WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 22.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1686.

# Befuge of Oppression.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF COLORED

An enthesistic meeting of our colored citizens via beld, a few evenings since, in the cellar of G. Washigton Jefferson, North street. They were alled together by the summons of an influential committee for the purpose of considering the proposition of raising a colored regiment in Massachusetts. Cear Augustus Crow, Esq., was invited to the chair, one Julius Epaminondas Toney, was requested to at as Secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Cros opened the meeting with the following registry:

- Fellah Citizens and cullered Bredren :- We

attirents, and a state of the s

as —

I. Whereashow, looking back trou de vista of dis 
ar we don't see nothin encouragin, and lookin trou 
retrospec abed, tings looks was a ever; resolvsomething's got to be done!

Resolved, White folks hain't done nothin.

Ricolved, It takes cullered folks to do some-

Resolved, How's it gwine to be done?
Resolved, Dat's de quostion.
he resolutions having been read, there was
trash for the floor, and gentlemen treading
he dongated heels of each other, there was
confision and outery. Order being at len
wed, Pompey Cole, Esq. was recognized by
arrel.

# THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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S N. epak-

The American Anti-Slavery Society has held its infeth anniversary in Dr. Cheever's church. It as summoned by W. L. Garrison, Wendell Philps and Charles C. Burleigh, and the burden of the sense, according to the sense. and travelly to characterize of the contrary. We are placed and the contrary will be appealed and the contra

## Selections.

LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY.

[Read at the recent Annual Meeting of the Ame ti-Slavery Society at New York.]

SYRACUSE, May 11th, 1863.
RIEND:—Again must I be disappointed of attending the annual meeting

### THE LATE OUTRAGE UPON SURGEON AU-GUSTA, IN BALTIMORE. WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1863.

### WAR WITH ENGLAND.

TIE

## BAPTIZING A BLAVE GIRL.

BURY.

A great emancipation metring was held yesterday ovening in Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields. The chapel accommodates between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, and it was crowled in every park, many persons being compelled to stand. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel presided, and on the platform were M. D. Conway, Seq. of Virginia: Rev. F. Trestrall, Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. John Kennedy. Rev. J. Bow. rey, Rev. S. Sannders, Rev. James Key, Rev. J. Bow. rey, Rev. S. Sannders, Rev. James Key, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Messrs. W. J. Mallecon, Mr. William Evans. (Chairman of the Emancipation Society.) Mr. F. W. Chesson, Mr. W. J. Probyn, &c.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a lengthy address. Some persons, he said, defended slavery from Scripturet but their arguments were utterly without foundation. Our Lord had lial it down that we oeght to love bur neighbor as ourselves, and slavery was utterly inconsistent with such a principle. [Cheers.] After dwelling for some time on the atrocities of slavery, he went on to remark that Mr. Lincoln's preclamation was not the first proof be had given of his sympathy for the slave. [Applanse.] It had been maintained that he had intended to raise a servile war, and to induce the slaves to murder their masters; but results had shown the falsehood of such an assertion. Some said that Mr. Lincoln was not sincere; he had; the power. After showing that Mr. Lincoln was not open to the accusations brought against him, and that he had accted in strict conformity with the Constitution, he arquied that if the Federals were successful. A 4,000,000 of slaves would be freed, but that if the slaveholders gained their independence, the negroes would be kept in bonding. It was his belief that the Federals would be freed, but that if the struggle terminated in their favor. If he locked at the South, he saw manifestations that he North would gain. He did not place much stress on the uncompromising tone which the South had exhibited. It was necessary for them that they should maintain a determined attitude, or it would nences to the Confederacy would be dissartur-sulthern troops in some cases were subsisting on if rations, and although Mr. Davis said this would remedied, yet he [Mr. Noel] was of opinion that is Southern President believed this to be impossi-ble. [Cheers.] Mr. Noel then said he greatly re-cod at the statements which had been made by a joiced at the statements which had been made b Georgian gentleman to the intelligent correspond of the, Star, and which had appeared in that jour on the 5th of May. Having read the statemen question, Mr. Noel again expressed his opinion the North would be successful, and concluded calling on the Rev. John Kennedy to move the presolution.

calling on the Rev. John Aennedy to move the Intersolution.

Mr. Kennedy moved, "that this meeting, believing slavery to be anti-Christian, and opposed to every principle of justice and humanity, cortially approves the emancipation policy now being carried out by the Government of the United States, and offers to the people of the loyal States the assurance of its heartfelt sympathy in their present struggle against the despotism sought to be perpetuated and extended by the slaveholders' Confederacy." They could not read the life of the Saviour, or ponder the spirit of the Gospel, without coming to the conclusion that alavery was entirely unchristian. [Cheers.] Its thought that some men in this country had not studied their Bibles very closely, and that they had quite forgotten the anti-slavery spirit which prevailed thirty years ago. He was glad of some manifestations of feeling in this country. An address had recently been sent here by the Protestant pastors of France, and it had been responded to by some 2,000 ministers in this country. [Loud cheers.] These ministers in this said reads as a summand the chief features of American slavery, maintaining that no else, argumentative way, examined the chief features of American slavery, maintaining that no else, argumentative also admit although at the outset the war had been undertaken by the North to maintain the Union, vet it was now, through the force of circumstances, fighting not cally for the Union, but also for the enancipation of the slaves. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Kennedy moved, " that this meeting, believing avery to be anti-Christian, and opposed to ever Mr. Probyn seconded the resolution.

enly for the Union, but also for the emancipation of the slaves. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Probyn seconded the resolution.

Mr. Conway, having slated that he was from Virginia, that he bade embraced the principles he then held from the most conscientious motives, dwelt with emphasis on the fact that the Abolitionists in America had never raised the hue and cry against the English people. [Cheers.] They felt warmly for the land of Granville Sharpe and Wilberforce. Mr. Conway, then proceeded to give much interesting information touching the modes of thought and the exhibitions of peblic feeling in the South previous to the breaking out of the war. In his youth he had devoutly hated the Yankees, but he had never seen one of them until he had reached twenty years of age. He next dwelt on the fact that the South had never promised that it would not, in the event of its becoming independent, re-open the slave trade. The several States would vote for such a course, and the Central Government would have the excuse of saying that it could not interfere with their decision. He ethen in an eloquent strain dilated on the great duty owing by the North to work out the emancipation of the negro, and then discussed what were the probabilities of that result being secured. By the census of 1860, the white population of the South was 4,522,000, while the slaves were 3,571,000. The population of the North had absolutely strunk from putting forth its full power. The dollar in the South was a myth, and there were some few pieces of gold in the museum as specimens of an ancient metal. [Laughter and cheers.] The North was gradually taking the slaves from the yrong side, and setting them on the right; consequently, the population was rising toward 29,000,000. He believed the North would be successful, and it would take a tremendous vengeance on the South by heaping upon it the blessings of justice and plenty. [Loud cheers.]

The Revelocian was then put and carried unanimously, smid great cheering.

The this meeting recognises in the rebelli

holders in the Southern States of America, an attempt to found a Government upon aprinciple which the civilized world has long pronounced infamous, and inimical to the rights and interests of mankind; that this meeting, therefore, regards all attempts to afford assistance or support to the Southern Confederacy by supplying ships, arms, or money, as an offence against morality, and worthy of indignant reprobation; and calls upon her Majesty's Ministers to frustrate, by all the means within their power, the designs of those persons, who from been motives attempt to equip vessels of war, and by other means offend against the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment Act, in support of an unboly war against ment and his meeting further resolves that a petition in accordance with this resolution be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to her Majesty's Government. The Rev. Mr. Martin continued:—It had, he said, been argued that the South ought to have been let go. [Hear.] Had they considered what would be the result of the South being independent? The South would join with Spain in conquering Contral America. Then Brazil would be foreed to join a great Southern Confederation. The slave trade would be revived, England in her condeavers to prevent it night be drawn into a war, and the result for the black man would be that a system of organized cruelty, even more atrocious than that of American slavery, would be established. [Applause]

than that of American slavery, would be established. [Applanue.]

Rov. Mr. Dorling, in an eloquent speech, seconded the resolution, which was earned unanimously.

Mr. F. W. Chesson, then, in the name of the meeting and the Emancipation Society, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the impartial manner in which he had presided, and for the able and valuable services he had rendered to the emancipation movement. The motion was adopted.—

London Morning Star, May 7.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

A SHORT OUT TO SALVATION.

ceasing to avoid the most shocking collisions and cool tradictions in our national policy. Make these impossible with a stroke of the pen. Raise as large an army of freedmen as the Borner States can evoke. Pur Fremont at the head of the column, and send him southward; and Mr. Seward may prophesy, this time with absolute certainty, the ruin of rebellion, home southward; and Mr. Seward may property, with absolute certainty, the ruin of rebellion, hon treason and slavery in thirty, sixty or ninety days i

## NEW PUBLICATION.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN ARMY SURGEO or, Incidents of Field, Camp, and Hospital Life. By Thomas T. Ellis, M. D., late Post Surgeon at New York, and acting Medical Director at White-house, Virginia. New York: John Bradburn.

A dull book, bunglingly written and incorrectly printed; devoid of vigorous description and almost of interest; meagre in its details of Camp or Hospital experience, great in recording the wonderful schleve-ments of the author; infelicitous in the choice, and

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CHRISTIAN?

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CHRISTIAN?

It is a wise rule that Jeaus has left for discerning the true character of men: "By their PRUITS ye shall know them." There is no test so sure. It is so simple that the commonest mind can apprehend and apply it. If the churches which claim to exemplify the principles of the great Judean, instead of fastituting arbitrary and unnatural standards by which to measure humanity, had adopted the method which he used, there might have been less theology, but the world would have had infinitely more Christianity.

In this country, the term Christian, from its universal minuse, has almost exseed to have any real value. It has been so often claimed by men immoral and unprincipled in their lives, because of load professions and worldly standing, and their claim allowed, that the perverted sense has become the popular acceptation, and truly religious men have been forced, for the make of decemcy and conscience, to be infidel.—soot to true Christianity, but, to use the expression of Mr. Phillips, "infidel to a church which could be at peace in the presence of sin."

The debauching influence which slavery has had spon the politica of the country is constantly manifest in our hampered and half hearted efforts to crush the rebellion. We still cling with infatuation to ancient and the provided of the popular religion are being eliminated by the same painful process. When the

for example

the occupations of the camp, or temptations of cam paigns, lost the fercor of his piety, or remitted his Christia

On this continent, all pandemoniam is insurrection against liberty, justice and religion. It is darkness seeking to overwhelm light. At the head of Freedom's enemies, towering like giants, striving with the energy of indomitable purpose to subvert Christianity itself, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson

gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" In the cause of Satan, "Stonewall" Jackson lost his life; nd, though he were an active member of all the

That certain qualities belong to Lee and Jackson, which challenge admiration, we admit. So Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," invests Satan with qualities which would add greatness to angels. Not one deserved virtue would we pluck from the rebel chiefs; but against the manifest misnomer of "Christian" which distorted minds claim for them, we protest in the name of all that is morally true and just. We may excellen with Milton—

"O Heaven! that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not!"

But to fall in with the popular cry which seeks to de ify bad men, is to discredit Christianity, and make a mockery of religion.—w. L. O., Jr.

## VIRGINIAN CHIVALRY.

THE LIBERATOR.

living out of the sale of their feminine attractions and capabilities; and there is nothing chivalrous in choosing and continuing a mode of life which includes the occasional flogging of women and selling of children. But Virginian alareholders, by the force of habit, have come to regard all these matters, not only as indifferent in their moral sapect, but as matters of course in the life of a "gentleman." These things, precisely these, are the hot-bed, out of which spring the "first families of Virginia."

A slave everseer is looked uses.

whilemen of Prince George's have emphatically pro-nounced, and bestowed them accordingly. Long may is wear then!

When men and women become accustomed to live Giving coarse trousers, petilicats, hats, bonnets and

the word kindness is too strong to be applied in this case.

The allent personal observation of this witness, then, must go for nothing, since he shows a failure to appreciate what true kindness is. But perhaps he talked with some of the pieces of property in question. Perhaps he asked them whether they were happy and contented; whether they had a kind master; whether they did not prefer their present condition to the degraded position of the "free niggers" in the neighborhood.

borhood.

If the mere casual visitor of the master, after dining at the great house, walks around the plantation and asks questions like these of the slaves he meets, he will of course get affirmative answers; how much the master believant who is accurated to the slaves of the slav make protracted visits to that master! These were the very questions that South-side Adams had the impudence to ask of the chattels of his dear Christian brother in Savannah. The answers were, of course, intensely affirmative, and profuse in laudatory adjectives; and one asgacious old piece of property had the wit to add, adjusting his voice and eyes into conformity with the face and the white cravat of his questioner—that he had no burden to complain of but his

because his next nerginor, with recenge and wisnes diametrically opposite, would say precisely the same thing. Nay, the more he was dissatisfied, and the nearer he had come to maturing a plan of escape, the more strongly he would express, to the friends and al-lies of his oppressor, the most perfect satisfaction with his servitude. Lies are to be expected, as a matter of course, from the slave to the pro-slavery inquirer, as well as from the master to the anti-slavery inquirer.

of slavery. He is indignant against the writer of the letter con

cerning General Lee's slaves, and desires particularly to know whether it is "in the capacity of cook, scuil-ion, tract-distributor, or hanger-on of the Sanitary Committee," that said writer is connected with the

He is still more indignant against the Journal, not

and slave.

It seems to me to hardly become a gentleman in
my own community to deny statements notoriously
true, on the ground simply that he never sow the acts
perpetrated.

retfully, SAMUEL P. PUTNAM, Co. K., 14th Mass, Vols."

This letter supplies the one circumstance previously efficient in the Journal's statement, the name and po-

Slavery Society was held at Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening, May 25th. Rev. Dr. Vallt of Palmer opened the meeting with prayer. The Pre-ident, Rev. Mr. Webster, in a few introductory re-The siremon', How a high as empoores the calcular of which the desired from the head what he will as a forcer of the feeling of more than the mentions, without blanking, the "targit blanch desired fast of them all. If a few he said, that the desired of more finely in financian and a Clear of the carried fast of them all. If a few he said, that the desired of particular property of the financian and a Clear of the carried fast of the object of the Lagary was a should story of all military mentions, one of the carried fast of the object of the Lagary was a could all the object of the Lagary was a could all the object of the Lagary was a could be more object. If the object of the Lagary was to be a first which, the object of the Lagary was to be a first which. Latter and his co-blowers did for the carried of the carried was to be correct only a first which the carried fast of the carried was a first which the carried fast of the carried was a first which the carried fast of the carried was a first which the desired of the first which the desired of the first which the desired of the carried was a first which the desired of the carried was the carried was a first which the desired of the carried of the carried was a first which the desired was a first which the desired of the carried was a first which the desired was a first which the des

speaker. Senator Wilson being loudly called for nowithstanding the lateness of the hour, aid in reply to the severe though friendly criticisms made uses the government, that Abraham Lincoln wasid never take the back track. And if he did not, as fir as in him lay, secure freedom to all the slaves of rebal whom his proclamation had justly set free, he would be accurated of Almighity God and the abhorrees of all good men. The meeting adjourned at a very his hour, after a collection for expenses, and single by the choir of Rev. L. A. Grimer's church. the following Resolutions, offered by the Secretary, Rev. Heavy T. Cheever, were unanimously adopted:

T. Resolved, That in assembling again for the fifth time in Annual Meeting as the Church Anti-Starry Society,—with our beloved country deep in the low rors of civil war, the dire penalty of slavery—see for its law, the summer of the late should be sufficient to convince our Gorenment, if appalling proof had not been furnished before, that the Lord of hosts has a controversy with us, which will not be settled until, as a nation, we "loose the band of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke."

pressed go free, and break every yoke."

II. Resolved, That this Society—expressing as we believe it does, the Christian sense of the nation—while regretting it as a serious error that any role. States or portions thereof should have been exempted from the beneficent operation of President Linears, Proclamation of the lat of January, 1863, see great the pressed in presise God, and to congratulate the rectamation or time lat of January, 1865, see great eason therein to praise God, and to congratulate the sation upon its rulers having been brought at length, through much tribulation, to the necessity of doing the latter of declaring the Act of Fredom to the laves to be "AR ACT OF JUSTICK IN ITERLY, beginning to the laves to be "AR ACT OF JUSTICK IN ITERLY, beginning to the latter of the la 111. Resolved, That the failure of the late Con

The Year One of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a boy of the Carpet In an and a last a

Perr Ler Jose June N. Jan Boo As San June Con As Pu Lr Hs Le Le

grees to pass a special enactment of Freedom, in order to carry out and establish the Edict of the Presiden and to repeal the Fugility Slave Law, was an oversight, the grave importance of which is becoming more and more apparent. Such an enactment by Congress, confirming the Edict of the President more and more apparent. Such an enactment by Congress, confirming the Edder of the President as the solemn and irrepealable act of the centre nation, would have withdrawn the Government from the further support of slavery, and would have foreclosed all discussion as to the status of the asilor. Freedmen upon the restoration to the Union of the recent slaveholding States, by pledging the faith of

1V. Resolved, That we now hall with warmest approval the organization of colored troops, North and South—a measure which was urged by Abolitioniust

and cheapest way of ending it.

V. Resolved, That the show of an anti-stardy, policy having been at length adopted by the Gorrament, it only remains, in order to make it a resign, not a sham, and to secure by it the removal of the late of the start of use of a very large majority of the unconditional-loyal of the nation, that Generals Butler, Frement lps and Sigel should be immediately po

opportunity for the colored race in this country has come, and it we do but give them an open field, and a fair encounter, and let the colored soldier fight or equal terms with the white soldier, subject only to

VII. Resolved, That the enthusiastic and chering outburst of sympathy from the common people of Great Britain, just so soon as there was put forthly the Executive of the United States the leginning of a policy for freedom, is what was to have been rationally expected from a free and Christian nation, which had long since ridden itself of the curse of alvery, and the prejudice against color; while the sympathy of English aristocrats and mammon-worshippers with the Absarbadding olderschy that has here tised in the color of the color o of Engines aristocrate and mammon wormsper va-the slaveholding oligarchy that has here risen in re-bellion, sheds a new and instructive light upon the identity of despotiam in the Old World and the New. VIII. Resolved, That in the utter abolition of American slavery, now close at hand, it is erident

country a vast burden of responsibility an the nation's freedmen for permanent instruction, sol for their present physical well-being, will determine whether or not our American Christianity be the Christianity of Christ.

IX. Resolved, That this Society urges upon all tree

ican Missionary Association to all the churches, as the easiest and most economical channel for meeting the wants of the freedmen; and that the officers of that ociety be encouraged to liberal plans and large under-skings in their behalf. [Communicated.

## THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.

The first annual meeting of the Emancipation League was held in Tremont Temple, Monday sirr-noon, Hon. Samuel E. Sewall in the chair. It meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grines. Mr. Sewall, in introducing the proceedings, explain-

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ALVATION

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an act or researce to y, and conid, without and all beer, of Chiscouraging Hips, in a took the secon, with some all the secon, with some act of the secon, with some and came and came and strategy in the Perritories, of alexatopic to the secon, with some and came and came and strategy in the Perritories, of alexatopic to the second and its cary in the perritories, of alexatopic to the second and the second down and came and came and came and strategy in the perritories.

ANTI-SLAVEDI SOURLIT.

TUSSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12.
The Society assensived, in Business Meeting, at the restry of the Church of the Puritans, at 3 o'clock, o' M.—the Pereident, Mr. Garrasson, in the chair. Mr. Anti-Starkt Mar, Jr. was appointed Secretary pro tem. On motion, the following were chosen a Committee of Semistre Officers of the Society for the coming ex-Edomad Quincy, of Diassachüsetta; Joseph Lepriter, of New York; Isaac Mendenhall, Abby linker, of Pennylvania; Jennie K. Smith, of New York.

fork.

And the following a Committee of Business: And the following a Committee of Business:—J.
Miler McKim, of Philadelphia; Thomas Garrett, of
Delware; Joseph Post, Giles B. Stebbins, Susan B.
Antony, of New York; Robert Purvis, of Pennsylunis; Aaron M. Powell, of New York;

ranks; Auron M. Powell; of New York.
The Treasurer's Report was taken from the table
The Treasurer's Report was taken from the table
as accepted, and directed to be printed. [Inserted.] and accepted, and directed to be printed. [Inserted let week.] The Resolutions presented at the morning session were again read by Mr. Garrison.

J. M. McKin inquired into the meaning of the arbitation that the next annual meeting might be the

ut. Garrison replied that it was the expression of Mr. Garrisov replied that it was the expression of Mr. Garrisov spake of the attitude maintained so soly by the working people and middle classes of forest Britain in regard to the present contest of our forement with the slaveholding rebels now arrayed it arm against it. He mentioned also with respect and thanks the name of John Bright and others, and thanks the name of John Bright and others, and

and thanks the name Thompson.

tirecially of George Thompson.

HERRY C. WRIGHT inquired as to the Society's ligsar C. Wright inquired as to the Society's substituding of the Proclamation of January 1st, 1883, and explained his o'm interpretation of It, as 1883, and explained his o'm interpretation of It, as 1881, and the state of the substitution of the substitution of etry slave in those States and parts of States not expressly excepted by President Lincoln in the Proclamation. To this interpretation, the response of the linear terms of the state of the substitution in the substitution of the substitution meeting was hearty and unanimous.

— Rev. George Transk, of Massachusetts, oppos

THE LEGISLE TRADE, OF STREET, OPPOSED to bles of a dissolution of this Society.

Mr. McKin read the following letter to the meeting from EDWARD M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia:

Mr. McKix read the following letter to the meeting free Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphis:

J. M. McKix:

Dilla Frikon,—I long to be at the Annual Meetings of the States o

any such claim.
Very truly, E. M. DAVIS. Messrs. McKim, Whight, and F. Douglass spoke is opposition to the intimation of a possible dissolution of this Society, at any time likely to come soon.

of this Society, at any time likely to come soon.

W. L. Garrison spoke in explanation of the Society's position in regard to the Constitution and its pro-lavery compromises. He declared his belief that there was no constitutional slavery in the country; that clavery, as an institution, being the cause of the robellion, and having inaugurated the rebellion, had forfeited all claim to constitutional protection or lega

EDNEND QUINCY, from the Committee on the No ination of Officers, made a report, as follows :-

President.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

WILLIAM LOSS.

PITER LIBERT, Maice.
ROBERT PURVIS, Penn.
LITTER MELERDY, N. H.

THOMAS WHITTON, "

THOMAS WHITTON," JOSEPH MOORE, JERIEL CLAPLIN N. R. JOHNSTON, Vermont. BOWLAND JOHNSON, N ALPRED G! CAMPBELL, THOMAS GARRETT, Del. EDNOVE QUINCY, Mass. AM FAIRBABES, R. L. THOMAS DONALDSON, Oh AH FAIRBARKS, R. I.

JAND B. WHITCODE, COORD.

STILLIAN HEARY, Indiann.
SERIEL J. MAY, P. N. Y.

GENTHURS BEAUTILL,

JOSEPH MERRITT, MICHIGAN.

CHRUS FULLER,

THOMAS CHARDLER,

CARVER TOMILISON, H.

HINT A. HART,

CARVER TOMILISON, H.

GEORGE W. BERSON, KARRES.

CONTROLLED B. KIRDY, CAL.

GEORGE W. BERSON, KARRES. MARIUS R. ROBINSON.

Corresponding Secretary.
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Plainfield, Ct.

Recording Secretary,
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston. Treasurer.
- WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Boston.

Erecutive Committee.
WILLIAM ILOTO GAMBISON, SANDEL MAY, Jr.

BY THE STATE OF TH tion, the report was adopted, and the pers

named elected by a unanimous vote.

Assox M. Powett, urged renewed and vigilant setting by this Society. He thought our labors should be redoubled—that they were needed, and would be bassantly repaid in the good results which would then the state of th

absolute repaid in the good results and the stend such labors.

Mr. Downso, of Newport, R. I., thought the Proclimation virtually admitted the constitutionality of latery in certain States, by allowing its continuance

Mr. SPEAR made inquiry as to the grounds upon blich Abolitionists voted in the last elections.

The debate was continued by Dr. Snodgrass, Mr. Fractson, F. Douglass, and others.

Adjourned to 10 A. M., Wednesday.

ministers and members of churches, hitherto in the great struggle indifferent to the cause of the oppressed, and now realously advocating emancipation, but that the revival in the ministry and membership of the leading denominations need yet to be intensified until no spologist for slavery, no treasonable "Copperhead" politicians, no recreant and impious Dr. Lords shall be shielded by the forms of Christian fellowship from the just and merited rebukes of true patriots and Christians.

J. M. McKis, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from reasons of obvious fitness, it is proper that the comple-

governing classes in England, since the breaking out of "The Slaveholders' Rebellion" until now, have been manifestly in sympathy with that rebellion—con-niving at the building and equipping, in their own evincing a purpose, so far as they dare, to provoke a war with this government, and give victory to the traitors who are seeking its destruction—we deem if traitors who are seeking its destruction—we deem it due to the laboring classes of England in special, and to the people of that country in general, to express

Adams, "from the instant the alaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile or forcign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the creation of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power;" and as were now exists, "that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the even;" we hold it to be the imperative duty of the Freedent to recommend, and of Congress to canet, that slavery shall be entirely abbilished within the limits of Federal jurisdiction; that by act of rebellion, the seconded States have forfsited all claim to governmental recognition, or protection are States, and that, being again in the condition of unorganized territory, they shall be hereafter reorganized and admitted as States into the Union only upon the basis of impartial freedom, with the provise of termal prohibition of slavery.

Resolved, That we urgently direct the attention of Predicat Lincoln to the importance of immediate confiscation, as far and as fast as is practicable, of all revel lands, and all other rebel property, and the precipition of homesteeds in the rebel territory for all freedmen, and such as shall hereafter become free, for the brave, heroic soldiers of the Rederal service, as their terms of enlistment expire, and for all truly loyal refugees from the South, who, rinking everything for the Federal ciuse, have been driven into exilie by the nurderous uplifted arm of slavery.

Resolved, That we hall with rejoicing, as among the important fruits of the proclamation of January 1st, the increasing emancipation sentiment of the South, the increasing emancipation sentiment of the South, the growing disposition to recognize local governments upon the basis of the murderous uplifted arm of January 1st, the increasing emancipation sentiment of the South, the increasing emancipation sentiment of the South t fellowship from the just and merited rebukes of true patriots and Christians.

J. M. McKirs, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from reasons of obvious fitness, it is proper that the completion of another decade of the Society's existence should be marked by a special public meeting devoted to a general review and survey of the cause, and that therefore this Society, when it adjourns on this occasion, will adjourn to meet in the city of Thiladelphis, on the 3d day of December next, then and there to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the thirtietism we would fain hope the final—anniversary of its formation.

The question of finance and the use of the needed funds came up, and was spoken to by Mesars. Garanson, Mar, Jonnson and McKim.

O. Jonnson, In his remarks, spoke of a plan for circulating the Standard in the army.

J. M. McKirs urged the proposed plan of holding the third Decade Meeting at Philadelphis, in Decemcelebrate, in an appropriate manner, the thirtieth—and we would fais hope the final—anniversary of its formation.

The question of finance and the use of the needed funds came up, and was spoken to by Mesars. Can also so, MAY, Jourseov and McKixi.

O. Jourseow, in his remarks, spoke of a plan for circulating the Standard in the army.

J. M. McKirk urged the proposed plan of holding the third Decade Meeting at Philadelphia, in Decimber next. He hoped that, at that time, this Society would be able to indicate some definite period for the extinction of slavery. There is anti-slavery organisate the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the people, and he had felt it his duty to John a National United Content of the Standard of the people, and the felt of the people sommerce, reSenate said to the managers of the railroads, "Genbendent of the
lemen, I advise you to repeal that by-law; for if the
lemen, I advise you to repeal that by-law; for if the
lemen, I advise you to repeal that by-law; for if the
lemen, I advise you to repeal that by-law; for if the
won't like,"—and before November every by-law
rebellion—conin their own
cand to exist, and nobody has heard of them since,
or of any trouble from their absence. Col. Stevenson
said he had rather be whipped with white men than
rough the word in the when Adjusted General Those
as went to the southwest, he lifted his index finger,
and pointing towards Washington, said, "The wind
blow North there," and from Brigadier to Lieutenant
every man closed his lips, and denied all prejudies
art off he kins
art off he kins In the thickness of the country in general, to expect and the country in general to expect and the country in gen

twelve or fifteen years; and then they said, "Give us the privilege not to read your Bible." Couldn't think cian now is careful what he says against a race which commands five hundred thousand votes. Thanks to the democracy, which does not put the negro under the protection of the white man, but gives to every class the means of protecting itself. (Applause.)

That is my future for the black man. I don't care for his race, whether it is first, second, or third. I don't care for his brains, whether they weigh much or little. He has brains to be responsible in the police and criminal courts of his country, and therefore he has brains enough to go to the ballot-box; and every politician will weigh his wishes, and scknowledge his equality the moment you give his right hand the means of conferring power. That is my future for the colored man, and it is to that I look in every prognostication of the future. Social rights are respected the moment a man shows his worthiness by character, ability and success. From the possession of political

ns to learn. In the fifteenth century, Europe was taught nothing but nationality. Under the right hand of papacy, the nations gathered themselves into sepa-rate tribes, each in his own place. In the sixteenth taught nothing but nationality. Under the right nandof panacy, the nations gathered themselves into separate tribes, each in his own place. In the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries we come to the religious
movement; and Luther's name and Calvin's, mark
both. In England, France, and Germany, the whole
movement of the human mind was towards this truth,
that there is nothing between the individual and his
God. The eighteenth century finished another work.
It said that all men are created free and equal. So
said the French revolution, Citizens are equals. That
point they gained. This generation has another work,
which is to say, All races have equal rights. "God
hath made of one blood all nations to serve Him on
the face of the earth." That is the motto of this generation. It will take all our thirty years to lears it.
I do not expect this nation can come out of its chrysalis state in less than a generation. We have to teach
these Northern Stayles to respect the negro, and until

liberty with it. It is not slaveholders we fight, but it is the system—that system for which the South and deviates to battle, to hill democracy and plant an in-stitution of caste. That system is our enemy, no mat-ter whether on the banks of the Ohio, or on the banks derakes to battle, to kill democracy and plant an insistination of caste. That system is our esemy, so maistreme there on the banks of the Ohio, or on the banks
to five Mississippl; and wherever the nation strikes, it
must strike slavery, not slaveholders, and not only
alavery in the Gulf States, but slavery in Teumeasce
and Kentneky. We adjourn this meeting, if we must
adjours, with the conviction that what we ask of the
nation will soon be accomplished. Courage, then, my
if friends? The President has only to speak, and the
nation obey him. It will take us some time to accomplish our work. A nation is not born in a day.
I Civilization is not matured in a twelve month. We
shall not be educated in a moment. Men say, "Do
t you think the negro is educated enough?" All I
know is, that he is better educated than we are; for
he can bear us, and we, in strict truth, are a great deal
more abominable to, him than he can be to us. As I
used to say in old anti-slavery times, so we may say
now! If he can only bear the white man, the white
man ought easily to bear him. He has borne his part
in our great national convulsions much better than we
have. How sagacious has he been! If e sees the
light under every cloud; the truth under apparent,
contradiction. Butler let slxty slaves, that had struggied with cane-knives in the streets of New Orieans,
be murdered when they reached its parements. But
the black helieves in Butler, for all that. At one time
in rebels murdered in cold blood thirty negroe, and
Coll Heyt, with John Brown's soul above, went down
and broke up seven guerilla campa, and took forty-one
lives to nawer it. For Heyt's aske, the negro belivers in the Department of the southwest, in spite of
the major Generals. Adjutant General Thousas finds
nothing but friends wherever he goes in the southwest. Stoneman and his men sat down for hours,
while a slave woman gave him a meal and watched
for him. She knew that her deliverer had come.
What more beautiful emblem of the present than hat
boot stranded under th mother whose sed is at home alive, because negro is course occupies his place, and every man that loves the flag and knowr that it is safe because issted in the blood of five hundred thousand sable defenders, will have no word of reprosent hen for the black race. (Cheers.) I hope another year will not finish before we meet here, our abblitionism tost in the universal loy, to rejoice that there is no chain on the continent; that there is nothing in the heart of the American which recognizes the distinction of races; but, like the sublime monuments of antiquity, record the triumph in which all tongues, all races, and all creeds, mingle their prayers and offerings to a common liberty and a common God I (Enthusiastic cheers.)

### NATIONAL CONVENTION OF LOYAL WOMEN.

New York, May 16th, 1863.

Dran Ms. Garrisor, "There are ever compensations for the evils that we suffer. War which seems to me so unnatural and barbarous, yet brings its compensations and its results of good. I say it is unnatural, but it may be called natural, being governed by the "laws of disorder," and natural as it has ever, through the world's history, been the care for oppression, and will be, mill by slow degrees man reaches a higher development and a purer atmosphere. I felt how glorious a recompense may come to women in this time of trial, when I attended the adjourned "Meeting of Loyal Winnen," in this city, on Thursday, P. M. held in the lecture room of Dr. Cheever's church. At the morning seasion, you may know, there was some opposition to a resolution brought in by the committies, siffranting that it is the duty of a free government to protect the liberties and recognize the rights of every individual, prespective of color or sex; those opposing as claiming that we had New York, May 16th, 1863. by the committee, affirming that it is the duty of a few government to protect the libertles and recognize the rights of every individual, irrespective of color or sex; those opposing us claiming that we think draged in an 'ism,' whereas we held that it was only a broad, philosophical statement of genuine democrate principles, which, as a body of women at such an hour, it was the most natural thing in the world for us to make, and, indeed, which the most of us feel would be a oulpable onlission not to lay down, as a part of the foundation of a National Loyal League. The adjourned meeting to which I refer was for business, and for some reason or other, the women felt a spirit of freedom that was 'delightfully refreshing. There was such a desire for the highest and most impartial libertly, such an earnestness and unity that the nation should be lifted out of every shade of oppression into the freedom of a true republic, that all hearts were opened, and many lips unsealed to speak eloquently for the victims of a sham republicanism, and against the restoration of that Union to which a soul truly loyal to justice can never be loyal. There was a spontaneous uprising of the woman-soul, helmeted with faith, and panoplied in endurance. I wish you might have witnessed it, for I consider it a result of the great Anti-Slavery movement, which yourself and conditions have been patiently carrying fowward, till we see the auroral light of a coming salvation.

Women are being freed, being ennobled, are working out their own and aviation, and aiding that of the slave, as one of the compensations of this war. I was unprepared to see so many in the saudence take part in the discussions; unprepared for the readiness and cloquence with which old and young women, from various States, expressed their opinions, heir emotions, and their patriotism; but more than all was I unprepared for the sansimus tode which was given to the resolution to sustain and be loyal to the Government, so long as it is true to freedom. Two or three in quired,

they should favor an instantaneous change of the plat-form; but some of us had seen the failure of politi-cians and so called statesmen, and preferred to make clean work from corner-stone to capital. Mrs. Stanton replied, that we did not wish to repeat the mistakes of the "fathers," therefore we would have no compro-mise with sin; thus hastening peace, and preventing

Dearn or a Lawren. Granville Phillips. Esq. tiled at the residence of his brother, George W. Philips, Esq., at Sangus, Monday night, of heart disease. He was turnerly a lawyer in this city, but until recently resided several years in: Paris. He was AT years old, and was a brother to Wendell Phillips. Mrs. and Miss Bradford, 100 needle cases; 313 pinchells; Chenny, 10 needle cases; Mrs. George Chenny, 10 needle cases; Mrs. George Chenny, 10 needle cases; West Roxbury Schools. by Mrs. Cowing, pinchells, needle-cases, and sewing materials; J. A. Howard, 2 gross bettone; Mrs. Bensiews, 3 pr., needs; Mrs. W. P. Atklinson, 2 don. towers; a friend, 6 pr. socks; Mrs. W. P. Atklinson, 2 don. towers; a friend, 6 pr. socks; Mrs. W. P. Atklinson, 2 don. towers; a friend, 6 pr. socks; Mrs. W. P. Atklinson, 2 don. towers; a friend, 6 pr. socks; Mrs. W. P. Atklinson, 2 don. towers; Special Contributions for Bend.—Francis Geo. Shaw, 210; J. Huntlington Walcott, 50; Sam'l G. Ward, 245.

J. H. STEPHENSON, Treasurer;
For the Committee. YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS The Religious Society of Progressive Friends will hold its Eleventh Yearly Meeting at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., commencing on Fifth-day (Thursday), the 4th of Sixth month (June), 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing

EF CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Mer-cantile Building, 16 Sammer Street, Hall No. 4 Rev. L.A. SAWTER, Translator of the Scriptures, will preach text Sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Subject—On the Gospel according to Mark, its date, sutherable, bistorical ol according to Mark, its date, authorable, bistoric cter, and relations to Christianity;—and the necessi-ore thorough methods of interpretation than have

REV. L. BILLINGS, (Lt. Col. of the First South arolina Volunteers,) will presch for the Twenty-eighth longregational Society, at the Meiodeon, on Sunday fore-con next, upon "The Afric-American Soldier,"

G. B. STEBBINS, of Boobester, N. Y., will speak WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Lowell,

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in West Newton, Sun-lay, May 31, at half-past 2, P. M.; and in Grantville, numeday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

MARLBORO' AND FELTONVILLE.—Ws. WELLS BROWN will speak on "The War and the Blacks Under Arms," as follow:—
At Marlboro', Sunday, May 31, at 5 o'cleek. Feltonville, " at 7 1-2 o'clock,

EF AGENTS WANTED in every county in the Free States for the sale of Wendell Phillips's Speeches and Lectures. Large commissions allowed. The book will be issued June 15. Price \$2. Sent by mail on receipt of ratall price. Address JAMES REDPATH, 221 Washington et., Boston.

MARRIED—In this city, May 6, by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Mr. Geo. Teamoh to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. May 21, by Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Thomas P. Taylor to Miss Julianna T. Scott.

## EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER,

STOUK & EAGHANGE BRUKEK,
NO. 30 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR.)

HAVE thit day opened an office for the transaction of
a several RICHANGE and HANKING BUSSINESS,
and a particular attellition will be given to Government Securities, as the most reliable investments.

Broads and Stocks in general will be bought and sold.
Dividends, Interests and Coupons with be collected and
remitted.

emitted.

Railread, City, County and Township Bonds negotiated.

Quartermaster's Vouchert and Yearly Cartificates bought
and sold.

Interest allowed on Deposits, and Loans negotiated.

Special Collections made.

In the state of th

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1863.—6m

5-20'S The principal on these Bonds can be claim on the Government any time ofter April 30th, 1853, but is payable at the option of the Government any time ofter April 30th, 1857 O-ZUU S ed April 20th, 1887, but is parable at the option of the deverment any-time of pier April 20th, 1887. They draw interesting any-time of pier April 20th, 1887. They draw interesting payable May let and October live of the option of the Minister of the April 20th and payable in Old. They can now, and until Jul lat, be had for legal tender notes at par, thus makin Green-back araw interest in gold, and securing the pricipal in gold also. Interest begins the day the money pald. The Bonds can be had "Regulered," or with "October 19th in Corpons." The fart are drawn to the order of the buys name is in the bond, for by storney. For afety, it mass and residence are registered in Washington and

reissued.

My business is azolutively on Commission.

entrusted to me will be attended to promptly and fully. Any inquiries answered.

E. M. DAVIS,

M22 IJ1 No. 39 South Third St., Philadelph



not light operast it, may us not among and field, as it has been in Cabinet and Congress, the last fifty years—thirty years is entirely within bounds. Vague, uncertain ideas about causes will naturally produce vague and uncertain action; and just there, with their almost fabulous resources, will be their hallbe postured of a policy. Slaves returned? Of course they will be. There's not a Federal General in the field, yet

will be. There's not a Federal General is the field, yet, except Butler, and some of those hard-bended, tough-backed Germans, who will not return them as fast as they approach the lines, athough there may be a few abolition subordinates who will smuggle them through, and get them Northward. John C. Fremont I should dread as I should a thunderbott from heaven, if he should take the field. All is, we must work white the enemy are at such advantage for us."

Harry had tossed with varied emotions, quite forgetful of physical pain, during his sister's recital. When she had finished, he again sat erect.

"Huddah, do you not think it is better to die than live as we do?" His voice sounded strange and startling.

"Certainly, Harry, I have long thought so;

"Certainly, Harry, I have long thought so; but have we the right?"

"The same right that the soldiers have. They peril their lives for their families, their homes, their country; You and I have no kindred that will own us or can help us; no home, no country; nothing but ourselves. No, no! we have no right to ourselves. We no "we have no right to ourselves. We no be tasked, driven, 'lashed, sold, killed, at the will of an owner. Look at these

ownership burned into the white fless: That oback Like miss I, bear about with me until Tdie, except it cut off the defaced and defiled member. Is not my body at this moment maimed, bleeding, sore, from his violence—his on me! whose skin is so much whiter than his soul—whose free mind, equal in all things

bruised body—!'

"O, 'Hairy, dear 'Harry ! I shall die to hear you talk so—and to think"—Huldah's sobs of angulah almost shook the shaftered building they were in.

"Nay, nay, forgive me, darling," her brother said in the same cause, and glory in it. I know by this that the same cause, and glory in it. I know by this that

In a mark, and far, far superior to him. Huldah, if I am a very subject to the same insult offered you sgain, I will kill him on the spot. I should have done it, then, but Temembered that I had a duty to you. What else can I do? There is no law that will take our part. Nothing is left for me but physical force—the final reserved of nations to obtain their freedom, who

our part. Nothing is left for me but physical force— the final resort of nations to obtain their freedom, why not of individuals who have no other appeal from un-warrantable oppression and injustice? Hear me, Hul-dah, and consider well "—he dropped his voice to the lowest whisper: "We will try to reach Butler, at Fortress Morroot. The Army of the Potomac is near-er, but, with its present leader, it is not the Army of Freedom. "Edd not need to hear what you have told

ne to know that, but what you have told me confirm

me to know that, out wast you have tool me continuit. We may die in the attempt—it will not be suicide any more than other battler for principle are. Do you feel equal to the undergating, with all in tolls and risks 1 Will you follow me, my sister, wherever 1 lead, for Freedom, although it lead to death? "Ill

hand groped in the darkness for hers, which wa

placed promptly and firmly in his.

"Harry, I will tread, unfaltering, any path you choose—Slavery, or blessed Liberty, death or life—will never quit your side." Let us ask God to bles

knelt beside him there—him, who so

ality on the wings of blessing. Glorious dist

many of the historic names of this test-era shall

nd lips, then crept out steathily as she had entered The events indicated, rather than described, in this

chapter, give an idea of the life of this brother and si caspier, give an lose of the life of this brother and six-ter since the failure of Belmaine, or recover their older sister. Emphatically it may be said he kept them for torture. He would have adopted another mode of vengeance—sold them apart, on to widely distant plantations where he know the exactions were severe.

panianons where he knew the exections were severe. But the determined and abiquitous Berkeley would be sure to find them out, and possess himself of them, at whatever cost, he also knew. No, infinitely as he hated them, they were never permitted from his sight for a longer period than twenty-four hours; thus illustrating the sediments of a self-

nated areas, see that twenty-four hours; thus illustrating the reflex action of evil.

How would the tender heart of Adela been pierced.

through and through with anguish, had she known the precise condition of these so dear to her—so con-

ternaty; its mission was clear to her, and she thank, ed God that his judgments, with their saving power were no longer delayed. Yes, now she was tertain of again folding that faithful, noble brother in her arms, occasin of again looking on the face of a sister; cer tain that home and country should yet be for them.

than between reciprocal love, even, this assurance tend-ed to vitalize her wated powers. At each visit of her rejoicing friend, she startled him into a sweet surprise with some new beauty or brilliancy, until, at times, the dark forebodings would stalk into his musings. "This is too beautiful for such a world—is it premoni-

tory transfiguration ! Will she die just when I find her wholly mine? ". But has not Hugh Berkeley a mission in the war!

REV. DR. CHEEVER

ON THE INSPIRATION AND INFALLIBILITY OF THE SCRIPTURES. No. II.

CRITIQUE BY REV. L. A. BAWYER.

where that is recorded? Ponder this, ye who will not see! Ponder it, ye, who, once see

## Boetry.

THE PROULAMATION.
All through the torm time bursed, and you might re
In many eyes how the Immortal Dead
Appealed to Truth's eternal power o'er men,
And called from each true hearts deep Ameu!
And you might see, creat-falles and cast down,
Beilar's children war a threatening frown,
As if they almost (had they power) would dare
Books God's high throus, and plant dark Stavery ther
A secret fear of these checked the display
Of public joy on that asuppictons day;
For this fair town, in past and present hour,
Hath been a stronghold of the demois power.
But there was one, who, generous spirit! I rose,
Too full for this must fear of Freedom's foot,
And from his manifout her still day nee
A glorfous Banner greet the weetern breeze.
Though forms his manifout her still day nee
A glorfous Banner greet the weetern breeze.
Though forms his manifout her still day nee
A glorfous Banner greet the weetern breeze.
Though forms his manifout her still day need.
All Freedom's triang openly adoring.
I may, and as the sight my spirit fired,
These were the thoughts that noble fing impired:

1 TOTHE FLAG. THE PROGLAMATION

and as the sight my spirit fired,

there were the thoughts that noble fing impired:

TO THE FLAG.

All hall, thou ions and glorious Fing I
Liberty finds a voice in thee!
And soon from sever yooky erag.
That girds this Island of the Sea,
From every house, from every heart
Of all the dwellers on this land
Which once was Slavery's guilty mart,
Shall come an echog full and grand,
To thy proud motto! Thou shalt be
Linked in high memory with the day
That broke th's coursed thain away,
And made the slave forever free!
And he, who, braves than the crowd,
Free as the breeze that greets the fold
Of his rich beanes, speaks aloud,
Though thee, God's word "serenely bold";
He, whose Abdiel-spirit scorned
Billent to let that sun go down,
Shall be remembered as the one
Brave son of that renowned old town,
Whose solitary banner's sway
Bore witness to the brightest day
Earth's gasing millions o'er have known—
The day when Slavery passed away,
And Freedom's Star unclouded shose.
Kweport, R. 1.

From the New York Independent.

From the New York Independent THE END. BY GEORGE W. PUTRAM.

We saw the unutterable wrong,
The crushing of the poor and weak;
Our voices joined the pieroing shrick
Which rent the heavens: "O God! how long?"

Not like our own His life subline, The awfal cycles come and go; For Him there is no fast, no slow, He keepeth no account with Time He is not hurried with our calls,

Calm in His majesty He stands,
The scales of Trial in his hands,
And when proud Crime is ripe—it falls! O, say not Retribution lage!
His drams are beating down the rale,
His banners waving in the gale,
His beacons flashing from the crags!

His thunder-step is heard along. The cloud-peaks of the battle-storm, And through its rifts is seen His form, Who lifts the weak, and treads the str

And broken lies Oppression's rod
When lesp forth from His mighty hand
The bolls of Justice, stora and grand,
Without which there could be no God.

Broadcast they sowed the seeds of Sin, To-day the tyrants howl and weep, While swift the crimsoned sickles resp The sad and gory harvest in

Behold! the city's street is red! The Tyrants' blood is on the stones. The air is heavy with their means, For every household walls its dead.

Passing away are homes and lands From that unwise and haughty : Who thrust their fists into His fi And spat upon His good comman

But up the blue comes Freedom's star, And, hark !—the broken-hearted sing! And, hark i—the broken-hearted si While high the Northern bugles ri And Northern cannon thunder far Amen! the World is for the Free : Amen! the Earth is for the Just : Crushed be Oppression to the d And LIVE POREVER, LIBERTY!

From the Boston Christian Register

A SPRING THOUGHT.

Not yet, O tardy Spring, Save in the singing of some wandering bird, Doth thy bright presents o'er our spirits fling The charm by which their inmost depths are stir

We speak thy pleasant name aweet acc In tones where love and lope breaths were according to summon thee with wild and glad acclaim. To spread beneath our feet the fresh green sward.

Thy step upon the hills
We cannot trace; and in the leafless w
No early blossoms from its heart distils
Incomes to hallow earth's deep solitude.

Impalient heart, be still !

is times and seasons are best know
he by the effort of tile severeign v
mates, or bids his aucient work gre

We know they shall not fall, Spring-time and liarvest, and the summer heat And the soft falling rain and fortering gale, All in their season shall earth's dwellers greet.

Therefore, O gentle Spring. await thee as some holy thing, loned with new sest to crown life's hours.

From the Boston Cultivator.

MAY. Oh, eweetest month in all the year!
There's none to me one half so dear
For some the heart with hope can of
Like young and Joyous May!

e comes to crown departing Spring; ir voice awakes each living thing, of songs arise from all that sing, To voicems tuneful May!

To veloces tensfel May!

How green the slope of yonder hill!
How pure and deep the parting rill!
How bout the briefs their wood-notes trill,
To welcome marry May!

Bits brings the sweetest, fairest flower,
That wrings in young Aurona's boner;
What youthful heart note full the power
At dawn of blooming May!

A. Brawer

GOING HOME.
Shorter she lish by every breast; One day dienae, and one they death; Ever the open grows in sight.
Nearer the port by every wave; in have the port by every wave; he have those of the pull say heart, lish have those in the pull who effect loss.
Theirs is the even who hear the most.

# The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTIOUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER XV "CONTRABANDS."

"CONTRABANDS."

"Harry! Harry!" called, in an explosive whisper, a female voice, at the head of the pallet on which, in the loft of an out-building, the exhausted field-hand lay; exhausted by pain from the lash as well as laber in the field. "Harry! deer Harry! speak to me. It is Huldah." A solo mingled with the last call, and half stifled it; but one affectionate sister-hand was passed gently and carresingly over the brow, while the other pressed upon the mouth of the moaning sleeper, lest, waking suddenly, he should utter a cry that would rouse unwelcome listeners. "Harry!" She bent low in the darkness, and thrilled it through the sense to the coniciousness. He stirred, moaned, She bent low in the caracteristics. He attreed, mound and clasped within his the hand that isy upon his mouth. "What is it, Huldah?"—in a whisper so ful

mouth. "What is it, statement of pain!
"O, dear, dear Harry, can you listen to me, or do you suffer too much?" sobbed the distressed girl, in the tumult of deep feeling and eager thought.
"What is it, Huldah? But first, are you not run the hore? O, leave me, leave me

"What is it, Holdah? But first, are you not running riaks in being here? O, leave me, leave me, dear eister, to die?"
"Harry, you will break my heart if you talk so;"—and the agonized sister stifled, for an instant, her grief in her garments, lest it should be overheard. It was but for an instant—time was precious. "No, darling, I run no risks. Sylvia knows I am here, and promised to give me a signal if there was danger. I told her I must see, you before I tried to sleep, after—after that—after that dreadful—O, Harry!" sobs obstructed her atterance, and again she buried her face in her garments.

garments.
"Don't cry so, Huldah—you'll break my heart. It was hard to bear—for the mind worse than the body but I shall live through it, dear; live to "——She fell his hands clench into knotted fists, and heard his

his hands clerich into knotted flats, and heard his tech grind in completion of the sentence. His last word seemed to suggest her message, and ahe rallied. Yes, my noble, suffering brother, you will live to find your way out of this, I am sure. Listen to me, Harry "—and ahe lowered her voice still more, yet gave to cach word such force of articulation, through feeling, that not one was lost on her listener. "Bel slaves are controlored of sou—that was what they said that slaves, like other, property of the rebels—that is what the Yankees call the seceders, you know; capital, is n't it!—that slaves are to be conficuled, like all right according to the rules of war; and you know, Harry, he sees through things very clearly, found they all referred to him when any difficult qu

by the rules of war—that it was just what the slave holders would do under the same circumstances; bu he didn't believe the Lincolnites would have spuni South—and that accounted for his having courage to do a decided thing. It was perfectly ridiculous and highly amusing, he said, to see how afraid, even now, the Republican dough-faces, mud-sills and rail-splitters were of offending the chivalry. And then there was such a roar of laughter, while, they filled their glasses again, and drank to the success of the only rightful rulers of the land—the aristocracy, and Jeff. Davis, the head of all.

any of the chivalry. Then he mention my strength permits. Be prepared as a winaper of signal to follow ine."

"Be sure of it, my own brother." She smoothed as well as she could, his rough pallet; placed his hear in the most comfortable position; administering for the second time an anodyne she had brought conceal ed in her dress; present her lips to brow, and cheek and line, then creet out stealthly as she had entered. daring! In accounts for his terrible strictness and severity. No wooder the poor, ignorant alayes dread any effort to liberate them; for, if it falls, it only makes their present suffering so much greater. Belmaine brought his fist to the table with a force that made his companions start and all, the glasses tremble, and swore a hortible oath that Berkeley never should have those two white slaves alive—he would kill us with his own hands first."

Huldah covered her face with her hands, and shu

Huldah covered her face with her hands, and shuddered as she said this. Harry again denched his flats and ground his teeth. Then auddenly sitting erect, regardless of wounds and pain, his eye flashing until it almost lighted the dark loft—
"Huldah! no one shall giss freedom to you or me; I will fight for it. If what you say is true about Gen. Butler's order, it is a first step only; the next will be using the slaves for labor; the next, arming them. O, my dear sister, what a glorious day will that be when I can put my manhood to the test by meeting face to face, in open battle array, this tyrant, adulterer, would-be assassin, who calls himself our master! O, God! Grant me the privilege of striking one blow in thy cause before I die." He fell back on his pallet exhausted, still clasping firmly his sister's

must be kept from the slaves. Alexandria was now in possession of the Lincoln forces—they could push forward as fast as they dared, and the slaves would be

forking to their lines for protection.

"But they won't find it, sir," remarked the planter. that had laughed about the dough-faces. "You must remember that McClelian commands, wittnally, in the army of the Potomac. No better thing for our cause could be done than by making him a Major-General at that post. His sympathies are wholly with slavery and the South, and he will play into our hands more effectually than he possibly could in the subscribing the world hold on our side. We do not think he is the material out of which a Major-General should be made, you know." And then they laughed again as before. that had las " You

again as before.

"Then you think the slaves will be returned?"
some one said, and turned and asked Mr. Belmaine his opinion. I think I remember every word of his

Then you think the slaves will be returned? "come one said, and turned and asked Mr. Belmaline his opinion. I think I remember every word of his answer, it impressed me so much. It was this — "If the Lincoln government have the courage to use all their war power, under the Constitution, our case is entirely hopeless. Let them once inaugurate a decided emancipation policy, and act upon it, and the two great Western Powers of Europe at once become their allies; while, at the same time, the loss of our laboring population, which must invertiably follow, will reduce our effective force Intally, and give them a million competent hands to work in trenches and marches—a lepartment of service which will decimate their Northern ranks more effectually than bayoust or bullet. This I supposed our Southern movement so obstinately. The result, thus far, shows that Mr. Davis and his immediate advisors understood probabilities there were the control of the competition of the probabilities of the control of the c Dr. Cheaver infers the Inspiration and perfect truth of the Scriptures from the question of Christ reported Mark 12; 24—"Do you not err because you know not the Scriptures 1" and from other reported words of Christ. We have abown that his teatiment is not disable, because it is not authenticated nor certified. It needs to be proved equally with the proposition which it is adduced to prove. There is a ningular sophistry in this argument, that ought not to have escaped, the notice of Dr. Cheever. The question of the Infallibility of the sared books as proposed to be settled by the following syllogism.

1. [All books that my they are infallible are infallible, implied.
2. The sared books say they are infallible as Christ and others.

orth; it is part and parcel of the matter to be proved GREAT MEETING AT SHILOH OHUROH.

1. That part of the of Christ and others is 2. The words of Christ and others is 2. st and others imply the in

2. The words of Christ and others imply the infallibility of all the sacred books.

3. Therefore all the sacred books are infallible.
This syllogism begs a part of the questi 1 by which to prove the rest. This we cannot conc.de, and as as an housest reasoner, Dr. Cheever cannot sak it; no question can be begged with askety.
Dr. Cheever speaks with great confidence, but with all his apparent confidence, he does not leave the case to be judged without an additional argument. He claims to have proved the infallibility of the Seriptree by the argument above analyzed and condemned; will be now reinforce his conclusion with an argument that is sound ! Let us see. "The attention of miracles." Miracles are necessary to obtain the bement that is sound? Let us see. "The attraction of miracles. Miracles are necessary to obtain this belief of men in the divine authority of a messenger." This does not relate to books, but messengers, whom or infallible. The reality of the miracles depends on the interpretation of the books; if the same princi-ples are applied to the interpretation of the New Te-tament as to the books of other nations and other renot right to call this part of Dr. Cheever's sermon a reinforcement of his previous positions. It seems rather to be a defence against objections to his conclusion, from the fictitious character of the Scripture mitacles: He anticipates and meets these objections by asserting, as above, that the Scripture miracles were necessary to obtain the belief of men in the divine authority of a messenger. Very well; but suppose God did not choose to employ any infallible messenger, what then I We have no a prior objections to miracles; we are bred in the midst of them, and have them for familiar acquaintances; we look back through miracles; we are bred in the mides of them, and nave them for familiar acquainsaires; we look back through the ages, and find them extremely ancient. We note the time in the history of the earth when its surface exhibited a blaze of heat and light, like the eun; we see recorded in its annals the miracle of the abel-dence of its fires, and the formation of a crust of dence of its fires, and the formation of a crust or granite, on which all its other superstructures are built. Other miracles follow, not less stupendous, re-sulting in the present order of things. Concerning these miracles, there is no mistake, there can be none. We find miracles in the plants of the earth, and in its animals; and last, but not least, in ourselves and feln. We recognize them as evincing the hand of God and revealing him. We regard them as reveadmonished by the voice of ages to be cautious in the admission of wonders, and cannot accept fiction for fact. The Scripture miracles must be judged by evifact. The Scripture miracies must be judges of wird dence; they are not conformable to the known lawso the Creator, and can neither be reproduced nor veri-field, like works of art, nor predicted like operations of God in nature; they are contingent events, that follow no known laws. Whether real or fictitions they are all the same to us; they belong to the dead past, and can never be recovered. If they exist at all past, and can never so recovered. If they exist at an ar realities, they exist as exceptional operations of the Almighty, which he is not pleased to repeat in our times, and may never repeat more. Instead of being in themselves like the revolutions of the earth around the sun, exhibitions of the extra laws of the Orea.

She knelt beside him there—him, who so many times had suffered for her sake, but never before so cruelly as now. She raised his scarred hands in hers, then pressed them on her heart, while from that heart poured forth a prayer of thanksgiving and supplication such as penetrates the very car of God. Ab, Benjanin F. Butler, sweet should have been your sleep that night; for your name was inwoven with that prayer, and thus wasted into the arches of immortality on the wines of bleasters. Glocious distriction! the sun, exhibitions of the eternal naws or the Greater, they are contradictions of those laws.

Dr. Cheever rests the reality of miracles on their necessity. This is virtually to suspend them on his own judgment, which, like all human judgments, is an extremely sandy foundation. Their necessity it required to be proved as much as their reality.—

Their necessity to authenticate infallible documents question, for two reasons: first, it needs to be proved; and, second, not only the necessity but the existence "Thanks, thanks, my precious sister; now I can sleep. Hasten back to the mansion before we are missed. Be prepared for the most sudden movemen my strength permits. Be prepared at a whisper or

themselves. We beg leave to protest against the dis-ingenuousness and falsehood of this method. This argument is not against the Scriptures, but for them.
The writer receives the Scriptures with all respect,
and endeavors to extract from them their highest and nd to give every word a tongue and untrammelled iterance. But he is not willing to make them his God, and put them in the place of the Eternal; nor is God, and put them in the place of the Eternal; nor is the willing to see Dr. Cheever devote his great abilities to prop up the falling columns of this colossate error. Dr. Cheever is not equal to the task he has assumed; he is strong in the cause of truth, but against it his words are tow and his battle-axe a straw. Truth may be long baffled and discredited, it may be long traduced and denied, but all its conflicts and in vices.

end in victory. The scriptures that we have are many life among the man made, and bear marks of the erring hands through which they pass. The men who copied them, age, ago, made mistakes, and the printers who print their

of plety to obscure or deny into the market her perfect when they are not so, or any further than they are so, is unnecessarily to obstruct their natefulness.

The law of God is above the Bible, and not the Bible above thirth. The idea that we have not supreme standard of faith and holiness if we reject the Bible as a perfect role of faith, and receive it as we do other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, is a silly delusion. Christian knowledge will not be the loser by such fidelity it grath, but the galacer; plety will be the gainer. The importance of the single part of the imperfections of the Bible, and stradict all the higher principal and the higher principal and the book. Bible above his law; truth is above the Bible, and not the Bible above truth. The idea that we have no thought and not the Bible above truth. The idea that we have no isupreue standard of faith and holiness if we reject the Bible as a perfect view of faith, and receive it as we do either books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, for what it teaches, on the same principles as other books, as a silly delusion. (Christian Mourielle will give force and efficacy to it determination, on our part, to stand by the Government in every way we many; with sympathy and succest, with law way we are not controlled at the higher principles of the Bible itself; it is to set the book against God and above him; it done knowingly, it is an act of daring impiety; if ig normally, it is an act of daring impiety; if ig normally, it is an act of daring impiety; if ig normally, it is an act of daring impiety; if ig normally, it is an act of criminal and injurious superstition.

\*\*Carabilar Justices\*\* A Kentucky "lady" named Clark, stopping at Winder, Canada, with a slave gir who accompanied her, best the "chattel" with a sick. The consequence was that abe toot her servant, and was taken before a police court, which had field, will their rewards, acknowledgment and promotion be awarded us; and that the bugbeer "Coloniana" of the principle of the principle of the Policy of the principle of the Policy of the Policy of the principle of the Policy of the Policy

CANADIAN JUSTICE. A Kentucky "ledy" tiamed Clark, stopping at Windsor, Canada, with a slave girl who accompanied her, beat the "chattel" with a slick. The consupence was that also lost her servant, and was taken before a police court, which held her to answer for assault and battery. Served her right!

The meeting again assembled, agreeably to adjournment, on Thursday (Fast day) evenius. April 20th, at Shiloh Church, New York. Rev. Heary H. Garnet presided, and Mr. Geo. T. Downing acted as Secretary. Remarks fitting the occasion were made by the President, and prayer offered by Rev. J. T. Raymond. Three verses of the 100th Pasim were sauge by the congregation, when Mr. Frederick Douglass was introduced.

He commenced by stating that he wished to hear a discussion which would embrace the prejudices arising in the minds of colored mee, in relation to the mission which he was there to forward. He had supposed that the propriety of colored mee nellating in the service of the United States, through the invisation extended by the State of Massachusetts, bad been discussed; but a great obstacle existed in the minds of colored mee, against sulisting into the United States service, under the contilitions offered by that State. He did not wonder at this, because the tardy, backdoor manner in which it was done was ground for heavistion. He alluded to the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, threatening to shoot all white men found in colored regiments, and to punish all colored men found in arms for adding insurrection. The Government had taken no measures whatever to protect colored men, and he considered it manly on the part of the young men to hestsate before entering the service under such degrading conditions. Again, colored men were not eligible for commissions, and could rise no higher than non-commissioned officers, and this was also some ground for the diffidence and hesitation and indifference exhibited, by colored men. He had looked at three things, and he had been particularly indignant at the silence of the Government, and their failure to say one encouraging word to the colored man to induce him to join the army. Old Eneral and the second of the content of the protect of the colored men to linduce him to join the army. dignant at the silence of the Government, and their failure to say one encouraging word to the colored man to induce him to, join the army. Old Beneral Jackson called, them "fellow-citizens," (applause, and asked them to come to the rescue against a foreign foe; but our Government would not do so. A General had been here for months, organizing a black regiment, but it was not done openly; in fact, the black man was the ugly child of the family, and was put under the bed, or out of the way, when company came in. '(Laughter.)' The United States had behaved badly, but Massachusetts had not. '(Applause.) Was it Archimedes, who said he only wanted a fulcrum for his lever to move the world! All the black man wanted was to move Massachusetts, and thus they would move the country. (Applause.) Massarejoice when they saw the reluctance of colored men to enlist. (Applause.) It was well known that the whole mass of colored citizens could not enlist, but

of the United States, and, in the language of old John Brown, who frightened Virginia to the core,

maren inrough and through, the heart of this relief. (Cheers.)

At the close of Mr. Garnet's remarks, James lilams, an aged colored man, a drummer in the rarmy, was, introduced, and related his experients. army, was introduced, and related his experience, which was very interesting and laughable. After the first battle of Bull Run, his regiment was sent to Fernandina, where he made the acquaintance of a colored woman who washed and repaired his clothes for him; and as his regiment was about to be moved elsewhere, he was acut by his master to get his clothes, which he has been after ever since. He is about to enter the 64th Massachusetts, and embrace the first chance to resaw his old debte to the destruction.

Rev. Dr. Cheever was the next speaker. He began by paying a just compliment to Mr. Douglass, and to the Butternat drammer. He could now recommend the colored men to go into the army, which he could not do one year ago, because the Government was then pro-slivery, and would not protect the rights of black men. He also referred to the last order of Adjustant-General Thomas, in relation to placing the freedmen of the South as serfs on the plantations even of their, former masters. But, if these he the orders of the Government, it is the first duty of every man, colored and white, to hold mass meetings throughout of the Government, it is the first duty of every man, himself, and deny facts. In the Sermon on the Mount, he set aside laws of the Old Testament as wrong, and proposed improved methods. Matt. 5: 31, 82; 88, 42. In Mark 7:1-22, he discredits the Jewish system of external purifications. His system silically superseded and displaced Jadaism as imperfect, and never the best possible system.

Predictions are attributed to Christ that have not been fulfilled, though the time for their accomplishment has Jong since passed by. Mark 13: 24-31; Matt. 24: 29-35. Palpable discrepancies occasionally appear, both in the Old Testament and New, as if God intended the imperfect character of the books to be forced on our attention.

It is not for the laws.

cellency, Horatio Seymonr, by a committee of the teen, to be appointed by the Chairman, which shall respectfully urge the Governor to give all the seccengement he may to the enliatment of colored citines of the State, as soldiers, for the purpose of maintaining the Union and in defence of liberty; that we have the test of the test of the state of the upon the patriotism which we would, as New Jetters, have set down to the credit of our own Staty, but, until the Governor of New York shall call speak the colored people of the State to take up arms in defence of the Union, it is, the part of wisdom for the to accept the invitations from Massachusetts so to de.

The Chairman named the following.

to accept the invitations from ansaschusetts so to de.
They Chairman named the following committee—
George T. Downing, Martin Wells, J. R. W. Legard, J. Y. Givens, Robert Thompson, P. P. Sinesa,
Thomas Ciaco, J. J. Zuille, H. P. Thomas, Am Fra-

Some thirty years ago, Benjamin and Sarah Boon esti-grated from England, went into the greezy begins in Pittaburg, Pas, and prospered. There were good beli-tionists then, but some so determined and reidelts as in A Virginia lady made Pittaburg a temperary reidens for a few months, bringing with here a light octoron girl of eleven years old, as body-guard, or, perhaps, as makin-atic of luxurious Southern otherly. When short is han, she was informed that the laws of Pennsylvania intervad, requiring her to return to her home, without her

she was informed that the laws of Pennyylanhi interreat, requiring her to return to her home without her spradage; which he did reductatly.

The Bowns had no children. They adopted the little girl, gave her the family name, educated her, and allows her all the benefits and privileges of a beloved daughter. Angeline Sarah Bown grew up a portly, handroons weas, and, better, a sensible and dignifed one. She married (with the cordial approbation of his relative, and thousand to be radopted parents.) John Denning, in every way respectable; and she is now the mother of five children for the second of the relation to them. It is rave to find such paternal and fill alterhened as it maintenance to the same proclamation of partial liberty. (Was he rad, tiled that he did not make it entire!) On his death led, with his hand on a friend who sat by him, he said, "I thank God that I have been permitted to ree this hay of jubile."

thank God that I have been permitted to ree this thy of jubilites."

He was fully apprised of his approaching end, and with quiet deliberation made arragements for the disposal of its body. It was to be taken to the house of M. R. Robinse, in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. He named its friends in carry him to thedgrave, and authorized M. R. R. to give utterance to such thoughts and feelings as the occasion implies mingle with that of his anti-slavery friends, as their spirite had mingled in life. Mourners stood at his grav, but noon like Angeline, who dropped a profusion of Swin on his coffin. I doubt not her heart responded to each sentiments as are simply expressed in the following efficient.

BO Bat O Ales and a series of the series of

Adieu, Deliverer and Protector, Thy work on earth is done, And thou went down as peacefully As doth evening's setting aun.

I would have kept thee my life-long, If such a thing might be, For thou wast friend to human kind, But most a friend to me.

Words can't express the gratitude, Nor the immeasurable love That's cherished in my ins 'Tis only known above.

I know I cannot serve thee now, But my impulse was to bring Some beauteous, fragrant flowers, As a filial offering.

Full well I know they're not needed. In memory of the brave,
But it seems to soothe my sadness.
To strow them in thy grave.

We know of thy thankegiving For the slave's grand jubilee; When thou dost drop thy mantle, Father! may it fall on me!— That I may do my duty too,
In this life of joy and pain,
Trusting that in the better life
I'll meet with thee again.

I'll meet with thee again.

I know the little value of porthumous reputation to the dead; yet the living may be aroused from a take of spectrum-little and the property of the

We knew Benjamin Bown long and well, as amon the trues of the true and the braves of the brave is the Anti-Slavery ranks—always at his post, and ready for every trial and emergency in the service of the spread. The tribute rendered to his memory by our friend fillers (who is no flatterer of the living or the dead) is most just merited.-[Ed. Lib.

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Newton, Mass.; Blo Levis, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Ph.
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H. B. Pierro, Frincipia of Model School, Tarasiv, N. J.;
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Rav. Assin Craig.
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