THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, ASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

MOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adv

Flor replies will be sent to one address for THE stances are to be made, and all le needs of a square and over inser

ind to record manufactures for the Liberator.
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial,
ins, is are not responsible for any debts of the
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ins, in William L. Garrison, Jr.
instead, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

THE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 40. ton von annual

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

claim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Tlay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-"They this down as the law of nations. I my that mit-inary authority takes, for the time, the place of all numbe-lead institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being, true that the Shales' where starry exists have the archurive management of the subject, not only the Pranspart or true Universe Status, but the Contrastmen or the AMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVER. "From the instant that the shaveholding Shales become the theater of a war, crypt, saville or foreign. From that is a CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ". From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a way, curve, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war power of Conguess actend to interference with the institution of slavery, it straws war in which we can a strawgard straws war in which we can be strayed, to the continu of States, but show or desarryed, to the continu of States, but show or desarryed, to the continu of States, but show or desarryed, to the continu of States, but shows it has very a freely prover. I may it is an appower; and when you're country is saturally in war, whether it be a war of insurance on war of insurance in my is to approve to carry on the war, and start cannt it on, accounts wo my have over yet a; and by the laws of my an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board; and warrant rower a takes were practice or water. When two hoelds canned are set in marking array, the commanders of both armier have power to smartingate all the aleves in the invaded territory." J. Q. Alaxin.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1704.

Refuge of Oppression.

A RUMPUS IN TOPHET!

NORTH RIDGEVILLE, (Ohio,) Jan. 27.
Ess. S. MEDARY: Size—I send you the following bet comprising a left in history which I think has merry been published. Should you think them surely a place in The Crisis, you will please give in an insertion.—

can an insertion:

Come, gratle Muse, and touch a strain;

Taillecho back the sound again;

On accese that passed we now must dwell,

When Old John Brown arrived in hell.

When Pluto heard Old Brown was hung, old Tophet with hosannas rung: For well they knew the lying thief Would make for them an honored chief.

Brown to receive they did prepare, All eager in the joy to share; A did Satan from his throne came down, And left his seat for old John Brown.

Not long, indeed, for him they wait,
For soon he thundered at the gate:
Come in!" said Pluto, "quickly come,
You're welcome to your fiery home!" Three cheers rolled forth in accents brief, To hall the Abolition chief!

To hall the Abolition chief!
Old John chim'd in, and thanked the Fates
He'd safely passed the pearly gates.

While Arnold held him by the hand, Old Satan took the Speaker's stand— "Silente!" cried he; "now, all sit down, And bear me welcome brother Brown:—

"You're welcome, John, to your reward;
You're cheated Riddle and the Lord;
Though pearly gates wide open flew,
They did not catch my servant true. "As oft you've murdered, lied and stole,

It did rejoice my burning soul; Yes're run your length in earth's career, And we are pleased to see you here. "Tea'll take your seat at my left hand— Way I do this you'll understand; Be not surprised when I tell you Old Abraham is coming too I

"There on my right, that vacant chair Long since for him I did prepare; And sons I know that he will come— His earthly race is almost run.

"John at my left, Abe at my right, We'll give the heavenly hosts a sight; A triune group we then shall be— Yes, three is one, and one in three.

"Abe's Cabinet, 'tis very true, Will soon knock here as loud as you; la short, the negroizing clan Are travelling here unto a man.

"I shall protest, most long and loud, 'Gainst taking in the motley crowd; For well I know they'd me dethrone, And swear that Tophet was their own.

*Let Sumner, Stevens, and their host, When they on earth give up the ghost, Unto a lower hell appear; We have no room for them up here.

"The Clergy, too, I much do fear, Attraction's law will draw them here; Their earthly teachings, though I tell, Are doctrines long since preached in hell I

"They, too, must find a lower home, For hither sure they shall not come; We're crowded now in every spot, Sare here and there a vacant lot.

These I're reserved through all our fights,
For those who have pre-emption rights;
That comer lot's for Backbone Tod,
A resegade accursed of God.

"The traitor here from his own place Can view the scenes at Fortress Chase; Leigh at the woes of his old frighds, Til his cursed life in horror ends.

"There's other traitors I could tell—
They are too mean to come to h—li 1
Se let each go, and hunt his hole.
For preenbacks here won't pay their toll 1

"And now, O John, on earth oppress'd, Yes are with us a wolcome guest; On earth you played your part full well, So now with us forever dwell!"

FAREWELL TO BEECHER.

Tune-" Jeanette and Jeannot."

ow are going far away,

Fir way from the nigger folks;
hey to no one left but Cheever now
Delv white both ren to coax
his white both ren to coax
had analyzantion dirs,
which are prantion dirs,
which are framention dirs,
which we force one nire,
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fifther Georgean fire,
On her York and soil;
errognais the niggers' usefulness.

on her fork's arid soil;
* recognise the niggers' usefulness.
* The in crotto fields they toil.
* The in crotto fields they toil.
* The two-times they re 'nisinged'; and supplies the supplies they re 'nisinged'; and supplies they re 'nisinged'; and 'supplies they result the blacks.

* We'd rather to exceed.

* The farved! parson by.

The farved, parson Beecher and a second and the farved, parson Beecher and the farved for the fa

the Harriet Beecher Stowe. L. Kee, Proposition of the August Part and Engebulean, That shall Engebulean, The Lat and Engebulean, The Lat and Engebulean, The Lat and Engebulean, The Lat and L

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NO. 40. BOSTON, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, ISSA

WHOLE NO. 1704.

A STANDARD STANDA

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THE LIBERATOR:

No Union with Blaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

ally that "if, through the madness of Northers abolitionists," "that dire calaminy"—"the actual dirruption of the Union"—"must come, the fighting soil not be along Mason and Diron's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between two classes of cliticans," manely, "those two respect their political obligations," (meaning the Pro-Slavery Democracy.) "and those two have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical possion on the subject of slavery imports," (meaning, of course, all those opposed to the extension and aggressions of slavery whom the Ex-President, politically adopting Southern parlance, styles "Abditionists." Those solo defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if see see reach the arbitrament of orans, PND OCCUPATION ENOUGH AT HOME," adds the Ex-President, ominously, warming with his theme, or something else, into teeth-clenched wrath against the "Abolitionists." Rose not even then upon his mental vision that "manucleum of hearts" which, in these "hiter days" of rebellion, he has signified an intent to build? Not a word of rebute or remonstrance, even the gentlest, had the recreant Ex-President, our own borders—in our own streets". It was with our own borders—in our own streets". It was with our own borders—in our own streets". It was with such ancoparagement as this, that the abonimable compiracy against Liberty, against Christian Civil-CIRCULATE THE PETITION!

a Loyal Women of the Republe, through their
nai Association, resolved in May last to attempt
cure a MILLION signatures of loyal women to the

following petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Ro of the United States:

and as many cents to neith our systems and control of the two celebrated and recently published works of Augustin Cochin, on "Slavery and Emacle pation, as follows:—On the person who shall college and send the largest number of signatures from any pation, as ionized as the largest number of signatures from an city of the Union, having a population of over twenty five thousand; also, on the person who shall collect the largest number of signatures outside of the said cities, from any State in the Union.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

OLDIERS OF OUR SECOND REVOLUTION :presenting the Loyal Women of the Nat with profound gratitude. Your strugg

or in the Convention that framed the Fed to face on this continent. From then till antagonisms have struggled in incessant covers since, the slavoures violence, after long and secret plotting, crowned the perfidy, by perjury, by piratical seizures of government property that cost \$100,000,000, and then bur

the necessity of the President's Proclamation of Fre

swept from the national firmsment one-third of its atars, but they have only darkened them with clouds, which the sun of liberty will scatter, revealing behind them the eternal pillars of Justice, emblazoned with LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERITY.

Soldiers of this revolution, to your hands is committed the sacred duty of carrying out, in these latter days, the tideal of our fathers, which was to secure to the control of the pursuit of happiness." and

earth.
In behalf of the Women's National Loyal Lesgue
E. CADY STANTON, President.

BOIREE IN HONOR OF GEORGE THOMPBON, ESQ.

In February last, a Solivé was given in honor of
GEORGE THOMPS, and an Address presented
to hint, "in grateful recognition of his long and earnest services in the cause of Negro Emancipation, and
of Commercial, Political and Social Reform, et the
Whittington Club, London,—the Right Hon. Lord
Tetrenam in the chile. We copied from a London
paper, soon afterward, a sketch of the highly interestpaper, soon afterward, a sketch of the highly interestwords which flowed in such liquid, slivery, gushing BOIREE IN HONOR OF GEORGE THOMPBON, ESQ.

In February last, a Soire's was given in honor of GROMEN TRONTROW, Esq., and an Address presented to him, "in grateful recognition of his long and earnest services in the cause of Negro Emancipation, and of Commercial, Political and Social Reform, at the Whittington Club, London,—the Right Hon Lord Tathman in the chair. We copied from a London paper, soon afterward, a sketch of the highly interesting proceedings; but we have now before us a pamphlet in which they are reported in full. Among the speakers were Mr. Washington Wilks; Lord Teynham, Acton Smec Aytton, M. P., for the Tower Hamlets, Rev. J. Sells Martin, Francis W. Newman, Esq., Rev. J. Rylance, and John Noble, Esq.

The address, which was most sequilately written upon veilam by the most talented caligrapher of the day, John Lane, Esq., of King street, Westminster, and framed and glazed in a style of the highest art and besuty, was as follows:—

DEAS AND HONOREN SIR.—We, who offer you this address, are but a fraction in runnber of the many who, in this country, in America, in India, and in the British Colonies, have long admired your shilling esteemed your character, and fell grateful for your invaluable public services. Wherever our English language is spoken, your name is familiar, and in only one quarter is it not beloved. The exception, is, in

valuable public services. Wherever our English lan-guage is spoken, your name is familiar, and in only one quarter is it not beloved. The exception, is, in those "habitations of cruelty" where oppression has ripened into treason and rebellion. Yet, even there,

from this heroic and disinterested mission, you, bore away with you the loving thanks of men and women, the noblest in the world, who had shared your toils and dangers in the "Martyr Age" of the American Anti-Slavery struggle. Fifteen years later, by renew-ed exertions in the same field, you enlarged your claim upon the affections and undying gratitude of that devoted band.

devoted band.

In the interval, your public life had run side by side with the history of reform in your own country. Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, declared that to your labors, in conjunction with those of the philanthroplat, Joseph Sturge, belonged the bonor of bringing to an end the aystem of negro apprenticeship in the West Indies. By a visit to British India, you learned the wrongs to which both the princes and people of that country were subject, and returned to England to agitate for their redress. By your able lectures, delivered in Manchester and throughout the kingdom, you were the first to urgo upon our manakingdom, you were the first to urge upon our manu facturers the wisdom and necessity of looking to

acknowledgment of such efforts, that you should be returned to Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, the returned to Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, the largest of the Metropolitan constituencies, and by one of the most overwhelming majorities that ever proclaimed the popularity of a candidate. In the House of Commons, you were the steady, fearless, and zeal-ous vindicator of the people's right. But you were not content to limit your sympathies to England, or your duties to the Tower Hamlets. The Anti Slavery speaks of the United States will sevent the secret.

the fullest reward of these priceies and district services;—live, not only to represent once me British people in their National Council, but ceive, in Washington, the thanks of Congress of from all quarters of the Republican territor legislating for a Commonwealth that contains ent once more the

his strength for naught.

Perhaps all present may not be familiar with the treatment which our friend received on his first visit to the United States. I will therefore say a word on to the United States. I will therefore say a word on that point. Many were disposed to listen, and you may be sure that those who did were deeply impressed with his message. The masses, however, as was the case eighteen hundred years ago, cried, "Crucify him! crucify him!" Why! What evil had he done? None whatever, but simply to reiterate in the ears of a guilty nation the same sublime truths which his Master had uttered before him, "As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them."
"Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free."
"Thou shalt not oppress the hireling in his wages."
These truths, simed at our particular national sin, were more than the guilty could bear; so interwoven was the system with every ramification of society.

was the system with every ramification of society What an almost universal shout went up, "Away with this pestilent fellow!" This hue-and-cry was with this pestilent fellow!" This hue and cry was joined in by men of all classes—by politicians, clergy-men, and the churches; by tract, Blibe and missionary societies, until they succeeded, by mob violence, in driving him from the country; but not, thanks to a kind Powellage. ry societies, until they succeeded, by mob violence, in driving him from the country; but not, thanks to a kind Providence, until he had scattered broadcast so much good seed that to this day it has yielded a perwell do I remember the first mob that I ever saw

Well to I remember to an about fourteen miles from Boston. Our friend was invited to lecture there, and, fearing for his safety, my noble aunt, who sympathised most fully with him, invited him to the heapitalled most fally with him, invited him to the negotian-ties and protection of her house. As was feared, after night's sable mantle had, been spread over the earth, the mob came, armed with bludgeons, stones, brigk-bats, and with eggs adoriferous from their antiquity. Prepared, also, with heated tar and feathers, to immoate their victim, could they but seize him, I had the onor, in company with a few others, to be used as orboth of decoy duck on that occasion; and, while we crushed out of one door and down one street, and the mob after us, our friend made his escape in another direction, and arrived in safety at the house of another rection, and arrived in safety at the house or another good Samaritan, Mr. Thomas Spencer, who protected him until an underground railroad took him safely to Victoria's protection. This mob was not made up of the scum, the mud-sills, the hoi polloi of society, but of men of property and standing, men who lived in spleadid mansions, and wore fine broadcloth. Disguised by turning their overcoats, and coloring or masking their forces with their dark lanterns they sallied forth on diabolical errand; and, had they been succes as they hoped to be, it is questionable if this meeting would have been held here this evening. So, you see that there was a real foundation for the statement with

riend well, and have known him long.

I have said that our noble friend kindled a fire in America thirty years ago. Ferhaps, with more pro-priety. I should say, that he fanned into a conflagra-tion a fire which had already been kindled by the lion - hearted, whole-souled philanthropist, William lion hearted, whole souled philanthropist, Will Lloyd Garrison. Would that he, or the eloqu Wendell Phillips, were here, instead of myself, evening! How gladly and heartily would they reevening: Itow spond to the strongest encomiums which have been nitered! I am most happy to see that, although the frosts of thirty winters ince his first wist to us have somewhat silvered our friend's locks, yet, that his natur al force is but little sbated, and that the same rich ural force is but little source, and that we same not voice which then startled a sleeping nation still rings out, clear and cuphatic, in behalf of earth's oppressed poor. The day, of American jubiles draws on apace; God grant that our noble friend may live to join in the triumphal song! I beg to conclude by offering to the

Modern Apostles of Liberty.—George Thompson, of the Old World, and William Lloyd Garrison, of the New, co-laborers for a generation in behalf of Enthral ical Hustanity. May their self-ascrificing labors be crowned with speedy and complete success, and, in coa-cert, may they etch the Song of the Redeemed on the spot where the spirit of John Brown ascended to heaven!

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for October, pre-

1. The First Cruise of the "Monitor" numerous spirited illustrations.) 2. Abide in 3 Scenes in the War of 1812—IV. The Ni-Frontier—(with illustrations.) 4. The Fiery Author of Adam Bede concluded. 8. Anti-Herodism. 9. The Little Heires. 10. October. 11. The Ism. 9. The Little February 10. October 11. Ale Belligious Life of the Negro Stave. 12. Agatha and the Exile. 13. The Estitle of Bennington. 14. Aroca-took and the Madawasks. 15. Tableaux Vivans. 16. Alice B. Haven—In Memoriam. 17. Monthly Record of Current Events—Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer—Fashions for October.

A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street.

ed from all quarters of the Republican territory, and the gislating for a Commonwealth that contains neither a rebel nor a slave.

In reply to this happily expressed and justly merity and address, Mr. Thompson made an autobiographical speech, in which he modestly referred to the various reformatory and philanthropic movements to which he had devoted thirty-five years of his life—a speech, in which he modestly referred to the various reformatory and philanthropic movements to which he had devoted thirty-five years of his life—a speech of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the livelest of great value, which will be read with the rest of the Gounce and success of his efforts have been troops the same and moral heroism.

Among those who had the good fortune to be present at this Sotree was John F Juwert, Esq. of Boston, the original publisher, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Thempson, for the eminent services rendered by him to the cause of freedom and humanity, especially in the United States.

SPECH OF JOHN P. JEWETT, ESQ.

Mr Lond Trixell—I thank you and the members of the Committee for the kind the livelest of the Committee for the kind to be presented to him the evening; and the part in the interesting festivities of this occasion. I know our friend, Mr. George Thompson, well, or think I do, and if there is a timn on evening; and the part in the interesting festivities of this occasion. I know our friend, Mr. George Thompson, well, or think I do, and if there is a timn on wearth of the proper of the offer was a strong. I well still stead sponse for it. If I mistake not, it was Mary, Queen of Scots, who said, referring to one of the reformers, I think John Knox, that he had the proper conditions and the p

MRS. HATOH AND THEODORE PARKER arison—Every one's light is seen if it bring
; and at this distance, I have winness
eat the torches which your correspondent
d about the vexed question of those trees
and the seed question of those trees
and the seed question of the trees
that th

Parker. If woman is the unknown quantity, thank are surely due to Mrs. Hatch for being a study to readers of the Liberator. But I was approximaeverywhere meet you in his extant works.

Thus much I wanted to say, since Mr. Thus much I wanted to say, since and Thus much I wanted to say, since and subted, last week, if any three impartial judges wait ubted, last week, if any three impartial judges wait was a lam not a Spirital planation of these interesting and marreless nena—" delusions even are only truth gathered gent expla before it is ripe"-and as I dissent the origin of these discourses is equally unanswers-ble. The criticism, whether just I know not, that Mrs. Hatch's addresses often want nerve, are discu-sive and spiritless, strengthens this case; for here she incarnates resolute masculine strength, as would be expected. But didn't Homer sometimes nod! This charge against "mediums" generally sequite unfair. Granting that these trance at times are shadowy, unpractical, "trath" ever yet, though often the utterance of mere girl, her have a breadth of learning, a depth of thought, an

er's expression—his eyes— "I cannot praise the Doctor's eyes,
I never saw his glance divine:
For when he prays he shuts his eyes,
And when he preaches he shuts mine."

beauty and power of expression, which range fur above the average performances of the pulpit, is town or country. Of how many languid "great" preachen we might say with the lady asked to extel her mini-

And when he preaches he shut mins."

Mr. Anonymona thinks this a connivance of Mr. Hatch with the editor of the Banner to "make mose;" I would like to do my friends the service of indesig them to buy and read those discourses. No ermoss which floated to me from the pulpit of Mais Eall ever paid the reading better. For myself, I get my money's worth; and if Mrs. Hatch and the Banners and moved to much a "consistence" I hable. are again moved to such a "connivance," I shall be lad to make a further investment. "But Theodore Parker was not a Spiritualist." Yet he was aleaner, full of earnest questions, never doubting mavers were to be found; "all the space between man; mind and God's mind is crowded with truth wairing mind and God's mind is crowded with truths using to be discovered," as he phrased it. That diries reman and poet, who ascended almost with him from the banks of the Arno, may have told him new thing on this matter. Would not Theodore Parkers a son study Spiritualism in heaven with Elizabeth Barru Browning, as with Mr. Anonymous in his "slough of despond" in 1850 1 I guess so.

But it is urged that Mrs. Hatch read Mr. Parker, and the standard of the standard

But it is urged that Mrs. Hatch read Mr. Purer, works, and reproduced them in initiation. Well,usp-pose Measrs. "Truth" and Anonymous—is it because they are attacking a woman that they hide belief anonymous signatures?—take a few weeks or menta-to "cram," and then deliver themselves. We will to "cram," and then deliver themselves. We will listen! Why, there is not an orator in Ameria, not the orator, "who has a heart, and gets his speecheby it," committing every page of Mr. Parker's work, who could stand forth, and, off-hand, reproduce him with such exactness and power. Whence comes it Let something, besides personal slanders, accers as tossing of empty heads, at discourses, the ability and eloquence of which every impartial mind will coonly would be produced by would be produced by produced by an and could be an anough the sport of a camma of a cam

tosaing of ethyl reference of which every impartial mind will co-cede, answer.

I hope the stirring events of the hour will not be excluded from your columns by the intrusion of them few words I was moved to send in vindication of a few words I was moved to send in vindication of a truly gifted and noble woman, and a cause which, whatever captious critics may adventure, is a power among us, the livest religious fact of this age, and, I doubt not, charged with a great and beneficed mission to the future. Good speed to every hosest efort in

EZRA H. HEYWOOD. Princeton, Mass., Sept. 28, 1863.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR

Mr. Heywood says he is "not a Spiritualist," yet his letter evinces the zeal and warmth of a new court; and why, after writingit, he is not ready to achowing himself as such,—especially if he is disposed a "concede to Spiritualists that their theory is the coil one he knows of which approaches an intelligent explanation of these interesting and marrelloss phenomena,"—we are unable to understand. He is least so much of a partisan that the rejection of the assumption, that the recent discourse of Mr. Hatch saumption, that the recent discourse of Mrs. listen soas actually the utterance of the late Theodore Patter, is made by him the occasion of contemptuous and si-castic personalities towards two of our correspo-ents. That they wrote "anonymously" is not be serving a fling, for very few who write for the pres append their names to their communications; it is

of Light, and to have his name disclosed were and to have his name disclosed with the ers, if the aforesaid editor would publish his in that paper, and evince the same willingness to let all sides of the question of Spiritualism be imparially heard as has ever been shown by us in the Liberary in the discussion of Abolitionism. We allowed his strictures to appear in our paper, not because we are not believers in Spiritual phenomena, but for no other not believers in Spiritual phenomena, but for no other strictures to appear in our paper, not because not believers in Spiritual phenomens, but for no other reason than that he had been refused a hearing in the columns of the Banner. Nor is it the first time that the Liberator has been open to those who have been treated unfairly by other journals. We endorsed nothing that he wrote, as we do not hold ourselves reponsible for the sentiments of any of our combitations? "Indi, of course, we allowed Mrs. Hatch and het "inspirational" discourse—or the discourse of The draw for Parker through her as a medium—to be penapelly and fully defended in the Liberator by her friends and admirers. As we had already published three of four communications in her. behalf, as an offet towo on the other side, we should have been awarnated in declining to publish this additional eulogistic appears her her had quite enough of this controvers, and deep have had quite enough of this controvers, and declining to publish the "Historh and her discourse—or the other had quite enough of this controvers," and declining to publish the "Historh and her discourse—or the other had quite enough of this controvers, and declining to publish the "Historh and her discourse—or the other had quite enough of this controvers," and declining to publish the "Historh and her discourse—or the other had put the said to the said th by Mr. Heywood; for we are satisfied that our reason have had quite enough of this contoverty, and den it quite time to let Mrs. Hatch and her discourse, its discourse, if it was not here but Mr. Parker's— tire from the arena of public criticism.

Mr. Hey wood says—" I was surprised and pained at the effort of the two anonymous writers,—dishing into motice on the shoulders of a great reputation,— to disparage and deride what seemed to method the merit of those discourses." Well, he must remete that he also is failible, and console himself by repa-fing the old adage, "many men of many minds," and also the proverb, "what is one man's meat is another

a copperhead hisses against the country, let him know there is a God in Israel, and that the patriotism of the nation will rebute him. (Applause.)

I have never entertained a doubt for a single moment through all the dark and troubled nights we have passed since this rebellion broke upon the land. I have had undoubting faith in the American people, in Democratic institutions, and in the God of our Fathers. We shall triumph—we shall save the country—we shall overthrow human slavery that has brought all this suffering and dishoner upon the nation. We shall state in the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) We shall give our voice, our sympathy, our God's blessing to the men who ascestruggling to make Delaware and Maryland and Kesatocky and Tennessee and Missouri-free commences has the commences and the commences and the commences and the commences and commences and commences and the commences and commences and commences and commences and commences and commences and would be their allies, "fighting "for them "tentamor one better... in our own street." It. was with such encouragement as this, that the abominable conspiracy against Liberty, against Christian Civilization, against our Nation's Unity and Existence, was hatched into flagrant and bloody Rebellion. Of also prophet of evil, recreant son of a Revolutionary size, how has the patriotism of the Freedom-loving North given the lie to your treason-begotten predictions! But proceed to erect your "mausole-um of hearts"—proceed—let go ill-omened vaticinations, and proceed to build—the Rebellion is tottering to its fall—put up the "mausoleum"! One, at least, of your epistles to Jeff. Davis is at your service for deposit beneath the corner-stone thereof!—Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H. The New York Evening Post contains the following sensible remarks upon this disgraceful letter of Franklin Pierce: ing sensible remarks upon this disgraceful letter of Franklin Pierce:—

"There are several things to be noticed about this most extraordinary production besides the fact of its date, or that it was written at the very time when the plot of the rebellion was maturing—January, 1880. One of the first of thesis the nauseous and servile spirit of adulation in which a gentleman who has been President approaches one of the most unserngulous of the southern agitators as "one who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians; a man really fitted for this emergency by his ability and courage, broad statemanship and patriotism." Davis had been the leader in the most flagitious scheme for regulating public obligations that ever disgraced a civilized state, he was a mouser and a trickster at best, full of conceit and arrogance, and ever ready to put down the free expression of opinion by violence! And yet Fierce has the unspeakable baseness to slaver this most commonplace mortal with flatteries and epithest that a mind of any self-respect would only apply to such a character as Washington. But this is his affair.

What we wish to remark on is this, that after infaiting Davis's self-importance, not with a whiff but a tubful of incense, he proceeds to impress upon

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIEROE TO JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Some weeks ago, we announced the fact that the library and a collection of private papers of Jeff. Davis had been captured near Jackson, Miss. We had no doubt that, in the collection of letters that unearthed, there would be found something over the sign-manual of one Franklin Fierce, a peripatetic Ex-President, and familiarly known in these latter days as "the Massoleum-Builder." We were not mistaken, as the following communication and its enclosure, received from an officer stationed at Natchez, attests:—

enclosure, received. from an otheer stationed at Natchez, attests:—

CAMP 15th I.L. INVANTRY,

NATCHEZ, Miss., August, 29th, 1863.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT—DEAR SIRS: Happening to find a number of your paper lying in camp, a few days ago, my eye caught sight of an article in relation to the capture of the Library and Papers of Jeff. Davis near Jackson, Miss., a short time ago. I there saw a desire expressed by yourself to know whether there was any correspondence found there between Jeff. and Ex-President Pierce. In answer I have to say that there were a number of such letters found. I was fortunate to secure one as late as Jan. 1860, written by Mr. Pierce to Davis—a verbatim copy of which I take the liberty of sending you. You can make such use of it as you may deem proper. I have no other object than an earnest desire to show up the doings and sympathies of prominent men at the North, who I fear are not as loyal as they might be. The original is still in my possession. Its publication may serve to throw some further light on the origin of this redellion, and may perhaps be useful to the Ex-President in building that "Mausoleum of Hearts."

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. GIBBS,

"Mausoleum of Hearts.
Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. GIBBS,
Capt. Co. H., 15th Illinois 2d Brigade,
4th Division 17th A. C., Army of Tenn.

PIERCE'S LETTER.

mortal with natteries and epithets that a mind of any self-respect would only apply to such a character as Washington. But this is his affair.

What we wish to remark on is this, that after infiating Davie's self-importance, not with a whiff but a tubful of inceoses, he proceeds to impress upon the exalted mind of his correspondent two things. In the first place, he lets Mr. Davis know that the quarrel of the fire-text with the North, i.e., the majority of the North, was altogether a just quarrel, or, in other words, that the North had been regardless of its solemn constitutional obligations, was prompted thereto by no convictions of duty, but the merest passion of fanaticism, and, moreover, intended to injure the South, both in her interests and honor, with a deliberate malice; provocations enough, we should think, to work upon the blood of a man made of turnips, much more upon men proverbial for their jealous susceptibility and quickness of temper; but the Ex-President having peppered and salted the old sore of the South in this wise, alds, in the second place, that if the South retaliates by declaring war, it will be resolutely seconded by a large party in the North. Pierce says not a word against the principle of secession, utters to syllable of rebuke to those who were contemplating the measureless evils of disunion, does not look with pale terror at the mere suggestion of civil war, but with the coloness and malignity with which Satan contemplated the Eden he was about to ruin, remarks that "disruption will certainly end in blood; but then the fighting will not be south of Mason and Dixon's line, but within our own borders, in our own streets, between our own citizens"! In other words, the "Democratio" party will assisty ou; it will fall upon the Republicans; it will put fire to the houses and knives to the throats of those that offend you; and a new La Vendee will be acted over a gain in all our free States.

With such assurances from such as ources, with such instigations we may say, it is not surprisin PIERCE'S LETTER.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan'y 6th, 1860.

My DEAR FRIEND:—I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard-bearer in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for "the Coming Man,"—one who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians.—a man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. Seymour (Tho's H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country, no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates it Congress, fell justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hur, ring at this moment to the pitch of interies exasperation between those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts. Without disruption of the Union can occur without blood, and fit through the madness of Northern Abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own stretch power to secede. I have sever believed that neutral disruption of the Union can occur without blood, and fit through the madness of Northern Abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own stretch power to secede. I have s CLABENDON HOTEL, Jan'y 6th, 1860 elections are to take place during the coming ig; that while our Union meetings are all in the spring, that while our Unbin meetings are all in the right direction, and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written, nuless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polis, and repest the unconstitutional and obnozious laws which in the cause of Personal Liberty have been placed upon our Statute books. I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope, for a decided change, in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend.

PRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JEFF. DAYES, Washington, D. C.

North to Union: n

North to Union: none by the giganus prep the steady progress, the patient endurance, ble heroism, the ten thousand sacrifices of but they still imagine, and still represent people will yet be brought round to the we that Moloch of slavery, which for nearly

only elections are to take place during the coming praing that while our University and in the praint direction, and well enough for the present, they right direction, and well enough for the present, they right direction, and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their recollections are written, unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polis, and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the cause of Personal Liberty have been placed upon our Statute books. I shall look with deep interest, and of without hope, for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend.

Ever and truly your friend.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JEFF. DAYES, Washington, D. C.

There we have is, and it will do for once, Pleas and the long the long-loid plot of rebellion, to small the incense of sush epistolary adulation; pleasans, to learn from the single place of the proposed place of the plant of which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming man" for the Fresidency of a nation which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming man" for the Fresidency of a nation which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming man" for the Fresidency of a nation which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming man" for the Fresidency of a nation which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming man" for the Fresidency of a nation which he had already sworn in full incomprised to make the "coming the comprised plant of the plant of the

must be excessed.

On the whole, however, Jeff must have been pleased, sepecially when the Ex-President gives him such pleased, sepecially when the Ex-President gives him such pleasant assurance of a "divided North" whenever he (Jeff) and his co-conspirators should conclude to make the final appeal to rebullious arms. He must have felt frush encouragement to every out the helibal scheme to overthrow the arms of the final september of the following the public, when assured by his Northern friend and

The Wiberator.

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES !

of the United States.

The undersigned, Women of the United States above the age of eighten years, earniestly pray that your honorable body will pass, at the earliest precitable day, an Act emancipating all persons of Artican descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

the rebellion and all our national troubles, by askin Congress to terminate what remains of slavery outsid of the President's 1st of January Proclamation in suc

and as many cents to belp defray gen

This war is not, as the South falsely prete free speech, free schools, free suffrage, and a free government, securing to all life, liberty, and the pursue of happiness, are drivent do battle in defence of these or to fall with them, victims of the same violence.

poison." It is certainly surprising that every set set the things exactly as we do, and painful set not see things exactly as we do, and painful set not seen and deride." what we do inly admire! But such is the perversity of a world, and the rest of mankind."; and we a world, and the rest of mankind."; and we are true all possible philosophical forberance; at the corcular in our own estimation, these who are tunted because they with here.

rod says he is powerfully impressed as enticity of the Parker-discourse through It has, he thinks, "many very marked fee of Mr. Parker's style—his exact methents anglysis, ready wit," &c., &c. Our stanglysis, ready wit," ac., &c. Our orrespondents have a different estimorrous" correspondents have a different estisubstrates correspond to warrant the belief that sur of it and see nothing to warrant the belief that sur of it and see Theodore Parker. Our judgment tensitied with theirs; and we frankly declare, that indices with theirs; and we frankly declare, that indices well of their seed to prove the floorates or Plato, Milton or Byron, a one been floorates or Plato, Milton or Byron, a one been floorates or Plato, Malton or Byron, a one been floorate or Plato, Malton or Byron, a one been floorate or Plato, Malton or Byron, a one been floorate or Plato, the service of the service of the proposition of the service of the serv d apoi it. At the same time, we avow with frachess that, aside from these pretentious sommorphace communications, we have no optimata segmey in many of the multitudinatifestations "which have attracted so much ion, swakered so much curiosity, and lighteed to the contraction of the segment of the contraction of the c mach conflicting theorizing as to their real origin form come to no other conclusion after the evi we can come to no other conclusion after the weather has been dece we have had presented to us, which has been dece we have had demonstrative character. But the spotdic injunction is as pertinent to-day as it was the strong untered:—"Beloved, believe not every size it was untered:—"Beloved, believe not every guit; but the properties." Credulity every fails to get furnimating, and readily awallows every dish to desire as equally nutricious and palatable. pent; our sy and readily swallows every dish are incremented as equally nutricious and palatable. There has been no end to the absurdities believed and promulated by weak and deluded persons in the same of Spiritualism. True, Spiritualism per se is not be held responsible for any of the follies or excess of its devotees, any more than is Christiantity for the ten thousand monstrous perversions and friedons conceits on the part of its professors; but is frieds and advocates should take special care to redicate it in a manner to show that there is no directement between faith and common sense.

True, "Sweet in the control of the c

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is friends and authorities to show that there is no directioned it in a manner to show that there is no directioned between faith and common sense.

It is in taddress delivered before Mr. Parker's Society, Jane 14, Mr. Heywood says he recognized the characteristics of Mr. Parker in Mrs. Hatch's discourse; particularly because Mr. Parker is reported a dedaring that, if he were again in the body, while he should "fight for liberty and justice, he was not give certain on which side he should fight," whether that of Asrham Lincoln or Jeff, Davis 1!

We do not perceive the coherency of a statem entitle this:—"Granting," says Mr. Heywood, "that these trace discourses at times are shadowy, un-partical, trash even; yet, though often the utter.

these trance discourses at times are standary, unpublished, trash even; yet, though often the utterneeof mere girls, they have a breadth of learning, adoph of thought, and beauty and power of expressor, which range far above the average performance of the pulpit in town or country." How what is "shadowy" can evince "breadth of learning," is "habory" can evince "breadth of fearing," statis "unpractical" exhibit "depth of shought," and that is "trash even," can impart "beauty and port of expression," are paradoxes beyond our salty to reconcile or interpret. What is shadowy, supractical, trashy, had better be discarded; for by selegerdermain of reasoning or sophistry can it b

ressources into it may be actively proper to notice the satisfag excellence, we deem it proper to notice the conduct of the Banner of Light, in reference to the discussion which has taken place in our columns congruing the Parker-discourse of Mrs. Hatch, but which we have been silent until now. how that be has treated us very abusively, and left his readers falsely to believe that we have assailed Spititualism; nay, that he has had the brazen effrontry to charge us with having written the original co ation which has caused such a fluttering, and in es if we had ever sought an invitation from them or it would be a condescension on their part to exten

on of the wonderful physiomena which everywhere being on both sides of the Atlantic. Hence, we consider a proper of the Atlantic of the Atlant n assores Parker, he had a right to be heard, himeld loos being responsible for the manner of presenting his views. The editor of the Banner has yet to
lers that, if Spiritualism be true, the best service he
can reder it is to open his columns impartially to a
he discussion of its merits, pro and con. Nor I am
hitme criticism to be suppressed because it may be
hiter in spirit or standerous in impreachment: it will
not upon its author. There is not a number of the
librarie published in which he he hittlesters are not re Parker, he had a right to be heard, hi for published in which the Abolitionists are not cricatured or villified by their opponents; yet no department of our paper is so illustrative of the excellence of their cause, and the baseness of those who small it, as the "Refuge of Oppression." We com-

WORTHY OF PATRONAGE

The Globe Hotel, or Colored Sailors' Hose, No. Dover street, New York city, under the direction the American Seamen's Friend Society, having be greatly damaged by a invises mob, its inamates drive oft of the house at the peril of their lives, and ple dored of all its property, and its business suspend for nearly three months, by the rist of 18th. July is has been thoroughly repaired, freshly painted, and the latter of the property of the painted, and the latter of the property of the painted, and the latter of the property of the painted of

Mr. Willowshot the country, for the last thirty-two years, as an enterprising worthy colored citizen; and is certainly entitled to great credit for his persistent determination to re-open his house in the same place. We therefore earnestly hope that he may be austained and protected in his useful and lawful concerns, in common with other fellow-citizens.

HELPS TO EDUCATION IN THE HOMES OF OUR COUNTRY. By Warren Burton, author of "The District School as it Was." Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The author of this work is known to all our readers for his interest in the cause of Home. Education, upon which subject he has delivered numerous lectures, from time to time, here and elsewhere. The following recommendation of Mr. Burton's new volume carries with it an authoritative weight which

following recommendation of Mr. Burton's new voice unnecessities with it an authoritative weight which a will be duly appreciated by parents and teachers:

The undersigned would heartily invite statement to Rev. Mr. Burton's new work—"Helps to Education in the Homes of, our Country." It abounds in valuable counsels on morsi and religious culture. But connected as we are with our public schools, we desire as special service to them, particularly to commend his a "Suggestions or the Discipline of the Observing Faculties." Object lessons, for the first time, are now being introduced as an authorized and regular study. This divident of the book will be of great use to parents, in preparing them to cooperate with school teacliers in this department, hitherto almost entirely neglected, but which is of exceeding practical utility. Indeed, parents themselves quite generally need the same discipline for their own best success in their every day concerns. The suggestions are peculiarly adapted to give them profitable direction on the subject. Most, we think, would be led by a perusat to an interest before unimagined in this part of their childers's education. Thus they would exercise in the matter a very beneficial influence on their progress at school. We therefore carneally commend Mr. Durin's work to parents, not only for the sake of their children, but for the better qualifying of themselves for their own affairs.

Helpson of Education.

GEORGE B. EMERSON, Treasurer Massachusett Board of Education. Board of Education.
BIRDSLEY G. NORTHROP, Agent of Massachusetts
Board of Education.

Board of Education.

John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public
Schools, Boston.

Samuel K. Loyhrop, Chairman of Committee
on High School, Boston.

LETTER FROM AARON M. POWELL.

VALLEY FALLS, (R. I.,) Sept. 29th, 1863.

VALLEY FALLS, (R. I.,) Sept. 29th, 1863.

DEAR Ma. GARRISON:—
I spoke twice in Providence on Sunday, and in the evening to a full house and a very appreciative auditence in the Roger Williams (Rev. Mr. Day's) church. Our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks and daughters, were very kind and hospitable. They are nobly active, and alive to the vital issues of the hour. The misses Fairbanks have already made a good beginning in securing signatures to the important petition of the Women's Loyal League, and if others will do as well, the "MILLION" voices for freedom will be heard in the next Congress.

the next Congress.

This evening I am to speak at Manville, and for the first time in my anti-slavery experience in an Episcopal church!

On Thursday last, I attended, as a spectator, the

on anumary last, a attended, as a speciator, the State Republican Convention at Worcester. You, of course, have read its proceedings. Though very largely attended, and more radical and thorough than course, nave reas its processes.

largely attended, and more radical and thorough than any similar convention (I venture to say) ever held in this country since the formation of the Union, in its sentiments relating to the present and future of slavery, there was a very unusual and remarkable unanimity—not a single negative voice being heard from the opening to the close. There were none of the "Hittites," nor "Hammerites," or other of the "Phernandiwud" and Gov. Seymour school of politicians present; but I observed one very intelligent, gentlemanly colored man on the floor as a delegate, hand in hand with his white "black" Republican brethren. This convention, it was intimated to me "by atthetity," had a significance, adding to its importance that This convention, it was intimated to me "by authority," had a significance, adding to its importance that of sounding the "key-note" of the approaching presidential campaign. It foreshadowed, to my own mind, the time when, other considerations than government, all complicity, with slayery aside, respectable men may touch politics without being defiled as with the black pitch of three-quarters of a century past.

We—Abolitionists—need now to press with inflexible, religious earnestness, still in the sphere of public opinion, for a general Act of Emancipation by Congress, and, as security for the future, for a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution, in a single, explicit clause, prohibiting forever slavery or involuntary

amendment of the Constitution of involuntary servitude in the now Southern territory; and all States of the Union, as slavery was prohibited in the territories of the great Northwest.

Yours, cordially,

AARON M. POWELL.

LECTURER. Mr. Edmund Kirk, author of "Among LECTURES. AIT, Edmund AIRE, SHIROF OF "Among the Pines," has prepared, as we understand, a lecture on the "Southern Whites; their social and political characteristics," which he will give the coming fall and winter before any literary societies that may desire his services. He can be addressed, "Care of Continental Monthly, New York."

FREE LABOR IN LOUISIANA. The system of free labor adopted by the planters of Louisiana is working admirably. The New Orleans Delta says one year will abow a wonderful change in the condition of affairs on the banks of the Mississippi. In those sections where there have been no interruptions from guerillas, the negroes have performed wonders in bringing forward the crops. In many cases, a crop of cotton has been secured, of a good average yield an acre, in addition to sugar and core, enough to nearly pay the expenses of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting plenty of hands, and they are easily stimulated to work faithfully without applying corporeal punishment. The Era is certain that more energy and more profitable results will attend the new aystem. FREE LABOR IN LOUISIANA. The system of free

ment its size "Relage of Oppression." We combet the reaches the profess to have set to all who profess to have performed wonders in bring the profess of the plantation. The set of the plantation is a fine must in the abnormal condition which the stress have set to all the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in perturbation from the handless that the abnormal condition which the profess have been to the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting henry of banks and they are easily stimulated to work faithfully without spirituage corporate punishment. The Eru is constituted to the expenses of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting henry of banks and they are easily stimulated to work faithfully without spirituage corporate punishment. The Eru is constituted to the expenses of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting performed. (Hear, there is constituted to the expenses and they are easily stimulated to work faithfully without spirituage corporate punishment. The Eru is constituted, to the constitute of the expenses of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting corporate punishment. The Eru is constituted to the expense of the profess of the plantation. Not the slightest difficulty has been experienced in getting performed when the profess of the profess of the plantation. The Eru is constituted to the expense of the plantation. The Eru is constituted to the expense of the plantation of the expense of the plantation. The Eru is constituted to the expense of the plantation of the expense o

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ong whom were Senator Wilson and
Boutwell Benator Sumner was
ng to the dangerous illness of his
Sumner. The preparatory meetings
ming were very apirited, and took

on Monday evening were very spirites, and 100Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Haverhill, was made temporary Chairman; and Hon. T. D. Elliott, of New Bedford, was elected Treatent, with a sulinble number of Viole-President and Secretaries to supporhim. He opened with an eloquent speech in favor of
the total abolition of slavery questions in favor of
Gov. Andrew was unanimously renominated by acclamation; and, after variety renominated by acclamation; and, after variety for Hayden, of Williamatown, for Lebender of Portuge Williamatown, for Lebender Governor; Dwight Footer, of
liamatown, for Lebender General. Office Werrer, of

Hon. George S. Boutwell, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew to an unwavering and unconditional support of the national government in its efforts to suppress the wicked rebellon against its authority.

Resolved, That this ancient Commonwealth, ever it is along from the rights and liberties guarantied to her citizens by her own Constitution and that of the United States, has no apprehension whatever that, in a contest like this, between slavery and liberty, any of the rights of the citizen will be lost, or any of the old landmarks of personal freedom destroyed.

Resolved, That we express our hearty thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the United States decreed the absolute and perpetual freedom of all slaves within the bitates and patts of the States then in revolt, and believed the whole power of the General Government on maintain their rights, has the approbation of the people of this Commonwealth. As a matter of military necessity, it has been justified by its fruits, which are an almost uninterrupted series of victories, after interrupt and commonwealth as a matter of military necessity, it has been justified by its fruits, which are an almost uninterrupted series of victories, after interrupted series of vict

reverently believe, it assures us of the favor of Almighty God.

Resolved, That we join issue with those who believe that a permanent peace and bendicent settlement of our national difficulties can be obtained by negotiating with the conspirators who have subverted State organizations to their ambitious purposes, and attempted to build up a nation on a despote basis, with slavery for its corner-stone. When the time arrives for settlement, let it be made with the unconditional Union men of the South, who alone have any right to voice or vote upon the condition of re-union, and not with robels, who have no rights but the right to submit. And to this extent we extend our cordial sympathy and support to all the men of the South who desire to reconstruct their political and social fabric upon a free basis, compatible with the new order of things established by the decree of emancipation.

reconstruct their political and social narro upon articles, compatible with the new order of things established by the decree of emancipation.

Resolved, That the seccession of a State under our political system has no legality and no legal meaning whatever. It is but another name for rebellion; and rebels are not entitled to the privileges of the Union, while they are still liable to all its obligations and dicties. And inasmuch as slavery was the sole cause of the revolt, as while slavery exists there can be no permanent peace in the Union, it is the daty of Congress and the Executive to insist that the practical extinguishment of slavery throughout the rebel Confedera og shall follow as fast as possible upon in legal and official death. Let the restored nation be made prosperious by a union of Free States under a republican form of government, which is guarantied to them by the Constitution, and with which experience has proved the existence of slavery is wholly incompatible.

them by the Consultation, and with since when has proved the existence of slavery is wholly incompatible.

Resolved, That Massachusetts is for the prosecution of the war to the entire suppression of the revolt. In this cause we extend the hand of fellowship to loyal men of all political parties, and we recognize as political enemies all men who make this issue subordinate to their own partian dogmas, or who seek to make peace with the rebels on any terms short of their submission to the national authority and the suppression of their pretended Confederacy.

Resolved, That the policy of employing colored soldiers is wise and just, and should be enlarged and liberalized by putting such soldiers on a perfect equality with whites as to rights and compensate services of all its subjects in every part of its domain, and no present of the control that is due to the country that is due to the country that is the service of the state tacket has been eminently satisfactory to the people of the Commonwealth, and that we unhesitating recommend them for rediection to the posts which they now hold.

The name of Governor Addrew called forth the

which they now hold.

These were adopted by acclamation.

The name of Governor Andrew called forth the most emphatic expressions of approbation—and justly. His energy, familidrity with affairs, ability and willingness to meet all the extraordinary demands of the time, and his incorruptible integrity, could not be well aspared, and the people will delight to honor him. He has lived down the sneers, abuse, and littempered and unjust criticisms of political opponents, and at this hour the name of no chief magistrate throughout the loyal States elicits higher tributes of commendation or is more bonored than that of John A. Andrew. The voters of the old Bay State will give their untiling and patriotic Governor a more triumphant endorsement than ever.

A correspondent of the Springfield Remblican any

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says of the Convention-

of the Convention—

"They were Republicans and War Democrats, remarkably well united in a hearty advocacy of emanchation and a vigorous prosecution of the war. I cannot give you a sketch of the speeches, but the resolutions, which will retwo you with this, will give you their key-note. Without a single dissenting voice, John A. Andrew was renominated for Governor. The same was true of the remaining State officers. In the organization, the appointment of Committees, making the nominations, and upon the adoption of the resolutions, it was a noticeable feature that from the opening to the adjournment of the Convention there was not one negative vote cast. It will be borne in mind that there were nearly 1,700 delegates in attendance, and that resolutions, radical, without a precedent in the political history of the State, were under con-

the way. God grant that she may guide the through the pathway of liberty to enduring pr and permanent peace."

EARL RUSSELL ON NEUTRALITY. In his speech at Dundee, Earl Russell thus replied to a congratulatory reference to his foreign policy:

regiment tought against rost wagner with the shader losing & killed and 7 wounded. The letter says, "The fort was taken by the spades and shovels of the 64th,—deny this who dare."

The prejudice against negro troops still exists, however. On the 3d of September, "on dress parade, one company came on line under the command of a sergeant, (we are short of officers), and when the parade was dismissed, he marched to the front with other commanding officers of companies. The next day, on dress parade, three companies were informed by an order, (without any signature,) that they need not march to the front. When the lime they had to the front, but when the time artived to march to the front, they had to take their places in the ranks. The next day they did not even come upon the line."

The official list of names of the missing in action, of the 54th Mass. (colored) regiment, on James Island, July 18th and at Fort Wagner, July 18th, has been reculved by Adj. Gen. Schouler.

The New York Tribine's despatch says the

ceive.

It is understood that if Beauregard refuses to fur-nish the list, or pleads ignorance, as he is reported to have done in answer to inquiries on the subject from Commissioner Oudl, our government will presume that the rebels have carried out their threats, and will

that he received as a craitor by the rebels, and fantry, is now treated as a traitor by the rebels, and imprisoned in a felon's dungeon at Richmond. The rebel authorities have been notified that a rebel prisoner of equal rank will be subjected to a similar treatment, unless he be at once put on the same footing with other prisoners of war.

CONTISCATED SOUTH CAROLINA LANDS FOR SALE.
New instructions for the sale of the conflested lands in South Carolina have been issued. Certain portions of the lands are to be reserved for school and benevolent purposes, and the balance will be sold at suction, the minimum price fixed being \$91.25 per acce. Twenty-acre lots are to be laid out for the negroes to purchase, and the balance of the lands will be divided into farms of not over 120 acres each. The town of Beanfort is to be sold according to the present divisions of topy property. These sales are to be made for cash, except to persons in the naval or military service, who are entitled to purchase, and who are to receive certificates upon paying a quarter of the purchase money, and the residue in three years from the date of sale. There will be good chances for investment.—Springfield Republicas.

aid, in discussing the numerous question.

"When was begins, whether civil or foreign, no human foresight is competent to foresse when, or how, or where it is to terminate. But when a war shall be lighted up in the bosom of our land, and armies are marching, and commanders are winning their victories, and fleets are is motion on our coast, tell me, if ices, and the set are is motion on our coast, sell its dis-

"Let me tell you there is another consequence, are evitable one; she has a certain description of per

ARE THERE TRAITOE INCENDIARIES ABOUT! The burning of the Globe machine works at South Boston, following in less than a fortnight the destruction the Atlantic works at East Boston, demands unusual the Atlantic works at East Boston, demands unusual

the Atlantic works at East Boson, demands attention.

At both places, Monitors were being constructed for the government, and by these conflagrations the work is very seriously delayed. Is it possible that both fires could have been accidenta! If so, it was a very singular coincidence. It certainly looks as though there was design, and that design to delay the government in the work of building iron-clads. Rebellemissaties could easily have occasioned this destruction, if unusual caution and watchfulness were not exercised at these works—and can they not do it.? Without the evidence is clear and indisputable that these fires were accidental, ite matter demands an investigation.—Springfield Republican.

Mr. Seward nor Posten. In his circular the MR. SEWARH NOT POSTED. In his circular the other day, the Secretary of State, in recounting the progress of the Union cause, speaks of an ordinance of emancipation having been adopted in Missouri which terminated slavery in seven years, when point of fact the ordinance alluded to does not present to give a slave his liberty short of thirteen years, and leaves at least half of the slaves now in this States slaves for life.

Occupying the position he does, Mr. Seward ought to understand this matter better than he does, or should say nothing about it.—St. Louis Democrat.

ernment, of which the following was one:

"Resolved, That, as Democrats, we support the
government in this war, prosecuted against it by the
rebel States, with no purpose either to protect or destroy the institution of slavery; but as the slaveholding States have causelessly and recklessly attempted
the subversion of our common government, if, in the
foray, that government is unable to protect either their
lives our their property, upon their own heads must
rest the blame."

was then forty miles east of Knoxville.

New York, Sept. 26th. The Times' Washington dispatch says, it appears now that all three of General Roscernas' grand divisions were engaged in the back in considerable disorder. General Roscernas' of Hassachusetts and six of other States. The Affanta Southern Confederacy has raised its price to \$55 x year. "This," says an Atlanta paper, in not as high as the articles of subsidence and price of high of orders on the part of General Roscernas' of General Roscernas' opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory.

The State Electrons. The next election in the loyal States will be those of Fennsylvania, Ohio, Influence and the subject of the state of the state

A NOBLE SENTIMENT. A Washington correspondent of the New York Independent says that in a provide note written in the hurry of official business becretary Chase to Mr. Stanton, the following nob serulument occurs:—

"We cannot afford to wrong any class of our people. One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, is stronger, if against us, than the hosts of the rebellion."

bellion."

The Anny Trayimonial to Gen McClellan by the Army of the Protonian meets with opposition in the Goth New York regiment. The officers and men of this regiment have adopted resolutions characteristing the movement as a scheme for the political aggrandizement of Gen McClellan, whom they do not believe to be deserving of political prefininence.

A CONTRADAD IN PUBBLIT OF HIS MASTER.
George Washington Glascoe Wiggins, a smart contraband, who accompanied the 55d Massachusetts regment on its return house from Dixie, writes from
Ashburnham to a gentleman of this city, destring information of his late master, who, he says, skedaddled
and left him to take care of himself, and who, he learns,
is in Boston.

is in Boston.

General Grant writes that General Banks is entitled to the full credit for the fall of Port Hudson, irrespective of the fall of Vickaburg. "My success at Vickaburg." he says, "may have expedited the surrender of Port Hudson a day or two, but no more. The garrison was starving, and under no circumstances could hold out another week. Let General Banks, a noble fellow, have all that belongs to him."

A Richmond paper illustrates how our prisoners are insulted and martyred by the rebels, when it an-nounces the demise of a newspaper man at the Libby prison, heading the article, "A Yankee prisoner gone home to write up his report by the fire."

A son of James E. Murdoch, the actor, was killed near Chattanooga, on Saturday, the 19th ult. He was a Captain on Gen. Van Cleve's staff.

Among the wounded in Rosecrans' army is Adju-tant Henry W. Hall, of the 51st Illinois regiment, who has lost a leg. Young Hall is the oldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Hall, of Dorchester Mass. He was at the West preparing to enter upon his profession as a law-yer, when the war began.—Transcript.

Samuel Haynes Jeaks, for many years editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, and recently editor of the South Boston Register, died at his residence in South Boston on the 24th ult., at the age of 74.

on the 24th alt, at the age of 12.

A Frexize. The Tribuse says that on Thursday night R. S. Tharn of Alabama undertook the extraordinary rask of demolitahing Hon. Chas. Sumner's oration of Our Foreign Relations at the Cooper Institute, New York. His audience was one female and forty-seem men, and the orator refused to waste his breath on such a very small number of hearers—so Mr. Sumner still lives.

Dumner still lives.

If Frank Pierce really wrote the letter to Jeff.
Davis that is going the rounds, then Frank Pierce
deserves to be hanged. The writer of the letter
wished to get up a war in the North, in order to he
saveholding interest establish its power over the
whole country. We have seen no denial from Pierce
or his friends that the letter was written by the ExPresident.—Traveller.

President—Traveller.

Among the captures at the evacuation of Fort Wagner were five negro soldiers, two of whom were fully armed and equipped as rebel sharpshooters. One of them—a rebel at heart—was the owner of several slaves.

The Bermuda Gazette states that the Sumter, alias Gibraltar, was fired into by Fort Moultrie, the rebr probably mistaking her for a Federal man-of-war. The same authority says there were 680 persons on board at the time, all but 20 of whom were saved.

CONSCRIPTION MONEY. The New York Time asys the Conscription Act has yielded about \$5,500 000 in money, which will be effective as bounties for volunteering.

volunteering.

Snow Storm IN SEPTEMBER IN INDIANA. Michigan City, Indiana, Sept. 19. It commenced snowing here last night at 9 o'clock, and fell to the average depth of an inch. We have no means of ascertaint the extent of country visited by this storm. Its effects will be disastrous in the extreme. But little corn is grazed, and that which is not is of course destroyed. Fruit of all kinds is seriously damaged.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARM. The new Army Register is completed, and shows that in April 1, 1863, there were 2422 commissioned officers of the regular army and 40,000 collated men—total, 43,832.

Gen. Garfield, in a letter called out by Vall

Gen. Garfield, in a letter called out by Vallandig, san's statement of the desire of the rebels to return to the Union, says:

"In a full and frank conversation between himself and Governor Harris, (the rebel Governor of Tennessee), the latter, after hearing Mr. Vallandigham's statement of his own opinions and policy, said in the presence of many witnesses: "You totally misunderstand us. We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary south of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiating on any other basis is utterly useless."

That gallant officer, Geo. Herron, says in a recent letter: "Although formerly identified with the Democratic party, yet I deny now any connection whatever with it, even in name."

Bragg telegraphs to the rebel War Department, Sept. 21, as follows:

"The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained.

The ryctory is complete, and our cavalry are pursuing. What we want to do in this war is

The yictory is complete, and our caves.

With the blessing of God, our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers.

We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brigadier Generals Preaton Smith Helm and Deahler are killed; Major General Hood and Brigadier Generals Adams, Gregg and Brown, wounded."

Brown as the Spatia Iron Works on Chloago street. The building wis nearly destroyed. This ypersons and Brigadier Generals Adams, Gregg and Brown, wounded.

Wounded."

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26th. Gen. Burnside was at Knoxville yesterday.

The military authorities here say tha durnside did not know of the impending hattle but een Rosecrans and Bragg, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had. The battle had been long concluded before the new reached Burnside. A Kentacky s-official left Morristown on Monday night. Gen. Burnside left Morristown on Monday night. Gen. Burnside was then forty miles east of Knoxville.

Naw York, Sept. 26th. The Theor's washington dispatch says, it appears now that all three of General Control of the States. The Atlanta Southers Confederate and its of other States. The Atlanta Southers Confederate has raised to the Confederate has raised to the Confederate that the confederation of the United States. The Atlanta Southers Confederate has raised to the Confederate has confederate to the American Confederate and the Confederate has raised to the Confederate has raised to the Confederate has raised to the Confederate and the Confederate has raised to the Confederate has raised to the Confederate has raised to the Confederate has confederate to the Confederate has confederate to the Confederate has the confederate has the confederate has confederate to the American Confederate has the wounded to the Confederate has a confederate has the confederate has the confederate has the co

EF GRAND CONCERT AND READING at Meiona-on, (Trumout Temple,) on Monday avening, Oct. 5. The Hutchinsons having kindly granted the half for one vening, a Concert and Reading will be given by the Con-cern Mario, a gentleman of rare musical shiftly. He will be assisted by Hadama Duton, the picating venillet, and Madame Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, a lady reader. Mr. Tookstik. 21. se assisted by Mac Madame Josephin Frederick will pr

manto-mir. Bowns, of Philadelphia—a an accomplished vocalist, who, in connection with Miss Greenfield, the famous "Black Swan," has soquired a high reputation for his musical talents. (We hope he will have—as he well deserve—as overflowing house; especially as it is his first appearance in Boston. The entertainment cannot fail to be an agreen

THE HUTCHINSON PAMILY-

onlidren, 10 cents.

The character and object of their concerts, and the perior excellence of their singing, should seeme the miliberal paironage. Go and hear them !—(Ed. Lis.

F NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-FY NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.—The Sixteenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue symmetre, weeks. Loc-ture fees, \$55. Ald will be afforded to a limited number of students needing it. Any person or persons, paying to the College \$100 can send a student free of tation through lite course of education. Address or apply to the subserts ber, at the College, No. 10 East Canton street, Destru-3t. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. There will be a meeting of the Worvester North Anti-Slavery Socie-ty at Easy Paincaron, Sanday, Oct. 11, day and evening. PARKER PILLSBURY, E. H. Harwood and others will

speak.

The passing months are fraught with the most momentous issues to the cause of freedom and humanity, and it is carnestly hoped there may be full delegations of friends from the adjoining towns.

JOSHUA T. EVERSTT, President.

Moses H. Minick, Sec'y.

By WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY Ang of this Society will be held at Milford, on Society 18. ng of this Society will be held at Millord, on Sunous, bet. 18.

PARKER PILLEBURY, ADIN BALLOU, BANDEL MAY, Jr.,

PARKER PILESURY, ADER BALLOT, BARGER. MAY, Jr., and S. F. Forza are expected to attend.

It is hoped that all the old members and friends of this Society will make special effort to attend this meeting, and that all others interested will gather, and make this one of the most earnest and high-toned of all the meetings of this early Society.

JOSTAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, See'y.

EF ESSEX COUNTY A: S. SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Town Hall at Danvers, (Danvers Plain,) on Sunday next, October 4th, commencing at Entware fellow in the formenous, and enturing through the day and evening. E. H. Heywood and Parker Pillabury are among the speakers who will be

resent. According to the present hour of much fearful coment as to ensure a full attendance of these who are always alive to the interests of Humanity?

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will address the Free hurch at Lynn, on Sunday forenon next, Oct. 4th.
He will also lecture twice in Milford, N. H., on Sunday, ot. 11th.

SABBATH NOTICE—Rev. L. A. Sawren, transact of the Serinteres. lator of the Scriptures, will preach at Hospitaller Hall, 593 Washington street, next Sunday, at half-past 10, A. M., on Personal Improvement considered as the object of Chris-

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

DIED—In Scabrook, (N. H.) Mr. JOSEFE PRILERICK, aged 67 years, 6 mos. and 8 days. A trally houset man, and devoted friend of human rights. He was a brother of the late Samuel Philbrick; Eq. of Brookline, Man, long the faithful Treasurer of the Mass. A. S. Society.

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest. BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER,

ormerly Pastor of George Street M. E. Church, Cincinna-ti, and late Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Bookland. With as Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ANDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

No narratire of personal adventure which has been published since the war begun, equals this in interest. The account he gives of the treatment of himself and his follow-prisoners exceeds anything we have herestore read—Philosophia Evening Hallian.

The Capitairs graphic account of affilirs in the South, during his long capitirity there, will be read with great interest. The Introduction is by Rav. Alexander Clark, which is unfluent in itself to warrant a large sale—Philosophia Daily Inquire.

Address all orders to J. W. DAUGHADAY, Philosophia Sept. 11—11

Sept. 11-1t

GREAT WORK!

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Spir 28.

VOLUNTARIES. DY BALPH WALDO ENER

Haughty thought be far from Tones of pentience and pain, Moanings of the Tropic sea; Low and tender in the cell Where a captive sits in cha Crooming ditties treasured a oning distant torrid plains.

What his fault, or what his crime?
Of what (i) planet crossed his prime?
Reservice self and will too weak. House two one.

To Grand this fact that crouches near.

Door beneath the veiture's beak?

"Will sing desirade the thirty spein?

Dougsed from his mother's arms and breast,
Displaced, distruithed here.

If we went too to his best Chilled by a ribald jeer. Great men in the Senate sate, Sage and hero, side by side, Building for their sons the Sta Which they shall rule with pride They forbore to break the chain Which bound the dusky tribe, Which bound the dunky drop disdain, Checked by the owners' ferco disdain, Lured by "Union" as the bribe. Destiny sat by, sad said, " Pang for pang your seed shall pay, Hide in false peace your coward head, " the part of the harrest day." I bring round the harvest day."

Procedem all winged expands,
Nor perches in a narrow place,
Her broad yan seeks unplanted lands,
She loves a poor and virtuous race.
Clinging to the colder zone She loves a poor and rittate.
Clinging to the colder room.
Whose dark aky sheds he mon-dake down,
The mow-dake is her banner's star.
Her stipes the bornal streamers are.
Long she loved the Northman well;
New the iron age is done,
She will not refuse to dwell
With the offipring of the Eun,
Foundling of the desert far,
Where palms plame and siroccos blaze,
He rows unburt the burning ways
Tne climates of the summer star. He rores unburt the burning ways
In climates of the summer star.
He has avenues to God
Rid from men of northern brain,
Far beholding, without cloud,
What these with slowest step attain.
If once the generous flief arrive
To lead him willing to be led,
For freedom he will strike and strive And drain his heart till he be dead.

In an aire of fops and toys, In an age of fops and toys,

Wanting wisdom, void of right,

Who shall nerve herois boys

To haard all in Freedom's fight,

The haard all in Freedom's fight,

Frenk their comrades gay,

And quit proud homes and youthful dame

For famics, toil, and fray?

Yet on the nimble six benign

Cond with the messanties. That want the breath of grace diving the hearts in sloth and case.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,

So near is God to man, When Duty whispers low, Thou must,
The youth replice, I can.

Ob, well for the fortunate soul.
Which Mude's ming infold,
Which Mude's ming infold,
Stealing away the memory
Of sorrows new and old!
Yet happier he whose inward right,
Shayde on his subtile thought,
Shut his sense on toys of time,
To vasan's bosoms brought.
But best befriended of the God
He who, 'th we'll times,
Warned by an inward veloc,
Heads not the darkness and the dread,
Bidling by thir rate and choice, 'Heading why the farry thread!
Jeading over havis grauds, under the Leading over hereic ground, To the sim which him allures,
And the sweet heaven his deed secured.

-VIV-

Knowing this,—and knows no. Whoever fights, whoever falls, Justice after as before And he who battles on her side God-though he were ten times ale Crowns him victor glorified, crowns him victor glorified,
Victor ever death and pain;
Forever, i but his enging fee,
Sulf-amend than he prevaile,
for the from his victim tying low,
And uses about the red right arm
And uses about the red right arm
And the sternal scale.
Her, the poor fee, whom angula foll,
Blind with pride, and feeled by hate,
Within within the dragen cell,
Reserved to a speechless fate.

Blooms the laurel which belong to the valiant chief who fights; I see the wrath, I hear the sons Lauding the Eternal Rights. Victors over daily wrongs: Awful victors, they misgr Whom they will destroy, Speak it firmly,—these are gods,
All are ghosts beside.

—Ellantic Monthly for October.

The Liberator

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESC. At a Soired given in grateful, recognition of his long and carnest services in the cause of Negro Emanci-pation; and of Cosamerical, Political and Social Re-form, at the Whittington Club, London, Feb. 20th, 1862—the Eight Hon, Lord Tarunax in the chair.

A complimentary Address to Mr. Thompson (for which see our inside form) having been read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting—

The Noble Chairman rose, and said —Mr. George Thompson,—Allow inc 80 early that no intelligent, pa-

The Noble Chairman to say, that no intelligent, patient labor is without its fruit. It always receives a blessing from on high. Ladies and Gentlemen,—the very records which are contained in this address testify to our friend and to ourselves, that the most blessing from the labors at home and should have resulted from the seed which he has been enabled to sow. I have only now to say, in addition to what is expressed here, that we hope it may please you. Mr. Thompson, to accept this sadress at our hands, representing to you, as it does, the sips fruits of friendship. No doubt, you have in your heart feelings which make you glast; and, with God's blessing strengthening you, we hope that you may live to see the consummation of your heat you may live to see the consummation of your may live to see the consu

that you may live to see the consummation of your fervant wishes for the smandparing of the negro.

Mr. Thomsen, rose, smidet loud and prolonged applause, which having quisided, he spoke as follows:

My Lord, Ladles, and Gentienen; kind and partial friends. On this occasion, I have not discharge a daily which, of all others, I am most unitted to fulfil; for I have never yet learned how to utter, appropriately, the

language of deep-seated graditude. But, even if I had that to keep up by inxation a system so can instered that language, the obligations I am under to those now present, as well as to many others in this and foreign countries, for kindnesses received, for the nijest and immoral principle of the transfer of the nijest and immoral principle of the nijes inspected that language, the obligations I am under to those now present, as well as to many others in this and foreign countries, for kindnesses received, the sand foreign countries, for kindnesses received, and the system of decaying and the presence of him who reads all hearts, and for the saffaction and assurance of those who may come all hearts, and for the saffaction and assurance of those who may come after the presence of him who reads all hearts, and for the saffaction and assurance of those who may come after the same proper, even from my boyhood, was to employ any ability with which God had endowed me, for the advancement of the happiness of these who my consideration of pecuniary reward. All the commencement of my public career, I was; if not without a para. May have a perfect the saffaction sand assurance of those who may come always the same proper, even from my boyhood, was to employ any ability with which God had endowed me, for the advanced to the recital, by my father, of the base of the same proper, and t ble scenes common on board slave ships, during the "middle passage," and had conceived a rooted detes-tation of the accursed traffic. I had early committed o memory Cowper's beautiful violication of the claims

encing with the well-known lines:

"Forced from home and all its pleasures, Afric's coast I left forlorn; To increase a stranger's treasures (Ver the raging billows borne." O'er the raging billows corne.

As I grew up, I became familiar with the records of the labors of pious missionaries who had devoted themselves to the work of preaching the Gospel to the black population of the West Indies. I had read the writings of Wesley, Whitfield, and Coke, describing the degraded condition of the negroes on the plantations of America and in our Colonies; and still later, tions of American in the Wesleyan Mission House, in London, where I had an opportunity of seeing the correspondence between the society's missionaries abroad and the committee at home. In the year 1828, when I was twenty-four years of age; I was associated with a number of young men, who met weekly at the house of a gentleman in the city, for the weekly at the house of a gentleman in the city, for the purpose of improving themselves by the discussion, in the way of debate, of questions of public interest. Slavery was one of these questions, the disputants ad-vocating, respectively, measures of immediate or grad-ual emancipation. Our debate continued through eleven nights, and ended in the adoption of a memoeleven nights, and ended in the adoption of a memo-rial to Lord Bathurst, who was at that time the Sec-retary for the Colonies, praying for the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the abolition of Negro Slavery. At a period somewhat later, I introduced te street, of which I was one of the carliest mem Our debates took place in the theatre, and were bers. Our debates took place in the means, and their friends attended by the members generally, and their friends and our audiences often numbered 600 or 700 person of both sexes, and were of a highly intelligent character. The speakers were young men, several of then of remarkable talent, and a few have since distinguish ed themselves in public life. Then, as ever since,

of remarkable talent, and a few have since unsurgianted themselves in public life. Then, as ever since, I
maintained the duty, necessity, and safety of immediate emancipation. We had an animated discussion
for three nights, at the close of which, after a speech
of more than an hour in length, I obtained, a decision
in favor of thie proposition I had had down. The majority in my favor was very large, and I regarded the
result as the first great triumph I had achieved in the
cause of truth and justice. At this time I was a clerk
in a mercantile house, and though fond of reading and
of exercising my talent as a speaker, and often congratulated upon the victories I obtained in debate, I
had not the most distant expectation of employing my
gifus beyond the arena afforded within the walls of
popular institution. As for my almost invariable success at that period, I ascribe these to the akill with
which I was able to conduct an argument, than to the
fact that upon every question I ever debated, I espoused, with earnestness and entitusiasm, that side only
which I believed could be sustained by an appeal to
the principles of justice, and was in accordance with rights and liberties conferred by God upon the hu Prior to the year 1830, even the best and est advocates of the negro's cause had venturmost carnest advocates of the negro's cause had ventured to ask no more from the government and legislature than the erisctment of measures for the mitigation of the evils of slavery, and the gradual abolition of the system, accompanied during the process by education-al, means of preparation. In that year, however, the cause received a powerful impulse from the speeches delivered by Henry Breugham, during his canvass of the electors of the great county of York. It was in the course of one of those speeches that he attered the whomewhile words =

memorable words:

"Till me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his always. I deny the right; Lacknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In wain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times such as it was before the daring regions of Columbes pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth, and knowledge; to another, all unnuterable wors, such it is at this day; if is the law written by the floger of god on the beart of man; and by that law unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loats rapine, and abbor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man."

As this appears was delivered in the month of July,

tion to parliament for the total and immediate abolition of silvery. That meeting was held, and it was then that Dr. Thouson delivered the grand oration to which it have referred, in which he met every objection urged against immediate enancipation, and moved a position to parliament, of which the following is a part, and which I quote as one of the most just and comprehensive, as well as eloquent expositions of the matter and critic of slavery.

"The voice of a disappointed and impution unition now calls leadily for some proupst and comprehensive measure for refress the hondaman's wrongs; and your parlitioners, as a part of their hand, and the property in man; that alserted the silvery is a releasion of the principles of natural right and the hard control of the principles; it that it invaries are vertices on the part of the slave, which no laws can provent; on the part of the slave, which no laws can provent;

injustions ought to be felt as an innoterable burden both by the fertilature and this people; that all attempts at palliative and preparatory measures, which we may be a preparatory measures, which we might and immoral principle of the system remains, must be declarive; and have hitherto only mocked the amferings of the slave, riveted the prejudices and consolidated the ophotition of the slave bidder, and left upon the nation the unnitigated guitt of these flagrant wrongs; and that nothing less causily the demands of eternal justice than the full, and absolute, and immediate termination of the evil."

These speeches, which I read at the time, produc

These speeches, which I read at the time, produced a powerful effect upon my mind, and inspired me with a strong desire to render, myself, if possible, useful in some way in promoting the great work of the abolition of a system so destructive of the happiness, and opposed to the rights, of nearly a million of our fellow some way in promoting the great work of the abolition of a system so destructive of the happiness, and opposed to the rights, of nearly a million of our fellow-subjects; at war, too, with the genius and maxims of British law, and with the principles and precepts of Christianity. In the summer of the year 1831, and when I had been about alx months married, I offered myself to the Agency. Committee of the Anti-Stavery. Society, and by that committee my services were accepted as a lecture, and I went forth to advocate the abolition of, Colonial slavery, upon the principle, which I had made for the furtherance of the forth which I had made for the furtherance of the same object. The principle laid down for my guidance was one which I had already adopted and advocated, and which I could, therefore, with confidence promulgate and defend. It was this — That the system of colonial slavery is a crime in the sight of God, and ought to be immediately and foreer abolished."

The object of the Agency Committee was to prepare the way for a general expression of the public

and ought to be immediately and noted. The object of the Agency Committee was to propare the way for a general expression of the publificeling, when the proper time should arrive, by widely the properties the properties of the nature. disseminating an accurate knowledge of disseminating an accurate knowledge of the nature and effects of colonial slavery. I shall never forget the fear and trembling with which I entered upon my new and important duties, nor how much I owe to the kindness and encouragement I received at the hands of those who coperated with me at the commencement of my public labors. I continued in this work until the middle of 1833. While proceeding it was called to encounter the opposition sent again I was canced to encounter the opposition are to me by the West Indian party, who engaged a gentle man of considerable oratorical powers to follow me the various places in which I held meetings, and there either lecture in reply to me, or meet me on the plat form for public debate. My most memorable conflict with this champlon of the pro-slavery cause was in m native town of Liverpool, where our discussion too place in the spacious amphitheatre, which was crowded for six nights by audiences made up alike of the friends and opponents of the abolition of slavery. A similar discussion afterwards took place in the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of the Glasgow. Though both these places were, at the time when these discussions were held, the strong time when these macusaries of West Indian Slavery, the verdict, nevertheless, was in favor of the immediate extinction of the system. In the cities of Glasgos and Edinburgh, my successful advocacy of the claim of the oppressed were recognized by the presentation of valuable testimonials, which I hope will remain: cherished heir looms in my family.

In the year 1832, my labors were increased by th efforts necessary to induce the newly enfranchise constituencies to pledge their candidates to the sup ort of a measure for the total and immediate al port of a measure for the total and immediate accounts of slavery. The success of the government measure for the abolition of British Colonial Slavery seemed to bring to a termination the labors of the friends of the negro, so far as his personal liberty was concerned, and my "occupation," as his humble champion, peared to be "gone." The friends whom I had me and my "occupation," as his humble campion, appeared to be "gone." The friends whom I had made during my anti-slavery labors were kindly solicitous respecting my future welfare, and were anxious to enable me to embark in some career, at once lucrative and honorable. They chose for me that of the law, believing that as a barriter I might successfully employ the abilities I had already exhibited as the vindicator of the claims of the colonial bondaman. They generously proposed, not only to provide me the means of acquiring the necessary qualifications for my new profession, but also of supporting my family in the meanime. An unexpected scene of labor, however, was about to open itself before me. During the discussion in Parliament of the Aboliton Bill, there arrived in this country the representative of the New Lengland Auti-Slavery Society. That representative was William Lloyd Garrison, to whom I was introduced immediately after he, reached this city, and with whom I have been on terms of the most intimate friendship ever since. I was able to render Mr. Garrison some service in the attainment of the object which brought him to our shores, which was the expensed whe salve the colonial was contacted of a society, largely patplercea the night of ages, and optical the source of power, wealth, and knowledge of a content of the object of the source of power, wealth, and knowledge of a content of the object is the law written by the figure of force heart of man; and by that law unchangeable and eternal, while men despise frauch and houthaples, and abhorblood, they shall reject with inclination the wild adjully fantagy, that man can hold property in man."

As this speech was delivered in the month of July, another, equally distinguished by lofty eloquence, masterly reasoning, and irresistible power, was delivered in Edinburgh by a popular divine, the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson. At a great meeting, at which the Lord Provost presided, a petition to parliament was proposed, praying for the abolition of alavery, at the "earliest practicable period." Dr. Thomson mored as an amendment, that the ward "immediately should be austifuted. The amendment was second ed; but because the speakers took for their motto, at the content of the speakers took for their motto, are the state of the sta

I must be forgiven, if I say no more regarding my labors in America during my first visit, hans that I was treated with the most abounding kindness by the friends of the abolition cause, and received their warm thanks for the services rendered by me to that cause while sojourning amongst them. As for any sacrifices I made, or perils I encountered, by my visit, I commit them as less than dust in the balance, and thank God I had a share in sowing that preclous seed which Is now hearing such abundant fruits. From the time of my return from the United States until the autumn of 1837, I was unceasingly employed in visiting various parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of cecturing upon the subject of American Slavery, and promoting the transmission to America of memorials and protests on that subject. During that period, I maintained a discussion in Glasgow of five days' duand protests on that subject. During that period, a maintained a discussion in Glasgow of five days' duration, with the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the course of which I vindicated the polley and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society, unveiled this hideons deformity of American slavery, and exposed the complicity and guilt of the American charebes. This debate was published and widely circumstance of the complicity and guilt of the American charebes. ulated, and there is reason to believe that the facts very to be better understood.

The system of negro apprenticeship, which had taken the place of slavery in the British Colonies,

had been found to be, in its practical working, but a modified form of the system which it had superseded; mad seen found to be a system which it had superseded; and those who had always advocated the bestowment of absolute and unconditional freedom feel it their duty to demand an abridgement of the term of his apprenticeship. In the movement for this object, the late Mr. Sturge took a leading part, and was joined by me in the autumn of 1837. At a conference of friends of abolition, it was agreed to petition Parliament in favor of the termination of the apprenticeship on the lat of the ensuing August. In the prosecution of this object we had not the benefit, in the first instance, of the cooperation of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, or of any of the distinguished parliamentary supporters of negro emancipation. At a later stage, however, we had the aid of the all-powerful voice both in the House of Lords and in public meetings of Heary, Lord Brougham, whose accession to our ranks communicated a mighty impetus to the cause, blowers, we had the and the angle of howers, we had the character and effects of the first. Lord Brougham, whose accession to our ranks communicated a mighty imperius to the cause, and greatly contributed to the victory which crowned our efforts. Though to the last opposed by the administration, and on every occasion but one outvoted in both Houses of Parliament, such was the overwhelming force of public opinion, that the government of the Colonies, directing them to issue measures for the abolition of the system on the day to which our petitions pointed. Accordingly, on the 16th July, 1888, the West India mail brought the intelligence that in the Local Assemblies and Courts of Policy, bills had been introduced, intended to confer entire, freedom upon the negro on the 1st of August. By these measures, the colored population of our depend. these measures, the colored population of our depend-encies were delivered two years earlier than the time ing their transition state.

ing their transition state.

About the time that we were called upon to celebrate the abolition of the last remaining yestige of slavery within our own West Indian dominions, the attention of the public of this country. was drawn to the sufferings and mortality occasioned by a drought prevailing amongst the inhabitants of the Northwest Provinces of British India. About the same time, also, I was solicited by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and other members of the Aborigines Protection Society, to present the claims of that benevolent and excellent body to the notice of the people of this country. In the mean time, I had become acquainted with several gentlemen who had spent their official lives in India, and had returned to their native land with a sincere desire to improve the condition of the people amongst whom their public dutles had been discharged. Sharing in the laudable wish herished by these worthy persons, and auxious to was drawn to the sufferings and mortality occ

me neither profit nor popularity; but I can reflect with attaination upon the course which I was at that period and in a great meeting held in Freemann Hall, under the presidency of Lord Brungham. Towards the close of the same year, I delivered a course of six lectures in Manchester, "On the Condition, Resources and Prospects of British India, and the Duties and Responsibilities of Gress Britain to do justice to that was tempire." In those lectures I can deavored to impress upon the minds of the people in the cotton manufacturing districts, the necessity of looking to India for a supply of the raw material so essential to their prosperity. These lectures were attended by large and influential audiences, and were subsequently published in a volume, which contained also an able cessay on "The Fast and Present Condition of the Cotton Trade of India," by General Briggs, and a colored map, indicating the different soils upon which all the varieties of cotton brought into the British marks had been successfully cultivated. I continued to lecture in connection with the British India Society multi June, 1841, when, with the consent of the committee, I made an ofter of my services, gratuitously, to the Council of the National Anti-cort-law Lesque, during their struggle for the abelition of all more work of the Council of the Society—justice to India. On the terrulation of the lators in which. I had been 'engaged for the extension of the system of the great object of the Society—justice to India. On the terrulation of the lators in which. I had been 'engaged for the extension of the system of Negro Apprenticeship, the friends of the theorem to their own question) for the attriument of the recognize my services by the presentation of a testimonial in money, amounting to a very considerable sum.

On taking up the cause of India, I thought I could

who not only offered to contribute to the expense of the passage of my welf and family to America, but rendered me important sid in the formation of a society in London, for the abolition of alaxery and the latve trade throughout the world. I need scarcely say, that my determination to enter upon this new field of the carried of the project which had been formed for assisting me to become a member of the British ber.

In the autumn of 1883, I received a communication for the New England Anti-Slavery Society, according the repute which Mr. Garrison had made, and a rove in reply to say, that after occupying myself until the lat of Angust, 1884, in lecturing upon American slavery, and in the formation of societies to siding the require of the Savery, and in the formation of societies to siding the region of Angust, 1884, in lecturing upon American slavery, and in the formation of societies to siding the region of Angust, 1884, in lecturing upon American slavery, and in the formation of societies to siding the repute of American from the London of Savery of the societies of the savenines. I fuffilled, and after uniting in the calebra of my anti-slavery mission to the United States, saying with me addresses to the President of the Rubble, and to the people of America, from the London is society for the sociition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. Wy labors in the United States, and the state of the supplementation of the state of the saying with me addresses to the President of the Rubble, and to the people of American from the London is society for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. Wy labors in the United States, and the say trade that the state of the saying with me addresses to the President of the Rubble, and to the presence.

I must be forgiven, if I say no more regarding my labors in American during my first visit, than that I was treated with the most abounding kindoness by the friends of the abolition cause, and received their warms and received their warms in company with Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other eminent friends of free trade. I have not unfrequently been subjected to the imputation of having aided the movement for the abolition of the Corn-laws, with a view to pecuniary advantage. Such was not the case, as the leaders of that movement who are now living can usativ, and as the records of the Conneil of the League will show. My labors were as independent and free as those of any nobleman or gentieman who took part in the agitation. Let me or this occasion, however, say, what I have never publicly stated before, that, previously to my offer of gratulous assistance to the Anti-Corn-Law League. I had been proffered by the protectionist party of this country a handsome provision for life, and an elevated position, on the simple condition of declaring my adhesion to the principles maintained by that party. After considering the proposal made to me, a I returned for my answer, that if I ever expressed any opinions on the subject of the corn-laws, they would be in condemnation of them, and in flow of their unconditional and absolute repeal. So much for their unconditional and absolute repeal. So much for the justice of the charge to which I have been exceed of having been awared in my actions on the their unconditional and absolute repeal. So much for the justice of the charge to which I have been ex-posed of having been swayed in my actions on the question of free trade by mercenary considerations. Let me add, that heither on the question of free trade, nor on any other question I have advocated, have I ever in my, life stipulated for pecuniary compensa-tion. There is not a document in existence that will above their I wave mittered halv a more heaven the show that I ever entered into a money bargain fo

my services.

Towards the close of 1842, an opportunity present, ed itself for my visiting India, and spending a year in that country in the investigation of the actual condition of the people, and the character and effects of

promote the Anti-Corn-Law movement and other ob-jects in which I had been previously interested. The year 1847 saw me returned to Parliament. My votes, during the time that I was a representative of the people, will show that I was not unfaithful to the principles for the sake of which I had been re-

During the Parliamentary recesses of the year

During the Parliamentary recesses of the years 1848-9, I labored assiduously, in conjunction with Sir-Joshus Walmeley, to seeking to establish the principles and promote the objects of the National Parliamentary Reform Association. In pursuance of these ends, we travelled extensively, and addressed great public meetings in various parts of the kingdom.

During the recess of 1850, I crossed the Atlantic a second time, for the purpose of witnessing the progress of anti-slavery principles during the fifteen years which had elapsed since my first visit. I soon found myself overwhelmed with invitations to deliver speeches on the all-engrossing question of slavery; and that I might, or anti-alavery principles during the filter years which had elapsed since my first visit. I soon found anyself even ble of this country. In the mean time, I had become acquainted with several gentlemen who had spent their official fives in India, and had returned to their native land with a sincere desire to improve the condition of the people amongst whom their public duties had been discharged. Sharing in the laudable with the shared by these worthy persons, and anxious to serve both the general object of the Aborigines. Protection Society, and the cause of good government in India, I consented to act as a lecture for the Society, on condition that I might give prominence to the claims of India, and the condition of the natives of that country.

I soon found, however, that the subject of India engrossed all my thoughts, and was sufficient of time occupits of the Tower Hamlets; but I am giad that strength I was able to bestow upon it. I obtained leave; therefore, from the committee, to reliquish the work of disseminating information relating to the work of disseminating information relating to the systematic of India, and the treatment of Italia, and the treatment of its institive subjects. A provisional committee for the formation of a British India Society was soon after established. The desired was inaugurated at a great meeting held in Freeman. Towards the close of the same year, I delivered as constituent were amongst my most strenger on the late of the same year, I delivered as constituent were amongst my most strenger on the first profit nor popularity; but I can reflect with an inaugurated at a great meeting held in Freeman.

particulars respecting the career, especially through
the later years of his life, of that heroic champion of
the slaver, and noble martyr in the cause of freedom
and humanity—John Brown. I have delivered may
fectures, in various parts of the kingdom, descriptive
of the anti-slavery labors, the prison life, the sublinadeath, and funeral hisoners of that illustrious may who
fell at last a victim to the guilty fears and fendish revenge of the slaveholding tyrants of Virginia. When
the second great political conflict between the Repokilican and Pro-slavery parties of Amgrica took halican and Pro-slavery parties of Ame I did what I could, by public addresses and the bearing of events upon the question of eman-cipation. No main, more than myself, has either re-gretted or equidemned the course taken by the sa-jority of the public journals of this country on the subject of the disruption in America; nor has any non rejoiced more thin I have done in the recent manifestations of that sound anti-slavery feeling for which this country was honorably con

which this country was honorably conspicaous they years ago.

My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I have now, at the risk of exhausting your patience, gone through "The story of my life, from year to year,"—not so much with a view of imparting 'information to you, howing as I do, that many of you are familiar with the events in my history—as of farnishing to those who may herefater read the address you have presented in me, thus faces which will enable them to fill up the out-line which that address has so ably but flateringly alecthed. A few more words, and I have does. On every question which, in the course of my public life. I have brought before the attention of the people, I have always sought the support of some great twick. I have brought before the attention of the people, I have atways sought the support of some great principle which could not be successfully assaid, the jastice and importance of which the people would perceive and appreciate. On the question of slaver, I carly satisfied myself that it was impossible that macould rightfully become the proprietor of his fellowman; and that all questions relating to mere treatment—of few or many stripes—of much or little, income the proprietor of this or that kind of clothing—were questions of secondary, and comparatively insignificant tions of secondary, and comparatively insignificant consideration. That the essence of slavery and its stupendous guilt consisted in reducing a man to the level of a chattel—in invading his natural and divise right to be personally free. That no man could be come a slave-owner without usuring the authority-and prerogative of the Creator.

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Who gave us only over beasts, fiesh, fowl, Dominion absolute: but over man Made us not lords; such title to himself Reserving, human left from human free. On this rock I planted my feet when I commenced

the discussion of the anti-slavery question, and In-cribe any measure of success which followed my la-bors to the fact of my uncompromising fidelity to the eternal and immutable truth, that man cannot hold property in man. When my attention was called to the nature and operation of the corn-laws, I cadear. ored to discover some principle upon which I might found my opposition, and defy assault. I did not in the first instance, enter upon a particular inquiry into the effects of those laws upon a special branch of British manufacture. My examination was directed British manufacture. Say examination was ourced to the principles by which the intercourse of nations and communities should be governed, in exchanging with each other the various fruits of the industry of their hands, the ingenuity of their heads, and the far, tillity of their soils. It read in that book which we sl, tility of their soils. I read in that book which was reverence, that God, had given for the benefit of man "every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed," and I came to the conclusion, that all laws; tending to intercept the food which is necessary laws tending to intercept the food which is necessary for the sustentation of man, or to raise it to marifi-cial, value, for the benefit of a particular class, were at clal, value, for the benefit of a particular class, we at warjance, with the arrangements of Divine Proti-depoe, and, ought to be immediately abolished. In seeking, to obtain better government for India, and other dependencies of the British Crown, I have bea guided by the principle, that sovereignty is a trust for which we are responsible, and that we can scarely be guilty of. a greater crime than to make the happiness of the millions we have conquered subservient to the interests of the conquerors. I have been guided by interests of the conquerors. I have been guided by the principle, that to those from whom we expectal legiance, we should render protection—that we over them just laws, together with every effort to amelio them just awa, openier with the promote the enfranchisement, of my countrymen, I have been guided, by, what I believed to be the principle of the British Constitution, namely, the right of every man called to pay taxes to have a voice in the election of the property that the pay taxes are for the property the taxes, and those who shall in the first place levy the taxes, and those who shall in the first place levy the tarst, and then dispose of the money raised by them. I have, therefore, advocated the doctrine of manhood suffray, pretected by the ballot. I have never had any seri-ous apprehensions of the consequences that would flow from the largest extension of the franchise, now from the largest extension of the frachis, if accompanied by proper safeguards. If I wasted any, proof of the intelligence of the workingclass of this country, and their fitness for the political power I would confer upon them, I would point the state of things in our manufacturing district and to the conduct of our membered operative. I trust the admirable demeanor they have exhibited will not be forgotten, when representative reform shall clear-sightedness and understanding. I would refer to the course they have pursued in reference to the great struggle in America. As regard; the press of this country, its sympathy generally has been de-cidedly on the side of, the Southern slaveholding rib-else; and, doubtless, our newspapers have represente, with telerable accuracy, the feelings of the upper, monited, and mercantile classes of the commanity. But there has been no sympathy with the Soula, or very little, amongst the masses of the intelligent working-classes of Great Britain. Their hard of slavery, and their desire for emancipation all over be slavery, and their desire for emand slavery, and their desire for emancipation at over the world, thate remained unchanged, and as strong as ever. All henor to the half-million operatives of the north of England, who have borne with such heroic fortitude their grievous privations. The fetter millions of America have no more sincer or besty of our manufacturing districts, who are reconstructive treatment of the free and gloomy prospects by the though that their sufferings are working out the deliverance of the appressed. The sublime resignation and eliterate of these people—their scruptions of the cause of human freedom—their quick and perception of the real merits of the context between the North and the South—their superiority to the sits of those who have been sent amongst them ton and delede them-their appreciation of the question involved in the contest,—these things and delude them otheir appreciation of the labor question involved in the dontest,—these thing should excite the admiration of all classes of the community, and tench a valuable lesson to our rulers and the action at large. It now only remains for me, before sliting down, to express, out of a fall heart, my thank to the friends around me for the testimonial of their regard which I shall carry from this place. As log as I shall live, this address will be to me a source of gratitude, pride, and encouragement; and I hope is will animate those who may come after me, to six similar devotion to the cause of truth, justice, and human freedom, convinced by the results of my hap be labore, that they will not labor in valor; and as sured, by this night's proceedings, that they will not labor in valor; and a sured, by this night's proceedings, that they will, as ble labors, that they will not labor in vain; and a sured, by this night's proceedings, that they will, they will have been the vittees of their fidelity. My lord issues, and gentlemen, with best wishes for your resonable and domestic happiness, and for the triump of every good cause in which you are engaged, I now held you farewell.

Mr. Thompson resumed his seat anisht entering attempts of the control of the process of the control of t