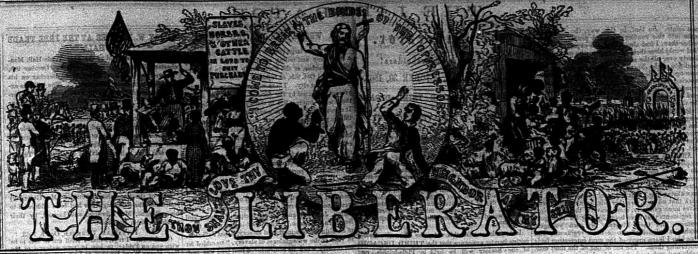
ERT P. WALLCUT, GENERAL A



TE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor,

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

WHOLE NO. 1708.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

the Tiberator. THE WAR IN AMERICA.

SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER, gal in the Free Trade Hall, at Manchester, (Eng-land,) Oct. 9, 1863.

ladies and gentlemen, the address kindly presented to me contains sonal and national. (Interruption.) will have a whole night session, but ard! (Loud cheers.) I have not do to be surprised that those men anot bear the light are afraid of free reals.) I have had practice of more arms in the presence of mobs an appresent.

younger

(Grows). All of the convergence of the control of t

in war to train

notified a grant of the correction. I continue in railway carriages and hotels, the negroes were of as parishs and outcasts, and never looked up men and brothers, but rather as dogs." (Cheers

In all railway cars where Southerners travel, in all hotels where Southerners' money was the chief support, this is true. But allow me to any frankly, that there has been some occasion for such statement; and there has been a prejudice in the North against the negro. If speak this the more, because it has been a part of my dety any time these last sixteen years to prodest against it; and a well-dressed and well-behaved colored man has never had molestation or question on entering my church, and taking any seat he pleased in the whole home: mo because I had influence with my people to prevent it, but because Go gaveline a people whose own good sense and consciences led them to do it of their own accord. But from this vantage ground it has been my duty to mark out the unrighteous prejudice of which the colored people have suffered in the North; and it is a part of the great moral revolution which is going on, that these prejudices have been in a great measure vanquished, and are now well-nigh trodden down. In the city of New York, there is some street railroad where colored people cannot ride, but in others they may; and in all the railroads of New England, there is not one railroad in which a colored man would be questioned if he rides there. I believe that the colored man may start from the line of the British dominions from the North, and traverse all New England and New York till be touches the waters of the western lakes, and never be molested and questioned; passing on as any decent white man would base.

But let me sak you bow came there to be this prejudice? It find not exist before the war of independence. How did it grow up? It grew up a sone of the accurace of offshoots of slavery. Where you make a race odious by oppression, all that belong to that race will participate in that odioum, whether they be free or slave. And the South have maintained that institution which has made the African a prejudiced man even in the North. How, next, did that prejudice come to exist? It was on account of the multitude

whether Notice of the fift came to the citation of facts, whether Notice of the product of the p

ed English people—(laughter)—I beg leave to sub-mit that this speach of Mr. Stephens requires a lit-tle scoring. (Applause.) And then, if all the other allegations and evidence, that the South are other properties and evidence, that the South are upholding slavery, are to be the peculiar work of the

NEGRO EMANOIPATION.

Last evening, a crowded and enthusiastic meets was beld at the Whittington Club, to hear an a dress from George Thompson, Esq., on the presephase of the American question. The follows many the rentlemen present: Messra, Gor

which he so eloquently advocated thirty years ago, he concluded by calling upon that gentleman to address the meeting.

Mr. Thompson, on rising, was received with lood cheering. He observed that the Confederacy had thousands of advocates in this country when the rebellion broke out, but their numbers were now daily diminishing. The army of General Lee had been driven back into the heart of Virginia; Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen; success had crowned the efforts of Generals Burnaide and Roserans, and Tennessee was free. (Applause.) For the last three months, the success of the Northern arms had been constant and without check. President Lincoln, moreover, in his letter to two conventions, had declared that his emancipation proclamation could not be revoked. (Cheers.) So far from the Copperheads having been able to produce any reaction, the best members of the Democratic party have onited with the Republican party to keep Mr. Lincoln—(cheers.)—firmly in the seat he so honorably fills. All the predictions which the mentiacious correspondents of the Times had indulged, taking their inspiration from Fernando Wood and Captain Ryuders, had been falsified. It was the wish of the pro-lavery party in this country that the great empire, embracing 30,000,000 of people, should, be shattered. For this they had labored, struggled, and lied; but all in vain. The papers that had don't empty upon those leading journals—so-called—which had, by their mendacity, rendered themselves. Alluding to Earl Russell's reply to Mr. Sumner's strictures, he said it vas not an answer to Mr. Sumner's strictures, he said it vas not an answer to Mr. Sumner's strictures and the second conference on the departure.

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

LEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECAD

AMERICAN ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

mittee hereby announce that the THIRD DECADE of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on THURDDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1865.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Preside WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

PROGLATM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND."

The Executive Committee of the At

A WRONG USE OF THE TITLE.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

ess recently held in Ghent, there was an interesting scussion of the rights of neutrals, in which MM.

Compare this transatiantic view of international law with that of Wendell Phillips, as presented by him in a discourse at Music Hail ("Under the Flag,") April

"Further than this, we should have the right to remind them [the South.] in the words of our Declarration of Independence, that 'governments long cetablished are not to be changed for light and transient
causes, 'fond that, so long as government fulfils the
purposes for which it was made,—the liberty and happinces of the people,—no one section has the right capriciously to make changes which destroy joint increvts, advantages bought by common toil and sacrifice, and which division necessarily destroys. Indeed, we should have the right to remind them that
no faction, in what has been recognized as one nation,
can claim, by any law, the right of revolution to set
up or to preserve a system which the common conscience of mankind. It does not allow itself, like a county court, to be bood
winked by parchments or confused by technicalities.

In its vocabulary, the right of revolution means the
right of the people to protect themselves, not the privilege of tyrants to tread under foot good laws, and
claim the world's sympathy in riveting weakened
chains."

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

My DEAR GARRISON: MY DEAR GARRISON:

The news by the Scotia is not such as we were anticipating and desired to receive; but we see nothing in it of a dispiriting character. The Confederates have, doubtless, obtained a temporary success; but we shall look to see the late disasters repaired, and to hear of the defeat of Bragg, Polk, Longstreet, and their suppression of the copperhead Irish riots in New York
—the firm and effectual enforcement of the draft,
Wood, Seymout, Yallandiphan, and the World and a majority of 500 to 1. (Enthasiastic cheering.) The wood, Seymout, Vallandigham, and the World and Hordel to the contrary notwithsfinding—the letter of the Fresident, so full of assurance on the subject of the president, so full of assurance on the subject of the president, so full of assurance on the subject of the president, so full of assurance on the subject of the president, so full of assurance on the subject of the grand drama now developing in its final acts—the elections in Californis, Maine, Vermont, and elsewhere—the evident overthrow of the malevolent and proslavery schemes of the traitorous peace party—the masterly exposure of our English Government by your noble Senator in his recent magnificent oration—the display of power made at Charleston, and the certain doom of that, wicked city—these, and other certain, doom of that, wicked city—these, and other things, have wrought a striking result here. The miscreant Mason has fied to his rebel associate at Farim-Earl Russell has been forced to defend his past conduct, and to brand the cause of the South as infamous—the Times has been brought to see in the North "a mighty nation," destined to be "a aftertate power and a quarter hours."

The Russell has been brought to see in the North "a mighty nation," destined to be "a first-trate power and a quarter hours." elections in California, Maine, Vermoni, and elewhere—the evident overthrow of the malevolent and probabety; schemes of the traitoronis peace party—the masterly exposure of our English Government by your noble Senaior in his recent magniforan oration—the display of power made at Charleston, and the certain, doom of that wicked city—these, and other things, have wrought a striking results here. The miscreant Mason has field to his rebst associate at Particle—Earl Esseel his been forced to defend his past conduct, and to brand the cause of the South as infamous—the Vise has been brought to see in the North." as mighty nation," desired to be her after traite power, whichever may be the form of its future government—journals of lesser note and inferior powers of evil, are following its example—the once blannt traducers of the North are asset as the first of the North are asset as full of hope and Rochudas are mouraing over the fate of the traited of the Republic of Freedom and the state of the traited of the Republic of Freedom and the state of the special to be and rend tooly of Jeff.

Davis, and the porjured here of the Morth against the Hessian of Martica.

The chair having been taken by Mr. Bazley, as the great of the sum o

HENRY W. RESORER AT THE FREE TRADE

ed from Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., for Bradford, (cheers,) and Mr. Bright, M. P., tprolonged cheering,) regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Bright said, "I am grieved to be away from home when Mr. Beecher is in the neighborhood." (Loud cheers.). The Chairman said he felt proud of the honor of chairmanhip conferred upon him on this occasion, and, in reliance upon their kind forbearance, he would endeavor to discharge the duties to the best of

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

jury; a country in which the ocasi-jury; a country in which the ocasi-vived in 1825, after having slumbers dred years; a country which, under the word Slave from its dictionary,; with equal hone rds of the South.

ending in diverse directions. The Southern States of America committed themselves deliberately to the slave-ship of 1620. Not so with Russia.

A good man, even smid his blindfeld striving.

Is of the right way conscious to bimself."

the PI Sha with 5 to 19 to 19

It is nore that the North should have been the first of the reveiled of feeling towards Russi. Unhapping, in our admiration of the present Emperer for hammanity and courage in freeing the serfs, we are middinger of forgetting that he may be far from haring acquitted himself of his whole duty to his fellowing. tions of the globe—or even the fatigue confessed by Frederic II. in ruling over slaves—these are sufficient motives for the Emperor's action, which we all pland. But when he would thrust tack Polasd to be a confessed by the con we must protest in the name of that humanly we must protest in the name of that humanly laurels are fresh upon him. It is pittifully selforeign interventions. We have been wards hapless Mexico, in granting to Beecher, sx.

oman would
to M. Mercier the plans of Gen. Scott's camping in
the audience
to M. Mercier the plans of Gen. Scott's camping in
our Mexican war. Here is already enough of family
of defilement of our good name as a republic, of the
miliating cringe to coup d'etat dictators. Saves afron
further blushing! Toast and fete the Russian Admiral as you please; exto his country—lis ruler—is
was warmly
the liberator of millions of serfs, not as the crad erslaver of a nation of freemen.—N.—A. S. Sundard.

pollsbury. Adin Banou, but speakers seemed inspired such, and all of the speakers seemed inspired as feeling of the deep importance of our principal speakers and morement to the pation at this its criais hour and morement to the pation at this its criais hour and morement to the pation at this criais hour. plessed morement to the pation at this its crisis hour, sain exmest determination to labor for the entire interprise of the land from the curse of slavery, that it my have perce and prosperity within its borders,

h and forever. Aim Ballou occupied most or in the state of a ball-size in an address clearly elucidating the funda-size in an address clearly elucidating the funda-size principles, and purposes, and duties of aboli-ciant and the duty of all to be abolitionists, tracing feeled, and the duty of all true cause, and pointing the ergo of the war to its true cause, and pointing its sele centrely. His speech was listened to w sele cemes). ram meeting and gave given satisfaction to all the finish resent, as happily meeting and harmonizing a new distorm the supposed differences between user and dar abolitionists.

Mr. Rallou presented a series of thirteen resolution Mr. Relies presented a serves as a frame-work for his ner, as he said, to give himself a frame-work for his ner, as he said, as defining his own position, than with safets, and as defining his own position; but as he had the neroide of offering them for adoption; but as he the purpose of offering them for asseption, but elf, the rest and elucidated each one at length by itself, the necting felt that they clearly and beautifully defined meeting felt that they clearly and on mortion they were Society, and on motion they wer

In consequence of their length, and the crowded the of our columns, we can find from for only the following of the series: |-Ed. Lib.

Resolved, That faithful and consistent abolitionist Resolved, that initial and consistent abolitionish hereabundant reason for grateful rejoicing, in their sys hears, whatever the false accusations of their ors hearts, whatever the false accusations of their poslatery opposers, that the present dreadful civil say was not .. their seeking, but has been caused, in spite of their timely reproofs and forewarnings, by the imperience of this pro-slavery nation, South and North; and that the chastising leasons of the war, which have opened the reluctant eyes of the Federal Communication of the results of the results of the results and penalte to the malionace nature of which have opened the reductant eyes of the Neders Geremanest and people to the maliguant nature of the strebolding institutions olong cherished by them and compiled them, against their old prejudices, it, and my primary the strength of the property of the mali and partially abolish it under military necessity isspire true anti-slavery souls with a profounder re-erence for the immutable laws of divine order, and th reace for the immulation naws of divine order, and the nest refreshing assurance, that the whole slavehold-ng abomination will finally be awept from the face of

th. ired. That the division of the Democratic par Resource, I and I was a succession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the accession of the Republican party to power, the rebellion, and the horrible civil war which has ensued, have been oversided by divine providence in a natural way been oversided by divine providence in a natural way. for the overthrow of alavery, contrary to the origina s and expectations of all the conte see; and, therefore, our gratitude is due to the great thes; and, therefore, our grant of the men.

Othermier of these events, and not to men.

Resolved, That abolitionists from pure moral principle had no warrantable reason to expect that Pres

ilest Lincoln, or the Republican party, would volunts rocced further towards the abolition of slavery ril proceed further towards the anomalous of the characteristics, they have person into new territory, they have positively committed before the country not to faund its natus in the fifteen States where it awayed in durk aceptre over four millions of helpless victims; and, therefore, that the Administration and its loyal supporters, on their political plane, are justify entitled. cordial commendation for the emancipating prois matien, and their other acts for the aborition of sla rery, whereby that abhorrent institution has been so deeply damaged, even though necessity and expedit ency, rather than naked moral principle, have ruled their counsels."

Recoived, That the hearty sympathy of all just and

of the bear of the

re pre-tion of of the in the smuch ariotte and for our per-

enightered souls is with the government and loyal citizes of the United States in their terrible conflict with the rebellious slaveholders, whilst profound pity is due to all the suffering victims of the war, whether North or South; but that before the bar of eternal just tice, such souls cannot hold the Federal Government ad people innocent, however less guilty, of those per-istent pro-slavery sins which have procured this ter-ible retribution; and, therefore, though their moral apport must encourage the loyalists in all laudable of seport must encourage the toyanists in an industry of the nation, it cannot faster them that they have yet exercised due repention, or put on the garments of clean anti-slavery inhecourses, but must earnestly conjure them not to for is more military achievements against slavery, however brilliant, while they still foster the remains of the devalual content of the slaveholding system in their borders by more

Resolved, That faithful and consistent abolitionists Resired, That faithful and consistent abolitionists, who sthere to the Declaration of 1833, whilst they have great things to hope and be thankful for, in behalf of the long-crushed surves of this land, cannot rationally expect that the war-power of the Federal Government, however triumphant over the rebellion, will considerly blot out the institution of slavery, much his laster fail justice to the multitudes of nominally fred men; but that they have abundant reason to antique a fearful re-conspiracy of all the pro-slavery theems in the country, when politics shall succeed its in the country, when politics shall succe clanger of arms, against the elevation of the co miery—nor to dream of being discharged from their anisistrey mission, as the prophets of justice, till the yet distant jubilee shall give full liberty to the last because of the American prison-house sodium of the American prison-house

Besolved, That a thorough anti-slavery man, who is

consistently sanction, stimulate, or glorify even an adistavery war, is not, therefore, a less efficient abolismist, since he can accord due credit to the motives and attrices of all who, in the same general cause and ettrices of all who, in the same general cause oraclestionaly occupy what seems to him a lower hard plane than his own, whilst he strikes the axe of the same of the sa some plane than his own, whilst he strikes are about the factor, as be thinks, far deeper than they into the note of asimal selfahness, and devotedly works for that spirmal regeneration which is indispensable to tairersal justice, order and harmony among man-

The following resolutions were submitted by Par-

r Pilabary, and unanimously adopted :—
Resolved, That the wasting desolations of the pressurer, reaching already through thirty months, its feetings. ful prospect of bloody years yet to come North has loudly boasted that in mer see, and all military resources, it is vasily superior to the South, afford alarming reason to apprehend that anighter arm is lifted against us than all the rebel less bears of the Confederate States.

That If the Most High is the "God c

Resolved, That if the Most High is the "God of stiles," be is also the God of the oppressed; and while see slave appeals to Him against us, from any Sate, however loyal, or claimant, however patriotic, the bane and the throne of the universe are piedged spinst are military success or national salvation.

The Finance Committee made a good collection, and has meeting, which was quite harmonious and pleasist, as well as aphriled and earnest, and protracted in hersions, closed with good feelings and hopeful as kniloss on all hands, and was a season long to be resumbered by the friends present.

JOSIAH HENSHAW President.

friends present.
JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

LETTER FROM BAMUEL MAY, JR.

The following letter from the Secretary of the

ciety was read at the opening of the Sunday aftermon session —

LEICESTER, Oct. 11, 1863.

To the Secretary of the Worcester County South AntiStarcey Society:

I find, now, that I shall not be able to attend the
County meeting at Milford next Bunday; which I regret, for it would be a great pleasure to me to man again the members and friends of the Society in
which, and with whom, and with some who seer with
us, but are gone hencs, I have worked for teemty-fitten causes for which men ever associated together,
the abolition of American slavery. How long we
worked, in darkness of the world, yet in God's light,
amid the abuse, misrepresentation, derision and hoscility of those in high places of Church and of State
yet with perfect reliance upon the excellence of our

The territory before peace can
be called the calamity which now desolates
the country.

Recolved, That we will cheerfully cooperate in the
worked and started the worled of the calamity before one as well cheerfully cooperate in the
worked and the Legue, "as a well and wisely
directed movement for achieving this all important
and.

M. H. MINICK, Sec.y.

THE FRIENDS OF FRIENDS OF THE SLAYE

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THE FRIENDS OF PRIEDON IN THE SLAYE STATES.

THE WIND OF THE SLAYE STATES.

tility of those in high places of Church and of State, yet with perfect reliance upon the excellence of our cause, and in confident assurance of its coming perfect triumph, although see might not live to see that triumph with our bodily eyes! The irresiatible power of God, working alike through the instrumentality of the friends and of the enemies of the Anti-Slavery cause, has led that cause steadily and contantly onward, until the signs of its approaching triumph fill all the sir around and the skies above us. We have lived to see alavery receive a bow, which cannot fail to prove a death-blow, in the house of its most devoted and fanatical worshippers. We, who have given the best part of our lives to the work of show, are slavery in its true colors and character to the pecgiven the best part of our lives to the work of showing slavery in its true colors and character to the people of this nation, have been permitted to live to see the people execrate the vile thing, which so long claimed their service and obedience, and to witness the conscience, the wisdom, the moral sentiment, and the patriotism of the land joining in one mighty effort to overthrow it, and destroy it forever. Slavery has fully developed and demonstrated, beyond all controversy, its infamous, its tyrannical, its blasphemous character, and rare Natrox now recognizes it as that one, desperate, malignant foe, every restige of whose life must be crushed out, if it would save its own, or leave to posterity a country to be enjoyed in of whose life must be crushed out, if it would save its own, or leave to posterity a country to be enjoyed in peace, and honored for its nobleness. Nevertheless, much work is still to be done ere the victory is perfectly achieved. While slaveholders are being rapidly converted, or at least persuaded to set the cause of their country above slavery, and to sacrifice slavery to preserve their country, there is at the North a servile and shameless race, led on by old, corrupt, pro-slavery politicians, who are really more devoted to the service of slavery, and more desirous of keeping it a power in the land, (for their own selfish ends, of course, for they have no other), than, if possible, the most they have no other,) than, if possible, the most thoroughgoing staveholders themselves. Incese en-mies of God and man, who are now throwing every obstacle in the way of the true peace of the country, its honor and its liberties, which malignity, low canning, and a desperate cause can suggest, are not at th South, but in the North. Let it be our work, in goo measure, to foil these wretches of their object, and unmask their designs, wherever they are not suffi-ciently understood now. The Copperhead of the North, fit fellow of the Rattlesnake of the South, and together furnishing the best possible illustration and emblem of the cause they serve, must be and will be driven out from our land, even as St. Patrick is said driven out from our man, even as of freland; and none are better qualified to wield the mighty weapons of truth for this good work than they whose long study of slavery and its allies enables them to detect the man stealer in every disguise, and to hold him up to the detestation of mankind. Such is the fate which

With best wishes for a pleasant and useful meeting, and with the liveliest faith in the speedy triumph of

are now striving to erect slavery again into the

of rule and power, from which its own crimes have driven it. May they lead but few with them to de

I am the Society's friend and servant,
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

MEETING AT EAST PRINCETON.

The Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society held its meeting, according to previous appoints Sunday, Oct. 10th, at East Princeton. Its exer Sunday, Oct. 10th, at East Princeum. The sudi-continued through the day and evening. The sudi-ence in attendance was not large, but quite an interest seemed to characterize the Convention throughout, especially in the evening, which was mainly devoted to the discussion of the merits of Abraham Lincoln and the Government officials at Washington, relative

what was previously in the hands of the Treasurer was handed over to Messrs. Pillsbury and Heywood The time of the Convention was mainly occupied by Parker Pillsbury, E. H. Heywood, and Susan B

Whereas, the anti-slavery sentiment of the American people, be it more or less, is avowedly a matter of selfish expediency, not of religious duty, similar first can people, or a specific property of the serve the Union, then "to establish justice; ?? first to serve the Union, then "to establish justice; ?? first to obey men, afterwards God; and whereas, while the inhuman and sinful claim of property in man is guaranteed. nanuman and sintul claim of property in man is gur-anteed to every "loyal," oppressor, a million bond-men groan in "loyal", chains, and the President, pro-posing to emancipate the alayes of rebels only, over-rides all safeguards of freedom, and relentlessly, exerides all sateguards of recounts, and terminate to focuse the Fegitive Slave Law in the District. of Co-lumbia, favors the continuance of slavery in Missou-ri, and suffers Maryland and Kentucky to re-enslave freedmen. escaping from the insurgent. States—the freedmen.

idea and a system, regarding nothing done while loss remains undone.

Resolved, That the union of freemen with oppressors in the dishonest and immoral compact of '89, which deliberately consigned the weaker race to per back from the petual slavery, was a highhanded conspiracy against justice and freedom, of which this unparalleled ciril war proclaims the crime and its retribution.

Resolved, That to continus that compact of which this Slaveholders' Rebellion is the natural and hottimate offsairing would be a greater calamity

which this Slaveholders are become a made legitimate offspring would be a greater calamity than the Rebellion itself; that we demand emancipation, not as a "military necessity," or as the gift of an irresponsible and despotic war power, but "in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the name of humanity, and according to the law of the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God?; and until the Government proclaims and guarantees freedom to every slave within its juris and guarantees freedom to every slave within its juris-diction, the Union, or a war for its restoration, is a delusion and a cheet, unworthy the support of Aboli-tionists, an offence to civilization, and accursed of

Resolved. That this Society still believes in the importance and propriety, and at this hoar of the seese sity of petitioning the Government for the entire abody after litton of slavery, as the grand cause and only possible personnel cure of the calamity which now desolates the control of the calamity which now desolates the calamity

The war which has now existed for near three years, taxing all the strength and devotion of the loyal people of this republic to suppress the rebellion, has developed no fact more striking than the necessity of sasimilating all re-occupied territory before peace can be reposed upon. The intrinsic hostility between communities differing so widely in their social structure re-appears constantly in the rear of our conquests with more virulence from the temporary depressions indicted. Assimilation; and with it permanent peace, can only take place upon the design away with that institution upon which the rebellion is predicated, and from which it derives all of its sympathy and encouragement in the loyal States. Nowhere are there now seen either men or parties embarrassing the proragement in the loyal States. Nowners are the most seen either men or parties embarrasing the prosecution of the war, who do not connect therewith an open hostility to all measures that tend to relieve the country of the slave system. To suppress by force this rebellion, therefore, if such a course were much more practicable than it has been found to be, and leave the cause untouched to breed other rebellion; leave the cause untouched to breed other rebellions, and enkindle hereafter constant animosities ready as the present has done to appeal for solution to the arbitrament of civil war, would be national suicide. Its effects upon the several States would be even most disastrous, antagonising them against each other necessarily from the presence of that institution, around which would other an international states. cessarily from the presence of that institution, around which would cling so many memories of a pag conflict, and laying waste their fields, depopulating their villages, making all tenures of life and property interly insecure in the subsequent strife for supremacy that would result between different classes of the community. Hence it is that an insistance upon freedom policies, both national and state, presents itself as the supremest duty of the hour—a duty not to be subor-dinated to any theory of the past, or any hesitancy of the present. Indeed, the making of such an issue in the reconquered territory, and in those slave States which have annered to the close, a out of persons as of preservation to them, as has been amply demonstrated by the atrocities perpetrated under the name of guerilla warfare throughout Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky, and demands a promptitude of action coincident with the distress entailed by the mere existence of a slave system in our tailed by the mere existence or a save system.

midst. Charges which, in other days and for other reasons, might well have assumed a gradual character, now find in the perils of the times or excuse for delay, but every incitement to an immediate corrective.

To insure, however, the requisite unity and apport

and give to the communities involved sufficient gr ties that there will be no retrogression in the principles embodied in the curt code unter the contraction act, and in the military direction by the Pro-clamation of January 1, 1863. This is necessary because few will be disposed to engage in the work of effecting those changes needed for any thorough assimilation or any positive uprooting of slavery, if they are to be left unsupported to reap their reward from the slave power, reinstated as dominant in either States the slave power, reinstated as dominant in either or nation. But it is to be remarked in this co tion, that the General Government has assumed the attitude of awaiting a full and further signification of the popular thought, and this can only be elicited by the friends of freedom throughout the slave State the friends of freedom throughout me save backers making such appeal to the people of the nation as will rivet their attention upon the great dangers impend-ing, arouse them to manifestations of sympathy with the cause of human liberty, and leave no room for any doubt as to the course that should be pursued by rulers

doubt as to the course that should be pursued by rulers solicitous to reflect their will be solicitous to reflect their will be solicitous to reflect their will be solicited by rulers. For three reasons; for the promotion of a more cordial understanding between those who chour in the necessity of adopting freedom policies; for the more effective initiation of local State organizations to accomplish the work of smancipation; and for such mutual interchange of opinions and experience as may make the teachings of the past profit in the guidance of the present,—an invitation is hereby extended to the friends of freedom residing in all the slave States, to meet in mass convention at the city of Louisville, the control of the state of the sta

y, on the 8th day of January next co to take measures in their respective distri-atiendance that will secure them represents Newspapers approving this call are requested to give

mistion.

tespectfully submitted,

B. Gratz: Brown,
Ferd. Monsch,
H. T. Blow,
J. W. McClure,
J. W. McClure,
Sam. Knox,
J. W. McClure,
G. Misson
G. Misson
G. Misson Respectfully submitted,

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER.

CAMP OF THE 83D MASS. VOL. | Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 1868.

DEAR GARRISON : DEAN GARRISON:

Our corps and the 12th have changed their base, and removed from Virginis to the army of the Cumberland since my last letter. Rosecrans had driven Bragg from Tullahoms and Chattanoogs, by a masteriphanding of his men, without battle or loss of life. Resolved, That the original enterprise of the Abolitionists to regenerate the American people and their institutions is nowise, accomplished; and that whatever incidental advantages may or may not have accomplished; and that whatever incidental advantages may or may not have accomplished; and the Anti-Blavery cause in a transient millitary phase of the struggle, we must keep steadily in view the main issue, the overthrow of slavery as, and itself and a system, regarding nothing done while that remains undone.

Resolved, That the union of freemen with oppressors in the dishopset, and immoral compact of '80, which deliberately consigned the weaker race to perpetual slavery, was a highlanded conspiracy against justice and freedom, of which this unparalleled civil war proclaims the crime and its retribution. confederacy that the rebel army should succeed in taking Chattanooga. Hence, the rebels fought to olution and pertinacity. They were not only great resolution and pertinacity. They were not only resolved to succeed, but were entirely confident of success. And well they might be. Longstreet, with his veterans, had come to show Bragg's men how to fight. The whole rebel army, conactions of their superiority in numbers, and inspired with renewed hope and emulation by the presence of the renowned corps them with them from the army of the Potomac, fought with strenuous determination and persistent bravery. But Rosecrans had trained the army of the Cumberland to fight, as Cromwell's old Ironsides did, to win in every encounter. For two days the robel columns were hurled apon our men in their lines. With few exceptions, these assaults were repelled. The enemy

Heaven.

Besolved, That so far as rendering "uppositions al loyalty" to the Federal Government, as at present constituted, the prime object of the Anti-Slavry endering the principle of liberty of more value than a few peltry acres of Union, we would a thousand fold prefer separation to the continuance of this foul partnership with slavemongers, even though that separation should restrict us to New Engiand or Plymouth Rock.

The following resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the Convention, and remarked upon at some length by Suann B. Anthony of New York:

persevenmes of the saints." It was this stubborn or plack which saved the day at Marfreeboors. It has gain saved us from a dissertous retreat from Chattsneoga. The same spirit at the head of the army at would have completely destroyed Lee's army at a Changelloraville or Gettyburg.

The elections in Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Iows, and Indiana, announce the doom of the copperheads of the North. The vote in the army savong the Ohie froops is about 85 per cent. for Brough. In many regiments, Vallandigham did not get a vote. Thus you see the influence of this war, upon the soldiers. They come is contact with this slavemongers' rebellion, face to face. Everywhere they find the slave brindly, and anxious to aid the Union army. In almost all cases they find the Southern white man, away from the mountain ranges of the South, a bitter, enemy, and as it reacherous as bitter. The soldier becomes, by the necessity of his daily experience, an abolitionist. And it four Northern conservatives, as our pro-clavery men law to be called, expect the votes of the soldiers when they return home, they will be bitterly disappointed. The President says in his Springfield letter that the promise of freedom made to the slaves in his proclamation of the proclamation of freedom determine the policy of the President and hope, that we must exist. Then let the proclamation of freedom determine the policy of the President and of Congress. Let the slaves be enrolled and armed to the number of two or three hundred thousand, and such men as Fremont, Phelps, and Hunter, be put in command of them, and we chold command of the situation from the St. John's to che Rio Grande. The Union will be made a reality, and in it will be "secured" to us and our children, in all coming time, "the blessings of liberty." Then will the atheism of our politiclans and chuches, in J compromising with "earth's most heinous ain," be rebuced, and the sovereignty of Infanits Justice clearly demonstrated. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice: let the multitude of the isles be and darkness are round about him. Righted

DANIEL FOSTER.

CLERICAL COPPERHEADS.

Ms. EDITOR.—The Vermont Colonization Society has just held its annual meeting at the State House, at Montpelier, and its character, principles, and stale, hypocritical, pro-slavery cant may be judged of by the

ings:—
"The African is a man; and while he has the ab-fract right to stay here, yet it is much like every man's abstract right to shear a wolf,—one which may well be left in absyance, so long as the advantages well do not to his manhood are so much greater in the land of

Three years ago, this execrable paragraph would have been thought nothing of; but now, when the salvation of the nation hangs upon the aid of the blacks, in this great contest, it does seem to me that none but the tenant of a mad-house,—and he without a heart, would indulge, much more utter, such sentiments in regard to this oppressed and long abused class. Even the Vermont Chronicle, which, instead of leading, has always followed at a humble distance, in the wake of public opinion, comes out in a note of rebuke, though very mild. It is bad enough to rob, steal and murder; worse, to enslave a human being; but the meanest of all mean things, and the most despisable and unchristian, is the attempt to force these forform and helpiess laborers from the land of their birth, under the deceptive guise of Colonization.—Such Ahabs would "shear" the lamb, ay, and the wolf too, if their greed Three years ago, this execrable paragraph we tive gaise of Colonization... Such Ahaba would shear? the lamb ay, and the wolf too, if their greed for gain equalled their injustice to the black man; and if slavery comes to an end in this generation, it will not ove its extinction to say action of the Churchi or the State, based upon its horrible injustice... Even the President's late order to Military commanders, not to return fugitives escaped to their lines, enjoins upon them not to entice them away, from their masters.

them not to entice them away from their masters. Precious neutrality that!

My greatest hope of the extinction of alavery is based upon the perseverance of the rebels, compelling "the powers that be" to arm and discipline the salves which once done, I have no fears of their ever being reduced to alavery again.

I once heard an anecdate, which will apply to their case. A gentleman deceased in a Catholic country, and the priest thought it an opportune time to replent the has exchequer, and called on a son of the deceased, who was known to be westity, and told him his father was in Purgatory, and if he would pay liberally, be would pray him out. The son threw down a handfau of guineas, and the preist went at it, and prayed away awhle till, topping short, he said there was not quite enough. The could not get him out. The son threw down a few more guineas, and the priest went at it, and prayed away a few more guineas, and the priest continues his supplications, but said there was not quite enough yet. The son, threw down more for the third, time, and the non-pocketed the money, and was making off. Stop i stop i!" said the priest, give me the, money, or I will pray your father back. "Well, pray, wary!" replied the other, "if you have got the old man out, you can't get him back again—the work of the the money and the priest of the collar of the collars of the collars. The son threw down and the priest of the collars of the collar

MR. GARRISON:

I wish to call your attention to the condition of the colored population of this place. Here are some two to three thousand poor, miserable old men, women, and officers, most of them are barefooted, all are more or raid of Quantrell's band at Lawrence, Kanaas. children, most of them are barefooted, all are more or less ragged, and some are nearly naked. The men are all old or disabled; there is no cotton for the wo-men to pick; in fact, there is nothing for them to do by which they may replenish their clothing. They have to live in miserable shantles, exposed to heat

have to live in miserable shantles, exposed to heat and cold, with little or no bedding or furniture, apparently forsaken of God and man.

Now I have read in the papers, of donations of second-hand clothing and shoes being sent to South Carolina, and to other localities south, for the relief of this class of people; and I would respectfully appear to our Northern Anti-Stevery frends, through you, in behalf of this community. The Government distributes a little corp med, bacon, and sait to them, it is a General. He does not strike till it is too late to them, between the strick of the prospect in the direction is gloomy and and in the prospect in the prospect in the direction is gloomy and and in the prospect in the direction is gloomy and and in the prospect in the direction in the prospect in the prospect in the direction in the prospect in the prosp

I would respectfully refer you to Giles B. Stabbins and to Miss Sallie Holley, acquaintances of mine, if you wish to know anything further about me.

I am a hospital steward in the volunteer acryice of the United States army, and am now on service in the General Hospital in this place.

Respectfully yours,

WM. THIRDS.

A PROMPT AND GENEROUS RESPONSE.

PRTERROBO', (N. Y.) Oct. 25, 1868.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

MT DEAR FRIEFF—I am glad to see that the American Anti-Slavery Society is making an especial effort to multiply fis lecturers. In aid of this effort is the anciosed draft for \$200.

Rever since this infernal rebellion broke out, I have not paused to inquire whether the putting of it down not paused to inquire whether the putting of it down would help or harm some of my cherished interests or objects. I have believed it to be the duty of every man to engage in this work, without conditions or reservations. Nevertheless, I have not jost my interest in the great Reforms, nor ceased to contribute what I could to their progress. in the great could to their progress.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is public THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is pursually only Ticknor & Fields, and presents an inusually brilliant table of contents, viz .—The Spaniard and the Heretic, by Francis Parkman; Wearjness, by Henry W. Longfellow; Mrs. Lewis, part S, by Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson; The formation of Glaciers, by Prof. L. W. Longfellow; Mrs. Lewis, part 3, by Mrs. Thomas Hopkinson; The formation of Glaciers, by Prof. L. Agassiz; Two Sences from the Life of Blondel, by James Russell Lowell; Night and Moonlight, by Henry D. Thoreau; Andante, by A. West; The Brothers, by Louisa M. Alcott; The Sam Adams Regiment in the town of Boston, (conclusion, by Richard Frothingham; Wet Weather Work, part 4, by Its Marvel; The French Struggle for Naval and Colonial Power, by G. Reynolds; The King's Wine, by T. B. Aldrich; The Great Instrument, by O. W. Rolmes; Something Left Undone, by H. W. Longfellow; Monograph from an Old Note Book, with a Posteript, by Charles Sumner; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for November, is re-ceived from A. Williams & Co. Here is its table of contents:—The Defence and Evacuation of Winof contents:-The Defence and Evacus ester, by Hon. F. P. Stanton; The Two Southe chester, by Hou. F. P. Stanton; The Two Southern-Mothers, by Isabella MacFarlane; Diary of Frances Kraisnak; November, E. W. C.; The Assizes of Jerusalem, by Prof. Andrew Ten Brock; Letters to Prof. S. F. B. Morse, by Rev. Dr. Henry; Bucklo Draper, and the law of Human Development, by Edward B. Freeland; Treasure Trove; Matter and Spirit, by Lieut. E. Phelpa, with Reply by Hon. F. P. Stanton; Extraterritoriality in China, by Dr. MacGowan; Reason, Rhyme, and Rhythm, by Mrs. Martha W. Cook; The Lions of Scotland, by W. Francis, Wilsma: We Two, by Clarence Butler; Patriotism and Provincialism, by H. Clay Poor; Literary Notices; Editor's Table.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November is received HAPPER'S MAGAZINE for ROPERSON IN received from A. Williams & Co. The illustrated papers are "Pictures of the Japanese," based upon Alcock's work and written by A. H. Guernsey; also, "Scenes in the War of 1812," by B. J. Lossing. Other articles and Lossing. The Allowed Science of the Prophylides." authors are: —Josephine Herbert, J. T. Trowbridge; Off-hand Speaking, Dr. Osgood; Cap and Bella—a novel in ten characters—J. M. Sequare; Commence-ment Week at Yale, Julian H. Ward; The Small House at Allington; Anthony Trollope; Moral Utility of Children, Heary Giles; In the Ranks at Stone Riy-Slave, (Third Paper,) Charles A. Raymond; Half-May, (aniru raper,) Lonaries A. Raymond; Railway, Caroline Cheesbore; Maximilian of Austria, T. L. Sarniento; Tried and True, Anna W. Shirley; and My Friend Crackthorpe, Charles D. Gardette; The Mouthly Record of Carrent Frents, the Literature, Notices, The Editor's Easy Chair, and Drawer, Sea. Side Sketches and Fiscatorial, each with two capital

Volume. For the succeeding volume the pwisher say, "They have made ample arrangements to make it in no way inferior to those which have been issued.

was opened on Tuesday evening last, at the Tremont Temple, by Hon. George S. Boutwell. The hall and galleries were crowded with a highly intelligent assembly,—many others being unable to procure season tickets, to their great disappointment. The lecture was an argumentative and forcible speech to show that the Confederate States, by their rebellion and seezethe Confederate States, by their rebellion and seces-sion, had ceased to be States within the Union, though not beyond the Territorial jurisdiction of the General Government; and that the re-installation of those States in the Union could only be brought about by an expression of the will of their inhabitants, freely and fairly expressed, without coercion or military dic-tation, and on a non-slaveholding basis.

The next besture will be given by Olice Workship

It is calculated that the rebels loss one hundred slaves per day, who are valued at \$100,000. At the same rate of loss the secesh, in one year, would be out of pocket \$36,600,000 in the value of human chattels alone.

The Philadelphia Bulletis, taking all the Pennsylva-vania returns yet in, and the Democratic estimates for the remainder, makes Curtin's majority 29,422. The soldiers vote in Ohio, as far as heard from, stands, Brough 7049, Yallandigham 124.

PARKER PRATERNITY LECTURES. SIXTH SPRIES. AT TREMONT TEMPLE | OF -

Nov. 3—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

16—BENJ, F. BUTLER,

(subject to the continguation of the public service.).

17.—HENRY WARD EMECHER.

24.—CHARLES SUMMER.

Dec. 1—RAPPH WALDO EMERSON.

5—EDVIN H. CHAPIN.

15.—COTATUS E. PROPHINGHAM.

22.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

19.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

19.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

B. J. Long, Organist for the course.

Selected To The Selected Selec

ment.
Terms, \$2 a year; single numbers, 60 cents. The first number is in the press, and will appear shortly. Orders and subscriptions are respectfully collected through all the United States and Canada, and may be addressed to Rev.

FOR HAYTI AND THE MARTYRS OF HARPER'S, FERRY.—A CARD.—I have to-day sent to the last addresses of the following parities authority to draw on me at sight for a specified sun, out of a fund contributed at Cayes, Hayti, for the families of the matters of Harper's

To Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Jet Leary, widows of John Brown's men of those names; and to the parents of Kagi, Hasilit, Stevens, the Coppost, Anderson, Tidd and Copeland.

If my letters do not reach these parties, I ask their riends to notify them, or to send me their present address. BY Anti-Slavery papers, please copy.

Boston, Oct. 5.

JAMES REDPATH.

F NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.—The Sixteenth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue seventeen weeks. Lec-ture fees, \$55. Aid will be afforded to a limited number ture fees, \$55. Aid will be afforded to a limited number of students needing it. Any person to persons paying to the Onlings \$100 can send a student free of tuition through its course of education. Address or apply to the subscriber, at the Onlings, No. 10 East Canton street, Boston. 3t. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sery.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of fomen and Children. omen and Uniteres.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor Clark's School Visitor, would make a few additional engagement as the lecture the couning winter. His thenice are popular and practical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1308 hearut street, Philiadelphia.

CUMMINGTON CONVENTION will be held in ammington, Saturday, October 31st, afternoon and eve-ing. Charles C. Bualanon, Parker Printspur, Rana Herwoon and others will ing. CHARLES U. BURLEHOM, PARKER
I. HEYWOOD and others will speak.
The faithful, long-tried and energetic friends of freedom
a that quarter will gather in large and stirring numbers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Stoneon Sunday, Nov. 1st, afternoon and evening, at the

DIED—On Friday morning, Oct. 16, at the residence of his father in Centreville, (Indiana.) of congestive, fever, Louis Henny Julian, son of George W. and Anne E. Julian, aged neafly 10 years.

Three years, incana-p hat a month, had elapsed size, on one of Autumn's "metanoboly wars" the mortal remains of a fair young mother were consigned to them was reptaing-place, and the profound pity of all present was excelled by the two least of three little orphan boys, gasing wistfully and the profession of their inby the two least of three little and the scene, unconsiders of their in-reparable less. And now, after three years superlesses of an orphan's life—hard in its best cetale—one of them re-poses by that mother's side, while his spirit, we trust, has rejoined hers in a happier clime, where

"Sickness and sorrow, pain and death Are felt and feared no more."

BEYOND THE LINES;

A YANKEE PRISONER LOOSE IN DIXIE.

A New Book of Thrilling Interest.

BY REV. CAPT. J. J. GEER, WORLD formerly Pastor of George Street M. B. Church, Ciscinna-ti, and late Astitant Adjubnit General on the Staff of Gen. Buckland. With an Introduction by Rev. ALEX-ARDER CLARK, Editor of the School Victor, 1988.

occurred. Just published on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, '285 pages. Agents wanted in every county and township in the Union, to whom extraordinary inducements will be of fored.

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Sept. 11-11-71 GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begr leave to inform his friends and the public, that coring to III health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Means. H. B. Stauwood & Cox, now Means. Shraws Stauwood & Cox, now Means. Shraws Stauwood & Cox, as the stau of the leaf touriest years, and is now prepared to do all measure of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES, nost careful manner. New Fixtures furnish

In the most careful manner. New Frictures fermicked and put up, old Riniures and Glam Drop, cleaned, Jacks 1997, pod, one Frictures done over, and Gas Chamber, and Kraike das Abert notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

Particular attention gives a Lichteng up for Parties. Shop under the Maribort Holds. Global Order may be left at Mesers Hall & Sowell Fredish Story, 132 Charles street, Maribort Borton. Refers to Shreve, Stamwood & Co. Oct 30—17

M .. H .. H A R D Y , well Lak DRESS-MAKING ROOMS,

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BRAID PATTERNS

STAMPED AT NO. SO WINTER STREET, AT FIVE CRITE PER YARD.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1863.

on'y an' &

TO BOBERT GOULD BHAW,

Thou, nobler here, nobler grave hast won, In Wagner's trench, beneath brave fromme By Vandala on thee piled,—a pyramid, That to all coming time shall make thee kn In death, as life, round these their guard they heavy:
And, when next time they heavy the rempets yound,
will they, with thee, on heaven's paragral term?
The four-and-twenty ident on the ground
Their growns before they lowly coursides lay,
While "Come up higher, Friend!" then heav'et find may
Combridge, Mess.

COPPERHEAD SONG IN 1870 No part nor lot in the glorious work,

No part nor lot had I;

But I sat like a frog on an old hollow log,

and croaked to the passers by. ny more who slacked their turned them back in fear.

No part ner lot in the glorious work, No part ner lot had I, But I almed my gun at the new-risen sun And fired at its God-like eye. We thought we were many and affong, and could humbug the nation with volleys of words To thinking right was wrong.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I; But I tred the long grass where the patriots would I s word with a double edge, efore it many a runner has turned the homestead side of his hedge.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor led in the glorious work, No, part nor led had I; Twas little I cared how the bondman fared, Though his chain clauked under my eye. Clask—think—disnk— No matter how heavy the pain, No matter how cattling the steely lash, But If full o'er a negro's brain.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I,

They tell us the nation is free, nd the noble schlovers co-workers with 'Go But, Copperheads, what are we?

THE DYING SUMMER. Dying Summer's gently gliding Into Winters frigid grave; While the falling leaves are hiding Beauties that around her wave.

Still are gens of beauty glowing, As the groveshe tasselates With the foral wonders growing— Wonders that her life creates?

'Midst the gold-fruit ripe and you And the flowers blue and red.

Happy Summer, bright and airf,
Brilliant, trensient, linger still
With thee, life and fay and fairy Vanish all from mot Roses sweet, with dew-drops weeping

Btilly streams, and cascades lessed the Bid thee not in haste away.

Laughing hours of sunny glade.
Rall-winds still will too awa
Lead-cores to sigh in sadnes
As they wither day by day.

While the runny Autumn's breathir Perfame from each dewy flower, Sammer's hand is gontly weaving Garlands for her parting hour.

Youthful June and July glories

TEN MUTUAL MEST

Oh, beautiful is Autumn, and queenly is her brow, And radiant is the coronet that sparkles on it now Ripe, heavy ears of golden wheat, and flowers of

sters of the purple grape, begomm'd with pearl When early spring approaches, a brighter, livelier green Blooms on the tender leaflets, to half the youthful queen But richer huss great Autumn, more glowing are the flor

suive eims of darkest green are kinged with brigh

And threw a beam of glory on the rough and

ploy, In praising Autumn's bounteous Lord, who fills our hea with joy, The Movemen

"MORE LIGHT". "More light ! more light !" when somet have ar

"More light! more light!" when dawn's oft golden.

Blown, through the sky, proclaim the vigil o'er,

And roay, to the separa awest careses,

Aurora smiles through heaven's half-opened door.

"More light !" more light! when doubt, with iron fin Has fastened on the ardent living soul; "More light!" to obser the heart where love yet lin And point the way, that faith may find the goal.

"Mora light!" when from the rugged read of duty
The tempter with his lares would lead estray;
"More light!" to sweep the mark of Joy and beauty
Prom promises which wile but to beiray.

"More light !" when from the heart the hope

oberlebed.

Geon out in deeplet carkness and deepla's 5

"More light 1" to live when life's desire has perla
And Restron seems to close against the prayer.

A Heaven seems to close against smallght, falls their re light; for dying uyes when smallght, falls their glithe creation quitiers to the sight; one light! Ab Bed! Thy light alone avails them, and Those will give it, for Thom wit the Might!

. SMOOA PRISE ON F-067 AG Press on, press on I ye some of tight, Untiring in your holy light; Bill treading each temperation down, And bettling for a brighter crown. Press on, press on I through toil and won.
With caim resolve, to triamph go.
And make such dark and threatening ill
Yield but's higher giory still.

The Tiberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES.

BY MES. EMILY C. PRAESON, Author of "Cousin Frank's Household." CHAPTER III.

Tokey, Chainy's husband, was proverbial for pa-tience and good judgment. With an iron constitution and great strength, he united a quiet self-reliance, which betokened power in reserve equal to any eme-gency." It was not easy to attr up his anger, but when roused he was unconquerable. His lot had been hard, but, by perseverance and good management, he had purchased his freedom, and, amid many provocations, bound by the love he bore his family to the plantation where they were held as slaves, he tolled on submis-sively, in the hope of being able some day to buy their freedom.

ants,—supposing that worthy would no mitted Trolo to go down to the quarters e afternoon with his father. It was

Towards Tokey, the overseer had long cherished rards Tokey, the overseer has long mersiased dislike. The ex-slave was really su-and was conscious of it,—a consciousness that at times appear undesignedly in his deport-His noble, manly qualities would shine out in d expression. This notitled the overseer, and patience of the lowly man, under insult, wa

Leaving the cornfield, the overseer directed his wa Leaving the contact, the contact and the contact and the grainery where Tokey and Trolo were at work They did not notice his approach, and Trolo started with affright as he suddenly called out,—
"Halloat what you up to now! Visiting, hey

Then he commenced a series of prove Tokey bore without a retort. Rixby had warmed his

"And as for you, you young whelp! I'll teach you to take your father's part! You're a chip of the dld block,"—and with a powerful blow of his flat, he struck him in the face, felling him to the floor. Boy hastened to help him up, but the boy could not stand, and Toky laid him on some straw in the cor-

ep to your work, old man!" shouted Rixby "or I'll make a funeral for ye!"
Yokey meekly resumed his work, but his lion
was rising, rising like a long-smothered fire.
"You black coward," continued Rixby,

"Ha! I've got ver at last old man! and now I'll "His I I've got yer at last, old man I and now I'll finish yer, short meter I'll best every bose in yer body to jelly, "I'll kill yer as I would any snake tha came in my path!" Rissed the overseer, with a look of murderous malignity that proved him in carnest And again he brought down the formidable weapon

Planter, the coachman, who, when not needed to drive the carriage, cut and drew wood for the many

fires summer and winter,—was chopping.
"Oh! Planter, come quick!" he cried frantically berseer been fighting, and they's

and them both insensible : and while Tro-

Planter found them both insensible; and while Troto tenderly bound up his father's gory head, Planter
got the wagon neady, and lifting Tokey in he said,—
"'Pears like I'm bound to tote off the bess man fust.
Reckon dat are savage overseer kill 'em all if he
could!" and bearing him to the house, be laid him on
Chainy's bed; then leisurely returning to the grainery, he paid his respects to Rirby, though he by no
means considered himself one of his subjects.
As Planter stepped to the door of the grainery, he
started back with an expression of horror, exclaining.—

"Go way, sunt Izard! go way! what you here

for?"

The scene was indeed revolting. Aunt I and was a little dried up, shony-black old craxy woman. In some tragedy of the plantation, years before, her heart was broken, and her mind test its belance. Wandering about almost at will, as if by instinct, wherever there was strike or extremity of trouble she was sure to make her appearance. On this occasion, she however over the prosturior overee; like a valuary on the field of battle, and, dabbling her bony fingers in the blood, had marked up his face will it really look-will fireful. To Planter's exclamation ahe made no response, here with a long-drawa, plaintare, "Oh,

dear!" It was her habit to grown thus once in a few minutes, evisiting her mouth the while into contections expressive of deep anguish. And now, as a disturbed by the presence of another, her wild, reat less eyes gittering with a strange light, she rose from the origins, and with a mocking laugh muttered,—"Hal ha! hal he's a'most dead! Nobody weer for him!" and then with her harrowing groun passed

brisk trot.

"Why, hi!" said Planter, glancing back at the
overseer. "Overseer Rixby don't sense nothing yet
faint like he dead though—don't rection he killet
dat easy). I'll tote him to his house—if he gwine y.
live, de tote 'll bring him to; un'i'l he be dead, dan
de place for de funeral. Hi! would n't dare be tean
shed den __penty of 'disting teas __is house."

planess:
But the overseer gave signs of life, and
groan, at which Planter gave the horse an
cut. Shortly the overseer, heaving a sec
opened his eyes in dreamy bewilderment, '
and feebly stirring, until the house stood. The overling was to the sory inches, for nished with articles once genteel, bought at suction sales. In the parior, a dispidated sofa disported its stiming through the patched hair-cloth covering; am a half dozen rickety flag-bottomed chairs stood ready

a haif dozen rickety flag-bottomed chairs stood ready to break down at any moment of doing service.

Mrs. Rixby was a large specimen of rotundity, imblest with any of the comeliness and refinement which often adorn persons of an obece habit. Coarse and uncultivated, she was a fitting counterpart of her hus hand in many respects, and quite as low in the scale of being. She exhibited herself in all that she did Her dress reflected her peculiar ideas of gentlity—for this she greatly affected. Of a morning, she might be seen moving around in a calloo night-cap; but where to beat time as she walked, or rocked herself in the easy chair. Her dresses had a way of always looking faded and greasy, and she never felt quite "faced," until she tied on a favorite yellow aproo. As for stockings, she had divorced them for pinching her corns, as she sometimes explained, and her stiff brogans squeaked their misery as she tramped over the uncarpeted floor. Her only child Plumy Ann,—an ungainly girl of fourteen,—was her tidel. Her mother railed against "larnin", "and abhorred it in others, but dwelt on it as a distinction in Plumy Ann. Her self and husband could neither read nor write, and by larnin", in common with the poor whites and slaves.

ty, which, in due process of time, gave line.

Mr. Rixby had rather more fo

nost of the poor whites, and for years Mr. Nelson has known him as occasional patrol, although so poor tha Northerner, that he was conged to leave precipitative, and without his pay. Thus ended his apologining for slavery. Rixby next applied to Mr. Nelson, who allowed him to finish out the year on trial. Having no native anobleness to interfere with the necessities of his vocation, and being a shrewd manager, he be

ame a fixture on the plantation.

He had a salary of \$400 and found—including Chir apin cottage, two servants, big or black Ann and yellow Ann, who had been trained at Powhatan, three

The Rixbys were on the road to prosperity; ever

Rixby, as Planter drove up to the door.
"It's dad!" screamed Plumy Ann, "an' he'

"Don't git agitated!" rejoined Planter, "git the

ole man to bed tust."
"What shall we do?" exclaimed Mrs. Bixby, as they laid him helpless on the bed; and Plumy Ann burst anew into an uproarious cry." This diverted Mrs. Bixby's attention from her husband, and drawing her

But the spoilt child would have the snuff and

contests, the mother gave up.

"Here, here, honey' take some snull—reckon it's
that good for trouble!"

"How is ye, Rixby 1" asked she, coming in from
tending Plumy Ann.

led him? Wall, I meant to did so!" said the

tending Pumy Am.

"Killed him? Wall, I meant to did so?" said the sick man, with thick utterance.

"Why, Rixby," returned the wife, "how you do talk! You don't speak decent to a body!"

"Pears like he flustered with his fall," said Planter, "hot you must coax." in like, an' make 'lowance. Pears like he don't sense nuffia clar yit. He's right smart mundy in his mind. Shall I call de doctor!"

"No, you villym!" retorted Mrs. Rizby, "we don't run up no doctor's bills here. We don't prove of any sich 'stravagancy. If we gits, sick, it's bad enough losing the time, without being 'bleeged to pay money to the doctor."

"I reckon the doctor."

"I reckon the doctor save his life," persisted Planter, "an' save his time so he get well right smart quick."

"Be off, you nigger! L perer hears such talk!"

er, "an' save his time to he get well right shart quick."

"Be off, you nigger! I pever hears such talk!"
said Mrs. Rikby. "I recken I ken nurse up Rixby better than all the dectors.

As Pleater returned, he met the dector on his way from Powhatan, and gave him to understand that the overneer needed him. Mrs. Rikby submitted to his edvice and prescriptious, and as he arose to go, "See here, dector," said she. "Rixby submitted to be sere, dector," said she. "Rixby is one of Squira Nelsene, a family, like, as 'I recken you orter charge this ere bill to him. We did 'nt send for ye."

"O, never mind—so trouble about that," replied the dector, passing out.

work to play with her, and she changed her mood in sympathy with Hinna. Variable as an April sky, the shadows must have their turn, child-mother that she " I not gwine to play any more now.

"Why not, honey it," asked Hinna.
"I can't help thinking about the poor slave people you brought home last night," said Dilly. "Do you think you can get them free it."
"I shall try for it," said Hinna, "and I never fail-

rate. I'm here. But who are you?

there's no knowing what will happen. You're the last one I should have expected. But come down at ce. Are.you alone ?' "No bress de Lord! I's got Trolo with me,"

ike I can't stand. The new state has state of a state of the state of

wamp, Hinna found she was on her way South to the readezous in the Great Dismal Swamp. It being commonly reported among the alavas that that was a safe place of refuge, and being nearer, many chose it,

"Yes," replied Hinns, "but you might as well die

"Pears like I can do anything to get free," at Chainy. "My life is des no 'count's all," "Well," said Hinna, "you'll go to the awamp, course, as your husband Tokey is there." "Did you'see him?" asked the fugitive. "I don't have to the first the first the fugitive.

ple."
"Well," said Hinna, "there's enough to beat a
bruise and hurt them, and it's little as I can do
help them when I gits a chance."

to rest us a bit, yer know, seeing we've walked bout as far as is good for our health. There's a boat here been made to carry runaways back to torment; on we'll jest give it a chance to do somethin' deent, for once."
"Sail," said Trole, with animation, "I like that."

"There now," said Hinna, as she rigged the boat, step right in, sit down here, and keep still. I'm as used to the water as a duck—a reg'lar water-bird;"

Safer 1" echoed Trolo.

"Safer?" echoed 17010.

"Yes" replied Hinns, "we can go six times as fast, and get home afore morning'; and if we stumbled along over the fields and through the woods, we might meet the patrol; and I reckon they would not be quite so feard of you as they be of Hinna and Brane. And the way you travel twould take all day temperated to get home."

to-morrow to get home."

The change was novel and exciding to Trolo. The light best dateed along before the breeze, and past midnight, when the monlight came, the scene was simost unearthly in its beauty.

ous in itself, is glottons in its shadow, and the wil-lows, and splitis, stood on the sastern bank, claim-ing the river as their tears. The flowers, the evening seimrose and the wild mse, greed at their beauty in the water. Night-birds piped their notes in unison with the delichospasses of the search of the control of

One of them, as indicated by his slouching has awaggering air, was an overseer; the other, a "white," intemperate and degraded, and glad for a pay to assist in slave-catching.

"Ter'his chilly!" shivered Jaff, the poor was a be imitated the overseer in drawing his chair or the newly replenished fire.

"Right amart cole mornin," said overseer R rubbing his hands. "Come, woman, he lively can't wait all day for breakfast."

A frown darkened the brow of Hinns, and E regarded the guests with an angry aye and a sme ed growl; but, at the command of his mistress is done." crouched on the mat with a fixed and of ful look.

ful took.

Meanwhile Chainy, listening as for life, caught every sound in the room above her.

That loathsome, brutal voice, whose tones, as it fell on her ear, thrilled her with fear, she could not but recognize. Had he traced her to her hiding-place, and would he soon drag her forth to torture and to chains? With hot tears streaming, and eyes upraised in silent agony, she cried to Heaven for deliverance. Then, glancing at her boy tranquilly sleeping, unconscious of danger, and of the tumultones throb-

se is haunted; but who's afeered ! who's

"Sazes and I" and San, in a grey eyes opening with terrified wonder, "I wouldn't stay in dis sher huss if I had to sleep in the swamps."

"I say, let's be eating our breakfast, an' be movin," said the overseer. "Come, hustle up, womign! We're out huntin' niggers, an' we aint cotched 'em nuther.

"What na desput harry."
"What niggers has run away now?" asked Hinna.
"Chainy and Trolo—the ungrateful truck! I only
wants to get my paws on 'em onet more!" Then,
after a moment's thought, the overser's added, "You
tells fortins—what'll you take to tell which way the

an be done for yer."

The hungry hunters did ample justice to the hotakes and coffee, Hinna meanwhile going through cakes and conec, ninna meanwine gong invoga with certain mystical performances; supposed to be connected with the profound profession of fortune-telling: As the guests arose to depart, the fortune-telling: As the guests arose to depart, the fortune-telling in the connected with the profound of a creek some fifty miles south-east, if they wished to find the runa-

"You'll jes' please to settle for breakfast and fer

nutin'arter them as they'se no more right to than they has to me! Rixby didn't like the idee of ghosts; spected as much. Little too much blood on his

to look in upon the group. Brane stood sentinel be-fore the bolted door, while the ferry-woman sat at the able with Dilly by

guests.
"It's a hard time ye had," said she, with a pitiful look, as she poured Chainy a cup of coffee. "Skulkin' night after night in the miry ma'shes—nothin' warm to eat, an' chilled a' most to death. If I had my say, to eat, an cinities a most to death. If I have my say, them that's so ferce huntil' ye would have to change places with yur; an' they'd have ter stay changed, too, Fm thinkin'!"

"Yes," replied Chainy, "we was a mos' perished

used to the water as a deek—a reg lar water-bird; ""res," replied Chainy, "we was a mor perished when you camed to help us;—'pears like we was "O, is n't it nice! ?" whispered Trolo, reaching out his hand to paddle in the rushing water.

"Shan't we sink, nor turn over, nor nothin'!" ask ed Chainy, trembling. "I's dat flard!"

"No," said Hinna, "I took to the river 'cause it was safer for you than the land."

"Safer !" chood Trolo.

"Yes," replied Chainy, "we was a mor 'perished when you camed to help us;—'pears like we was sarvin."

"I what you was safe in Canada," said Hinna, helping her to a plate of oysters; "but yer bound to go to the swamp arter Tokey, I "spose. Wall, that's nat'ral, an'I shian't say a word agin' it, though I'm not so clear about yer getting through—perhaps you will, though a "I was hall an a "I was hall an a "I was hall a an' I chian't say a word agin' it though 'I'm not so clear about yer getting through-perhaps you will, though, an' I must help ye on your way a piece."

"But you don't eat," as she saw mother and sou made little progress with their breakfast. "Don't fear, holdey! I God II take care of them as treats in him. I'm no Christian, an' don't pertend to be; but there's them that is, an' I'm out in my reck'nin' if you aint one of 'en."

"I do love de Fader," said the slave woman, her

to-morrow to get home."

The change was novel and exciding to Trolo. The light boat danced along before the breess, and past midnight, when the moonlight came, the scene was almost unearthly in its beauty. The James was a broad sheet of rippling eilver, may be suffered by the shadows of the groves which it fashfully mirrored, even in the michalten of Israel down in Egypt; and de wicked dat whips and teams and leafs. The tree, so glori-

an' de wife from de husband, has all de m fine houses, ah' de lands, an' eberyting.

fine houses, all de lands, an 'sberyling. But pracker Ned, he say, de good book declare dat de tings acan't know now, we shall know hereafter."

"Dere's no kind o' doubt o' that," rejoined llina
with sitern emphasis, "an' them that honts yelliethe
partridge on the mount in, they it iarn some tings
hereafter they don't know now. I'm thinkin-no very
'greeable things either, or I'm out in my reck'hair."

"Mighty giad they'd be to swap places wid ye
then!" a' added she; then lapsing into silence, as in
deep thought,—"

leep thought,—
"That's the 'idee'" she at length checking,
"That's the idee!" She at length checking,
"That's the idee!" Ship an' I'll fix them on a
that they won't know themselves."

Taking Chain's aside, Hinna rigged her from top a
to managaling dress, old fathloned and distalto managaling dress old fathlo

and she looked like a little old man. As she cam back, Trolo started.

"Why, hi !" exclaimed Hinns, "don't know your own mother! "That'll do, I reckon! Now, Chan, flx up your boy in these ere gal's duds as soon ayes can "Land in a few monests, Trolo was fully de-

"I declare I shouldn't knowd you from Adam)"

"I declare I shouldn't knowd you from Adan!"
exclaimed Hinna. "Why, hi! you make a right
exclaimed Hinna. "Why, hi! you make a right
entire handsome gat!"
As the evening twilight fell, Hinna conducted her
guests down to the river by the path behind the preden hedge, and launchling her little boat, she has
mother and son get in, and the passing brees he has
mother and son get in, and the passing brees he has
them rapidly on their way, and gilding smoothly slog,
passing belte and there an unsuspecting wateran,
at midnight they reached safe mooring.

Hinna reluctantly said, "Now I must go, I wish
I could take you safe into a free country, but hop
for the beet, an" be sure an make good bedwy is
inght. Here, take this bundle of victuals. God
bye t" and hastily giving them many needful diretions, the ferry-woman returned to her cottage hear.

the 6th inst. gives the tomorning.

A highly instructive as well as amusing incident took place in one of the business house on one of our principal streets, last Saturday, while the colored retiment was marching along to the music of the anional airs. Several genthemen were looking on the practice, among them a wealthy planter of Aiabama, who

his glory."

THE "UNIVERSAL YANKEE." The following tem from the correspondence of the St. Louis Republica, while displaying considerable of the old leaves of the following templadee, is good evidence of the go-shead character of the Trankee, who carries his "institutions" villa him:—

the true I ansec, who content and is now acting more than a Yankee village. The greater part of the male population have gone into the rebel naku, all the females have either departed for the heast of line, or else take their saud in the seculation of back parlors, where the Yankee entereth not. Tankee carlory kick up the dust; Vankee idom is the medians at the interchange of ideas on the street; the 'all of Yankee drums has superseded the tinkle of the the Quittons plane; and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," which bears but one single star, has given place to "John Brown's Body." In walking the street you can it most fancy that you hear the sound of the hamors.

THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION. If any of our aders know of a neighbor who thinks of says this is a "abolition war," they had better call his attention the following extract from the Richmond Esquire the 18th ult:—

of the 18th ult.—
"It appears that the slaveholders are avers, for some reasons, to hire their negroes in the Confedents army." The prejudice is certainly an ignoral toda mean one. As the war was originated and it cried out, in great part, for the defence of the slaveholder, and his property rights, and the perpetuals of the institution, it is feasonable to suppose that be ought to be the first and forement is adding and usibiling by every means in his power, the triumph set success of our arms. Good wages are offserd, sin proper care and attention will be given every sepa hired in the army, and the slaveholder ought to member that, for every negro he thus furnishes, is puts a soddier in the ranks.

GUTING OFF NEW EXCLAID. It is about its months since we have heard any Copperhead orphorocopy of the cold." Has the rebel vocabulary in the cold." Has the rebel vocabulary in the cold." Has the rebel vocabulary in the hear, the proposition advocated to separate free even loyal friends for the purpose of gratifying our trains enemies? Where is Co.! Where are the whole tribe of toad-enters who were lately vingening Massachusetts, while her soldiers were marching against Port Hudson! In the separate hole when they have hidden, we trust the interrogatory, Web-cube has not furnished rebels with better opicies of both the Northwest and New England has a thousand years of sneaking scruling and base of the Massachusett of the cold of th

If Johnston and Bragg can and Burnside, Charleston still holding out; or Le with his recruited army, can defeat Mesde, then with his recruited army, can defeat Mesde, then may expect favorable results in the Ohio electac. But unless something of that kind is accomplished, and speedly, Wallandigham will be defeated, and Wed and his party paralyzed, and peace postponed indefinitely without foreign aid.—Georgia Constitutional.

To the coppenerade who love slavery, and to form intervention by those who hate and wish to dearly Republican institutions, the rebels look for sid is set attempt to destrow the Federal government. Between the control of the misorous crew in the loyal States, they despair of an efficient cooperation unless the Union armies the feated and diagraced. But let the villains gorge to the complete of t

efficient co-operation unless the Union armies are refeated and diagraced. But let the villains gorge heavers with the blood of Union soldiers also placed by alaveholding tyrants, and then will rise their implements and the loyal supporters. National instead and the loyal supporters. National diaster and grace give them visualty: the success of such a party would be death, to free institutions.—Harwhil Gatter of the last year and a half, before the onward march for the last year and a half, before the onward march of our victorious army, and is now temporally so journing at Atlanta, Georgia, closes a judislator article upon the battles of Chickamanga, with the following gladeoms exclamation:—"Nose Vallandigham will be elected 1" A copperhead victory at the billot-box in Ohio would have been more disastous to the field.

the field.

2 Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written a reply to the protest of she elergy of Pennsylvania, in which he asserts that slavery was sanctised by the precepts and practice of the Apostles, the Church air Fathers, and announce his intention of son pallishing another work in defence of the institutes Jeff. ought to reward the Bishop liberally for his about to support him in his efforts at creating a grat lave empire with all its blessings.—New Bodjed Standard.

Standard.

There is a gentleman in Pittsfield, who has red every issue of the New York Daily Tribute from the first number of its publication, over twenty-ters ago.

The people of the Northern States have sent within the past year \$33,000 in money and provision, it charity, to the needy operative of France and Espland.

The venerable Josiah Quincy heads the list, and award Everett comes next, in the subscription for a word for Gen. Equip.

The decided in the second of t