorious were the spirits lost; Their turid banners dipped in human gore, In strange, sed lettering, words of trimph bore; Bloody the field, thick strewn with dead as ball, "Oh! why," the shout uprose, "doth hell prevail?"

"You is the reason," spoke an angel then, "God loveth all; and they, though black, are Hate so unholy doth your heart embue, You will not even let them die for you; Then die without them—our excuse is the We fight not for unholy prejudice.

Send out the flower of your country here,
Your strong young men—since color is so dear,
And life so cheap—we lift nor voice nor hand,
To save the best and bravest of your land;
We wall—nor join in about or battle hymn,
For God is God—ye cannot conquer Him.

But arm the millions chained and drooping there, And every shout shall be a conqueror's prayer; We, weaponed with God's lightning, swin will smite You shrisking devils, guests of hell and night; And ye shall see as old Elisha raw, Heaven's red artillery leading you to war.

From the American Baptist. GIVE US FREEDOM! Freedom! give us Freedom For our battle-call and cry; For our battle-call and cry;
Tia, a nation's heart that's pleading;
Heed the echoes ere they die!
Freedom! give us Freedom;
This the birthright of the brave;
It will cheer them on while living,
And glorify the grave.
Freedom! give us Freedom,
The oppeassed in bondage sigh,
And the prayer is heard resounding
Through the archee of the sky.
Cuonus—Freedom! sing of Freedor CHORUS—Freedom I sing of Freedom,
And swell the chorus high;
Tis the only watchword worthy
To be our battle-cry.

Preedom! aye, give Freedom
To every human soul,
And our nation's star, ascend Shall reach a shining goal. Freedom ! give us Freedom For our battle-call and cry, For our battle-call and cry,
And though the strife be fearful,
Our hope shall nover die.
Freedom I, strike for Freedom,
And the God who rales on high
Will lead our valiant armies

Will lead our valiant armies
Oc, on to victory.
Chours—Freedom! sing of Freedom,
And swell the pean high;
The she only watchword worth
To be our battle-ory.

Freedom! sing of Freedom;
Lot it be our nation's hymn,
Till the hosts of heaven shall hear it,
And the fame of Mars grow dim. Freedom! sing of Freedom;
We may learn it of the bee,
Of the bird, and of the breeze And the music of the sea. cedom! sing of Freedom Tis the anthem of the w

CHORDS—Freedom ! sing of Freedom ! sing of Freedom ! And swell the charge Tis the only watchword To be our battle-cry.

phiae Institute, Narrictows, Ps. From the Evening News

A Party, born of treachery and fear,
To east a blot upon the country's fame,
And dead to all that patriots hold dear—
A people's honor and a nation's name!

A perty ready to compain at samp?

The blood and treasure of a soble land,
And bloodings by our hure fathers bought—
To court the farce of rebellion's hand—
To sam the farce of rebellion's hand—
To sam for traitery smiles on bended knos—
To faunt and father recent is Systhem through
Receted der the grave of liberty,
With human slavery as the corner stone!

With human shavery as the content stone?

Such is the party as revived of faits—
An uryl demon in an angule guine,
Which every patrice must score or hate,
Which ever he Scuthern devil must despite:
A trangling, skulking, seared deserting pack!
A libed on the name of Democrati
Hewren! I exit thy lightnings—no. I take that back,
The helet party is too mean for that!

A Dougras Democrar.

EIRD WORDS.

Kind words! What are ye? Pearly drops of dow; Sparkting beams of comfines, scotting and taking; Bloomers cled to beauty, gladdening human life; Gounds of heavenly music, dayoning angry strife.

Eind words are ungels, beings bright and pure;
Transling man with patients life's sorrows to endury;
Rountains all refreshing, streams of heavenly leve,
Watering souls with gladness, raising hearts above.

# The Biberator.

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

CHAPTER IV.

fortable-looking personality, together with three children, were cared for by an unmarried slater, gitted largely with New England thrift. From the time "a decent respect to the opinions" of his towns people had allowed him, after the departure of his received on the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of his risens af fections and rising fortunes and ambitious plans for his children, his eyes laid turned, instinctively, on that corner pew diagonally distant from his own prominent; bread-size, crimson-cushioned position, where sat the Misses Mary and Harriset Williams—the former so tranquil, Quaker-like, even, in apparel, demeanor sand movement; the latter so bright, theerful booking, signa in her unstudied dress and manners. The bloom and atrinose of twenty-five were on the cheek and in the step of thirty-five, while the good judgment, good-nature, thrift, intelligence and wit of Miss Hattie were proverbial throughout the township. It is true the pecuniary resources of the Misses Williams were very limited, but they belonged to a good family, and, on one side, had connections of great respectability in Philadelphia and Boston. Another branch of the family was greatly impoverished, and the indigent relatives from Vermont often received, for months at a time, the economically-managed but still generous hospitalities of the Cottage. This Cottage, with its garden and orchard, and a small number of shares in railway stocks, comprised all their possessions; and Miss Hattie had been, for some time, in the labit, during at least one half the year, of working among the operatives in the cotton-mill, to increase their small income, not so much for their own personal needs as to enable them to carry out their noble plans of hospitalities of the voy young people we have found there—the elder to support herself by her own industry, and the potential of the small household. Clars had taken Aunat Hattle's place of that neighborhood for instruction in some of the higher departments which had b

Whenever Sultan Sleeper walked through his noisy harem, with the sir of one who thought that he verily was such, and that he need but nod his preference to be followed, gratefully, from that life of a appinster among spindles to the dignity of wife-hood among crowded comforts, a warmer glow came rushing from under his warm-colored vest to his cheek, and a giddler twinkle darted into his round eyes, if Miss Hattie's snug, neat figure was bending over the growing web, in place of the tail, willowy Clara. Not that he objected to the latter as an operative; her punctuality, diligence, quiet courtesy and peculiar beauty made her an object of interest; but her "ristocratic" reserve and unaltering shyneus baffied all his attempts at acquaintance. "She seems to feel above her situation; that is all the fault I find with her," he once said to Miss Hattie.

In proportion as Clara, for whetever reason, was not the recipient of the rich widower's attentions, she was, nowithstanding her "ristocratic" reserve, a fas to time for a effective really. Meantime, the voorits with those of her own sex in the mill; although

above her attanton; that is all the fault, and with her," he once said to Miss Hattle.

In proportion as Clara, for whatever reason, was not the recipient of the rich widower's attentions, she was, notwithstanding her "ristocratic" reserve, a fa-vorite with those of her own sex in the mill; although not the recipient of the rich widower's attentions, she was, notwithstanding her "ristocratic" reserve, a favorite with those of her own sex in the mill; although some plain supirants to favor, who could not forgive her for bringing so much beauty there, all harmless as it seemed to be in its results, did not hesitate to affirm that she was "over head and ears in love" with their employer—that it was, evidently, an unrequited attachment, and hence her paleness and frequent absence from illness. On the other hand, Miss Hattie, good-humored and affable as she was toward all, was cordially hated by all as the fortunate object of the proprietor's regard. Many a pretty head tossed, disdainfully, its carefully-arranged curls, braids or ribbons, as the obnoxious intruder tripped, cheerily, to her place among the looms; many a pretty lip swelled with pouts, or curled with an attempt at scorn, as the "Old Maid" went by. "Of course it would be a match—he certainly likes her, and 'tis n't likely she'll refuse him." Others affirmed they were already engaged—it had been so stated at a "sweing-circle," where the bridal, the dress and the journey had all been discussed and arranged. The reason the engagement hadn't been made public was, that the parties didn't agree on politics, and Deacon Sleeper was afraid it would affect his interests in the coming Fall elections; but, as soon as that was well over, and he secure in the office of Representative to the Siate Legislature, they were to be married, and spend the wioter in Boston! Reader, is this an exaggeration! Hav'n't you and I heard causes and consequences helped onward as definitely and disinterestedly, many a time, if we would listen?

"But what, mean time, too the state of Miss Harriet is mind in the matter! You who are behind the scenes, and expected to know, should n't leave it to idle goasip." Patience, you shall know-all in time. Providence does n't reveal everything st once, does it? For the present, let this suffice: Miss Harriet Williams was a woman of high, stron

THELIBERATOR

overmastering—inc. notes an effective rally. Meantime, the chatting went briskly on—the monologue—please understand—until a turn in the road suggested the homeward roat. Miss Hattie besought her companion to take that direction rather than return the way they had come over; and he, flustered and annoyed at the thought of having turned homeward without accomplishing his object, drove silently on, while mentally assuring himself that "she should some time pay for such obstinacy." The cloud was soon dispelled, however, by the sunshine of his companion's cheerful talk, and again unbounded joy and admiration possessed him. He listened with prolonged respirations to her voice, no matter what her words were; he gazed into the bright face until its magnetism made his own heavy features playful.

heavy features playful.
"I've half a mind to frighten you again, Miss Ha!

heavy features playful.

"I've half a mind to frighten you again, Miss Hattle, it makes you so handsome."

"O, Deacon Sleeper, it is only starlight by which you see me now." answered the maiden with a merry laugh, under the influence of which ahe dodged securely back into her corner of the chaise, in view of a certain unemployed and rather restless arm.

Leaning forward and fixing his round eyes, brim full of the sentiment that sgitated his Sunday rest, upon the laughing lady's face, and speaking with the pentup ferrors of hours—"By heaven, Miss Hattle, you are the handsomest woman that goes into the meeting house any Sunday!"

He would have given half the profits of a year in the factory to see her look coy and demure under this initiatory outburst; she laughed again, gaily as a young girl, then suddenly became very grave, saying, dowly and solemnly—

"This to me, Deacon Sleeper? Do you know the danger you incur! Listen to me. When I was young, a bewildered awain imagined I had beauty, and wrote a sonnet upon it, which was printed in our local newspapers. I entered a suit for libel, as you may suppose—appeared in Court, and obtained heavy damages. Take warning, Sli—luck has not forsaken me in my antiquity."

"Antiquity!" with a look of comical confusion of deas. Then settling back into a grave simplicity and

or that part of it represented by her native town, thought she had better. She was a woman of heart and sentiment, too, thoroughly practical as she was. That small, compact body incarnated a great amount of valuable "personity," as one of our Concord prophets would say—the venerable horticulturalist of the finest Thought-flowers and Life-roots of the last thirty years—that ready smile of here came from a heart all brimming with the sunshine of universal good-will;—therefore, ahe had a motive for everything, and her motive was always kindly. Events shall tell the rest. An excellent step-mother she certainly would make; we think more highly of Deacon Erra Sleeper for his preference.

The glow and the twinkle came in their full power Account study that we take the coverable of peculiary advantage, differences of splating, and the dependence of services and more desicus and more desicus and more desicus and the coverage from Brailford, Braic once that entiry June Morday thereons, as amorting through his costen factory in company with a transport of a Southern superi, be executived. His Battie among the loome, the great was the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was and the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the could not promise to become an Abelitotist, but among the loome, the great was the first of the promise that the true of the could not promise to be come and the first of the manufacture of the promise that the true could not promise the families of the promise that the true could not promise that the true could not be the first of the manufacture of the promise that the true could not be compared to the promise that the true could not be compared to the could be could be compared to the could be could be could be compared to the could be could be compared to the could be compared to the could be coul

and, earnest inquiry on Clara, who had followed Effle down stairs when the severity of the thunder-alone came on. Taking, at length, her passive hand, he led her to the seat Annt Mary had just left, saying, with respectful tenderness—
"May I claim the privilege of your company until the shower is over?"

She looked in his face sadly and gratefully. For an hour they sat alone. The cottage-conversations of this evening shall form the subject of the next chap-ter.

### PEACE AND WAR.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

It has been seventeen years since you asked me to strend a Mon-Resistance meeting; and if you had put a million of gold into my hand, you would not have conferred so great a blessing upon me as asking me to attend that meeting. From that day to this, I have been growing a happier man. At first, I thought if negro slavery was abolished, the world would be well enough; but, in the progression of my mind, I soon saw that this governmental machinery was all in opposition to the law of Gold in the human soul. I refused to you're not because the government was pro-

confered as great a bleasing upon me as asking meto attend that meeting. From that only to tids. I should be already the restrict of the bong proving a bappler man. At first, I thought if segre always was ablithed, the world wonds be will enough; but, in the progreation of my mind, I soon are that this governments another year all in opposition to the law of God in the human soul. I refused to view, on the sease the government was the pre-alwayr, and therefore histogree were the pre-alwayr that we hould go on without the absorbable to be the world from all wrong. I felt saw that a strength are soon over my halfweld the pre-alwayr the pre-always the pre-alway

destruction of these gigantic crimes, even by bloody war, I say Amen!

Again says Mr. Wheelock—"The terrible logic of history teaches that no such wrong was ever cleansed by rose water." All our appeals to tyrants, on the ground that their acts are wrong, are despised. The elements of destruction are in these governments, and they will destroy each other by their own wickedness. They are the Babylons spoken of, by John in Revelation, and are surely to be destroyed, or there is no hope for bleeding humanity. I now see the use of war. I see its absolute meeting. These governments cannot be destroyed by moral force, though moral forces is moving power.

When Charles Stearns went to Kansas, he was non-resistant; but he soon found that all appeals to the border ruffinns on moral grounds were in vain.

Cornville, (Me.) Feb. 22, 1868.

THE REACTION IN ENGLAND.

Every reader of the Sunday Mercury has hear Exeter Hall. It is identified in our minds with it onster abolition meetings that used to gail our set tive souls when we were wedded to our chains lois. All the "isma," and the disciples thereoustered about Exeter Hall. We hated it as it strum of English radicalism. But, alack! thou r idois. All the "isms," and the disciples thereoclustered about Exter Hall. We hated it as it
rotsrum of English radicalism. But, alack! thesame radicals, or the honest half of them, have con
to be the friends of one extremity; and on Thursde
inght, the 29th of January, the old fane of reforwitnessed a scene which mocked all former agitutions, and which thrilled the downess heart of ever
loyal American. In brief, the Republicans, at,
Jacobins, the freedom-shrieking, king-contemuliworking men, gathered together to express the
sympathy for the great Republic of the Unite
States: and with them, upon a common platformet the dissenting clergymen, the dissenting schoomen—all, indeed, who didike the "established" rligion, Government, and aristocracy of England, an
who hope to remodel it upon the basis of equality
economy, and liberty. In other words, those wilike Americans, and who dishlik
English monarchy and its mimic aristocracy of alvery, ralled together at Exeter Hall, ostensibly a
pprove of emancipation, but really to approve
democracy. The meeting was, to all intents, Northern.
The anomaly was witnessed of cheers in the
streets of London for Abrahma Lincoln, CharlFrancia Adams, Benjamin F. Butler, Bornside, at
Rosecrans, If one would shut his cyes, he miglbelieve himself transported to the Bowery, of
Union Square, upon a recruiting occasion, or
Fourth of July ovation. I can assure yon—havit
participated in the demonstration—that I have new
attended even an American gathering marked by
much devotion to our cause, our rulers, and or
armies.

Let me diescribo the scene J. Exeter Hall, is a

of the impoverished poor to emigrate to the fruited States. This is the unkindest cut of a cen thousand families are said to be willing to los and with the "infamous Tankes."

TRAMPLE

A CARD.

BUREAU DE L'EMIGRATION HAITHEANE,
55 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK, Marek Z, 1862.
To the Editor of the New York Sunday Mercury.
Gentlemen:—In your paper of yesterlay, I feat
the following indecorous and erroneous allusies to
the diplomatic representative from the government
of Hayti to that of the United States:

d Hayri Jounal or the Limited Colors of the Sore,

"Yasieridy the sable representative of the Sore,
eight Kingdom of Hayri presented his credentis at
Washington, as the necredited representative of his
Majesty Soulouque, and was greatly rectived as
foreign analysissator. Of course our reters will return
the compilment, and send an American minister his

challenge of the section of the sect

A me rom on one of a rom one of one

and seesing of a seesing of a seesing was time to construct of a seesing was a seesing was a seesing was a seesing draw on a seesing draw

I omit the indecorous caption and context of the article to which I allode, as foreign to my object, although their scurrility converts an editorial note of a public event into a gratuitous insult to a naine

of a public ovent into a gratuatous insult to a national guest.

As an agent of the Haytian government, and a member of that unfortunate race, whous either year instincts or your interests lead you constantly to deride, I desire to apprise you of three facts Int. Haytis in ota a kingdom, but a republic; 2d. The ci-decent emperor Soulouque was deposed by the recolution of Ducember 22d, 1865, and the republic restablished, of which his Excellency Fabre Geffrad, a pure patriot and enlightened ruler, is Presides; 3d. That the government of the United States is represented in Hayti by the Hon. Benjania Wildden, resident insister.

The United States having recognised Hayti as as

sol. That the government of the United States is represented in Hayti by the Hon. Benjanin Wisden, resident minister.

The United States having recognised Hayti asta independent nation, and having accredited a resident minister to Port as Prince, its seat of government, the courtesy has been reciprocated by the spointment of Colonel E. Roumain, a Haytian gentleman of education and refinement, as Consolidated and Charge d'Affaires for Hayti near the picture of the United States. He is, therefor, entitled to courteeue treatment and reserved merchin merchine. ernment of the United States. He is, therefore, en-titled to courteous treatment and respectful mention in common with the other members of the corpu

in common with the other members of the corp
diplomatique.

Upon reflection, you will doubtless observe that
the habit of ridiculing the negro race has led you, is
this instance, to commit a glaring impropriet, asl
to betray an ignorance of current events which,
while they may gratify your spleen, cannot fall to
expose you to the censure of the well-bred, and to
the derision even of those whom you affect to despisse. In conclusion, gratifeen, permit me to remind you that vulgarity is not always wit, and the
by mistaking the one for the other, "while you my
make the unthinking largh, you cannot but case
the judicious to grieve."

Your obedient servant,

GROHGE LAWRENCE, JR.,

Commissioner of Emigratica.

### A FLORIDA LADY'S "JEWELRY."

The war is disclosing, in a remarkable degree, its beauties and peculiarities of the system which has a long shamed our civilization. Thus, for instance, is North Carolina, not long since, a pack of blook-bounds employed in hunting fugitives from hoodsey were captured by our forces; in Alabama, Missispipi, Toxas and elsewhere, unoffending loyalist have flocked, maimed and searred, into our fine, bleeding witnesses of the humane tendencies of six rery; in Virginia, drinking cups have been made of the skulls of our fallen braves, and finger rigs of their bones, oven Southern women clamoring herefor as ornaments for their parlor tables. More recently, still other discoveries of the beauties of the "system" have been made; and of one of these as find the following account in the Port Royal Francouth:

find the following account in the Port Royal Fra South :—

"Among the trophies of Colonel Higginson's expedition up the St. Mary's river, and which have stracted much attention, is a portion of Madame Alburtis's jewelry, brought off from the refined fish town of Woodstock. Bracelets, necklaces, sake and chains of home manufacture, which rival is unique design anything ever found in the bigosito of Paris or London. One pretty parure of ledy, wear, made of the native wood of the country as mounted with iron, is particularly attractive. A notch is cut in the middle of a heavy hard pine sid, eight feet long, of sufficient size to admit the set, which, when inserted, a massive iron bar clamps as holds fast by a strong padlock. This is an importment on the Spanish garrote, which chokes outrel, and answers the same purpose as ducking under water until life is nearly extinct, without he accordingly and the set of the speakers of the set of the speakers. Another admirable contrivance of Madame Alburtis's secures bat set and beels at the same time, emblematic of the speakers of the speakers. Another admirable contrivance of Madame Alburtis's secures bat heat and beels at the same time, emblematic of the speakers. A bare inspection must convince any content a negro need be decked with these ornanced but seldom to produce a broken, slavish spriit.

REBEL APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

The following extract is taken from a late am-ber of the Richmond Examiner. The editor ris-tales the idea of peace propositions from the Sales of the Northwest, and in continuation says:

ber of the Richmond Examiner.

cules the idea of peace propositions from the Sain of the Northwest, and in continuation asys—

We can hardly endure a sermon how that doe not exhort all able-bodied young men to fight, to drill and be killed, to kill and be killed, as the first of moral and religious duties. Counsider, restriction, what will be the lot of this noble and beauter land, where are your fathers' hones, if the Yantes savages once get in—every city even as New Obleans; every fertile plain and valley people by subjugated serfs (you and your colored, under a Yankee master, and bearing its wealth of cas and cattle for them? I. For them our rivers will for, for them our mines will teem, on them and for them our very suns will rise and set. Coaquest always creates an artstorracy; for a conquering any or and the paid in lands. The origin of the British street, and bearing the said set. Coaquest always was conquest by William the Norman. Fresh moblesse began conquests by the Franks. Every digarchy of Europe has been a rolic of some composing, hordes—Ostrogoths, Burgundian, Yandas, Fina; there has been no nobility without congost, no conquest that did not found a nobility. As if the thing that hath been is the thing that shall be; as so, forgive us, reader, but just think for one instant of this Southern people vassals and tennate to a down-sast aristocracy. Infindum. Those offices and Normans had at least some rone elements of sendal regime they created, the people were cearled and marry for many ages. But what sheely regain, how should we live, under Yankee domined. Do men gather grapers of thorus, or make real as megs out of pine knots?



164 Washington St., 6 doors South of Milk St. October 24: 6m

TOP DIEN.

GLOBE HOTEL, WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR, 2 DOVER STREET, (near Franklin Square,) NEW YORK.