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

PRILLIPS, EDMUNI

WE LLCTO GARRISON, Editor.



J. R. VERRINTON & SON. Printers

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 43. And to lead that BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1707.

Befuge of Oppression.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES BY THE CHURCH.

Our two recent propositions, that the Church sions hat mission of emancipating the slaves of the Seath, and that it will be a very long time before the Seath, and that it will be a very long time before the Seath, and that it will be a very long time before the Seath, and that it will be a very long time before the Seath, and that the seath of the Seath

Sooth, and it will be a very long time before the task will be infilled.

Protestation does not give civilization. History proves that it has retarded true human progress; and Sxered philosophy establishes, that its volode capacity is blead nations to perdition. Negrophily is averiable "variation" of Protestantism engenders ein the frigid, spiritually desolate soul of the Puritan. It is justly named by popular sarcasm—negroesis. With those really indoctrinated by it, it is, as a means for gaining heaven, effectively put its, as a means for gaining heaven, effectively put to dight the principles of the Christian faith, Wast made John Brown attempt a negro insurrection in Virginia? The fanalise creed that negrophily was a true means of eternal life. With what sontiment in the empire resound after the execution of that madale, and a holier cause than his, never suffered, never cived. A similar thing is true of the Aboltion development. And what is the song, "John Brown's expapers. And what is the song, "John Brown's A similar thing is true of the Abolition pers. And what is the song. "John Brown's narching on," both in refrain and chorus is now sung throughout the North, but a true a real reignous piece of pootry? It is this ab-There is no religion in the world. It serro not one. We have heard william Fenr a not one. We have heard William Penn and to our Lord Himself! But the Abolition-tre constited John Brown for his fidelity to recrain; and they are, actually, animated by tope that, by the same worship, the celestial one is wide open to themselves. Some of the matrys of the Church went to the stake, cing canticles of joy; but no martyr in the cat-we erer felt the principle of divine faith more properties of the constitution of the constitutio

coaly than the Abolitionists feel the principles we workip when bawling, "John Browns anarching on Glory, Hallelujah!" There are, at two millions of people in the North who for the street of the str

Total Candy

A children all

A

Let Catholies hold back. Slavery has many abuses. But no man in the land can make it a mortally to turn Abolitionist. The Church of the country goes no farther in the matter than the observance of justice between master and slave—and the conduct of the Church may be imitated by all. Abolitionism is a religious heresy. That it is a postiferous Constitutional treason, the present rebellion tells. The Church is the true liberator. But the true liberator of the blacks is exceedingly remote. Free labor is a fine theme for stirring composition, and an excellent thing to have. But neither the viuperative unconstitutionalism of O'Connell, nor any other cause that has thus far been brought to bear on the matter, will sever effect it in America. The causes

Selections.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

meeting is Manchester, (England,) by Rev. White H. Channing, now on a visit to that country. Belo we give the remainder of the proceedings:—

The Chairman said this was the anniversar of the Proplamation of Emancipation, and call three chebrs for President Lincoln. They

three chebrs for President Lincoln. Aley were heartily given.

Mr. S. Watts, Jr., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturdr, and Mr. J. B. Forrester seconded it. The latter gentleman, in the course of his address, said we were interested in the spread of republicans mall over the world, and a few hisses, and cheers followed the remark. The speaker, in giving, his reasons for the remark, referred the audience to the wrongs of Poland and Austria, and a working man, whose accent could not be mistaken, added, amidst great laughter, "Ape, and the wrongs of onld Ireland, too."

Mr. Andrew Jackson supported the resolution,

which the militage, and Archibothors.

M. F. Drop, who has just recover the recover we will be a proposed of the first proposed of the propose

case. (Loud cheers)

The vote of thanks was then put to the meeting and carried. The Chairman replied; and a persor in the body of the hall called for "three farewell cheers for Andrew Jackson," which were given and the meeting terminated.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

London Star of the 25th ult. publishes a very

he invokes, in periods of classic beauty and of fervi-strength, all the moral forces of the mother count. To England he makes a passionate and pathetic at peal-more for her own, sake than that of the slav-more for the sake of future than present effects that she withdraw all favor and succor from reb

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S LETTER."

The courtesy of one of our citizens enables us to lay before our readers, this moraing, a letter from John Quincy, Adams to William Ellery Channing, never before published. This letter is valuable, not only in a historical point of view, bot as illustrating the stedlast good faith of our government; even under the rail of the most secret diplomacy, in observing its neutrality and fulfilling the obligations of friendship with a European power. The facts are set, forth more in detail here, than, in the speech which Mr. Adams made in the House of Representatives it May, 1835, when, as he says, the first public allusion was made to them.

That speech 'itself' is of 'deep interest. In the moraing of the day on which it was delivered, the slavery question, was under consideration. Mr. Adams lad vainly endeavored to get the floor, and speak. The Speaker and the House were both opposed to him, and by decisions, which he deemed discourteous and unjust, prevented him from pre-

really mide the speech which he wished to make on the resolution quoted above. He maintained that the satisfier quoted above. He maintained that the satisfier of the war power of Congress and the Estimates of the satisfier of the war power of Congress and the Estimates of the war power of the war to the right, but if might be the imporative duty of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States. His bold sand foreible argument on this subject has been often quoted during the last year, and has been acted on so long that the subject is no tonger argues, except by the most benighted copperhead.

He then spoke at length against the project of largaing in a war with Mexico to wrest Texas from her, and introduce alavery into that vast State. He maintained that we might thereby involve ourselves in war with Great Britain, if not with France. He then made the disclosures of the facts set forth so fully in the letter we print. He did so, he writes Dr. Channing, in order "to stay the frantic hand of the Southern slaveholders, rushing from the terror of an avenging conscience into the arms of sympathizing alavery in Texas."

The history of these events in 1822 seems to us of special interest, in connection with the masterly exposition which Mr. Everet has recently given in the New York Ledger, and the substance of which we quoted, of Mr. Canning connection with the ori-

LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO REV. DR. CHANNING.

sited States observed Neutrality i reted Project of England to sex onstrance of our Government.— f Cubans to join us.—The Agr United States, England and Fr

PEEDING REBELS!

telegraph informs us that the Pr

HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Exeter News-Letter

It will be remembered that, on the 17th of June last, the loyal people of New Hampshire assembled at the Capital of their State, and then and there resolved to sustain the present Administration in its carnest and unceasing efforts to suppress this heli-

"But there will be servile insurrections, outrage

"But there will be servile insurrectious, outrages upon women, massacres of masters, burning down of houses, destruction of great regions of country, everything that the Apocalypse describes before the last day! That mass of freedmen has done no such iniquity anywhere. They have submitted with more than angelic patience to the torments of their masters till the United States has given them an opportunity of freedom; and then, murdering no one, outraging no one, insulting no one, they have smarched quiestly through the structs of Baltimore to the negro camp, and taken the obligations of the military cath."

It is hamiliating to white soldiers to serve in the same ranks with the negroes! What say the Army of the Potomac to fifteen or twenty thousand to help them in the next great fight? What said General Banks at Port Hudson? The first martyr of the Boston Massacre in 1770 was a negro stace leading the white men. One of the heroes of the battle of Bunker Hill, living forever in the hisforic canvass of Trumbull, and hiving more immortality on the page of Bancroft, was a negro. No battle-field of the Revolution that was not stained by their blood. The men of that day shrank at first; and came to it afterwards. They formed no separate regiment; they mingled in with the rank and the platoon of their white fellow-countrymen, as Andrew Jackson called them. From the days of the Revolution to the days of the war of 1812, prejudice was silent before reason, national necessity, and national interest. It was only when the cotton aristocracy arcse that common sense was driven from the minds of men."

It will be remembered that "that abolition function," Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, in addressing

sense was driven. from the minds of men."

It will be remembered that "that abolition funation," Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, in addressing the 44th Mass. regiment of colored volunteers previous to their departure South, publicly declared that his fate was linked with their fate. And to-day we find Henry Winter Davis—that unprejudiced Border State patriot—expressing that very identical and "funatical" idea in the following words:

"Humanity, Chistianity, the highest refundation."

"Humanity, Christianity, the highest principles, the most ordinary honor combine in crying shame on use complicating the fate of that innocent people it yours, if you do not mean to make their fate also

You who are constantly prating about negroequality; you who talk of banishing the emancipated slaves from the country; you who devote your
untiring energies in endeavoring to convince the
people that the slaves when liberated will overflood
the North; and you who contend that the oppressed
lave is "lazy and idle"—a being unit for freedom;
ponder well over the following eloquent words and
unanswerable arguments of Henry Winter Davis—
who ranks among the foremost of Maryland's loyal
citizens in popularity and patriotism:

who ranks among the foremest of Maryland's loyal citizens in popularity and patriotism:

"When we bear the wretched cry coming from the lowest of the populace, chiefly that which floods us from abroad, about negro equality and the intrasion of negro labor upon white labor, mention to them one or two things which may even meet their intellect. In the first place, if anybody is afraid of negro equality, he is not far from it already; in the inext place, if God has made him equal, and only accidental circumstances have made him unequal by the laws of nature, and independently of accidental circumstances, then no amount of demagogucism no amount of abolition enthusiasm can make one hair black or white, or add an into his stature, intellectual or moral. When you talk simple craziness. Expel four millions of people! Where are the ships? Where is the land that will receive them? Where are the people that will pay the taxes to remove them? Who will cultivate the deserted regions that they leave? Who will indemnify King Cotton for the loss of his subjects? What will the Cotton-planter do—represented to you as a genleman who, like Apollyon in the Pilgrim's Progress, cats and spouts rothing but fire; but you will find a little common canne at the bottom of it all. Let him understand that the negro is free, and thate he has to deal with him as a free laborer, or let cotton go uncultivated, and he will hasten to pay him wages, and the negro will be glad to *eccive them. But he will run up North, say this same class of people, and compete with us for our labor. Who ever heard of a negro running away from where he was free? Who were heard of a negro running and the the haste of the negro running away from where he was free? Who will be glad to *eccive them. But he will run up North, say this same class of people, and compete with us for our labor. Who ever heard of a free negro running away from where he was free? Who will set when as alaves say so, nobody else. We have hour 200,000 negroes; one-half of them are free, the che Maryland kive more experience on that subject than anybody elec. We have about 200,000 regroes; one-half of them are free, the other half are slaves. We find that the slaves are learer than the free negroes. We find that the free negroes have schools, ofucate their children, lay up money in the Savings' Banks, and do not crowd the court as much as the class of white people from across the water. Everybody talks against them, who wante to keep them down below the level of the slave. It is the interest of the jeople who own the slave property with which they come in competition to do it; but when there was nit attempt made a few years ago to expel them from below the level of the slave. It is the interest of the people who was the slave property with which they come in competition to do it; but when there was an attempt made a few years ago to expel them from Maryland, the leading land-holders and negro-holders protested against it, and stopped it because it would destroy the agricultural industry of the State. If we in Maryland did-not want to lose one-halfour agricultural population, how will they of South Carolina live if they lose it all? Gentlemen, necessity is a teacher that we in this country have yet to learn for respect. We have been in the habit of doing what seemed to us good in our own eyes; frequently it was very bad. We have to learn, and our Southern brethren have to learn more bitterly than we, that sometimes people have to do, what they can do, and not what they prefer to do. When the Southern master is taught that the question is not whether he will have the negro free or slave, but whether he will have the negro free or slave, but whether he will have the negro free or slave, but whether he will have the negro free their slaves. Do not be under any such deliano for an instant. They mean to hold them as long as there is an army in the field; but state the question, do you prefer, now belonging to the Union—rest asserted of it—as long as there is an army in the field; but state the question, do you prefer, now belonging to the Union—rest asserted of it—as long as there is an army in the field; but attack the question, do you prefer, now belonging to the Union—rest asserted of it—as long as there is an army in the field; but attack the question, for an army in the field; but attack the question, the young prefer, now belonging to the Union—rest asserted it is negro; if you say, the negro shall be free; will you pay if you say, the negro shall be free; will you pay

him wages as a workman, or will you not have cultivators for your fields? they will say, 'we will pay him wages,' and that is no speculation either, gentlemen. At this moment large plantations in Louisiana are cultivated under bargains made between the master and the slave for a reasonable compensation. To such an extent has the displetion of the slave population of the western shore of Maryland gone that some of the most violent secessionists have gone to their alares, and offered them higher wages than heretofore they would have had to pay white men, if they would stay at home, and not enlist."

KEYSTONE STATE.

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KEYSTONE STATE. Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1868.

SECRETARY CHASE'S WESTERN TOUR.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11. Secretary Chase's reception here last evening was remarkably enthusiante, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. As the train approached the depot, the Secretary was greeted with cheer after cheer, shouls of "How are ye, greenbacks?" "Hurrah for our old Governor." Three cheers for the model Secretary, "&c, &c. A procession was then formed, proceeded by a band of music, and he was escorted to the North-House, when, after renewed cheering, the Secretary, evidently the most surprised man Columbus had seen lately, briefly made his acknowledgments. He was profoundly gratified, he said, for this unexpected welcome.

Melcome.

He only regretted that they had put themselves to such inconvenience on so cold a night and unseasonable an hour to receive one who was certainly postranger to them. [Cries of "No inconvenience"—"Glad to see you any time of night."] It did him good to stand once more upon Ohio soil, and mence — usuat to see you any time of night."] It idid him good to stand once more upon Ohio soil, and I look into Ohio faces. [Cries, "So it does us to have, you here."] He had been absent from home much longer than he had expected to be when he started. It was now over three years since he had gone on It of Washington, and though often seeking opportunities to return, he had never been able to leave the Capital, except on business, during all that period. Indeed, he had, been gone so long that he hardly knew whether he even had a right to vote in his son. State. [Voices: "Ofcourse you have." "Certainly you have." "You just come down to your old Second Ward, and we'll show you.]

But in so grave a contest as this, he could not rest easy in his place, and he had resolved at any rate to come home and try. [Voices: "Bully for you! that was just like you."] Times had changed sadly, during the interval of his absence, but he hoped and believed the darkest days were past. He had said at the outbreak of the war, that the rebellion must be put down, if in doing it we had to come to the old resolutionary standard, and a thousand dollars for a breakfast. [Laughter, and cries of "Welligues we can stand it."]

But he begged them not to understand him as meaning that it was within the limits of possibility to come to that, or to make any approach to it. He had so fears for the final result, and he trusted the end was even now approaching. Our armies must now largedly outnumber those of the rebels. Already we had half their territory, and the rest nearly twice cut in two. We held their principal cities—New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Nashville.

Our feets blockaded their whole coast, and held nearly all their ports. At last, thank God! we had the deliverance of devoted East Funessee achieved and the Mississippi River opened. [Cheers, and "What. we gain we hold."] There were and must be no steps backward. Soon he hoped we should hear of the fail of Charleston, but whether is the long of the present, and be underly and che

THE PRESIDENT'S SPRINGFIELD LETTER

The English papers have commented on the Pres-lent's letter to the Springfield Convention. The

"President Lincoln's letter, if it disappoints the expectation of immediate peace, it confirms our faith in the man who has the conduct of the wind to the faith of the faith "President Lincoln's letter, if it disappoints the conceal; of a ruler guiltless of oppression; of the genius that consists in transparent honesty and unfinching resolution. Addressed to friends and neighbors, to supporters and opponents, it is open to all the world to read. It really challenges the judgment of cotemporary civilization, though it contains scarce a hint of any country but the United States. If it fail there to combine all parties in ardent approval of the President's policy, it must be because party differences are invincible to logic and persussion. But, abroad, it must immensely enlarge and strengthen the ever-growing sentiment in favor of a Government that insists upon making citizens of all its subjects, and vindicating the supremency of all its subjects, and vindicating the supremency the national will against groundless discontent and a local insurrection." al : of a ruler iltless of op

THE TWO REPEL WINGS. No man is more vehement and outspoken against the rebellion and all its abettors than that sturdy old "war Democrat," Hop. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. In a recent speech he sarcastically said:—

"He should like to see the Northern and Southern wings of the rebels, butternuts and copperheads together, and Governore Seymour called to address them. He might well adopt the language of Milton's devil; Friends and Confederates, welcome? [Great laughter.] Mr. Dickinson had said 'constitution' as long as the South had said 'constitution' as long as the South had said 'constitution' as long as the South had said 'constitution' but when they said 'arms,' he said 'arms,' [Applease.] We might as well expect to preserve the frests of winter through the dog-days as to preserve slavery longer. He was an such as favor of thoroughly and completely alooksing slavery as he had been for preserving it. He had been in favor of waiting the Almighty's time. The rebels preferred to take the devil's time; and there was now no saving it. His only objection to the emancipation proclamation was, that it should have been returnable numediately."

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

OELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, in May last, it was unanimously

ty will be held in Phi THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8d and 4th, 1868.

TRURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1853.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling interest and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the eventful career of the Society since its formation. Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the friends of universal liberty, representing every section of the country-loyal to the Government. Who among them will need any stronger appeal than the simple announcement of the fact to induce him to be present, if circumstances should permit? Let them make their arrangements accordingly. "Whoseover will, let him come"—come in the spirit of justice and love—copie as remembering those in bonds as bound with them—come as one abhorring with guilty phantasy, that man can hold property is man "—come to put down the rebellion by helping to exterminate the hideous system from which & has le

.A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will e in attendance. gitimately sprung!

[Further particulars hereafter.]
In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Praident. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

PROGLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND."

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society congratulate its members and friends that, through the madness, rebellion and secession of the South, avowedly in behalf of its Heavenaccursed and world-abhorred slave system,-involving he c

The Executive Committee of the Americ Slavery Society, therefore, deeply impressed with the importance of a general co-operation of the friends of impartial liberty at this time, in order to influence nts as the funds of the Society will warrant, wh

sustain and increase the numb

Exchange, Boston, Mass. Ponations may also be sent to OLIVER JOINSON, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman Street, New York, and to J. MILLER Mo-Beekman Street, New York, and to Street, Rim, Anti-Slavery Office, 106 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, See

EB Editors of newspapers, friendly to the object ere announced, are respectfully requested to insert this an

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through the National Association, resolved in May last to atter procure a MILLION signatures of loyal women to the To the Honorable Senate and Honorable Onited States:

of the United Sames:

The undersigned, Women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnessly pray that your honorable body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an Act enancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the

United States.

Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that they are not outdone by their sisters in any other State in the number of names appended by them to this petition—a petition which goes to the very root of the rebellion and all our national troubles, by saking Congress to terminate what remains of slavery outside of the President's late of Sanuary Proclamation in such Congress to terminate what remains of the President's 1st of January Pro

er as to that body may seem advisable.

accomplish the Herculean task contemplated manner as to that body may seem avriance.

To accomplish the Herculean task contemplated, INDIVIDUAL EFFORT AND CONSUCRATION are needed in every city, town, and village. Time is pressing—the object is godlike—the opportunity to give the death-blow to slavery must not be allowed to pass ap-

A GOLDEN WEDDING is not an every day occurrence. To be able to attend one is a rare privilege; but that privilege it was our good fortune to edgo, in common with a host of others, on Saturday evening last, Oct. 17, at the residence of our widely known and greatly eat the residence of our widely known and greatly eat the residence of our widely known and greatly eat.

ROTHER BOTHER BOT

There was no formality observed, no order of proceedings marked out, but everything was left to spontaneous feeling and impromptu action. The following, hymn, written for the occasion by a young lady, we can hardly hope to be in a situation bodily to attend are golden wedding, for we believe she is yet to be espoused, but may she achieve it blissfully!) was

We come to-night, at friendship's call,
To take a fond roview
Of olden times and early friends,
The trusted and the true.
Where are they now, those cherished
Who shared life's hopes and fears,
Companions of this wedded pair
Of half a hundred years?

Time's frosts have dimmed the loving eyes,
The dark locks changed to snow;
And some beneath the daisies sleep,—
The loved of long ago.
Brings long time's kindly hand to you
Brings loy, instead of tears,
And lights with golden beams the track
Of half a hundred years.

And friends and children gather he
To greet ye while they may,
And bear their gifu of 10er to choc
Your "golden wedding" day,
And may ye to the Master bring,
When harvest time appears,
The golden fruit of faithful toil
Of half a hundred years!

The company were then invited to the spa famous caterer, Mr. J. B. Smith, of this city, in a style of elegance and with an abundance of supply to suit the most fastidious taste, and to satisfe the sharpest appetite. It seemed to be most thoroughly appreciated by all present.

During the evening, a portion of the Germania Band played many pleasing and popular airs, while the younger members of the assembly kept time in the mazy dance. Some brief remarks were offered by a friend present, pertinent to the occasion; after which some good old-fashioned psalm-tunes were aung, in the spirit of "long ago." Three rousing cheers were then given for the venerable bridegroom, and three for his bride, when a reluctant farewell was taken of them and of each other. To call them "venerable," however, in the ordinary sense of that word, did not seem warranted by their hale appearance, which made it difficult to believe that they had been so long united in wedlook. Most loving Du pearance, which made it difficult to occure that may had been so long united in wedlock. Most loving and felicitons has that union proved, and may it still long continue unbroken by the hand of death! All their children and grand-children were present to rise up and call them blessed, and to receive a parental blessing in return. It is remarkable that no death has

blessing in return. It is remarkable that to each the cocurred in the family during the whole fifty years. For more than a score of years, the advocates of the enslaved in our land have had warm and hospitable greeting under the roof of these beloved friends, whose steadfast adhesion to the Anti-Slavery cause has ever though at no small cost; but whose privilege it no ong persecuted but ever righteous cause a gloriou victory. So auspiciously culminates their wedding "!

Love's golden cycle is complete
In wedlock's perfect chain
Of FIFTY TARBAE—the time how fieet,
Since "one" were made the "twain"!—
Hait to the happy, favored pair!
Heaven's smiles upon them rest!
And may their children's children share
A lot as richly blost!

ted for the Liberator from the Pionier of Oct. 14.]

From a trustworthy source—the most trustworthy that can possibly be desired—we are informed of a fact which stands unexampled in the history of republican administration and defence, and which makes it diffiand oranded as an abasement and half betrayal of this country. But what bame is there for an act, which delivers directly into the hand of the murderer of two republics the knife for the murder of the third, whose corpse is merely to serve him as a standpoint for the murder of the fourth? The fact of which we speak is

Mr. Seward (for whom Mr. Lincoln is respo Mr. Secured (for whore art. Lincoth is responsible), at the time when the French invasion of Mexico seas in process, entrusted to the French Ambassador Mercier, from the archives in Washington, all the plans and napis of the campaign of Gen. Sort, in order thereby to facilitate for the lavading army the work of slaying the

In a country like Mexico, such plans and maps have a far different value from what belongs to them in an open and thoroughly cultivated region, whose topo-graphy is universally known; they have the value of a deadly auxiliary weapon. But even if they were worthless, their surrender would be an act of flagrant dishonesty, faithlessness and infamy, which no govern-ment could commit without incurring universal

contempt.

For such an extraordinary act, there must exist an extraordinary motive. What can it be?

Did Mr. Seward with, through a readiness to oblige which should prove its sincerity even by the abundonment of all honor and self-interest, to aver, at the expense of a hapless neighbor, the interrention with which a powerful despot seemed to threaten this republic? Then was he not only the blindest, but also the most convarid of all interests the support of the self-interest of the selfost cowardly of all statesmen to whom the defence

most cowardly of all statesmen to whom the defence of a republic was aver entrusted.

Or did he think to lare the threatening enemy, into a snare which yould, in his opinion, lead him to destruction? This would only be conceivable if a blind-ness without a name had caused him to overlook as well the power of the enemy as the notorious fact, that the French Emperor had an understanding with the rebellion of the South, and in It lent support to an ally. Or shall we resort to the ungrateful supposition that the "first statesman" in America beheld in the French underer of republics a vertiable friend and ally?

leads to a still more discreditable conclusion: that Mr. Seward has wittingly and designedly betrayed the republic to the muots abominable despot in the world. The menial services of an assassin with the malefac-tor of the 2nd of December, for the destruction of a leads to a still a Mr. Seward has w republic to the m

A BOOK TO BE READ AND ORGULATED.

TOUSAINT L'OUVERTURE: A Biography and Auto-biography. Boston: James Redpath, Publisher, 221 Washington Street: 1868. pp. 872.

This is a volume that appears at a most oppor-ture period to challenge a careful perugal and secur-a wide circulation—now that the employment of negro is the settled purpose of the Federal Government. The biography of the sable patriot of Hayti was first published in London, ten years since, by the Rev. John R. Beard, D. D., but is now presented in a more condensed and accurate shape. The autobiography is the property of the purpose of the property is translated, for the first time, and expressly for the present work, from the "Memoires de la Vie de Tous saint L'Ouverture," edited by M. Saint Remy, who

"After much, research, I succeeded in discovering the original manuscript in the General Archives of France. Eagerly, and with scrupolous attention, did I peruse the lengthy pages, all written in the hand of the First of the Blucks. The emotions excited in the ythis examination will be better understood than they can be described. The mind is thrown into an abyss of reflections by the memory of so lofty a renown bent under the weight of so much misfortune."

M. Saint Remy adds, that "Toussaint's cast of mind may well be judged from the fact that his own manuscript is entirely at first hand, without an era-sure or an insertion." His remains, consigned to a grave under the chapel of the fort in which he cruelly met his doon, were discovered by a captain of engineers in 1850. The top of his skull, which had probably been sawed off at the time of the post morten examination, and replaced, he deposited in the city library of Pontarlier, and the rest of the head stands on the mantel-piece in the cell where Toussaint was co

This work has three illustrations :- 1. Outline Map artist. 3. Toussain's autograph. It is divided as follows:—Book I. From the commencement of the struggle for liberty in Hayti to the full establishment of Toussaint's power—fourteen chapters. Book II. From the fitting out of the expedition by Bonaparte against Saint Domingo to the submission of Toussaint—eight chapters. Book III. From the ravages of the yellow fever in Hayti until deposition and death of the Liberator—five chapters. Book IV. Memoir of the Life of Toussaint, written by himself in the Chateau de Joux, in a letter to Napoleon Bonaparte. Notes and Testimonies.

This is no catch-penny affair, but a har

printed and profoundly interesting volume of one of the most remarkable men in the history of the world; circumstances of downright barbarity, where he wa on his family and consigned to a dungeon by torn from his family, and consigned to a dungeon oy order of Napoleon I., never to come forth alive. The subsequent imprisonment and death of Napoleon himself, at St. Helena, seem to have been a fitting retribution for his infamous treatment of Toussaint L'Onverture. Prophetosally did Whittier write, years ago, of the Negro champion—

Negro champion—

"Steep ealnly in thy dungeon-tomb,
Beneath Besancon's alien sky,
Dark Haytian !—for the Wue shall come,
Yes, eern sou is nigh,
When everywhere thy name shan be
Redeemed from color's infamy;
And men shall learn to speak of thee
As onc of earth's great spirits born
In servitude and nurred in scorn,
Casting saids the weary weight
And fetters of its low estate,
In that strong majesty of soul
Which still hash spurned the base control
Of tyrants through all time!"
Descreak for this work the attention at

We bespeak for this work the attention and patron are unreasonably prejudiced against the race furtherance of the cause of the millions of b complexionally identified with himself, who are ye waiting to be actually delivered from their galling fet ters. Thus shall the poet Wordsworth's prediction be L'Ouverture :-

Ouverture:

"Though fallen thyself, never to rise again,
Live and take comfort! Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee: air, earth, and akies.
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee: thou hast great aillies:
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's monoquerable mind !"

that he might aid in the preservation of his count through the destruction of slavery. For this reaso he chose to be dentified with the colored troops preference to the white. With what courage and fidelity he performed his duties as an offic er, till strick en down by the deadly climate of South Carolina, is testified by the following resolutions, signed by every officer of the 55th Massachusetts:—

CAMP 55TH REG. MASS. VOLS. | FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 8, 1863. |

FORM JEAND, S. C., Oct. 8, 1883, Whereas, it has bleased Almighty God to remove from among us our brother in arms, Lieut. LEONARD C. ALDER:
Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss to the regiment, to the service, and to the cause in which we are engaged, of a brave, faithful and efficient officer, a quiet and unsauming gentleman, a high-minded and conscientions man.
Resolved, That in leaving the quiet literary ways into which his life seemed so completely merged, for the sactivity and troubles of military service, be showed a heroism and pure particular which should place his name high in the list of Harrard's fallen sons.
Resolved, That the circumstances of his death—

place his name high in the list of Harvard's fallen sons.

Resolved, That the circumstances of his death—his foncliness—his nearness to the home to which he had been so fondly looking—the discharge of the mournful faneral offices by sirangers—shall only endear the more to us the memory of him whom we have lost.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our respectful sympathy in their affliction.

bellion of the South, and in it lent support to an ally. Or shall we resort to the ungrateful supposition that the "first stateman" in America beheld in the French to murderer of republics a vertiable friend and ally !

Whichever way we kurn, whatever be the explanation at which we citately, we find once that does not reveal Mr. Seward and his chief to be utterly incorpable to the plan between the advantage of replacing those regiments whose term blindness, of the defence of the republic. And yet from this judgment there is but one escape, which THERE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE. The Presi

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "AMERICAN BOARD."

BOARD.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, so long an effective ally of slavery, both in theory and practice, has now felt the pressure of change in popular opinion sufficiently to awing road with the rising tide; and it points now towards the destruction of slavery, as formerly towards in preservation. Among the business transacted at in Annual Meeting, recently held in Rochester, N. Y. and vry largely attended, were certain Resolutions on the state of the country. These are drawn up with met sophistical skill, and by the very person who has is often engineered the Board's plous excuses for faveing absorpty instead of oppoping it, Dr. Leonard Board of New Haven. The Tract Society, having more ready and frequent communication with the public than a Board for Foreign Missions can have, took to opportunity some time ago to make a gradual dang of front on the negro question, and is now. than a Board for Foreign Missions can have, took in opportunity some time ago to make a gradual chang of frost on the negro question, and is now moving amouthly along in the same track with its former Botton Auxiliary, which was first (of the Societte in sectarian propagandism) in making that supcious movement, and which made no small gain thereby. The American Board, being the list to make this in the control of the same of position, found it necessary. dispensable change of position, found it necessary to ger yet remaining from Charybdis. The old covies of the Board had not been use old covies of the Board had not oven used to bee slavery spoken of in such terms, and might bolt from voting for them. On reading the Resolutions to the meeting, therefore, Dr. Bacon requested his bearen to notice that there was not, after all, much meaning in them, and that, however severe some of the work safely with "the world" in this transaction, safely with "the world" in this transaction, and the secreted ning no risk of the charge of radicalism, he secreted now manimous vote, and the Beard new

The position of ecclesiastical and semi-ecclesiastical dies in this country, first in supporting slagery by choice, and of late years in turning against it by on pulsion, has brought out, more perhaps than my other cause, the dishonesty of that portion of the periodical press which calls itself distinctively "his gious." A specimen of this sort, in connection with the Board's anniversary above-mentioned, appear in Date of the control o

last week's Congregationalist.

The leading article of that paper, devoted generally to strong eulogy of the Board and its operations, makes special reference to the position and attitude of the body twenty years ago, when as at present the men-ing was held in Rochester. The majority of the subscribers to that paper are probably inclined towards anti-slavery views; and its Editor, wishing to fortify and rivet their attachment to the American Board, osition twenty years ago; and this is the way be

After rehearsing the facts that, twenty years are had not yet begun to be realized—and that there had yet been no Border Ruffianism in Kansas, no Southrn infraction of the Missouri Compromise, no Mexi an war, no annexation of Texas-in short, none of ose numerous developments of the danger threater Yet at that meeting the question

scensions, that 'The Board of Commissioners for For-sign Missions can sustain no relation to slavery which mplies approbation of the system, and as a Board on laws an econocition of the system, with the "At that meeting (1843) the question of slavery ras agitated!"—says the Congregationalist. How came it to be then agitated!

witated, and the declaration was made, as on pre

It was brought up by means of "a Memorial from a Committee of the Second Evangelical Congregational Church in Cambridgeport, Mass., requesting the Board to pass resolutions to the following effect: 1. That they will not send agents to solicit funds of slave holders, nor of churches having slaveholding members 2. That they will not send slaveholders as mission aries to the beathen, nor employ them as sgents or cretaries at home

secretaries at hone,"

[See p. 67 of the Prudential Committee's Assail
Report for 1843.]

This was the way the subject of slavery came spin
that meeting. And the seternee quoted by the Cagregationalist as evidence that up anti-slavery clare. ter then belonged to the Board a part of the Repet of a special Committee on that Menorial, refusing the ontained in it.

But the same declaration had been made "on pre rious occasions," says the Congregationalist-tring to persuade its readers that the Board held a precically anti-slavery position even before 1848. What were

They were two, occurring in the two previous year. The passage in question first occurred in 1841, it has Report of a special Committee on a Memorial frea seventeen Evangelical ministers in the State of Ner Hampshire. The Memorial requested that the Board would put an end to the studied selece they had yo that time preserved on the subject of American sarry, both because it was right and expedient to break that silence, and because American slavery was such that no man or body of men can innocendy ministia doubtful position in relation to it.

This Memorial, with the names and reidenest of They were two, occurring in the two p

This Memorial, with the names and residence its seventeen signers, and the reply of the Commine, (including the sentence above mentioned,) may be seen, pp. 58 to 61, in the Annual Report for 1841. The

seen, pp. 58 to 61, in the Annual Report for 1841. The Committee's Report, refusing the request of the Memiral, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

In 1842, the same sentence was used in the Earst of another Committee, and again served its obviously intended purpose of causing to be refused the regular of "several Memorials and other papers on the subject of the connection of the American Board with slavery." slavery."

Dr. Woods, who wrote this sentence, Dr. Woods, who wrote this sentence, uncertainties and of deceptive evasion as well as Dr. Bacon lies self. Its phraseology was an ingenious trick to ura away attention from the real matter in band. Notely the debroom of the Dand with approxima slavery. The had charged the Board with approxing slaver. The real and just charges repeatedly made were that the Board pursued such a course of policy, partly by an approximation and course of policy. real and, just charges repeatedly made.

Board pursued such a course of policy, parly as tion, and partly by allence and inaction, as to give feetire countenance and support to that wicked system. One of their missionaries was a slaveholder for gran, while in their servige; and others of their missionaries were constantly admitting slaveholders to their charches as Christians. The sentence in question that was a deliberate imposture, coined to make a plausible presence for refusing the requests of petitioners against slavery; and causing such refusal to be made for their slavery, and causing such refusal to be made for their slavery and causing such refusal to be made for the longitudinistis, perfectly aware of all this, has the hard-hood to quote this sentence as evidence of the part rectitude of the Board in relation to slavery!

I do not intend, however, to represent the Congregationalist as worse than others of its class. The former has never serupled to avail itself of similar me thods in its defence of the Board—c, s. w.

THE BOSTON PILOT. We give in the "Refoge of O THE BOSTON PILOT. We give in the "Review" Oppression "another of those rasting, insolent, income the property of the property of the property of the property of the Pilot. It indicrously maintains that "the Cabrillo Church sidnes (!) has the mission to emancipant the laives of the South," and then very complaint adds, "but it will be a cory long time before the last will be accomplished "! No doubt of it: THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

THE ISSUES OF THE MOUN.

In Braddic or the Comfederacy—The Christ of Liberty, the Braddics of Silectry—Which shall Dies the Braddics of Silectry—Which shall Dies Priesons, [Ind.] Oct. 9, 1803.

PLEA GENEROS—I left Boston Oct. 10th, on a standard bar of my labors have been confined to Michigan and the my labors have been confined to Michigan and the my labors have been confined to Michigan and the my labors of the my labors have been confined to Michigan and the my labors of the he rebellion, and to austain its poncy in regard-edy cause and only cure of all our national of calamities—Slavery and Abolition. That abile is now, in the main, pursuing the only in regard to these which can inure to its vital-grength and its perpetuity, as the national whe help of the Governments.

If the second is the service, are exciting the appropriate the service, are exciting the appropriate the second in the friends of freedom in used the admiration of all the friends of freedom in used the admiration of all the friends of freedom in the work and the second in the se

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very. The ever that the sartly by no he to give of hed aystem misaboarries o their churses in plants of the passes of the Caspendra of the passes of the Caspendra of the Caspendra of the passes of the Caspendra of the passes of the Caspendra of the passes of the Caspendra of th

and Illinoss, in regard to the coperhead Democracy of these States! To other coperhead and feet it, one must be on she spot, and six with the people in the daily walks of life. There is more danger of a civil war in these States than the last drawn of. In New England, loyalty to the least drawn of. In New England, loyalty to the legislation in the rule-treason the exception. This is sho use in the West, but the exceptions are much sore suncross, open and murderous. Agents from the Coelectracy of slave-breeders and pirrates are at dis less traversing the above-named three States, organizing, arming and drilling the Copperhead Democran with a view to the next presidential election, and infraing into these traitor hearts the same harred of freedom, free labor, free society and free instituand infusing into these traitor nearts the same narred of freedom, free labor, free society and free institu-tion, and of the Republic, based upon them, that an-inites the hearts of Jeff. Davis Co. I have been in mins the hearja of Jeff. Davis Co. I have been in the genatics and towns on the Ohio border, and the soft is apparent to all, that bands of armed traitors from illinois and Indiana, led by the hired and com-nisioned agents of the Confederacy of slavemongers, are ally passing into Ohio, and acattering over the sers and villages of that State to carry the election of Vallandigham. It is certain many traitors from See York (ity and Phündelphia are being transfer-rate 0hio, and that by agenty of the Confederacy-tical subjection and universally believed here, nd to thio, and that by agency of the Confederacy lis well understood and universally believed here that the Confederacy fought the battle at Chattanoog hat the Confederacy fought the battle at Chattanoogia side to give triumph to the Copperhead Demperacy, of Ohio at the polls next Tuenday, the 18th. The infines all over these three States—speakers and pa-pers—chin victory to Bragg, and the annihilation of Reserans. I had no idea of the gurderous maligni-ty of the Democratic traitors to freedom and free in-stations sill imingled with them in public and pri-cepts, dobte. The elections in Indiana and Ohio. situation iii I mingled with them in public and prirate delate. The elections in Indiana and Ohio,
set Towals, will be significant quainly as they can
be made to bear on the Presidential election in Noreader, 1864. Gov. Morton atunds like a rock for
the Republic amid the upheaving, mad elements of
hassmand the Confederacy, that toss and roar about
lim. Would that a thousand lecturers, in favor of a
Republic based on the Declaration of Independence,
could labor in these three States the ensuing year!
I am in the family of Exos Novas, who represent-Is in the family of Exos Noves, who representel Studen county in the last Indiana Legislature. He
is intelligent man, and works hard for a Republic,
suche result of the war, that shall practically realize
the freedon and equality of man. He has been telling me of the efforts of the Copperhead Democracy
is the last legislature to hand the State over to Jeff.
Burn & Co., and to saily it to the Confederacy of Frmis, and how they were defeated. The traitors deprovide scheme the extinction of the Constitution liberately planned the extinction of the Constitutio and State of Indiana, and of the Constitution and Re

ng set that fall, the State elections being next sall-this courries once in two years.

The Republicans, (and by this is meant simply the fields of the Republic in opposition to the Confede mas, of friends of the slave-breeding Confederacy, all straights region and through the West generally where the same as between slavery and freedom, are labor and free labor. Hence they welcome with embassam, generally, speakers and lecturers who main freedom and free labor as against slavery and are labor. All who labor to make the Republic an unstatury Republic will get a hearing in the West herming were

police of the United States, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederacy, and an alliance, of featre and defensive, with slavemongers and pirates. They fuiled; but they are mustering again to accom-

pish the same end next fall—only county elections being held this fall, the State elections being next fall—

The Republic-its origin, its basis, its object and is design; and, the Confederacy—its origin, basis, sheet and destiny; these have been my subjects in they desting the same that no be such's soiling millions; and the Confederacy, as this and robber and pirate, to plunder, rob and salars all without regard to color, clime, character country, who live by the work of their hand and he west of their brow. The people of the North mad decide which of the two shall be "delivered," and which shall be "crucified." The Republic and the Confederacy, being based on antagonistic principal—Bierts and always which saither Confederacy. "description of the Manuscript of Nations and Liberty, or the British and Liberty, and Livery—which neither God nor as can ever harmonize, cannot exist side by side. the mat die. Which shall it be, the Republic, or the Caddersy I The Christ of Nations and Liberty, or the Banbhas of Siavery and Piracy I The Friend of Mas, or the Manuscript and Marauder I. For, as to the bringing of all the property of the Prince of the And, weary with ourselves, may never the property of the principles and objects, as governments, the Republic as Christ to save and bless, and the Confednay a Burbbas to curse and to destroy. Which shall it be ? During the hopeing Presidential canvas, the people of the Sarth mat decide. Those who are for inherty will and by the Republic. Those who are for ensiaving the hoper will go for the Confederacy. But each so will and must go to his own place; and the quicker way of righteousness." Heaven grant that many years of usefulness may be allotted to this faithful fact bless as it never has done before; and the Confederacy, with its slave-breeding, slave-trading, sur-karing, woman whipping and baby-pedilling, must be botted from the records of the world.

And, weary with ourselves, may never the provided we work while of the gold in God, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyatey.

To doubt would be disloyatey.

To doubt would be disloyatey.

Pardon my prolixity, but my heart has been quickened by this timely Convention. It was in every sense a green spot in our desert and dearth. It was a joy to see our venerable and constant friend, the faithful shall must go to his own place; and the quicker way of righteousness." Heaven grant that many way of righteousness." Heaven grant that many years of usefulness may be allotted to this faithful faithful they have a single provided we work while it is called the confederacy, with its slave-breeding, slave-trading, sur-carading, wearn whipping and baby-pedilling, must be botted from the records of the world.

My arrangements are made for October, and up to the late.

My arrangements are made for October, and up to the lish of November for nearly every day—if my vice and health hold out. Then I shall return East. But, let all who can speak a word for the Republic of Freedom and against the Confederacy of Corsairs, ter beit attention to the West during the coming presidentsh campaign. Let the one issue be—Liberty a Sarrey—the Republicant Confederacy of Sarrey—the Republicant Confederacy of the Sarrey—the Confederacy Town a Shrery—the Republic or the Confederacy—Jesus Barabba;—which shall die t The people with blies, and not the soldiers with bullets, must decide. My Gat.—The hour! od awake them to the great issues of the hour fours, HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

Figure Garrison,—Where is the Old Colony has Survey Society 1 Defunct 1 I hope not. For-ney, the bancer society in the old Commonwealth. Our section in the different counties seem to be value. Ober neiestes in the different counties seem to be view up and I trust the Old Colony will not be view for the chind. No truce Anti-Slavery men are to be found than reade in Plymouth county. As a found than readed in Plymouth county is the in the matter of the plant of the plant of the plant of the last in the matter of the plant of the pl

CONVENTION AT MILFORD.

DEAR GARRISON:
The Anti-Slavery Convention held by the The Anti-Stavery Convention held by the Worcester County (South) Society at Milford, last Sunday, proved both refreshing and successful. It was truly a revival of the days of "audd lang syne." The opening meeting, on Saturday evening, was fully attended; and through the day on Sunday, the Hall was well-filled. The faithful Secretary will, as a matter of course, give the readers of the Labrator a full account of the interesting proceedings.

The remarks of S. S. Foster, on Saturday evening and Bunday, were timply, able and practical. Never, we think, has our faithful brother spoken with more effectiveness, and herid discrimination. The cause, its needs, and the pregnant hour, were made transcendent and urgent. We were never made transcendent and urgent. We were never made transcendent and urgent. We were never made to feel more forcibly the import of the off repeated words—"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

effectivenes, and luid discrimination. The cause, lie needs, and the pregnet hear, were used to a common deepen. We were never used to a common design, which we have been designed the origin. We were never used to a common deepen. We were never used to the common deepen. We were never used to determine the common deepen the control of the same of the s

were led to rejoice at the announcement that the old ploneer Society is going, instanter, to work with every available appliance in the field. Congress is to be besieged with mammoth petitions to decree Universal and Unconditional Emancipation? This announcement was received with enthusiastic demonstration. It is our work for the next six months, and must be prosecuted with unparalleled vigor. The Republicans present were equally cuthusiastic. "Instinct is a great matter," and they see their only hope of perpetuity as a party reats upon the success of the Abolitionists. They must be made to feel,—and how casy is the work!—that every dollar put into the Anti-Slavery treasury is the best and most effectual investment they can possibly make. This point will tell; and on the ground of self-preservation, if on no other, will give a new impetus.

Never was there an hour so ripe for harvest. Never was there a time when the tools of our warfare can be used to better advantage. We must not falter nor hesistate a single moment. The kingdom of Liberty is at hand. The herald is knocking at the door of every humane heart, and we have only to say "Welcome,"

"Watchmen of God! oh, lose no heart, But learn what God is like; And in the darkest battle-field Thou shalt know where to strike."

Oh, blessed is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That God is on the field when He
Is most invisible.

And blest is he who can divine
Where real right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that s
Wrong to man's blindfold eye

Oh, learn to scan the praise of men!
Oh, learn to love with God!
For Jesus won the world through shame,
And beckons thee His read.

God's justice is a bed where we Our anxious hearts may lay, And, weary with ourselves, may sleep Our discontent away.

"That life is long which answers life's great cond,"
Watchman, what of the night?" The signs are
full of promise, provided we work while it is called
"to-day." Let, us rally, then, for the last and final
struggle, and with "a long pull, and a strong pull,
and a pull all together," we shall throttle the measter,
and make the welkin ring with "Glory to God in the
highest, peace on earth, good will to men."

G. W. S.

"PLANTATION PICTURES." We commence the shall die! The people with liters with bullets, must decline pages, entitled "PLANTATION PICTURES." We commence the publication, in our present number, of an original work which, when completed, will make about 300 to the great issues of the hour! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

TI-SLAVERY SOUTETY.

—Where is the Old Colony Defenct's I hope not. Foresty in the old Commonwealth the structure of the structure of the countries seem to be at the Old Colony will not be at the Old Colony will "PLANTATION PICTURES." We commence the

THE GOVERNMENT AND COPPERHEADS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND OPPERRIADS.

Mr. Joel B. Smith was discharged from work on Fort Constitution for no other reason than his loyalty to the Government. Copperheads have ruled so long both sides of our river, that they are very much aux prised that loyal men should presume to interfere with their dologs! It is astimishing that so much power should be conceded to them in the management of public affinire, but no it is, and so it must be until a more radical spirit is infused in the powers that are at Washington. A little circumstance that I will mame shows the element that rules here. We are about as loyal here to the Government as the people of New Oriesnative will turn the cale either way. What is washed is some of the spirit of Ben. Butter, who would quickly separate the chaff from the wheat. But we are used to walting, and must "wait a little longer."

which he is engaged.

JOHN GUTTRIDGE, Chairman.

COLORED MARIO'S CONCRET. This Concert, gaven at the Meionson on the evening of the 6th inst, was highly creditable to all who participated in the Mario (Mr. Rowers, of Philadelphia,) has a voice of great ewectness, volume and power, and sung with excellent taxte and spirit. All: his songs were warming second. Madam Dutton also soquitted herself in a COLORED MARIO'S CONCERT. This Concert, givly seconds: Madam Dutton also admired reverse to very acceptable manner by her vocal efforts. Madam Josephine Ruffin read effectively several select pieces. There was a good audience present, but we should have been glad to have seen more of our white fellowcitzens present, both for their sake and as an encouragement; to those meritorious performers:

The following is a copy of a letter from Mason to Jeff. Davis, and was found among the intercepted cor-respondence of the latter. It plainly shows the trea-sonable purposes of the writer at the time of its date

respondence of the latter. It plainly shows the treasonable purposes of the writer at the time of its date:

SELMA, NRAB WINCHESTER, VA.

Sept. 80th, 1856.

My DRAK STR:—I have a letter from Wise, of the 27th, full of spirit. He says the government of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana have already agreed to the readersous at Raleigh, and others will—this in your most private ar. He says, further, that he has officially requested you to exchange with Virginia, on fair terms of difference, previousion for finismusches. I don't know the usage or power of the department in such cases, but, if it can be done, even by liberal construction, I hope you will accede.

Was there not an appropriation at the last session for converting film into percussion arms ! If so, would into furnish good reason for extending such facilities to the States! Virginia probably has more arms than the other Southern States, and would divide in case of need. In a letter yesterday to a committee in South Carolina, I gave it as my judgment, is the cost of Fremont's election, the South, should not, pause, but proceed at once to "immediate, absolute and eternal separation." So I can a candidate for the first halter. Wise says his accounts from Philadelphia are observing for Old Buck in Penanyleonia. I hope they are not delusive.

Vise asys his accounts from Philadelphia are observing for Old Buck in Penanyleonia. I hope they are not delusive.

Vise (Signed.)

Colonel Davis. Vale et salute!

and heap coals of fire on the heads of these from schom it comes?

The company were startled at the discovery of the mistake under which they had been laboring, and delighted with the explanation, which showed how unjust had been the condemnation that had been nuried at the head of the great Brooklym minister.

The subject of Mr. Beecher's addressing a public meeting in London on the war and slavery was discussed at great length, when the gentlemen generally agreed as to its expediency; some, indeed—more expecially Dr. Waddington—contended for its necessity. Mr. Beecher, however, eds not commit himself, but promised to take the subject into consideration.—British Standard.

meet than the power to be here, and to answer the work addressed to him."

The following is a brief abstract of the remarks of Mr. Trask, as enered at by the Economic.—

Rev. George Trask of Roston grose, and after commending the report of Dr. Bacon, read on Trackay, as adopted at the last aminial meeting, said the descent of makes a suggestion to Dr. Bacon or Dr. Bacon, read on Dr. Bacon, and the propers of the Sandwich Islands which the Bacon Bacon Bacon, which is the Bacon Bacon Bacon, which was the Bacon Bacon Bacon Bacon, which was the bacon Baco

Track instated, further, that such a declaration on the part of the Board would open the purse as well as the hearts of thousands all over the land.

Subsequently, the following report was made by the Ber. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, and unanimously adopted by the Board:

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, assembled for the annual survey of its works said of the field, cannot but recognize again, as in its last annual meeting, and in that of the preceding year, the civil war which the causeless and cruel rebellion is waging against the divinely ordained self-government, the unity and lile of the American people. Recolved, That we record with a devout schnowledgment of God's mercies the fact that, in the midst of the sacrifices and the struggles which the nation is making for its own life, and the welfare of mankind in coming ages, the churches which hereofore have made this Board their almoner are still able and whilings to proceed with undiminished force in the work of spreading the gospel through the world, and that the contributions of our treasury are increasing, and our missionaries have experienced no other embarrassment than that which arises from the success and progress of their work, outstripping the progress of missionary zeal and self-denial in the churches that have sent them.

21. Nor is it any less a matter of thankfulness to God, on our part, that under his boly providence, controlling the progress of event, the sulmants and entire abolition of slavery to the North American continent is henceforth, all men see and know, an inevitable and not distant result of the war which was begun for the purpose of securing an indefinite perpetuation and extension of slavery, by the establishment of an empire, with slavery as its corner-stone. Without offering or implying any opinion on questions of constitutions in the constitution in the controlling the first of such as a such a

numan rights to millions of slaves for whom Christ died, has made this purifying of our land with fire a divine necessity.

81. We also record our grateful acknowledgment of the enlarged opening that has been made for evangelical labors, in the fact that, since our last annual meeting, hundreds of thousands who were slaves ond year ago, have obtained a complete smandpainer, and in the certainty that the objects which have hindered the evangelization and Christian civilization of the African race in our country are to be completely removed. While we, as a Board of Foreign Missions, are unable to enter into the field thus offered in our country, we rejoice that others are already entering in, whose labors, crowned with God's blessing, will provide new instruments and agencies to be employed by as and other Foreign Missionary Institutions for sending the gospel to all the nations and tribes of the African continent.

Action of the Illinois Methodist Conference at Spring field, Ill. The Committee on the State of the Country resorted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Our country is still involved in one of most desolating wars ever recorded in the history

the most desolating ware over recovery of antions; and, and, Whereas, So great and so terrible a visitation upon a nation demands a sober and prayerful consideration on the part of all the believers of our holy Christianity; therefore, Resolved, 1st. That we recognize the hand of God in this terrible war, chastening us for our national contents.

ns.

2d. That a correct understanding of the cause is rebellion is essential to the adoption of appropria

the rebellion is essential to the adoption of appropriate means for its suppression.

3d. That we believe slavery to be the primary cause of this wicked rebellion, and that we can many cause of this wicked rebellion, and that we can many one security for the Union and permanent peace of the States so long as the evil is role-rated amongs us.

4th. That we view the proclamation of the President, declaring freedom to the slaves of rebell, as justified not only by milliarly necessity, but by the moral sense of the civilized world.

5th. That the signal victories gained by orgamiles since the enforcement of the emancipation, proclamation, we believe an indication of the approval of Hesven upon that measure.

5th. That in a time like this, we regard it as the

Action of the American Unitarian Concentros at Albany.

Whereas, Individuals and ecclesisational bodies have at different times and in different places published opinious on the duties of religious men, that have served to awaken doubt in the minds of the conscientious, and weaken the hands of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, By members of the Unitarian body assembled in Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts, that we tender to the President of the United Sisters our sympathy and our prayers is this great day of the Country's peril, and of his responsibility of the country Springfield, and that of our own children, for the periled different that where the control of the Country Springfield, and that of our own children, for the periled different that where the press of peace, we cheerfully offer or life, and that of our own children, for the periled different that the country of the Country Springfield.

Washington.

labor for the spread of peace we received the labor of the story of the perilled life of the nation;
That while we own allegiance, to the constituted and the continued as the c

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE.

sufficed; but the grand 100,000 majority has coast seems. He rehearsed the history of his leaving Ohio three years since to attend the Peace Congress, the policy he advocated, and the result of his transfer from the Senate by President Lincoln to the Cabinet. He also went into a history of his financial acheme. He referred to his three years' absence, and feelingly thanked his audience for their kind welcome. He compilinented Governers Dennison and Tod for their fdeelity and zeal in managing the affairs of the State.

their fidelity and zeat in many and State.

Mr. Chase left Columbus this morning for Washing

A Washington correspondent writes:

"In Mr. Chase's absence, it may be fitting to say a word or two about him. Palsome praise of any man disgusta, and I sun not going into that business. But I sell the simple truth when I say that when Mr. Chase left Washington, the greatest man, the strongest, the boddest in it, left with him. His finest trait is his in-flexible honesty. His financial ability is sa nothing in comparison with his honesty. There are thieves in the days of a Republican Administration as there used to be in the days of Buchanan, and J fear about as many of them. They swarm about the departments in this city, an army of outsiders who come to filled what they can from the public purse. It is pleasant to see such mea approach. Mr. Chase, I don't think one of them, after an interview with him, ever thought he could scucced in any unlawful designs against that department. Able, housest and humane, Mr. Chase is one of the few real statement of our age, and Mr. Lincoln exhibited great sagacity when he determined to put him in his Cabinet. A Washington correspondent writes:

TO THE POINT.—The following is the closing para traph of a speech delivered by Secretary Chase a Cincinnat:

Cincinnat:

Now, fellow-citizens, what have we to do! We have simply to go to work, each in our places, and do our part. You would not have seen me here to-day, if I had not first taken care to provide for the soldiers. (Great cheers.) I had paid off all the claims of everyody, and found ! had the senuy sum of \$25,000,000 ahead, ready to pay the soldiers, with on the lat of November; I therefore thought I had time to come here to vote. (Cheers.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Secretary Station sent to Col. Forney the following congratulatory letter about the result of the election in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14th, 1863.

To John W Forney, Esq.

Thanks for your telegram. All bonor to the Keystone State! She uphed the Federal srch in July, and with steel and cannon-shot drove the invaders from her soil; and now, in October she has again rallied for the Union, and overwhelmed the foe at the ballot-box.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

PHILLIPS'S SPERCHES. The Dixon (III.) Republicans and Telegraph thus speaks of Mr. Phillips's book:

Mr. Phillips has been so prominently identified with nearly every reform brought before the American people for the last hirty years, that he present work needs but a passing notice. No man, prinage, last warner friends or more bluer enemies than Wendel Phillips; but his bitterest opponents—those who differ with him the most widely upon every topic of public interest—an but admit the irrestable charm of, his elequence. Honest in his convictions, and earnest in the advocacy of what he believes to be right, he is one of the few living orators who can hold an audience spell-bound against their will. The publication of this work at the present time is peculiarly appropriate, when events are daily proving the truth of what were once considered the vagaries of an enthusiast. The book contains the best efforts of the author on all the important questions that have engaged his attention during his public career; and will well repay perusal by every one, especially those who sympathize with him, to whom it will prove a most acceptable treasure.

record the demise of William Knapp, Esq., the well-known assistant clerk of the police court, which co-curred at his residence at two offices the morning, the had been fulling for several months, and since June had been incapacitated for the performance of his re-

of the Government may be justly suspected of want of sympathy with and loyally to the government of sympathy with and loyally to the government.

10th. That we cordially approve the policy of the Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of Administration in the suspension of the Administration in the enforcement of Administration in the suspension of the amunical with suspension act, and the suspension of the suscenses as public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as a public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension as public servant, unknown and the suspension of the suspension of the suspension and the suspension of the suspension and the suspension of the suspension and the suspension of the suspension of the suspension and the suspension of the suspens

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

GORNIC ADDRESS IN GOODS OF THE STATE OF THE

10-BENJ. F. BUTLER.
(shipes to the seming-noise of the semines)
12-BENER WARD BESCHER.
12-BENER WARD BESCHER.
13-RAIPH WAIDD BURRESON,
13-DOTATION B. PROTRINGHAM.
13-GRONG WHILLAM CURVIN.
13-WENDELL PHILLIPS.
5-JACOB M. MANNING.

Jan. 5—JAOUS E. MANNING.

B. J. Lang, Organist for the course.

Tickets (admitting the Beaver and Lady) to the 2 ceah, may be obtained at Oliver Dilson & Ocashington street. Tickets & Fields, 125 Wastives; John G. Hayson & O. 5., 23 Court etreet; john G. Hayson & O. 5., 23 Court etreet; john G. Hayson & O. 5., 23 Court etreet; john G. Hayson & O. 5., 23 Court etreet; and at the lawary Office, 211 Washington street. BIBLICAL QUARTERLY of Religions, and the Reconstruction of Biblion

Science, and the Reconstruction of Biblios Theories as cording to the principles of all Science. No. I. Dank with its Apocryphal additions, newly arranged and tran lated, with a critical introduction, in which its are, sather ship, character and interpretation are considered, and its

mont.
Terms, \$2 s year; single numbers, 60 conts. The first number is in this press, and will appear shortly. Orders and subscriptions are respectfully solicited through all the United States and Canada, and may be addressed to Rev. L. A. Sawres, Boston.

EF HAYTI AND THE MARTYRS OF HARPER'S FERRY.—A CARD.—I have to-day sent to the last addresses of the following parties subportly to draw on me at eight for a specified sum, out of a fund contributed at Cayes, Hayti, for the families of the martyrs of Harper's.

Cayes, Hayti, for the maintee of the macry's to make the Ferry —
To Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Jemima Cook, Mrs.
Leary, widows of John Brown's men of those names; and to the parents of Kari, Hauliti, Sievens, the Coppear, Abderson, Tidd and Copeland.

If my letters do not reach these parties, I ask their friends to notify them, or to send me their present address.

EF Anti-Siavery papers, please copy.

Boston, Och S.

JAMES REDPATH.

F NEW ENGLAND PENALE MEDICAL COL-EN NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDITAL COLLEGE.—The Sirteenth Annual Term will commence on Wadnesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventeen weeks. Lecture 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 traition through its course of education. Address or appropriate ber, at the College, No. 10 East Canton street, Boston.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to

TEST MEMON' B. JAUKSON, M. D., has removed to 52 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

School Visitor, would make a few additional engagements o lecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and practical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1308 Chemus street, Philadelphia.

EF PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture at Flore in Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject: The Mysteries and Meanings of the War.

EF CUMMINGTON CONVENTION will be held in Cammington, Saturday, October Slat, afternoon and evening. CHARLES C. BULLEGE, PARKER PILLESUR, KEAR H. HEWWOOD and Other will speak! The faithful, long-tried and coergetic friends of freedom

that quarter will gather in large and stirring nu WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Pitch

burg, on Sunday, Oct. 13th, forences, afternoon and ing, at the usual hours.

Mr. Garrison will also lecture in Stoneham, on Su afternoon and evening, Nov. 1.

MARRIED On Thursday, the 15th, at the house of the bride's father, according to the coreony of Friends, J. WILLIAM OUX, of Longdon, Chester Ox, Ph., to Many F., daughter of T. F. S. Smith, of New York city. [No ards.]

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE. A New Book of Thrilling Interest. BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER,

rmerly Pastor of George Street M. E. Church, Cincinna-ti, and late Assistant Adjutant. Georgal on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ANDER CLARK, Editor of the School Visitor.

Tillis is one of the most thrilling accounts of adventure and suffering that the war, has produced. Capit Gene was wonneed and expressioned Rebel Generals for Shitoh; tried before several Rebel Generals for his life, among whed in four jails, four pentiontiaries, and seared; instructory prisons; escaped from Macoo, (Georgia, and Bearre and travelled barricot: through swamps and woods, by might, 250 miles; was fed by angeroes in part, and subsite of for days at a time on frogs, roots and berries, and was at last recoptanted when within thirty-dre miles of or gunboals on the Southern coast.

The particulars of his subsequent sufferings as a chaine only it are told with a graphic truthribose that surpasse any fection.

occurred. Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in citch. 285 pages.

Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary inducements will be offered. Spoilmen copies will be sent to any person for \$1, post and, with particulars to Agents.

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OIL CARPETING. ROOF CLOTE,

A Folson, S. P. Folson,

PAREER PILLEBURY speak in Mech Princeton, on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1863.

Thou man if mighty mind and noble heart,

Be long a champion in the came of Right!
Standfact, unoverving, then dides act thy part.

In the great drama—the fleres moral fight,
Courvaining sattoms! While gloom like som!

Row vells our land, and God's avenging hand.

It justly on as laid, still bear thy light,—

Rill speak for God and truth in that small bear

Which was that light as a sufficient of the small bear

Which was that light as a sufficient of the small bear

Freedom's bold orator I whose alonesed.

It.

Freedom's bold orator I whose alonesed.

Hath filled my sonl with admiration deep.

Thy wondrous fistion, magin uterance.

Startles the "Churph," and easi is from the sleep.

And apathy of years, bidding it from the sleep.

A watchful eye on Preedom's just demands.

That she no longer, blockling, sigh and weep,

Donast fact by Tyranny's hard galling bends,

While Fity mountain sees, and wrings her teeble hand.

Warrier most valiant! in the nobler way
Those does for Freedom hattle. Though no steel.
Jecano rearries in thine hand, the fos to slay,
All Asports still that wendrous power feel,
And remble on their thrones, that o'en now real
ledges the surging of Truth's mighty see!
They works may shame the cannot thunder-peal;
These spears and sebres far more potent be,
a planting far and wide the standard of the free!

You! Tyranny, dismayed, now stands aghast,
Hearing processods her dressl, her final doom!
She was, appalled, her years of trismph past,
And sinders on the threshold of her tomb,
Which for her years in terror and in gloom!
She long enough the human rise hath sured;
And evermore unfruitful be the wonb
Which gave the menter birth! The breast she nursed
He more such fiends sustain of all the fiends the worst!

God bless thee, PARKER! in thy mission great; God bless thee, PARKEN I in thy mission ig.
Give thee a calm, a hopeful, happy mind
Whate'er bu thy condition or thy fate,
Whatever ills betide, be thou resigned?
Even in thy worst may thou a comfort find,
A joy, a peace this world cannot bestow; A joy, a peace this world cannot bestow; And when thou leavest all these scenes behind, Where Freedom ever reigns, and purest pleasures flow
East Princeton, Mase.

LINES TO A CLERGYMAN WHO SAYS SLAVERY IS NOT A SIN.

No sin to buy and sell and hold

The neigro in his galling gyres,
And pocket the blood-srusted gold,
The price of human hearts and lives 15

No sin to steal an African,
And reb him of sech ascred right;
Wipe from his brow the stamp of man,
And blot theystars out of his night?

And blot top-stars out of his mignt?

No in to score his quivering bank

With the red lash fresh dripping there,

Because his Maker made him black;

Thickened his lips and cripped his hair?

No sin to tear his frantic wife

From his outresching arms of love;

What God has joined, diverse for life,

Though Heaven forbids it from above?

No sin to steal the clinging child From the fond mother's dear embrace Abd leave her broken-hearted, wild, And crazed, to curse her ebon rac God gave the black a living soul, A conscience and a heart to feel; Wrote freedom on his spirit's scroll, And scaled it with his holy scal.

Woo unto him who breaks the char Endorsed by God's unerring hand, A curse shall smite his cruel heart, His brow shall wear the slaver No greater, grosser crime than this Can man commit who steps aside; Christ in the slare, with leprous kiss, Is thus betrayed and crucified.

When heary priest, with heneyed tongue Long face and lubricated knees, Long face and inbricated mees,
Bows low before this branen wrong,
And prates like the old Pharises
We look to see the carth divide,
And falling fire from Heaven con
The impious babbler in his pride,

HYMN OF THE HARVESTERS, We gather them in—the bright green leaves— With our soythes and rakes to-day, And the mow grows big as the pitcher heaves His-lift in the swell*ring hay.

o ho ! a field! for the mower's soyt

O hot's field for the mover's synhe
Hath a ring as of destiny,
Sweeping the earth of its burthen little
As it sung in wrathful gies.
We gather them in—the nedding plumbs
Of the yellow and bearded grain,
And the flash of our sickles' sight illumes
Our marsh of as the vannished relation. Our march o'er the vanquished plain.

Anon, we come, with a steed-drawn car
The cunning of modern laws;
And acres steep to its clanking jar,
As it rocks its bungry jaws.

We gather them in—the mellow fruits,

From the shruls, the vine and tree,
With their russet, and golden, and purple suits,
To garnish our treasury.

And each has a julcy treasure stored, All beneath its gainted rind, To cheer our guests at the social board, When we leave our cares behind.

We gather them in—this goodly store. But not with a miser's gust; For the great All-Father we adore. Hath but given it in trust. And our work of death is but for life, Then a blessing upon the reaper's strife, And a shout at his Harvest Home!

OOTOBER.

My soul has grown too great to-day To utter all it would : Oh, these preventing bends of elay?
When will my spirit learn to say,
Unfettered, all it should?

I'm out in the free woods once more, With whispering boughs o'erhead; Strange influences round me steal

with whispering boughs o'erhead;
Strange influences round me steal,
And yot what deopliest I feel
Must ever be unsaid.
The glowing, glowing autumn hours!
These wildering gorgoous days!
United shirty show of painted flowers.
As though with dusty golden showers!
The air were all a-blaze!

This living, shining, burnished wood, Triebed with a thousand dyes, Its strong ribe leads with crimon sheen, And decked with golf and glittering green, Like kingly tapestries !

This Buggist roof of braided lights
Abors me richly fung
These glimpes of the styr soft blue!
This quivering mashide middling through

How thall I where all I would be Alas, my struggling non! —
Alas, my struggling non! —
It strives to grasp these glorious things,
de strives a bird on hocken wings
To struggle to its goal.—[Mas. C. A. Mason.

The Tiberator.

PLANTATION PIOTURES. BY MES. EMILY C. PEARSON
Author of "Cousin Frank's House

saic, being the entrance to the main hall, which ex-tended quite through the building to a similar vesti-bule and steps. The first front looked out on the court and coach ring; and, further on, the aloping lawn, with its groups and avenues of choice trees and fowering sharbs. The second opened on the spacious garden and green-house. On either hand arretched away the plantiation of thousands or acres. Mr. Nelson was a bachelor of forty. Handsome, affable, jalented, and with a good stock of diversified knowledge ever at command, he was universally pop-ular among his constituents. Political ambition was

has matter passion.

Let us glance at the inmales of Powbatan.

Miss Porsythe, the accomplished governess, and house-keeper pro tem., is returning from the store-room, having just "given out things" for dinner. She has carefully locked the door, —a duty the Southern house-keeper never omits, —and has roome candles in her hand. In deep thought as she passes through the partor, she puts the candles in her pocket, and lays the keys on the marble mantle. Two little slave strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at the strend her roughly look at the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at each other than the strend her roughly look at the strend her roughly look at

when, turning to the intue guns, they and easy, "Bring the basket of carpet rags here;" you must be busy while I give Miss Amells her muste lesson." The children hasten to do her bidding, and, looking in at the study door, Miss Forsythe says to herself, "Not in yet! A graceless girl, I must say. Here it is five in the evening, the very time of all, others it is the interest of the property of th

late. I dare say she's romping with the stable-boys.

I must write her uncle, directly. She'll never make
a lady at this rate—sever!" putting anxious stress on

Entering the study, the governess rang the bell. Kitty and Cary came trudging in, bearing the basket of carpet cuttings; and Miss Forsythe, not quite recovered from an attack of ague, calls Frink, the dining-room servant, to make a fire in the grate, while Kitty goes to find Amelia.

At length the delinquent appeared, wearing a sullen look, and making a most awkward entree.

"Come, come," said the governess, "I shall have to give you a chapter on gentility! You enter the room shockingly."

to give you a chapter or gentity! You enter the game mood with which she entered the room, insisting every other minute, with a spollt air, that really she could not learn the horrid lesson,—it was no earthly use to try; that she hated it with all her heart. Possibly, she thought all this befitting an heiress of six. teen. Evidently, it was hard for one of her expecta-tions, just ready to take the sceptre of absolute power as the owner of slaves, to submit to the menial toil of as the owner of slaves, to success the measurements of study, and the bondage of regular hours and set rules, Whatever her uncle, Mr. Nelson's wishes might bit respect to her improvement, although also woll like to please him, she could not make the tasks and

like to please him, she could not make the tasks and embordination of pupilage comport with what was due to her social position. And Miss Porsythe's instructions she treated accordingly.

The fire was burning briskly, and the governess sat with her pocket side near the grate. Presently the candles getting into "profuse perspiration," began to coze through that lady's black silk. But she had related her beautiful manner, and knew nothing core through that lady's older size. But see has re-larged into her abstracted manner, and knew nothing of the mishap, until 'Kitty', forgetting all fear, giggled outright, and Cary, no longer tongue-tied, exclaimed, "Oh, see, missee! your frock done meited!" "Bless me! to be sure—where are my keys!" and, hastening to the parlor, she found them on the mantel. "How forgetful I am!" said she, and she

Ecosythe was suit absent when air .xelson's , Rixby, alighted before the mansion, and, ig the bridle of his horse to a little boy who busily playing in the sand that he did not noa till the instant, marched up the steps, raw-

knock, we shall have time to stock nime. As and sinewy, with uncropped tangled hair, thin face, long hooked note, small grey eyes, mouth coarse and bru-tal, jaws in motion—tobacco chewing being not, only a physical but mental habit, and expectoration keeping pace with the importance of the occasion; a huge neck, exsert from a shirt collar of red finnel, a pilot neck, exsert from a whirt colum or red manner, a muc-cloth sack hanging slouchingly to his lank form, pants crowded into the top of his boots, the tall figure crowned-with a broad-brimmed hat that makes him, seem taller still,—this is the genius that presides over "the peo-ple" of Powhatan plantation. The tout cross-saids indi-

Knock, knock, amock, and minus may have a hard approach, begin to peep from behind the shrubbery.

Knock, knock, knock, and Frink is danching in great is gie in his slippers, on the dining-room carpet, cutting gie in his slippers, on the dining-room carpet, cutting Il sorts of antics as he m

"Des a little louder, sir, I's rather dull o' hearin'!"

nausted one enormous quid, and made a river of spit-tie on the mosaic, takes out his box and replenishes his mouth and his temper, si which the little negroes are convulsed with laughter, while Joe and Harry give a mocking whoop, and turn someracts.

There must be servants within call of his voice, Rixby's sure of that, but he has come up to the house in his gentleman character of caller, and it's a point of honor with him to get in by know.

one of the wing windows.

"He don't get in !" replied her boy Trolo. "Frink hears him, that's clar. I wonder be wilt so. Master would be that rexed if he knew it. Shall I speak to

"No, no," replied Chainy, earnestly, "you may meet de overseer. It's best for us to keep clar of him. He's no friend to us. Oh, I hope de Fader'll keep him from making any new strouble!"—and her voice grow tremulous.

Poor woman! she had fearful reasons of her own for apprehension. She had for a time been a field hand, although most accustomed to house service. The words of the wise king, "black, but comely," might well be applied to her ebon beenty; and the unprincipled overseer—but we cannot speak of her avongs, the pen refuses the task. Tokey, her hashand, had cometimes protected her by the power of his arm, or by concealment, but had suffered terribly for his te-

Mins Foreythe had been quite uneasy for the last few mibutes, and hastened to finish dreasing, that she might herself go to the door. But, in the spirit of a good disciplinarian, she first stepped into the dining-

good disciplinarian, she first stepped into the disingroom.

"Why, Frink," sald she, surprising him in the ellmax of a caper, "what does all this mean 1. Why
don't you go to the door?"

But the quick witsed servant had interpreted too socurstely her real sentiments concerning Ritby, to be
much absobed, and replied with a deprecating tone
and mock gravity.

"Why, h! Miss Forsythe, I's that deaft 'pears
like overseer Ritby tote off my hearing des de, moment he come in sight. How's I to har him knock
when de table tunder so relling out, an' de dishes
keep in such a claster-ter-claster! Den it's outy' de
overseer-don't 'spect to har him no ways. Some mischief's beawing for eartin-don't prove of helping it on
rapid. I must save de steps though; 'pears like he'll
wish 'em away with 'bacca tpits,'"—and Frink went to
the door. As he opened is, the rage of the overseer
was seen in he livid flore and fisshing eye.

Frink was the pleture of innocent self-possession.

said the overseer, half cooled by the consummate un-consciousness of the walter; then adding, by way of assuring himself, "You heard me-"I know you did, you rascall" bringing down the rawhide with another blow, which Frink dodged as readily as before, ex-claiming-"

from Richmond ?"
"Ah!" responded Miss Forsythe.
"And the news is," continued the overseer, "that
Squire Nelson says that them are sarvents Chainy and
Trolo are to be put down with the field hands agin."
"I would suppose that Mr. Nelson would have sent
a line to me, before making such a change," said the

governess, slightly coloring.

"Are you certain you saw Mr. Nelson, yeste Mr. Rixby f"

"Sartin as death! and I've come fust thing to obe;

"They cannot be spared," sand the governess.
"Awful sorry," rejoined the overseer, furiously beating his boot, and squirting tobacco juice; "but I've come for them, and they'll hatter go. But, being as 'tis a disapplitment to ye, I'il let. Lis, Sina, and Jo, take their place. Come now, miss, also that are fair—three for two? You can't say anything agin

"It would be necessary to hear from Mr. Nelson, before making such a change," said Miss Forsythe. "Can't wait for that—crops sufferin—can't afford to lose two good field hands at this ere busy session Mr. Nelson won't thank you for interfering, neither miss !"

"You will please to remember who you are speal

"You will please to remember who you are speaking to, sir!"
"In course, in course, Miss! But I has ter make
bold to take them along,—an' they'll be better off, too.
There's Tokey, Chainy's husband, he mourns for
them day and night. Jist good for nothing when
they are away; and I never 'proved of separatin'
families—just splies 'em for work."

families—just spiles 'em for work."

But Miss Forsythe's caim, clear eye made the overseer uneasy, and he rose to go, saying, "after all, he
reckoned he would wait for the servants until she could
spare them; and, as for himself, he did n't want them
—would n't have them if he could—he did n't care it
Mr. Nelson did n't "— and taking leave, he mounted his horse, and rode in the dire

his horse, and rode in the discount of the quarters

Eaves-dropping was one of Frink's accomplishments, and not a word of the overseer escaped his
ear. His indignation was unbounded, nor was it
molified when he entered the parior. Cleanlines
was a cardinal virtue in his eyes, and as he cleansed

within call of his voice, in his gentleman character of caller, and it's a point of honor with him to get in by knocking.

"Wonder what de overseer has come for now?" said the slave woman Chainy, as she saw him from one of the wing windows.

"He don't get in 1" replied her how?"

He don't get in 1" replied her how?"

He don't get in 1" replied her how?"

was dan a 'belia 'metic-could see him hanged, dried and choked to death-could see i'.

As the sun went down, Frink's work being over, he strolled silently down the park till he reached a stately tailly tree, that rose some eighty feet from the ground. Climbing this, the whole country for miles around lay outspread before him. The bondman had an eye for the beamiful, and the prospect from the gently awaying tree-top thrilled him with a strange delight. As he turned to the west, a veil of golden gauze fell from the sun as it disappeared, clothing the landscape in a softened epiender like a dream of heaven. Frink thought of the grim old king who once ruled this region, for familiar as household words is his story in Virginia,—and of his princess daughter who saved the brave Smith. Their history somehow seemed woven into the escency, and the serving-man quite forgot himself as for guzed, lost in reverie. A rustling of the abrubbery startled him,—and looking down he saw what appeared to be a man, on all four steathity approaching the house. Noiselessly descending, Frink soon reached the house, and with a significant chuckle unclassined the watch-dog.

"Almost, honey!" replied the ferry-woman Hinns, holding the helm, and occasionally plying the car as the fittal wind tulled away. "Are you warm enough t" and Hinns reached forward under the awning, and tucked the woollen blanket around the young girl and her babe,—for she was two weeks a mother. "Yes, missis, I's warm," replied Dilly, "but I's dat feared;—won't dey get on our track!"

"No danger of that to-night; darlin;" said the kind woman. "If they do, they'll think you are drowned in the river. Nobody knows Bruno and Hinna are about; and if they did, it's little they'd see into our doin's."

oin's."
" We'll take care of her, won't we, Br she, caresing a noble dog that sat with her in the stern of the boat, as if to help her steer. The faith-ful animal at this walked forward to Dilly, and lick-

ed her hand.
"There—there—be easy, child," she Dilly moved restlessly; "nestle down, and go to sleep. Nobody can hurt you now. Hinna knows all about the river, and you are safer because it is dark. No-body can see you but Hinna and Brune, and they'll

ark skimmed along like a sea-bird.

The left bank of the stream was fringed and to 56, nestling her revered near cose cose coses coses coses cose coses as decepting baby, and listening to its soft breathing, whished, stricken child that she way that she were infant again in her mother's arms. And ever sud an abe would raise her head and ask
"Are we almost there?"

"Are we almost there?"

And Hinna would reply—
"Almost, honey! we'll be there right smart soon.
So now go to sleep, darlin'!"

Dilly was a Creole slave of great beauty. At eleven years of age she became a mother! And as if the cup of her misery was not full, before she had regained her health, tissks were imposed on her beyond her strength; failing in which, she was creelly besten. Driven to desperation by the brutality of her master, she attempted self-destruction, our was rescued by an old slave, who secreted her and her babe till Hinna bore them away in the night, as we have recited. We search was made for Dilly, as it was understood that she had succeeded in drowning herself and infant in

the river.

At early dawn, Hinna had moored her boat at her landing, and rapping Dilly and babe in the blanket, she stepped ashore, and hastened up the bluff on which her little brown cottage was situated.

"Oh, I's so glad!" said the poor girl, bursting into

"Oh, I's so glad!" said the poor girl, bursting into tears, as Hinns laid her on the bed.

"Keep quiet, dartin," said Hinns, "you're safe now. I'll take care of ye. Go to sleep while I light a fire, and get you something warm and nourishing."

And the worn little thing, with her baby at her breast, dropped asleep. Meanwhile, the ferrywoman's smothered indignation broke out, and she exclaimed—"It was too outrageous! Poor little wee bit of a thing,—made a mother of, and beaten, and almost killed,—the wretch! Why does vengeance steep!"

The fire was by this time lichtled in the large stone

2d. The dreamer symbolizes the Constitution of the

thing,—made a mother or, and the series of the constraints of the writch! Why does vengeance sleep!"

The fire was by this time lighted in the large stone fire-place, and while the teakettle was heating. Hinns ast down to dry her wet and bedrabbled clothes. She could not sit long, however, without just peeping at her protege, as, the curtains being drawn aside, the light revealed her features.

"Little beauty!" said she to herself as ahe gazed admiringly, "what pretty smooth hair—we little admiringly, "what pretty smooth hair—we little lapted signifies the Missouri Compromise line.

"Little beauty!" and sliver dove, and Hinns II see what he discount in the discount of the friends of alavery to get Constitutional guarantees for its protection and propagation.

4th. The broken-down fence over which the beast leaped signifies the Missouri Compromise line.

The cage first the Constitution of the wild beast, or monstraint savery to get constitution and propagation.

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4th. The broken-down fence over which the beast leaped signifies the Missouri Compromise line.

4th. The expless little strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies the strength of the wild beast, or monstraint savery towards the dreamer, typifies t at her protege, as, the curtains being drawn saide, the light revealed her features.

"Little beauty !" said she to herself as she gazed admiringly, "what pretty smooth hair—wee little note and mouth—and then the dimples! You shall be my child, you silver dove, and Hinna 'll see what she can do to cure your broken heart, darlin! And the baby—who ever saw the like? So quiet! Not be reath of a cry yet—fat as a cub, too! Well, well," continued she, resuming her seat by the fire, "I're plenty of business on hand, that's a fact. But the more the better, say I, for that matter. It does my heart good to help them as can't help themselves, and I'll do! it if I die for it!"

Hinna was unifue. Face, Bruve, dress, demeanor, "Instead of the boad, which the dreamer saw in his arms, Instead of the body of the ravenous beast,) is an em-

Hinna was unique. Face, figure, dress, demeanor, language, sympathies, and aversions, were all in keeping with her strong individuality. Her self-reliant mind, nurtured by circumstances that would have crushed a weaker nature, had stamped character on her face while young. Her keep grey cyc bespoke coolness and daring, around her compressed lips there howered a smile of bitter sarcasm, and her well-knit frame gave evidence of marked physical power and endurance. In her drash woollen gown, of Switzer shortness, close fluing at the neck, and her man's hat, the guided her boat, disdaining all aid, nor was she unaklifed in the use of fire-arms.

Bhe was such an one as the forces of a terribly abnormal social life brought out to suffer and to do. The force of the body of the ravenous instead of the body of the ravenous instead of the body of the ravenous himself of the body of the raven

Hesper was a force on a continued for the introder, fusionally laying.

The collect than overseen Hirby who was crewling around to the wing entrome, in order to fay proor collect than overseen Hirby who was crewling around to the wing entrome, in order to fay proor collect than overseen Hirby who was crewling around to the wing entrome, in order to fay proor collect the collection of the wing entrope. The developer was been also also in regaining the propositions, and made a deflant coatery, just as the door growing at his threat and felled him to the ground while Finks manter run uling up, presiming — while Finks manter run uling up, presiming — while Finks manter run uling up, presiming — while Finks manter the master Nelson's melones—hold him, Henry "—them through a pull hands in antonhomest," Why, hill that fore if took like massar Rithy! It had you, mass likity! Would 't blever it groundled.

"Oall him off!" aputtered the straggling overseer. And Frinks (gring a while, Hotspur loosance! his hold; but the moment Hirby attempted to rise, the dog seased him by the sare, starting it doily. The off manter through the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same through the proof of mall held him: The overseer was one of those one whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same through the proof of the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be the same with the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, while the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, and the could be same to the same whom the dog institutively hated, and his could be same to the same whom the same through the same whom the dog that the same through the same through the same thr

—It Il make you worse. You must keep calm and quiet."

"Come now, here's your tea and toast; keep up a good heart and est; ye're much too young to worry."

Then in a lively tone, to turn Dilly's attention—

"Hi-daisy me! if that little youngster lan't stretching to wake up! There—it's getting its eyes open, sure! Nover see nothing beat if. Here, you little cub! come here to me." Then carefully taking the babe up, ahe continued, "Hinna don't know nothing bout tendin' bables—she's forgot all she ever knew about it, but she's bound to learn again."

"Wa'nt very welcome, was you, baby dove! But you shall be taken care of, for all that," and she kissed its velvet cheek.

you shall be taken care or, for an inst, such as ease and its velvet cheek.

"What now! don't Hinna's looks suit you, staring right up into her eyes? What you mean, silver dove!" And colling it up in a finnel blanket, she bore it nest led in her arm, while she got a basin of water, and with a soft linen cloth began its toilet, warming it feet meanwhile by the bed of coals in the fire place.

she laid it in the bed, and close drawing the curtains said to Dilly—
"It's only Jaff! a poor white who comes here for rictuals. He's harmless—I'll give him his food at the door, and send him along;" and taking from the cupboard some bread and meat, she opened the door as he knocked, and handed it to him. Her eye rested on him, with a mingling of pity, and reproach, as she saw his pale hollyw cheek and sanken eye, indications of a late debuch.
"Here, take your food! you needn't come in !" and the thin, tattered, spiritless figure, with downess eyes, moyed on.

(To be continued.) A REMARKABLE DREAM

On the night of the 4th of February, 1861, I dreamed as follows:—I thought I was walking on a lonely road in my native town. Reboboth, [Mass.] My attention was suddenly arrested by the sight of a wind beast: it appeared to be a leopard or panther. He leaped from his hiding-place, over a broken-down fence beside the road, and runhed with great fury towards me. I was not frightened, but caught the beast in my arms. In a moment, it seemed to me that a bird was hovering directly over my head. The bird might have been an eagle—I did not see if distinctly, as my eye was on the beast. But instantly I understood the mission of the beast: it was to catch and devour the bird.

I then looked up and around me to see the bird.—[I

our the bird.

I then looked up and around me to see the bir leared it had been caught)—but as I cast my eyes to the ground, I saw at my feet not the bird, but the liv-ing head of the beast. The eyes were bright and flery; the head appeared as lively as if it had not been severed from the body. I then looked into my arms for the body of the beast, and I beheld, instead of it, the beautiful form of an lancount babe. Then I awoke, and beheld it was a dream!

(instead of the body of the ravenous beast,) is an em-blem of innocence and purity, and shadows forth a peaceable kingdom not far in the future, "whon the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little The dream foretells the final results of this terr

Friend Garrison, I have been often solicited by my friends for copies of my dream, but I find it rather troublesome to accommodate all; so I have decided to send it to the press. You are at liberty to publish it, if you think proper.

J. C. MARTIN.

DEFERRED SUMMARY,

D THIS. "The real civilization of a cristocracy. The masses are moulded

Southern Review.

Thanks to Harvard From Lineara, A series consistent adopted by the Trustees of Libers Con-

will beget—what? Think of it!

RICHMOND CITT MARKES. The market is an applied with potatoes, now selling at 56; ret quarty supplied with potatoes are supplied with potatoes; to sell of the process to see; tomatoes, &c. 500 per quart; parties \$1.50 per fugate; butter \$4.50 per posal eggs \$2.00 to \$2.50; hacon \$2.50 to \$2.75 per posal markerel? \$4 applied, sussages \$1.50 per posal eggs \$2.00 to \$2.50; hacon \$2.50 to \$2.75 per posal ways \$2.50 to \$2.50; hacon \$2.50 for superfuse; on weed \$10 per bushel, and carries. Market destitud corn, hay, fodder, &c.

corn, hay, fodder, &c.

127 In effect, the State of Missouri is free from the institution of slavery, although not purged of incensity of the state of the state of United San. Instances like the fewer the raths of United San. Instances like the fewer says a St. Lonis letter, are of daily or nightly con-

The second secon

The monthly statement of the Philadelphia min, for the month of September, show a gold colarge of 250, 562,265; mostly in double cagles, and a silver man of 529,574 88. Of cents there were coined 3,00,00, The total coinage for the month was \$327,227 8, and the whole number of pieces 3,507,515.

Mrs. Heoflich, a German woman, residing with he husband at La Crescent, Minnesota, in August, 1861, gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived. Is Jan. 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a gift, twe of the boys and the girl living. On the 5th of last may he gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom an allive and well. alive and well.

A piece of linen in which the famous Mr. Duta, of Haverhill, Mass., carried home the scalps of the Indians she killed near Concord, New Himpahre, such bliefed the the late Calculonia county fair, by one of her deacendants, Misa Lydia J. Varuum.

Rev. Dr. Smith, the new President of Darbouth College, is an anti-slavery man, holds slavery to have been the cause of the war, and preaches in favor of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

COUNTING TAINING IN ARRES, HIS STATED, and procol a very successful experiment. It is claimed the
the climate and soil of that State are well stayed
to the culture of this plant. The green-seed cont
law been successful in almost every instance, which
the varieties sent from Washington and from fown to
the warrieties sent from Washington and from fown to
this stated have invariably failed. The green-seed
and it has never failed during the six years that his
been tried in Kansas.

been tried in Kansas.

Mrs. Dr. Lydia Habronck, being unrepresently refuses to pay taxes at Wallkill. She was ordered a amount, and did so, bearing a fire abrel, graily is amount, and the work of the wark of the wark of the the wrath of the authorities, between whom as der self there consequently exists a terrible distribute. The officers of the Russian fleet, now at New Yet, have succepted the invitation of the Bostonians is rish their city.

The iron-clad gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the Cairo-clad gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the Cairo-clade gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the contraction of the Cairo-clade gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the contraction of the c

Negroes are pretty thickly sprinkled anceg the crews of the Erench war ships now at Nev Int. Every boat arriving at the batter contains mor at least of the ebony element. In one boat a reliant negro, black as jet and full six feet high, wait normand as conservain. He appeared fully to reliant position, and to be equal to its was responsibility.

A letter from Baltimore states that the negree in rolunteering with a perfect real. They cose is Baltimore, from the counties by fittle sad hadred Edward Lloyd of Taibot county, a scensioni, in turnished the Government, against his vill, vinees eighty of his slaves.

EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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Bits is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as that for many years not to ten to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

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No. 31 Winter Sures; in Time 1 By Rev. Alexandr Curk, Editor of "Garth Sailer of "Garth Sai